

Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Draft One

OEWG Co-Chairs

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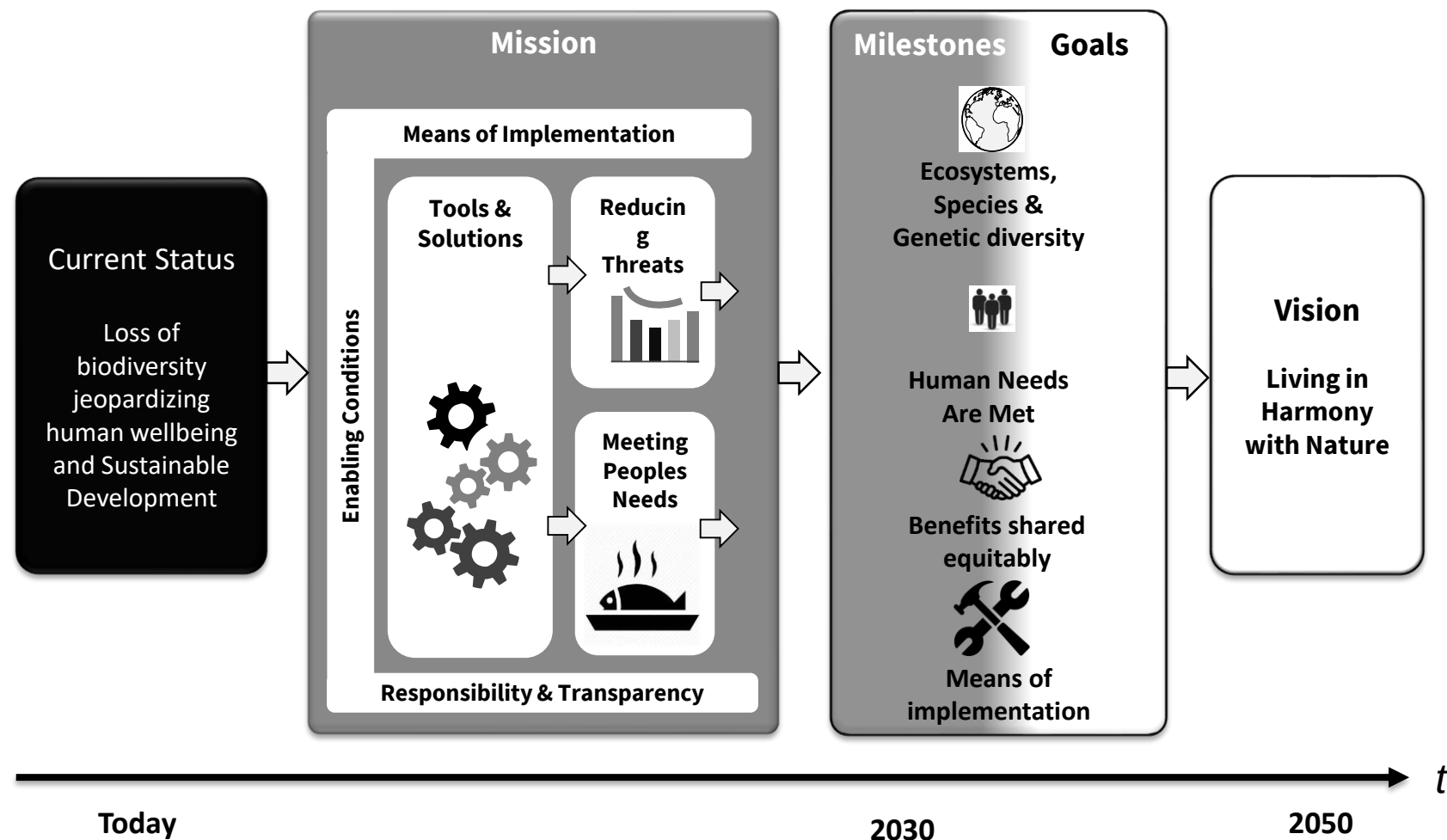
5 August 2021 08:30-9:00 EST

