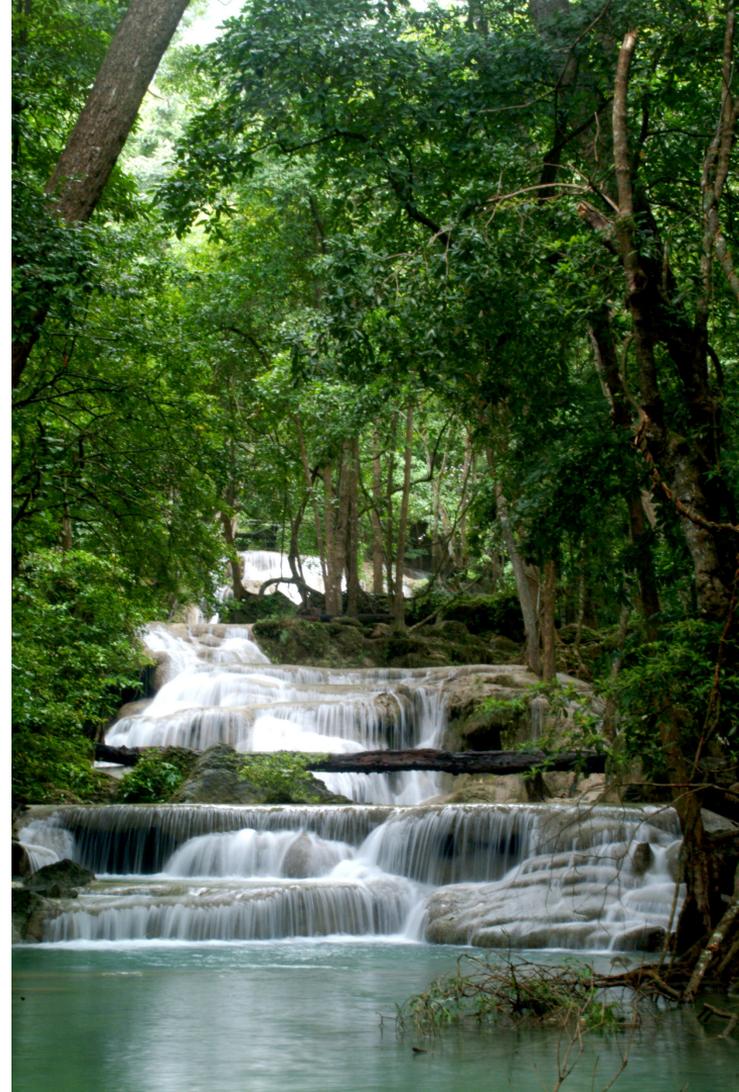




Convention on
Biological Diversity

THE BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE AGENDAS: TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity



The urgency

'Frightening' number of plant extinctions found in global survey

Study shows 571 species wiped out, and scientists say figure is likely to be big underestimate



UN Report: Nature's Dangerous Decline 'Unprecedented'; Species Extinction Rates 'Accelerating'



Rise of the Extinction Deniers

Just like climate deniers, they're out to obfuscate and debase the scientists and conservationists trying to save the world—and maybe get rid of a few pesky species in the process

By John R. Platt on June 22, 2019



06-11-2019

One million species gone: What humanity stands to lose

By **Michael Dhar**
Earth.com staff writer

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Five things we've learned from nature crisis study

