



POST 2020 PAVILION

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Marseille 2021




Appendix A

June- July Virtual Biodiversity Dialogues Detailed Summary of Key Messages

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Session 1 - Addressing Biodiversity Drivers of Loss in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)



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**Addressing Biodiversity Drivers
of Loss in the Post-2020 GBF**

Wednesday, 17 June 2020

Overview

Session #1

This session will explore how best to raise ambition in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), specifically as regards drivers of loss. Speakers will address key drivers such as; food systems, agriculture, supply chain, conflict and unsustainable production consumption.

Virtual Biodiversity Dialogues **17 June – 20 July 2020**

The Post-2020 Pavilion Virtual Biodiversity Dialogue Series consists of ten virtual sessions that address a wide range of issues related to the Post-2020 negotiations. These virtual sessions will be convened during June–July 2020 and collectively, they will create a platform to unite Post-2020 Pavilion Partners to deepen collective thinking in the run-up to the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2021.

Lead Partners / Speakers

Salman Hussein

UN Environment, Head of the Ecosystem Services Economics Unit (AI)
— UNEP

Bob Tansey

Senior Advisor
— The Nature Conservancy

David Cleary

Director, Agriculture
— The Nature Conservancy

Frederick Kumah

Vice-President
— African Wildlife Foundation

Janet Edmond

Senior Director for Peace and Development Partnerships
— Conservation International

Chris Howe

Head of Future Landscapes
— WWF-UK

Summary of key messages from *Drivers of Loss* session

- **Support agribusinesses and use them as a change agent**
 - Agribusinesses are moving fast on commitments around climate change and scope 3 emissions. They also have the farm/ranch gate relationships and market levers that can influence incentives and fines in order to drive producer behaviour.
 - As a key driver of degradation, agriculture must be linked to NCDs, climate goals and biodiversity strategies.
- **Engage with smaller stakeholders**
 - Although medium to large scale agricultural producers are the most significant biodiversity loss drivers, small stakeholders are very important players.
 - They produce half the world's food but struggle with low agricultural productivity and the inability to participate in global markets. As such, it is crucial to ensure that they are part of the conversation.
- **Markets are key scaling mechanisms for elevating biodiversity concerns**
 - Economics 101 is 'consumer sovereignty' - if consumers push for company reform this can be powerful.
 - When national governments change, this usually leads to a change in the operating environment for firms and this can be very unsettling. Longer-term regulatory certainty is key.
- **SDGs are the overarching framework that will be important to bear in mind**, as they simultaneously address sustainable production and consumption.
- **Trade and supply chains**
 - There are visible and invisible impacts. Externalities of impact are currently hidden, while profits remain visible. Mainstream financial accounting does not accurately capture the full range of costs and benefits.
 - There are invisible positive benefits in industries such as agroforestry. By contrast, monocropping is inherently unsustainable, so long-term financial benefits of agroforestry are stronger.
 - 'Leakage' - important to create sustainability along the supply chain in its entirety.
- **There is a need to correctly and appropriately value the impacts and dependencies between biodiversity and agriculture.**
 - This is not only conservation for conservation's sake; it is understanding that even if some of the impacts are not priced in the market they are still real and affect human livelihoods day-to-day.
- **There are linkages between conflict, conservation and peace, and conservation can help address conflict**
 - Drivers of conflict that affect biodiversity include: illegal wildlife trade, illegal logging, lack of land tenure security.


- The Post-2020 GBF must include sustainable conservation underpinned by environmental peacebuilding.
- Conservation work in this area must include conflict sensitivity that takes into account the causes, actors and impacts of conflict.
- **There should be resolutions by the UNHRC and UNGA this year on the universal right to a healthy environment, linking the environment to the UN rights agenda.**
- **Green recovery must partly focus on reducing international trade and producing more domestically.**
- **The goal is to transition from unsustainable to sustainable food production, not about diminishing livelihoods.**
 - When externalities are properly taken into account, it becomes clear that the sustainable route is the only one which can protect human livelihoods in the long term.
- **Multi-stakeholder platforms enhance collaboration between government, private sector, communities and other partners for joint action.**
 - Innovative partnerships with private sector partners enable scale and sustainability, and channel resources into priority interventions for conservation and community livelihood development. This would create a win-win situation.
 - Forest and water management and wildlife corridor design and implementation can address community and private sector needs to achieve outcomes.
 - Ensuring communities gain tangible benefits from their resources incentivises conservation action.
 - Parks and Reserves are largely inadequate - as they do not cover enough landscape area. Using conservancy as a tool for habitat protection (area outside of parks and reserves where efforts are taken to encourage people to protect wildlife in their area):
 - allows wildlife to move between conservancies and reserves (larger area under protection)
 - Support conservation and livelihoods in countries such as Kenya today (tourism, employment, protecting a larger percentage of wildlife).
 - Relationship between people and animals needs to be strengthened going forwards.

