

KEY MESSAGES

**ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE POST2020 GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK 28-31 JANUARY 2019, NAGOYA, JAPAN**

**FOR REMARKS AT THE OECD WORKSHOP ON THE POST2020 GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: TARGETS, INDICATORS AND MEASURABILITY
IMPLICATIONS AT GLOBAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL**

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BRIEF INTRODUCTION

- In decision 14/34, COP adopted the process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework; Secretariat is to facilitate implementation, implementation will need flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances and respond to emerging opportunities
- The process will be Party lead guided by the **Principles** to the Decision – *participatory, inclusive, gender responsive, transformative, comprehensive, catalytic, visible, knowledge-based, transparent, efficient, result-oriented, iterative and flexible (Details Annex 1 of 14/34)*
- My co-chair (Basile) and Markus Lehmann from the CBD Secretariat have point out the phases of the process as well as the timelines and other processes that will be taking place, and which are important for the development of the post2020 global biodiversity framework.
- OECD provided a draft background paper for the experts workshop that is being held today. The paper has very useful information to guide the meeting. It complements the discussion the discussion paper for the post2020 process.
- My remarks will point out some reflections on the background paper prepared by OECD for this work, key messages from the Asia Pacific Workshop and then end with some ideas for the way forward

Reflections on background paper from the OECD

- Targets should be SMART (Specific, Ambitious, Measurable, Realistic and Time-bound). Use of ambiguous language, introducing redundant or complex terms needs to be avoided
- Framework for measuring progress towards the target. Targets should galvanize sufficient action for biodiversity. Smarter targets likely to result into greater progress
- Baseline data, data availability, data collection (the cost-financial, human resources, institutional capacities etc), datasets that can be used to identify targets.
- Development of indicators needs a framework for example Pressure-State-Response model, Pressure-State-Impact/Benefit –Response model. Reliable indicators underpinned by quantity and quality of data
- Development of indicators for the current Strategic Plan was developed after the targets were adopted.
- Indicators be evaluated against policy relevance and measurability. Need to clarify whether the indicator is for output or outcomes
- Agenda 2030/SDGs relevant to the development of the post2020 global biodiversity framework.
- Take into account lessons learnt from implementing the current Strategic Plan. Some Aichi targets are not quantifiable, some are partially quantifiable while others are not specific
- Study shows updated list of indicated in Decision XIII/28 – uptake by Parties limited at the national level. Why? Lack of funds, lack of capacity? What is the problem/challenge?
- Use of information in the 6NR to inform the post2020 process for example on use of indicators – which indicators are most used at the national level?
- Enablers for the post2020 implementation- governance, financing, capacity building, communication

Some key messages from the Asia-Pacific Workshop

- The structure of the post2020 need to look at structure 2030 agenda and others. Integrate post2020 target more with 2030 agenda for sustainable development
- Post2020 framework should be simple to understand by a wide range of stakeholders including policy makers.
- A new mission is needed, but maintain the current long term vision 2050. An inspirational mission is needed for the post2020 framework
- Current Strategic has many targets, some seem not to be real targets. Targets for Post2020 should be ambitious but few and easy to understand.
 - Capacity building, awareness/communication are cross cutting –should apply to all targets. May not be necessary to have stand alone targets on these.
- Indicators should be developed concurrently with the targets
- Need to have linkage between biodiversity and climate change.
- Enablers for implementation - Resource mobilization, funding, Effective communication, capacity building critical
- The post2020 framework should integrate the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocol on ABS
- Pursuing business as usual in the post2020 means loss of biodiversity will increase.

Looking ahead

- It is now widely understood that most of Aichi targets will not be met by 2020. The 2010 biodiversity target was not met. So what will happen to the post2020 global biodiversity framework?
- Lessons learnt from implementing current Strategic Plan needs to be taken into account and addressed to avoid a repeat of another decade of failure.
- The Business As Usual approach/scenario if taken to post2020 means loss of biodiversity will increase. We need to think differently and do things differently in the next decade.
- Fewer targets for the post2020. Indicators for the targets be developed currently as the targets are being identified/developed.
- Mechanism for enablers to expedite immediate implementation of post2020 (e.g. resource mobilization, funding, effective communication, capacity building) should be in place by the time the post2020 framework is adopted in October 2020.