By Matt McGrath
Environment correspondent

6 May 2019

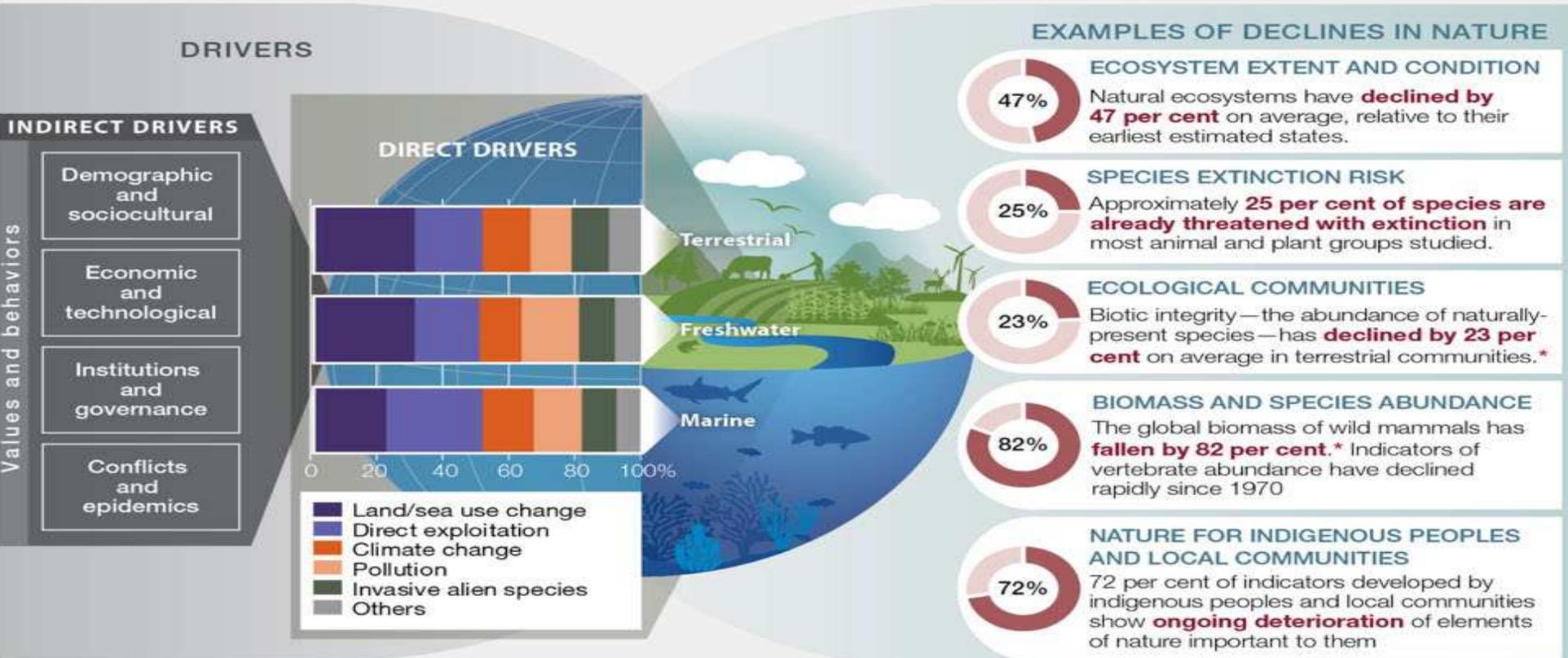


Le Monde

UN MILLION D'ESPÈCES MENACÉES DE DISPARITION

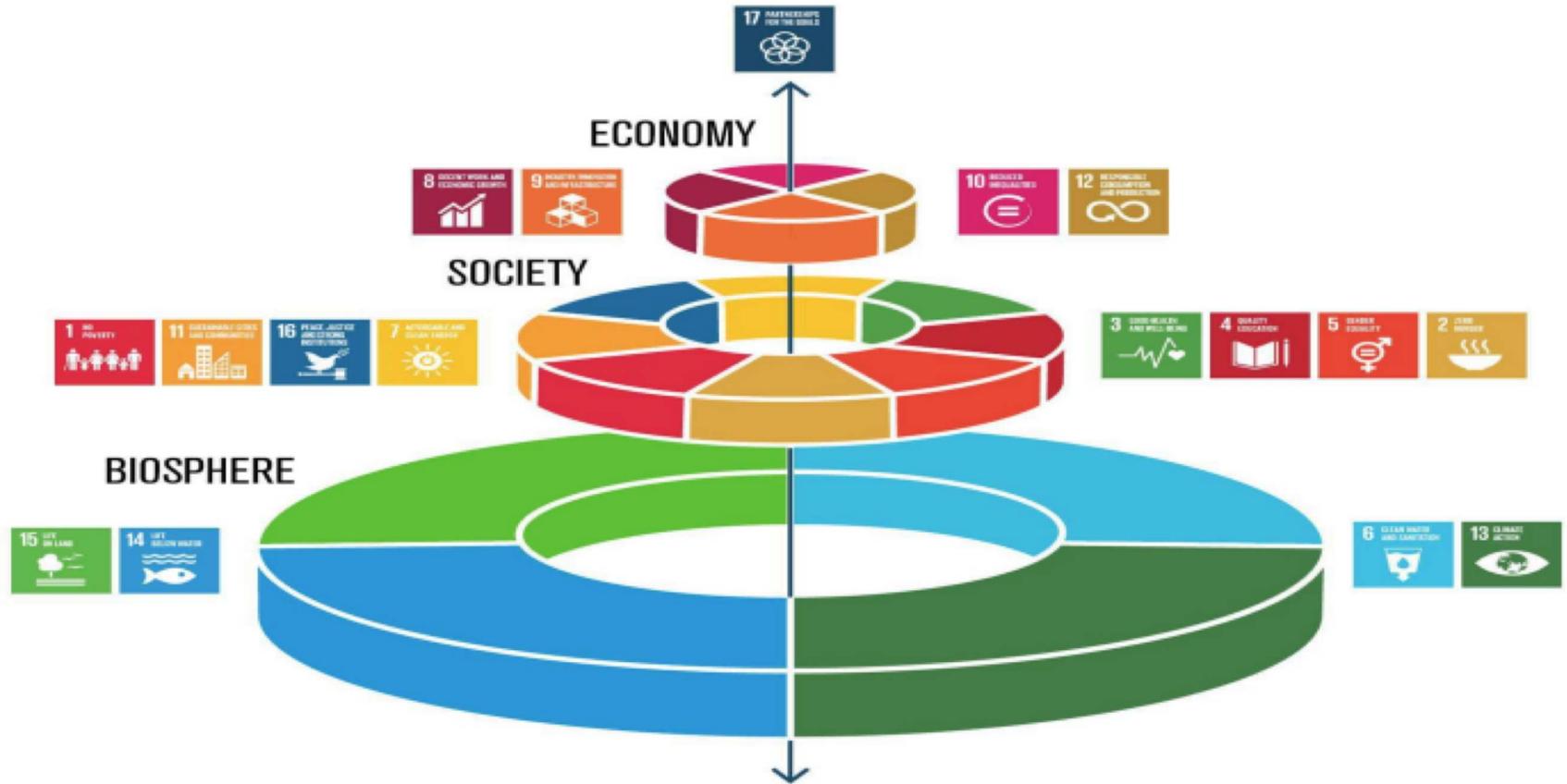
“IL N'EST PAS TROP TARD POUR AGIR...”