Questions and comments raised during the *Drivers of Loss* session

- Making the economic case for nature-based solutions is hugely important to achieving a robust ambition for agriculture and biodiversity in the Post-2020 framework, including the case for in-field solutions that enhance soils and help ensure long-term resilience and productivity. There are also additional benefits, e.g. changing runoff patterns and resulting healthier waters in ponds, streams, lakes and tributaries and main stem rivers across the agriculture drainage area.
- Even if we make the case, how do we get externalities internalised when prices are set by global competitive markets?
 - There are a couple of responses: (i) consumers are powerful - economics 101 is 'consumer sovereignty' - if consumers push for company reform this can be powerful; (ii) if a country like Indonesia changes the environment that firms operate then that changes the market. we are working in 10 large mega diverse countries - we need to encourage countries to move together in step. Not easy, but doable.
- Green recovery should focus on reducing international trade full stop - and producing more domestically. How could the UK do this and also achieve net gain for biodiversity domestically, as we're also calling for? And/or what can the UK do regarding reducing domestic consumption through dietary choices, efficiencies and behaviour change?
 - Climate scientists such as Johan Rockstrom maintain that a flexitarian diet that is primarily plant based is an important way forward
 - I am not sure it is sensible to set the reduction of international trade as an objective unto itself. What we need is a science-based assessment (using environmental and social Life Cycle Assessment) of whether domestically-produced is better than produced-elsewhere
- If we internalise externalities and have things priced at TruCost then price would drive consumer change to the sustainable choices.
 - It would be a massive step in the right direction, but some components of the costs/benefits can not be priced, such as some cultural services and some regulating services. Cost Accounting would be a huge step forward but not the full solution.
 - We are struggling with how to do this under current "market rules" - also Civil Society, and Ministries of Environment, probably not the best positioned to find the mechanisms, but we can raise the awareness to get the key thinkers that understand markets and global economic systems involved. CBD needs to think outside the Environment box.
- Has the GBF been sufficiently participatory thus far?
 - GBF sensitization and participation has not been consistent across the continent. However, we have been facilitating dialogues with youth groups alongside Global Youth Biodiversity Network. We are also working with an Africa CSO network to engage more effectively.
- How do you see the potential food crisis caused by COVID19 impacting agriculture and conservation?
- Covid-19 has impacted conservancies through loss of tourism income, the main source of income, support from government and diversifying income streams is vital and is being discussed for adoption post-COVID.

- COVID-19 has made us think that nature is a public health and economic issue. Hence going forward discussions around nature conservation and the CBD framework needs to be central to all development processes.
- Conservation Organisations (both NGO and government) need to be clear about the underlying problems and the need to tackle them. Due to the externalities we damage the systems - but businesses make money and pay taxes (and consumers get underpriced goods). Although some of that can be spent on conservation, the CBD, and people looking at restoration, including post Covid, are looking at more/new conservation funds. Often, we all go for “ green financing” rather than tackling why most financing goes to things which are only profitable because of the externalities. This is good BUT unless we tackle the original externalities we are doing “good things” (and keeping ourselves gainfully employed) but we are NOT tackling the problem.

Session 2 - Political Opportunities and Challenges for Securing High Ambition in the Post-2020 GBF



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Political Opportunities and Challenges for Securing High Ambition in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Tuesday, 30 June 2020

About this session

This session will address the political dynamics underpinning the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) negotiations. These dynamics pertain to the push for a stronger GBF that is sufficiently ambitious, science-based, rigorously implemented and duly synergized with other global processes. They also relate to the challenge of elevating the profile of nature throughout the UN system and across other spheres to ensure that nature recovery and restoration are duly mainstreamed in key economic sectors.