Third Global Thematic Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local
Communities - web conference

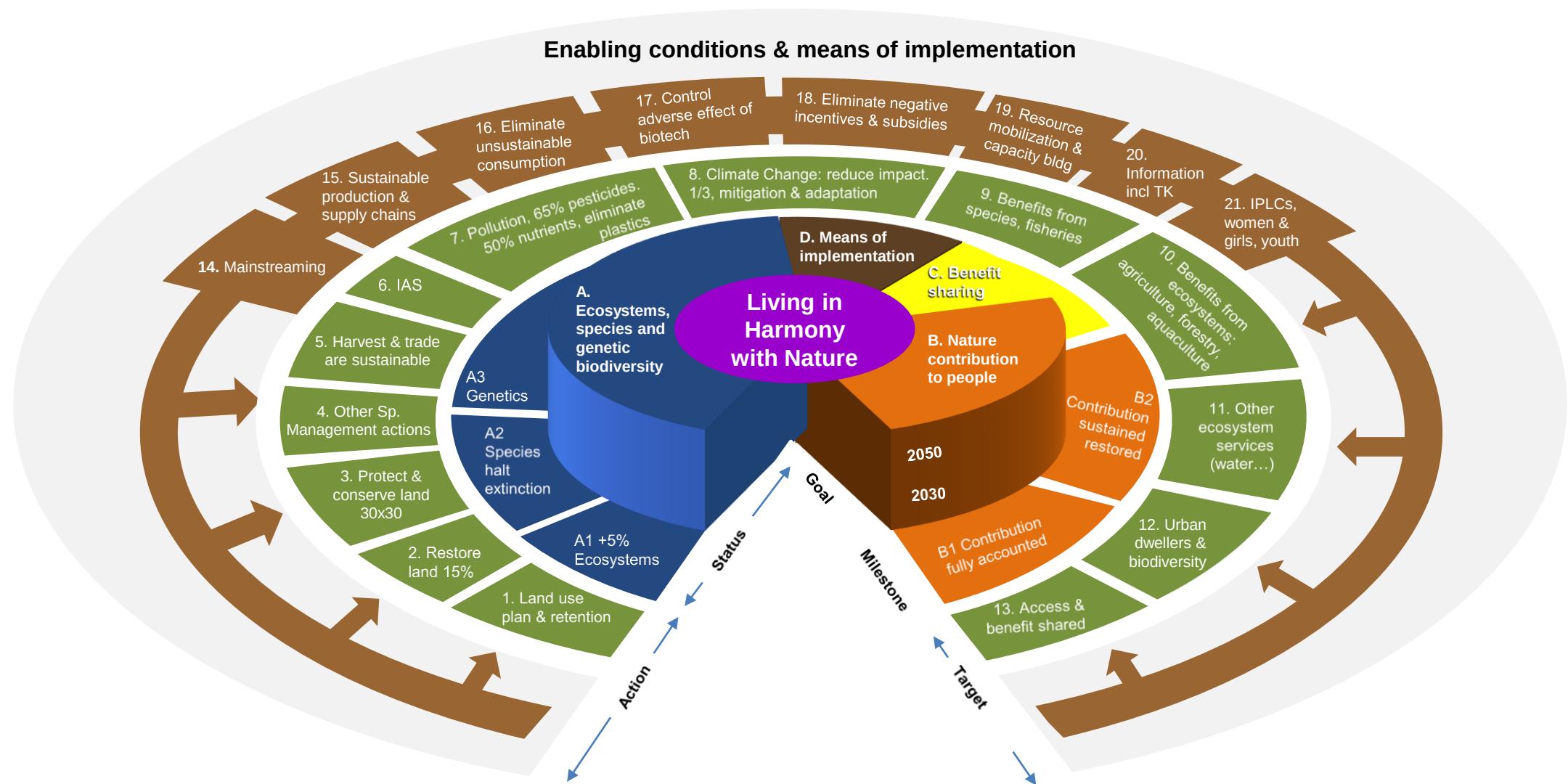
A. Context

- Draft One was prepared on the basis of:
 - Outcome of thematic consultations
 - SBSTTA-24 and SBI-3 meetings
 - 2000 comments
- There are no brackets in Draft One
- All numerical aspects are now explicit (based on SBSTTA advice)
 - Those for which there was no support were removed
 - Some new ones were introduced
- GBF is a document for all entities engaged in biodiversity
- Structure:
 - Goals define Vision in measurable terms at the 2050 time point
 - Milestones define the state of goals at the 2030 time point
 - Targets define actions needed to reach the milestones and eventually the Mission and Vision

B. Theory of Change



C. Draft One at a glance



C. 2050 Goals & 2030 Milestones

2050 Goals

A: The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15% in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90% of genetic diversity within all species maintained.

B: Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.

C: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

D: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.

2030 Milestones

A.1 Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5%.

A.2 The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10%, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained

A.3 Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90% of their genetic diversity maintained.

B.1 Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.

B.2 The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

C.1 The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.

C.2 Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.

D.1 Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.

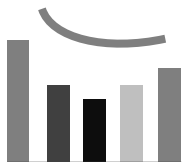
D.2 Adequate other means, including capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.

D.3 Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.

D. Action Targets

Reducing threats to biodiversity

Reducing Threats



Land/Sea Use Change

Climate Change

Pollution

Over Exploitation

Invasive Species

1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas

2. Ensure that at least 20% of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.

3. Ensure that at least 30% globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.

6. Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50%, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.

7. Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.

8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

D. Action Targets

Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

Meeting People Needs



Sustainable Use

Food, Water, Health

Sharing Benefits

9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

11. Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.

12. Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

13. Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

D. Action Targets

Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Tools & Solutions



Incentives & Economics