Biodiversity – Life on Earth in Crisis...

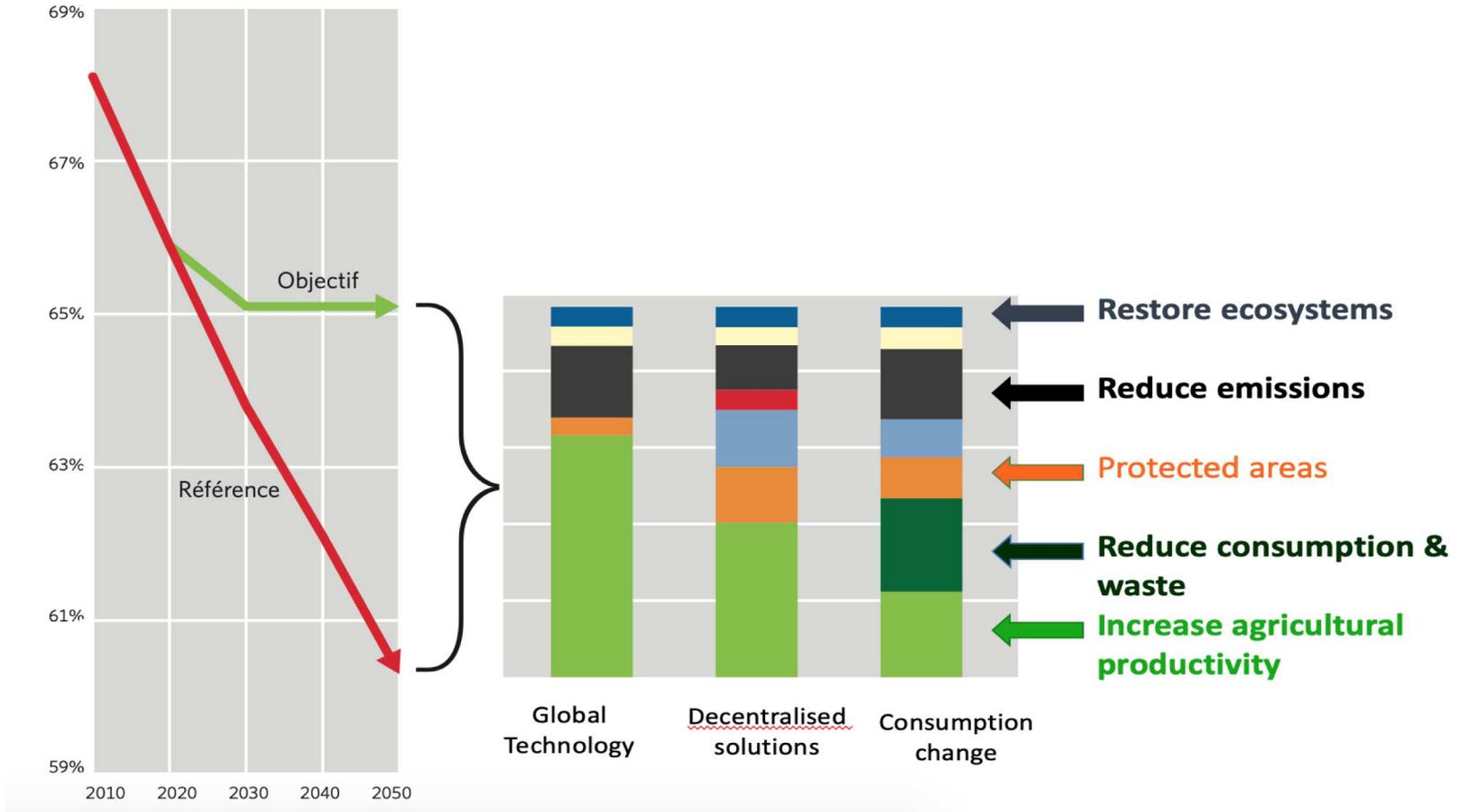


* Since prehistory

...and why it matters:



Bending the Curve by 2030: Pathways for Action



We need a change in narrative:

- **Securing Life on Earth** = biggest challenge for humanity
- Biodiversity = **solution and opportunity** for climate change, sustainable economic growth, job creation
- Biodiversity= the **infrastructure** that supports development & well-being

Healthy biodiversity – healthy food – healthy people:

- 70,000 premature deaths each year from air pollution in India
- Annual costs of environmental degradation and resource depletion approach 10 percent of GDP

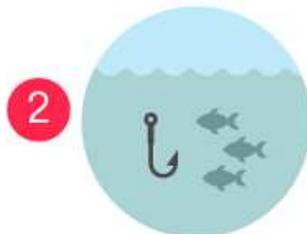
CONNECTING BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE AGENDAS



1

Changes in land and sea use

Humans have altered **75%** of land and **66%** of marine environments since pre-industrial times.



2

Direct exploitation of organisms

In 2015, a **third** of marine stocks were being fished at unsustainable levels.



3

Climate change

Global warming has already impacted almost **half** of threatened mammals and **one quarter** of birds.



4

Pollution

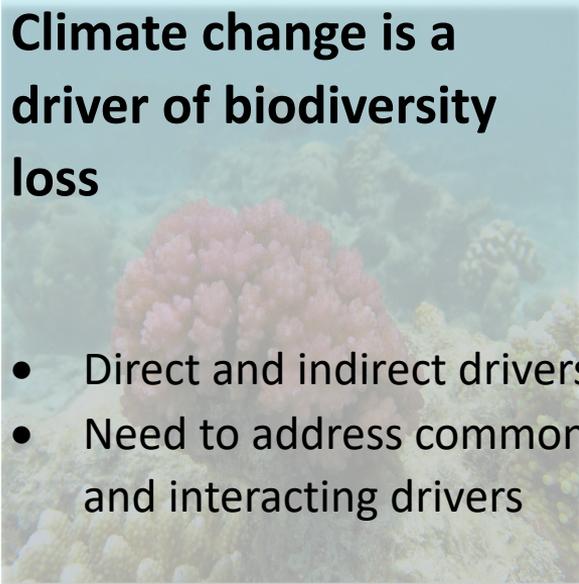
Marine plastic pollution has increased tenfold since 1980, with an average **300-400M** tons of waste dumped annually into the world's waters.



5

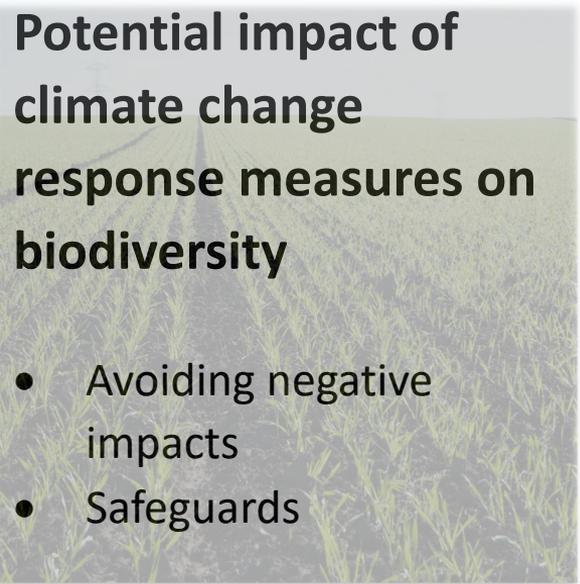
Invasive alien species

The numbers of invasive alien species per country have risen by about **70%** since 1970.

An underwater photograph of a coral reef. The foreground is dominated by a large, rounded, pinkish-red coral structure. Other smaller, more varied coral species are visible in the background, extending into the blue water.

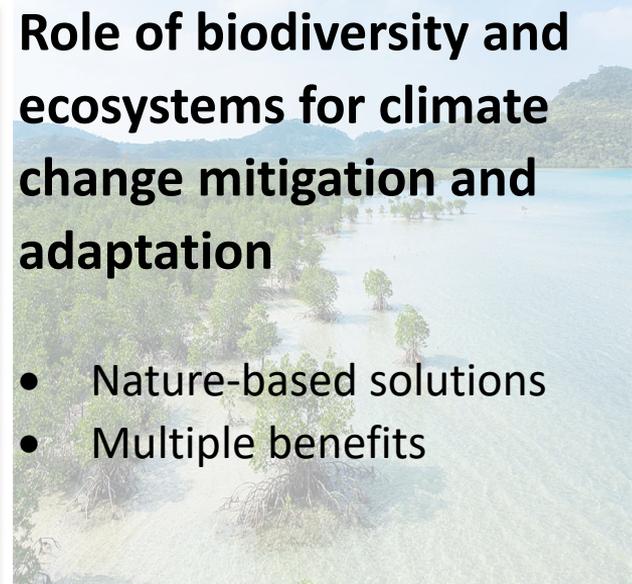
Climate change is a driver of biodiversity loss

- Direct and indirect drivers
- Need to address common and interacting drivers

A photograph of a lush green agricultural field, likely corn. The rows of crops are dense and stretch towards the horizon under a bright sky.