Identification of these political dynamics alongside the implications and impacts of COVID-19 will set the stage for the session's investigation of the concrete opportunities for elevating ambition levels and catalysing the transformative change needed for a healthy planet and healthy people.

The session is an important context-setter for all the Post-2020 Pavilion Virtual Biodiversity Dialogues, helping to frame the overarching issues that will be further discussed in the subsequent virtual sessions.

Keynote speakers

Marco Lambertini, Director General,
WWF International

Professor Johan Rockstrom, Director,
Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research

Discussants

Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, ex-Executive Director,
CBD Secretariat

Ruth Davis, Deputy-Director, Global Conservation,
RSPB

Li Shuo, Senior Climate and Energy Policy Officer,
Greenpeace East Asia

Christian Schwarzer, Co-Founder,
Global Youth Biodiversity Network

Paul Matiku, CEO, Nature Kenya

Martin Lok, Deputy Director, Capitals Coalition

Moderators

Dr. Noëlle Kümpel, Head of Policy,
BirdLife International

Johannah Bernstein, Coordinator,
Post-2020 Pavilion


Summary of key messages for the *Political Opportunities and Challenges* session

- **Need to build a strategy to spur cultural change**
 - A cultural movement is necessary to alter current relationships with nature. Education systems have a pivotal role in shifting mindsets by incorporating biodiversity into their programmes.
 - Developing countries must adopt a different model for economic development that does not result in land degradation, resource exploitation and biodiversity loss.
- **Ramping up the understanding of the risk landscape + sustainability**
 - Have to govern the global commons within the planetary boundaries
 - Two of the current overstepped boundaries (Biodiversity and Climate Change) are integral.
- **Protecting biodiversity is about protecting society**
 - Biodiversity is no longer about protecting nature but about ensuring peace and fundamental economic development
 - The COVID-19 pandemic is evidence that increased biodiversity loss can put societies at great risk. We need to leapfrog in the same way we are for vaccines in the context of pandemic - the time is now!
- **Biodiversity at the heart of financial systems**
 - The biggest challenge is mainstreaming biodiversity in all sectors, especially financial & economic sectors.
 - We should look to the incredibly determined efforts of economically disadvantaged local communities to protect their immediate environment. We need to join both ends of the tunnel and make it possible for legal regulations, investment and finance to meet these local initiatives and drive global effort.
 - We need to have the right people in the conversation; engage actors who will drive change. We need to build strong alliances between state and non-state actors in the corporate sector and NGO space to ensure accountability
- **Accountability and concrete implementation**
 - Refine targets and clarify the roles of actors and the exact steps that must be taken. This will help with implementation, which has been the problem for several years.
 - Countries must translate global commitments to their national commitments to see any progress in the next decade and prevent loss of momentum.
 - For state action, we need heads of state putting pressure on each other, and public engagement to instigate governmental action
 - Intergenerational equity, needs to become a cornerstone of target design, implementation, resource mobilization
- **IPLCs must feel empowered as they have immense conservation knowledge. Mechanisms are needed to recognize and protect land tenure security.**

Questions and comments raised during the *Political Opportunities and Challenges* session