Laws, Regulations, Policies

Mainstreaming

Biosafety

Behaviour Change

Sustainable Production Consumption

14. Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

15. All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

16. Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials

17. Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts

18. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least USD500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

19. Increase financial resources from all sources to at least USD200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework

20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research

21. Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities and respect their rights over lands territories and resources, as well as women and girls, and youth.

D. Remaining sections

H. Implementation Support Mechanisms

- Reference to CBD strategies for resource mobilization, financial mechanism, tech transfer

I. Enabling Conditions

- Integrative governance
- Political will
- Participatory approach
- Synergies
- Need to address other indirect factors identified by IPBES

J. Responsibility and Transparency

- Reference to Planning, Monitoring, Reporting and Review
- Defining the responsibility of Parties
- Objective of transparency
- National ambition & global targets
- Enabling evaluation of progress against targets
- Open system
- Enabling additional and complementary approaches

G. Outreach, awareness and uptake

- Increase understanding and awareness
- Raising awareness

E. Other useful documents

- Glossary (in 4 languages):
 - Co-chairs' understanding of terms
 - Update of previous version
- Monitoring Framework

Goal/Milestone/Target	Component	Headline indicator	Component indicator
Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.	1.1 Area under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning	1.0.1 Percentage of land and seas covered by spatial plans that integrate biodiversity*	
	1.2 Retention of existing intact and wilderness areas		1.2.1 Priority retention of intact / wilderness areas

E. Other useful documents

- One-pagers:
 - One for each goal and target
 - Details we could not put in GBF
 - Linkages to
 - Goals and Milestones and associated Components
 - Indicators (Headlines & Components)
 - SDGs
 - GBO-5 transformation pathways
 - References, footnotes

Target 11. Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.

Objective:

This target relates to the benefits provided to people in relation to the services provided by ecosystems (or nature's contributions to people, using IPBES categories) and aims to capture regulation services not captured elsewhere in the goals and targets. These ecosystem services underpin the health and well-being of people, therefore safeguarding these ecosystem services is a key element of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

Component:

Air quality – The World Health Organisation estimated that poor air quality causes between 7 and 8 million premature deaths every year. The regulating services provided by ecosystems include the removal of pollutants by filtering the air and water.