Potential impact of climate change response measures on biodiversity

- Avoiding negative impacts
- Safeguards

A photograph of a mangrove forest. The trees with their characteristic prop roots are situated along a body of water, with hills visible in the background under a clear sky.

Role of biodiversity and ecosystems for climate change mitigation and adaptation

- Nature-based solutions
- Multiple benefits

CONNECTING BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE AGENDAS

CLIMATE SUMMIT 2019

- CBD was one of the supporting institutions behind the Track #6 focusing on NBS
- A compendium with almost 200 initiatives was prepared and available [here](#)

LTAM

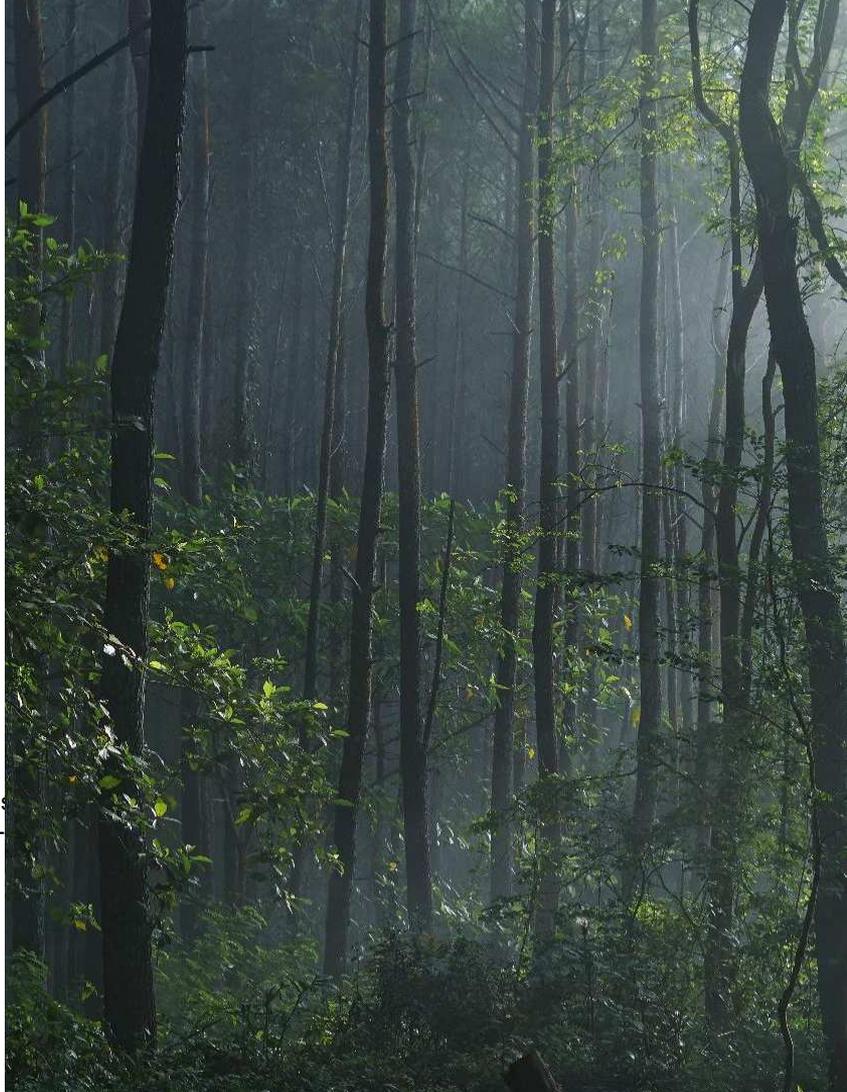
The Long Term Strategic Approach on Mainstreaming is being developed and should feature Nature Based Solutions as one of the recommendations to both private and public sectors
Further information available [here](#)