- We know that many governments have not yet found the balance between "protection /conservation policies" and the guarantee of rights of indigenous peoples and Local Communities, especially those related to land and territories. What's your view on that? How to move forward together?
- How should the convergence of OSC contribute to concrete and ambitious commitments at the national or subnational levels (Cities) and in the different economic sectors (beyond the global COP 15 decisions) ?
- The biodiversity finance can be mobilized at scale, but will require smart domestic policies to unlock domestic and private sector flows at scale. And the donors will need to step up with capacity support for every country to have its own national RM strategy and policy reform agenda for private finance.
- It is utopian to think that in a context of economic crisis the world will pay attention to Biodiversity Conservation. However, it is more utopian to think that if we do not pay attention to biodiversity conservation we can get out of the economic and social crisis, in a real and sustainable way. We must reinforce our message, so that more and more people promote "our" utopia.
- We also need to converge with the climate arena (and others such as SDGs) and have a common narrative like « towards a carbon neutral and nature positive world ». This should help a lot.
- An equitable, carbon-neutral, nature-positive world. Absolutely critical to get the people-side of the equation in there from the start so it's a triple agenda.
- What can we learn from Measurement, Reporting, Verification and the Ratchet concept embedded within the Paris climate accord when formulating a robust implementation mechanism in the CBD post-2020 framework?
- Framing of biodiversity as the 'toolbox' for peace and security. We already have been seeing this word within the Climate Change debate, where Nature Based Solution opened up the debate and embedded nature in the core of the political debate.
- Weak governance is a large part of the reason for the disconnect between science and policy and policy and practice. This is of course not just an issue of the developing world. Look at environmental governance in the US and Brazil for example.
- Need to reform subsidies and incentive mechanisms. Internalising externalities (both negative and positive) is key to this.

Session 3 - Defining the Transformational Pathway for the Financial System Post-2020 GBF



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**Defining the Transformational Pathway for the
Financial System Post-2020 Global Biodiversity
Framework**

Tuesday July 7, 2020

About this session

This session will highlight the important role of financial institutions in the integration of nature loss into financial and corporate decision-making. Currently, their decision-making processes mainly focus on climate change impacts. Therefore, it is critical that the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) promote new tools, metrics, mechanisms and regulatory incentives to catalyse the systemic change in finance needed to ensure achievement of global conservation goals.

The session will also discuss the need for nature-related disclosure, which could potentially align business and finance actors to result in reduced negative impacts on nature and redirect finance towards nature positive investments.

Speakers and Panelists

Hon Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, Minister of Environment and Energy, Costa Rica

Elizabeth Mrema, Executive Secretary, CBD Secretariat

Simon Connell, Head of Sustainability, Standard Chartered Bank & Chair, UK Banking and Environment Initiative

Maruiz Calvet, Director of Sustainability & Responsible Investment, Banorte

Fiona Stewart, Lead Financial Sector Specialist, Finance, Competitiveness & Innovation, World Bank

Neha Dutt, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK Government

Danijela Piljic, Strategic Advisor, Central Bank of Netherlands - DNB

Simon Zadek, Chair, Finance for Biodiversity

Moderator

Andrew Mitchell, Co-Founder, Natural Capital Finance Alliance

Summary of Key Messages for the *Transforming the Financial System* session

- **It is in every country's self-interest to protect nature; there is no business on a dead planet.**
 - Up to 40% of the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is dependent on nature. As biodiversity loss generates financial risk, sustaining the current rate of nature exploitation could cause the biggest recession since the 1930s Great Depression.
 - At the moment, only a small percentage of financial investments flow towards climate and nature protection. Unless investments are redirected, we will finance ourselves into extinction.
- **Financial institutions need to assess the risk related to biodiversity and report on them.**
 - Messages from WEF- biodiversity is top risk facing business and society and half of GDP depends on nature.
 - Financial institutions should identify physical, transition and reputation risks from biodiversity loss. The most vivid example is COVID.
 - From WEF's "***The New Nature Economy***" Report: \$44 trillion of economic value generation – over half the world's total GDP – is moderately or highly dependent on nature and its services and, as a result, exposed to risks from nature loss. Construction (\$4 trillion), agriculture (\$2.5 trillion) and food and beverages (\$1.4 trillion) are the three largest industries that depend most on nature. Combined, their value is roughly twice the size of the German economy. Such industries rely on either the direct extraction of resources from forests and oceans or the provision of ecosystem services such as healthy soils, clean water, pollination and a stable climate. As nature loses its capacity to provide such services, these industries could be significantly disrupted. Industries highly dependent on nature generate 15% of global GDP (\$13 trillion), while moderately dependent industries generate 37% (\$31 trillion).
 - And between 1997 and 2011 we lost \$6 trillion per year from land degradation.
 - Post-2020 GBF will guide the transformation that is essential to safeguard the planet and will also address the finance and business sector and will encourage them to reduce and avoid risks stemming from investments and redirect flows to nature positive investments.
- **Change at scale requires system change**
 - We need a paradigm shift. We have talked about the need for new economics, And we have talked about stakeholder activism.
 - We need to reimagine business models, value chains, financial flows to reverse nature loss.
 - We need to speed up the upscaling of environmental finance. On the greening finance side, greening supply chains is where there will be bigger and urgent traction for biodiversity.
 - There is a need to protect nature to secure wellbeing and safeguard the foundation of our livelihoods. To achieve this we need to change the current system of finance with investment in nature destroying investments. So to change this the role of financial institutions is immense.