Quality and quantity of water – As the global population grows, so too do the demands for water – for drinking, sanitation, farming and energy production, among many other uses. At the same time, human activity and climate change are disrupting natural water cycles, putting freshwater ecosystems under pressure. Pollution, infrastructure development and resource extraction pose additional challenges.

Protection from hazards and extreme events – Some estimates suggest that on our current trajectory the degradation of, and unsustainable pressures on, the natural environment and global water resources will put at risk 52% of the world's population, 45% of global gross domestic product and 40% of global grain production.

Indicators (Headline in bold)

11.0.1 National environmental-economic accounts of regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people, from ecosystems

11.1.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (SDG indicator 3.9.1)

11.1.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) (SDG indicator 3.9.2)

11.0.1 National environmental-economic accounts of regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people, from ecosystems

11.1.3 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (SDG indicator 11.5.1)

Further explanation of target elements

Maintain and enhance nature's contributions – The protection and restoration of key ecosystems to address societal needs are sometimes known as “ecosystem-based approaches” and results in the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions. Required actions include reducing the direct pressures on the ecosystems that provide services related to the regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and quality and quantity of water, and proactive measures to conserve and restore key ecosystems, or to create or recreate green and blue spaces in urban areas.

Regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water – Nature's contributions are provided by key ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands especially in upstream areas, coral reefs, mangroves, kelp forests, and sea-grass beds. As a result, people benefit from services such as the regulation of water flows, prevention of erosion, provision of protection against extreme events through physical barriers, or filtration of pollutants, which in turn result in the regulation of air quality, and quality and quantity of water.

Linkages

Objectives of the CBD – sustainable use of the components of biological diversity

Drivers of biodiversity loss – land/sea use change, direct exploitation, climate change, pollution

GBF targets – all targets

Reducing threats to biodiversity – T1 spatial planning, T2 ecosystem restoration, T3 protected areas, T4 species recovery, T5 trade, harvest and use, T6 invasive species, T7 pollution (esp. nutrients), T8 climate/ecosystem-based approaches

Meeting people's needs – T9 sustainable management of wild species & customary sustainable use, T10 managed/productive ecosystems, T11 nature's contributions to people, T12 green and blue spaces, T13 access to genetic resources

Tools and solutions – T14 biodiversity values, T15 businesses, T16 responsible choices, T17 biotechnology, T18 harmful incentives, T19 means of implementation, T20 traditional knowledge & education, T21 equitable participation and rights over resources

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

GBO-5 pathways

Essential for the achievement of all transitions to sustainable pathways identified in GBO-5

^[1] The full list of nature's contributions includes: Habitat creation and maintenance, Pollination and dispersal of seeds, Regulation of air quality, Regulation of climate, Regulation of ocean acidification, Regulation of freshwater quantity, location and timing, Regulation of Freshwater Quality, Formation, protection and decontamination of soils and sediments, Regulation of hazards and extreme events, Regulation of organisms detrimental to humans, Energy, Food and feed, Materials and assistance, Medicinal, biochemical and genetic resources, Learning inspiration, Physical and psychological experiences, Supporting identities, Maintenance of options (see page 346 onwards, IPBES (2019) Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany)