POST 2020

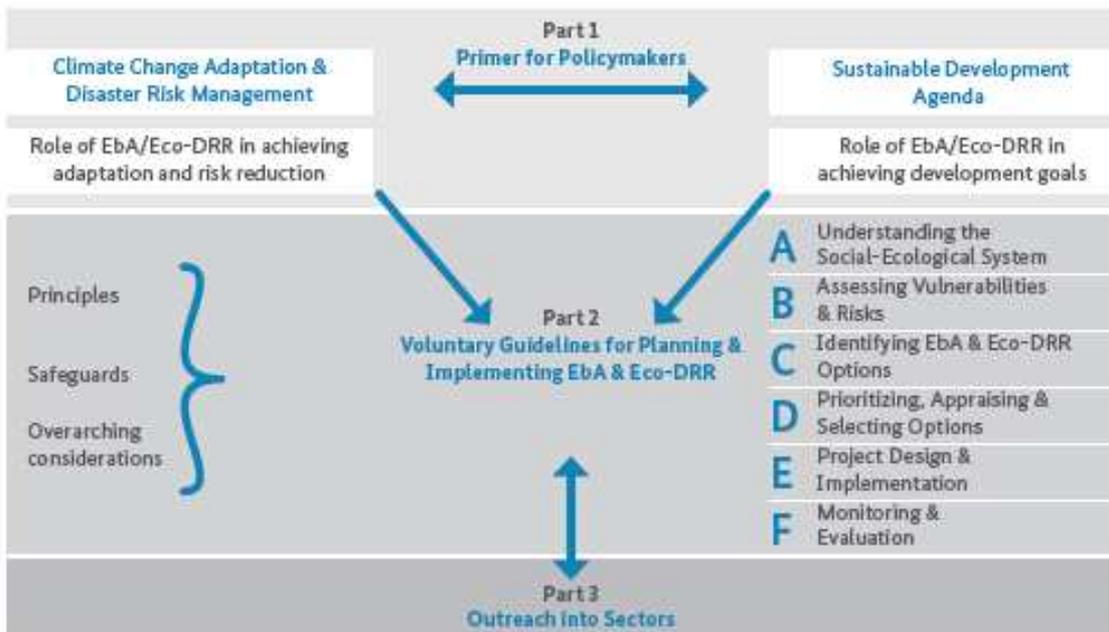
- Inclusion of Nature Based Solutions in the future GBF – this is well referenced in [SBSTTA 23](#)

VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES

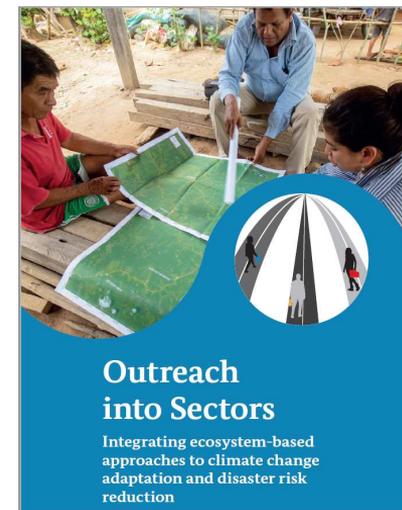
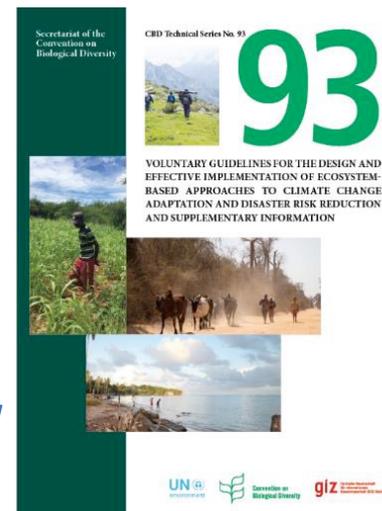
- Provide information on principles, safeguards, tools
- Flexible framework for planning and implementing ecosystem-based approaches
- Support countries in integrating ecosystem-based approaches into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans
- Applicable into other sectoral policies
- Full document available [here](#)
- COP 15 may invite UNFCCC COP to consider the 'voluntary guidelines



Voluntary guidelines



[CBD Technical Series No. 93: https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-93-en.pdf](https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-93-en.pdf)



Entry Points for EbAs and NBS

- National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs)
 - Prioritize NBS in NBSAPs
 - Ensure that strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity
 - Use NBSAP as an instrument for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):
 - Set out high-level objectives and a vision for addressing adaptation goals
 - 130 of the signatories of the Paris Agreement (66 %) include nature-based solutions in their NDCs
 - 103 as an adaptation tool; 27 as a strategy for climate mitigation
 - Main adaptation strategies: protection and restoration of terrestrial forests, coastal or marine ecosystems and catchments including wetlands
 - Mountain, grassland and rangeland ecosystems were identified far less
 - Less than 7% have measurable targets for adaptation
- National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) :
 - Key tool for coherent implementation of an NDC adaptation component
 - Entry-points for integrating NBS:
 - In assessing vulnerabilities and risk, identify ecosystems that provide critical climate regulation services.
 - In reviewing and appraising adaptation options, consider economic, ecosystem and social costs and benefits (making the case for NBS)
 - In developing implementation strategies, include a resilience approach, through climate-proofing development or ecosystem-based approaches.