- Tectonic plates of traditional finance are shifting. For example, activist investors demanding shared value etc. There is a need to harness this transformation and shift it to intentional design to align with planetary boundaries.
- All actors must come together to halt biodiversity loss to make the next decade a decade for action for protection, sustainable use and fair and equitable sharing!
- **Need more effective data and disclosure**
 - The nature of biodiversity data is different from climate data. We need different ways of accessing and channelling this data.
 - Need to formulate good practices on how to report on financial risks
 - Natural capital accounting and NBSAPS
- **Extensive training and awareness programmes**
 - For example, Banorte created an integrated system with lectures and e-learning showing positive impacts of financing system
- **Incentives are key**
 - Compensation and other forms (e.g. aligning fiscal incentives, liability risk)
 - We should price risk and prioritise financial innovation BUT the role of standards/regulation (and various forms of liability) will take an important role in creating norms and ensuring good practice.
- **Financial innovation is key to valorizing biodiversity**
 - Through credit risk, or legal liability.
 - We increasingly see financial innovation driving more capacities to invest in or avoid risks with biodiversity.
- **Must have a set of standardised metrics and indicators whereby risks can be measured in a reliable and consistent manner**
 - Need an international framework with clear indicators and reporting standards e.g. the developing Task Force on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and other initiatives in the field.
- **Commoditising nature is not desirable but we see pandemic in its aftermath and a discourse on nature evolving in a way we haven't seen in our lifetime.**
 - We see more engaged banking, more concerned pension funds, shareholder activism, all this is critical. We don't have to necessarily quantify the intrinsic value but identifying this value broadens the stakeholder base beyond only environmentalists.
 - Dasgupta Report on economics of biodiversity highlights the importance of recognizing the intrinsic value of nature. But it is very difficult to capture that value and it is very hard to recognize the intrinsic value is difficult when we have a tsunami of financing going to nature loss.
- **Financial and corporate decision-making processes are beginning to factor nature loss impacts into investment decisions.**
 - The financial sector is starting to become a critical enabler of transformative improvements in markets, investment decisions. The sector can contribute positively to nature loss. The financial sector understands the implications.
 - Many initiatives are emerging that address these concerns. Investment funds, pension funds, insurance companies, central banks, investment banks are all taking initiatives to address these concerns.
 - International standards (World Bank and IMF) are used to manage climate risks, but this all needs to be further developed as in relation to nature finance.

- **Our relationship with nature must change**
 - 2020 was supposed to be a super year for biodiversity and climate. It turned out that 2020 brought us a new challenge. We can now see that protecting biodiversity is more critical than ever.
 - We are still on track for 4 degrees of global warming. Still a lot of work to be done to establish the clear impacts of biodiversity.
- **Governments need to contribute to the systemic change needed**
 - By 2030 we should invest at least 1% in nature.
 - We need to shift traditional investments to green investments. But that requires new policy frameworks and economic systems that recognize planetary boundaries.
 - Need new metrics and indicators whereby risks, impacts and dependencies can be measured in a robust way.
 - We need to channel collective leadership to reverse loss and create inclusive development pathways. Your voices are essential in order to recalibrate our actions to ensure that we live in harmony in nature.
- **Environmental fiscal reform**
 - Markets can not always fix market failures. Governments have to reform perverse subsidies.
 - There is a need to build back better. Now is the time to shift harmful subsidies to positive credits.
 - Governments need to be more deliberate in the development of regulations for the finance sector.
- **Need to think about capacity of implementation and think about repurposing what is happening for climate risk into BD loss**
 - TNFD is an excellent path.
 - Use language that the financial sector is comfortable with.
 - Use concepts that the financial sector is familiar with.
- **We have Climate 100, we should have the Nature 100.**
 - Work on greening supply chains and link this work to sustainability linked loans.
 - Change the cost of credit and internalize externalities.