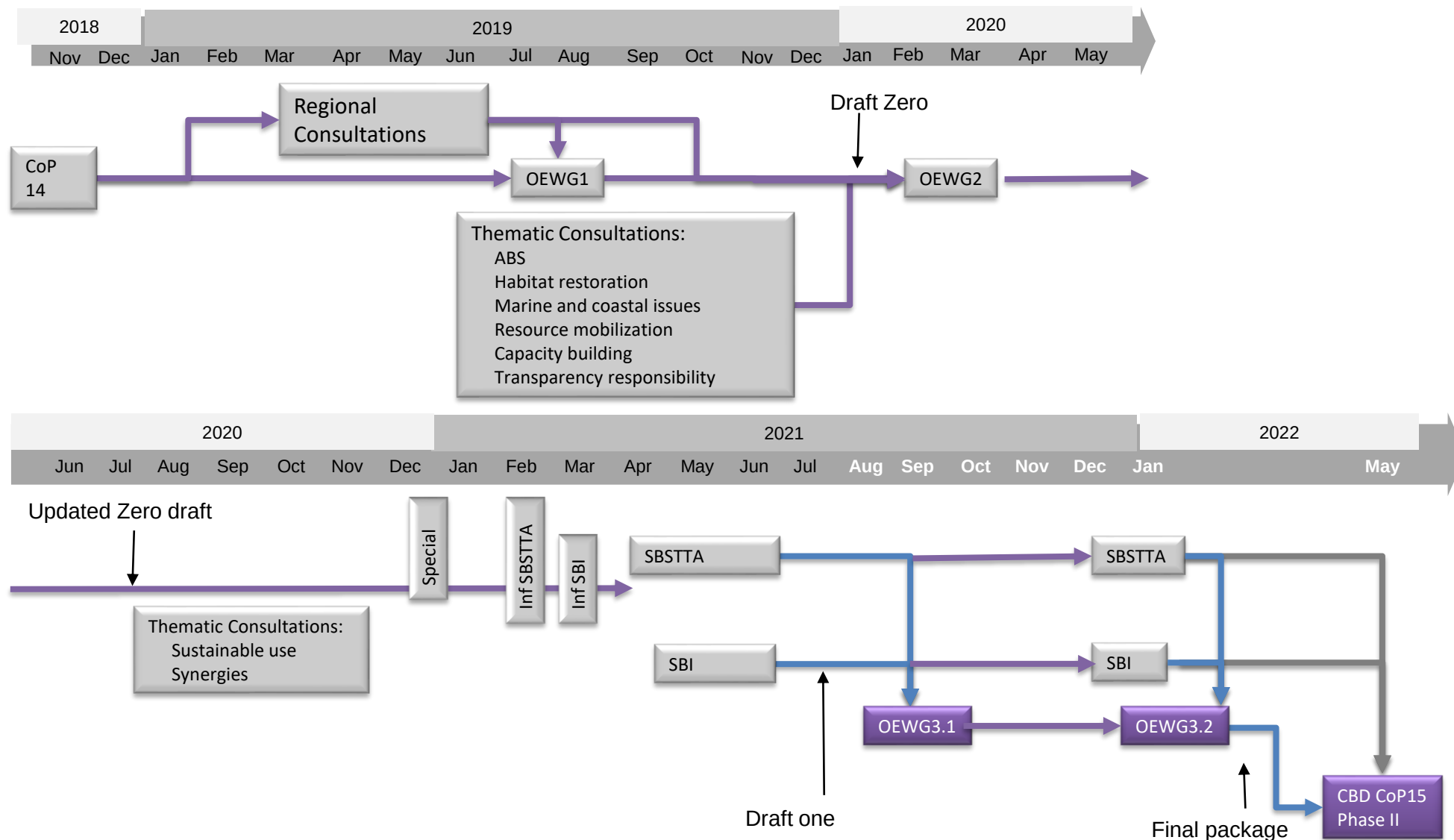
^[2] UNEP (2016). Actions on Air Quality. Policies and programmes for improving air quality around the World. <https://www.unep.org/resources/assessment/actions-air-quality>

^[3] CBD. Living in harmony with nature. <https://www.cbd.int/undb/media/factsheets/undb-factsheet-ecoserv-en.pdf>

^[4] UNEP. About water. <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/water/about-water>

^[5] United Nations World Water Assessment Programme/UN-Water (2019), The United Nations World Water Development Report 2019: Leaving No One Behind. Paris, UNESCO. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf00000367306>.

F. Next steps of post-2020 process



Thank You



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COP 15 – CP/MOP10-

NP/MOP4

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Earth

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