

# Post-2020 Biodiversity framework - reflections of ongoing discussions

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# Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The CBD provides the enabling environment for the development of the framework for biodiversity conservation strategies and action plans.

It is the international instrument to set the high-level overall goals and objectives for biodiversity conservation in the YSLME, in accordance with global objectives and priorities.

- PR China is a party since 1993
- RO Korea since 1995
- DPR Korea since 1995

# CBD up to 2020: Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets

In decision X/2, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held from 18 to 29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for the 2011-2020 period.

This Plan provides an overarching framework on biodiversity, not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire United Nations system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development.

Parties agreed to translate this overarching international framework into revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans within two years. Additionally, in decision X/10, the Conference of the Parties decided that the fifth national reports, due by 31 March 2014, should focus on the implementation of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan and progress achieved towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

# CBD 2019: Preparations for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework

The preparations are underway (1 January 2019 - 31 October 2020), to culminate in the adoption in 2020, of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision of "Living in harmony with nature".

The Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The negotiations to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, will be undertaken by a dedicated open-ended intersessional working group

The process adopted by Parties to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework contains a set of principles to guide its implementation, an organization of work and sets out a comprehensive consultation process, including provisions for global, regional and thematic consultation meetings.

# Preparations for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework

Accordingly, a discussion document and supporting information document were developed.

Indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations were invited to provide further views on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. A total of 74 submissions were received, of which 21 were from Parties, including one from the European Union and its member States.

The discussion document summarizes and analyses the initial views of Parties and observers. An information document, synthesizing all of the submissions has also been made available.



# Status of discussions relevant to YSLME

## Discussion document: issues

- A. Structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- B. Ambition of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- C. 2050 Vision for Biodiversity
- D. Mission
- E. Biodiversity targets
- F. Voluntary commitments and contributions
- G. Relationship between the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and other relevant processes
- H. Mainstreaming
- I. Relationship with the current Strategic Plan
- J. Indicators
- K. Implementation and NBSAPs
- L. Resource mobilization
- M. Financial mechanisms
- N. Review process
- O. Relationship between the Convention and the Protocols
- P. Integrating diverse perspectives
- Q. Communication and outreach

# Status of discussions relevant to YSLME

Information document: synthesis of views of Parties and observers on the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

YSLME-specific:

## PROPOSALS FOR SPECIFIC TARGET WORDING

- By 2030, all terrestrial and marine habitats have reached degradation neutrality, and further land and coastal habitat conversion has been halted.
- A minimum of 30 per cent of terrestrial and marine habitat to be effectively conserved through context-appropriate, area-based conservation measures by 2030.
- By 2030, Parties have established and implemented, or supported the establishment and implementation of, plans to demonstrably maintain the function and integrity of the planet's most irreplaceable, intact and functional coral reef ecosystems by retaining at least 10 per cent live coral cover and at least 500 kg/ha reef fish biomass.



# Status of discussions relevant to YSLME

Regional consultations (Nagoya, Japan, 28-31 January 2019):

- “living in harmony with nature”: enhancing awareness of policy makers, mainstreaming, governance, synergies (SDGs), technology, stakeholders engagement, and focus on the human elements and aspects of biodiversity management and sustainable development
- In concrete terms, this could mean:
  - (a) No more degraded lands;
  - (b) Less pollution;
  - (c) More green spaces;
  - (d) Less drought and desertification;
  - (e) Sustainability in all sectors;
  - (f) More ecologically friendly and innovative practices;
  - (g) Zero extinction;
  - (h) 30 per cent of marine environments protected;
  - (i) Enhanced fish stocks;
  - (j) Halve the loss of functions of various ecosystems;
  - (k) Wise and sustainable use of biodiversity;
  - (l) Human and wildlife co-existence.



# Status of discussions relevant to YSLME

Regional consultations (Nagoya, Japan, 28-31 January 2019):

- Elements for a post-2020 framework and 2050 Vision, in particular:
  - a) linking the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
  - b) Mainstreaming
  - c) Need for an integrated resource mobilization strategy
  - d) Need for clear guidance on what type of commitments are expected and by whom
  - e) Communication
  - f) Capacity building
  - g) Integrating diverse perspectives
  - h) National biodiversity strategies and action plans

# What does this mean for the YSLME?

The CBD and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will provide the hyper-structure for biodiversity conservation in the YSLME

The CBD is the reference for the entire UN system, and far beyond, and can be the basis and justification of subsequent arrangements and agreements

The challenge is to match the YSLME-specific arrangements with the CBD goals as specified in the post-2020 framework.

- Use the wealth of regional knowledge and science that has been created and that is still being further developed
- Apply the capacity developed in the YSLME countries, e.g. with Marine Spatial Planning and ecosystem-based management
- Build on the awareness raised, inside and outside the YSLME region
- Use the momentum generated by the YSLME Projects and the national efforts to further inform and influence policy makers to continue on the path followed and preserve the biodiversity of the YSLME



Thank you!