Questions and comments raised during the *Transforming the Financial System* session

- Stock markets, prices, transactions need to change or ESG will continue to be only good wishes, and not real change in real economy and real nature.
- I worked for the Central Bank of Brazil for 10 years and gave training to the Supervision Department on Environmental and Social Risk Management. We do have banking regulation on this in Brazil, but unfortunately nothing specific neither on climate nor on biodiversity.
- How much should we be spending effort developing short term mechanisms such as offsetting & nature credits, vs effort in mechanisms that will stimulate system change, such as Nature-Related Financial Disclosures?
- What would you expect from the Global Biodiversity Framework as a goal/target on addressing financial risks arising from biodiversity loss?
 - As an economist I would say a focused, measurable set of headline indicators (quality over quantity) to measure main pressures on biodiversity (eg land use change, pollution) and which are comparable over countries.
 - By defining concrete, tangible and ambitious targets and indicators that speak to the business and/or the financial sector – i.e. that are “translatable” into business models, operations, practices and decision-making will allow good reporting and disclosure. We thus encourage the business & financial sectors and all stakeholders to engage in the development of the Framework by sharing comments through the CBD Secretariat and/or the Co Chairs.
- The need for more and better data is highlighted as the main barrier now to set up biodiversity standards for financial flows: what institutions do you think will finance this data collection and monitoring effort, as it may represent substantial costs?
 - We want this data to be a public good - for transparency and accountability, as well as FI decision making. Government or philanthropic funding would allow for that.
- The Dasgupta Review on the Economics of Biodiversity is due to report to the highest levels of the UK Government later this year. How much influence do the panellists feel this will have over private financial sector behaviour and strategy, in addition to any influence over public policy?
 - I am hopeful it will further awareness of both the materiality of the risk, and also support efforts to create uniform disclosure approaches.
- In the UK, there are proposals to establish a mandatory 'due diligence obligation' in national law for businesses which would require them to (i) assess environmental and human rights risks and impacts across their supply chains and operations; (ii) develop, publish and implement a plan for eliminating or mitigating those risks and impacts; and (iii) report to government and the public on progress in implementing the plan. What does the panel think of this approach, and its wider application?
 - Such due diligence obligations can be helpful, but, as we have seen with the UK's Modern Slavery Statement requirements, the detail is what is most helpful in driving consistency, especially to allow the financial services sector to gather and integrate this information.
- How are we doing with what we already have (IFC PS6)? Can Standard Chartered tell us how effectively it is implementing its commitment to ensure it is avoiding funding projects in

critical habitats? And can you tell us how many biodiversity offsets have been required of your clients in compliance with IFC PS6?

- This discussion is overwhelmingly anthropocentric - thinking of nature as an 'asset'; 'sustainable use' etc. If transformative change is truly to be achieved, do we need to move away from such rhetoric - what about the intrinsic value of nature, beyond its pure instrumental use by humans?
 - Great question - the reason nature has been framed as an asset in the DR is because it is done in recognition of the target audience - finance and policy decision makers. It's important to use language that resonates with them to engage them.
 - There is obviously a strong argument for nature's intrinsic value which is unquantifiable. That's where public money for public goods comes in.

Session 4 - Post-2020: Mainstreaming Impacts and Dependencies



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Mainstreaming Impacts and Dependencies in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Wednesday, July 8 2020

About this session

This session will showcase how companies and financial institutions are mainstreaming concerns related to nature and human well-being into the way they do business.

A key challenge of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework is to mainstream biodiversity concerns in to key economic sectors.

This session will deepen understanding of the challenges and opportunities for mainstreaming nature into business and finance, with a focus on financial accounting and spatial finance.