And the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

The Economic and Business Case for Action:

- **OECD: ~ USD 4-20 trillion per yr in ecosystem services lost globally (1997 -2011) owing to land-cover change & USD 6-11 trillion per yr from land degradation. Impacts affect all sectors of society.**
- **Opportunities for businesses** to invest in green growth or eco-innovation:
 - SDG implementation opens up US\$12 trillion of market opportunities in four core economic sectors: food and agriculture, cities, energy and materials, and health and well-being.
 - Some market “hot spots” relate directly to biodiversity (forest ecosystem services; dietary switch; sustainable aquaculture; micro-irrigation; restoring degraded land; and urban agriculture)

POST-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

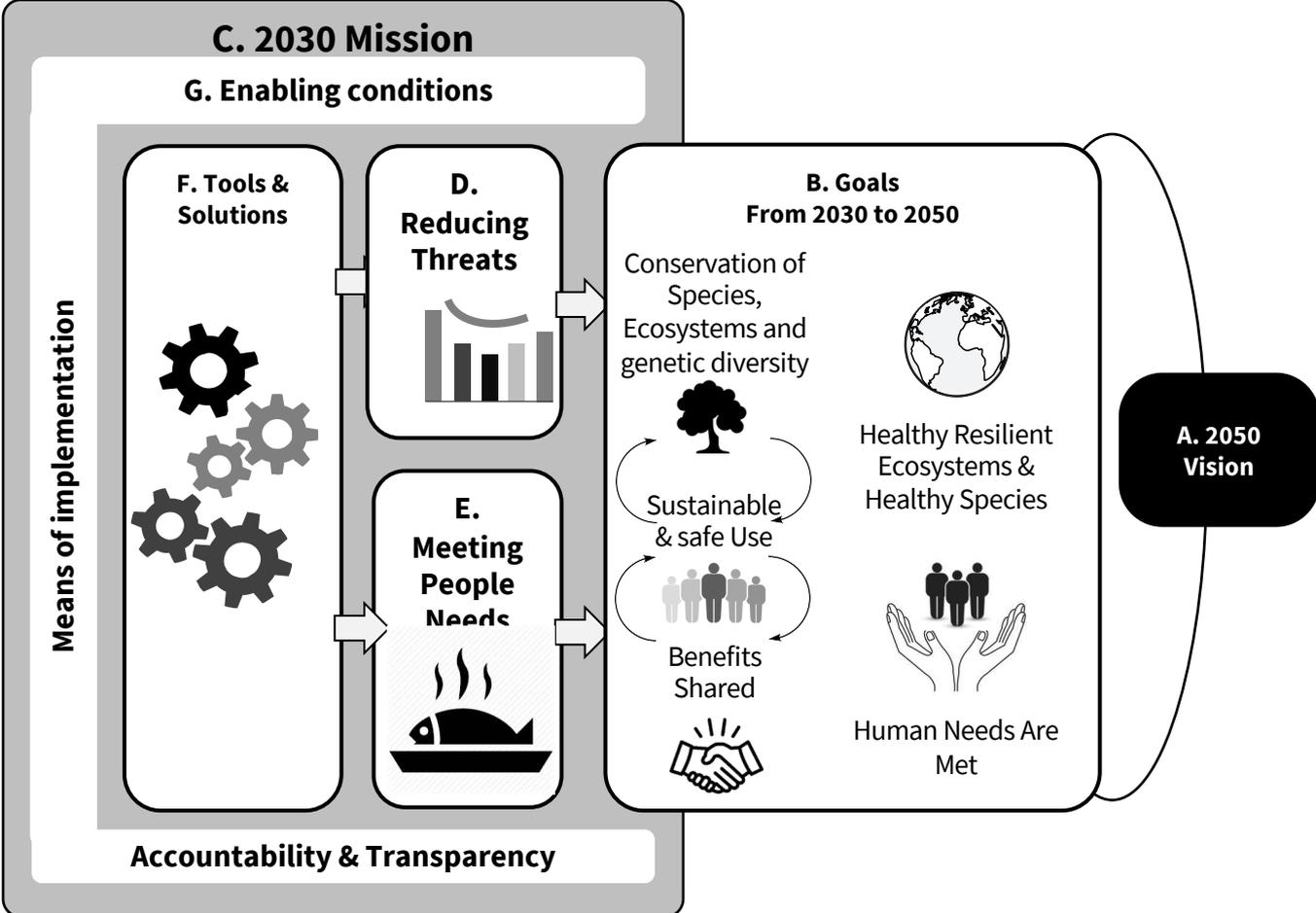
- Overarching **science-based global targets, building on Aichi**
- **Aligned** with SDGs agenda, Paris agreement, other UN frameworks
- **Enabling implementation - Operationalize Mainstreaming, Transition & Transformation in all economic sectors that depend on, benefit, or impact biodiversity** (*food, agriculture, health, forests, fisheries, tourism, energy, infrastructure*)
- **Enabling coherent, positive, transformative policies and measures:** (1) **whole-of-government approach**; (2) **eliminate or repurpose harmful subsidies**; (3) **stimulate sustainable consumption and production**; (4) **4 IR, innovation & technology**
- **Mechanisms to review** the ambition & implementation gap (*Review, Transparency and Accountability*)
- **Pledges & voluntary contributions:** ACTION AGENDA
- **Shared success at national level** for achievement of targets - with all actors of society, including business and civil society

Vision 2050

“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.”