Speakers and Panelists

Oliver Hillel, Programme Officer, CBD Secretariat

Peter White, Chief Operating Officer, WBCSD

Eve Ayutaire, Government of Uganda

Ian Dicky, Director, Eftec

Mike Hugman, Portfolio Manager, Ninety-One

Andrew Mitchell, Co-Founder, Natural Capital Finance Alliance

Moderators

Martin Lok, Deputy Director, Capitals Coalition

Susanne Schmitt, Nature and Spatial Finance Lead, WW-UK

Virtual Biodiversity Dialogues

June - July 2020 and September-October

The Post-2020 Pavilion is international partnership that is organizing a six-day programme of substantive sessions at the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2021, all related to key issues in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) negotiations. The Pavilion Partners are united in their collective drive for transformative change to ensure that the GBF is sufficiently ambitious, scientifically grounded and mission-aligned. In preparation of the Post-2020 Pavilion, the Virtual Biodiversity Dialogue Series are being convened with Post-2020 Pavilion Partners and other experts in June-July, and then again September-October.

The key objectives of the Biodiversity Dialogues are to deepen collective thinking, prepare for the actual Post-2020 Pavilion events, and generate powerful messages for the UNGA Biodiversity Summit.

Summary of Key Messages for the *Mainstreaming* session


- **A whole of government approach**
 - We need leadership in countries to engage and align their plans.
 - There is 5 times the amount of money going into harmful subsidies than going into nature protection.
 - Governments can help by changing the monetary rules: taxes, tariffs, etc can all be used to incorporate natural capital into financing.
 - In Africa, Uganda and Rwanda have been leading in "whole of government" approaches - they deserve recognition and support for that. The Seychelles, Palau and the Cook Islands are SIDS examples.
 - Need a mindset shift.
- **We need to scale up current initiatives which are currently at national level e.g. global partnership for business and biodiversity.**
 - Processes such as the Edinburgh process.
 - Multi stakeholder platform (e.g. island partnership).
 - Long term approach i.e. who will continue informal group after COP and SBI.
- **Role of the business and investment community**
 - You can make money out of being sustainable ; sustainable companies need to be supported and the narrative needs to be reframed away from the dichotomy of sustainable versus successful.
 - Incentives for doing this: to appeal to investors who will look for this information in the future and better manage their risk rating.
 - Mainstreaming should not be beige / vanilla. It needs to have specific strategies and actions.
 - Move towards more purpose-driven disclosure. TCFD works well in climate so a similar one for nature would be beneficial.
 - Create a global fund to help de-risk investments (blended finance funds) – need to increase this fund.
 - People everywhere should call for their savings to have nature positive outcomes (make your money matter campaign).
 - Training on how to assess natural capital in business and in other sectors, going all the way down the supply chain.
 - Blindness of investment: investors data terminals do not contain information on nature capital. Thus, investors are not aware of their dependency or impact on nature. In addition, Passive funds (eg pension funds): people have no knowledge of where they are investing.
- **There are tools and actions to make mainstreaming possible**
 - The private sector must have balance sheets that reflect nature values. Asset managers are very much takers of rules from policy and from clients: thus if nature is given a higher priority, it filters down to asset managers, who are the ones going out and interacting with companies.
 - Provide asset managers with data. There is a real absence here and a drastic need. It will be very hard to mainstream rapidly without configuring nature and biodiversity into the tools and systems already being used. The data must be translated into metrics that Asset Managers can easily work with.

- Follow the lead of larger organisations; the official sector (world bank, etc) is very important. E.g. a world bank portal with data on nature.
 - Strongly appeal to NGOs who gather data in nature, biodiversity space, and deliver data to APIs (role of bloomberg etc) ; simple things, such as the fact that investors can't work with PDFs, make a difference. All about making the data readily available and usable within the current tools.
- **Needs to simply begin, with the metrics and tools which already exist, even if they are not perfect**
 - Needs to be 'Bloombergable' - able to work within the tools used in investment.