P2020 Overarching Framework: Theory of Change



Means of Implementation

Capacity Building

Technology transfer

Resource Mobilization

Traditional Knowledge

Tools & Solutions



Economics & Incentives

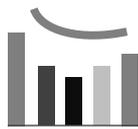
Laws, Regulations, Policies

Behaviour Change

mainstreamin

Sustainable production consumption

Reducing Threats



Land Use Change

Climate Change

Pollution

Over Exploitation

Invasive Species

Meeting People Needs



Use

Securing use

Sharing benefits

Goals From 2030 to 2050

Conservation of Species, Ecosystems and genetic diversity



Healthy Resilient Ecosystems & Healthy Species



Benefits Shared



Human Needs Are Met

A. 2050 Vision

Enabling Conditions

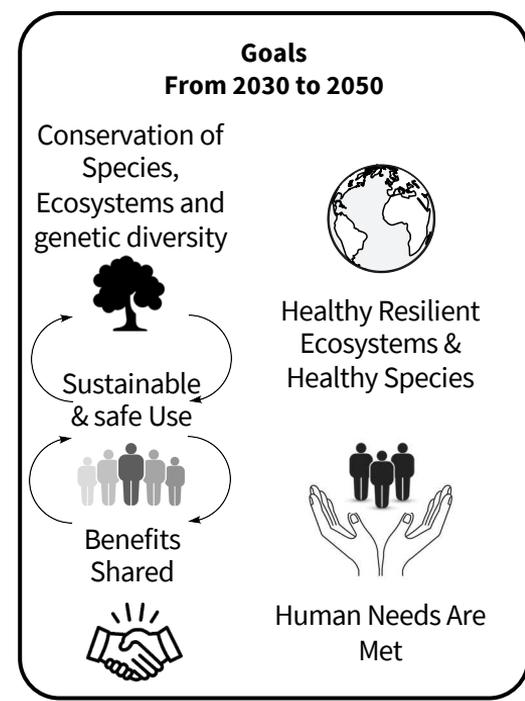
Responsibility & Transparency

Plannin
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Revie
w

- *Species*
 - preventing extinctions,
 - increasing the abundance of species and/or on the desired status of species in 2050.
 - improved status of threatened species or maintenance/prevention of risk for all species.
 - genetic diversity.
 - Indicators: Red List of Threatened Species of the IUCN... Living Planet Index
- *Ecosystems*
 - change in the trends of ecosystem loss, degradation, fragmentation
 - desired future status of ecosystems in 2050.
 - Indicators: multiple indicators or a composite index
- *Benefits*
 - ensuring that the benefits provided by biodiversity, both for planetary integrity and for meeting communities and societal needs.
 - Indicators: refer to SDGs? Stepping down from 2050
 - Status oriented



Road to China 2020: Political and High-Level Engagement

- World Economic Forum, Davos, first CBD presence (Jan 2018)
- G20 Environmental Ministerial Latin America, Argentina (Jun 2018)
- HLPF on SDG 15 (Jul 2018)
- UN CBD COP14 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt (Nov 2018)
- World Economic Forum, Davos, nature in top focus (Jan 2019)
- Nature Champions Summit, Canada, PM Justin Trudeau (Apr 2019)
- G7 Declaration, France, President Macron (May 2019)
- IPBES Global Assessment (May 2019)
- G20 Political Declaration on Biodiversity (China, France, UN SG, Jun 2019)
- UN SG Climate Summit: Nature-Based Solutions, NY (Sep 2019)
- UNFCCC COP25, Chile, integrated focus on climate & biodiversity (Dec'19)
- World Economic Forum, 21—24 January 2020
- IUCN Congress (Jun 2020)
- UN Ocean Conference (Jun 2020)
- UN Nature Summit — 75th Anniversary UN (Sep 2020)
- UN CBD COP15 in Kunming, China (Oct 2020)
- UNFCCC COP 26 - 9-19 November 2020, in Glasgow, UK

- Biodiversity crisis is real and severe; Biodiversity loss is not an environmental problem, it is fundamentally an economic problem
- Cost of inaction to nature, people and economy is very high
- Solutions and tools exist but cannot come from environment alone; time is running out
- Need for bold, innovative and holistic approaches
- Proper communication and narrative change is essential – what is at stake is not us humans saving nature, but the survival of our species
- Political will and leadership is what is missing most in the equation

COUNTING ON YOU!

- **THANK YOU**