Questions and comments raised during the *Mainstreaming session*

- In any given supply chain, there are "actionable" rings in the chain that are particularly sensitive to nature sustainability, and others where control is easier as there is a smaller number of players.
- In Africa, Uganda and Rwanda have been leading in "whole of government" approaches - they deserve recognition and support for that. The Seychelles, Palau and the Cook Islands are SIDS examples.
- Great to see balance sheets with nature. One of the challenges in your approach is how to value the risk of future losses due to biodiversity loss, and then bring them to present value. Risk, until it happens, is also a matter of perception.
- We have the tools. We need to help create a critical mass of political (and consumer) will that asks for those tools.
- As in so many other sectors, there is an interest and understanding of the influence of nature on your investment decisions, but the "blueprints"/tools you use simply do not reflect them yet. The challenge is to scale up what are now "pilots" into "the mainstream".
- A "financial GEF" should offer to cover the "incremental cost" of adopting those tools...
 - Interesting, because in Uganda we are trying to figure out how we could make a case for ranking corporate entities that are embracing our call for conservation and arguing this on incentives especially with say customs to make it attractive.
- World Bank Nature portal: in a sense the WAVES partnership, around natural capital accounts at national levels, are filling in that gap.
 - Hard for anyone to turn WAVES into forward projections and likewise the spatial data that exists for monitoring asset level nature impact etc.
 - Many of the pieces of the puzzle are there but hard to put together. I am not trying to make excuses; the finance community should do more but needs forcing.
 - Found the WWF/Purdue global futures report very powerful because it did start to bridge this gap.
 - WAVES/Natural Capital Accounting of course is not yet perfect, but it is a starting point.
- There is an economy of scale in generating the natural capital measurements and value data at national level and in a way that is disaggregated for local/ business use.
- The case study we did of SCA, linking natural capital impacts to the company balance sheet, could be a way to differentiate between different levels of corporate performance. I will circulate that work to the panellists.
- G20 mandate required together with major figureheads as Michael Bloomberg and Mark Carney did for TCFD.

Session 5 - Driving transformative change for high ambition in the Post-2020 GBF



**POST
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IUCN
World Conservation
Congress
Marseille 2021

Transformative
Change for
Nature and People

**Driving Transformative Change for
High Ambition in the Post-2020
Global Biodiversity Framework**

Thursday, 9 July 2020

About Session

This session will explore the transformative change needed to position a new relationship with nature, one that recognizes its value, not just as the foundation of a healthy and sustainable economy, but as the basis for human well being, justice and equity as well as peace and security.

Virtual Biodiversity

Dialogues

17 June – 20 July 2020

The Post-2020 Pavilion Virtual Biodiversity Dialogue Series consists of ten virtual sessions that address a wide range of issues related to the Post-2020 negotiations. These virtual sessions will be convened during June-July 2020 and collectively, they will create a platform to unite Post-2020 Pavilion Partners to deepen collective thinking in the run-up to the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2021.

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Zoom Link: [CLICK HERE](#)

Panelists

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Durham University, Utrecht University

Marcelo Carvalho de Andrade

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Melina Sakiyama

Global South Focal Point, Global Youth
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Eva Zabey

Executive Director, Business for Nature

Moderator

Johannah Bernstein

Post-2020 Pavilion Manager


Summary of Key Messages for the *Transformative Change* session

- **Core foundational principles of a transformative approach.**
 - Address root causes of biodiversity loss.
 - Address all the multiple pathways for transformative change .
 - Expand the action arena (beyond environmental ministries) - e.g. Cities should be empowered to innovate and not just be seen as implementers.
 - Realise diverse co-benefits - need to show what actors across society can gain
 - Create space for inclusion and deliberation.
 - Be proactive in the face of resistance.
 - To be effective the GBF needs to think about how we can create a compass for orienteering action.
- **No transformation without dealing with the issue of inequality and equity.**
 - There is a need for more representation and more voices of marginalised people within the text.
 - Need to design conservation integrated with social policies; expand actors.
 - Mainstream biodiversity into education.
- **It is critically important to create deeper connections between sectors.**
- **A solution needs to have the same scale as the problem**
 - Transformative change means people have to get out of their comfort zone.
 - However, for the finance sector to be included, less risk is needed.
- **Systems transformation has many different definitions and understandings.**
 - There is a difference between transformational and incremental change.
- **Need to build on momentum to achieve transformative change.**
 - Covid-19 shows that any crisis will accelerate a transition that is already underway (e.g. ESG investments have performed better than normal investments).
 - The high levels of engagement from business e.g. for the Business for Nature Coalition has never been seen until now. More companies should commit and act.
- **Government should adopt policies to incorporate environmental ambitions across all sectors.**
 - Eg. Danone in France is the first major company to become a mission-driven company; this was led by legislative change.
- **We need to address the megatrends and change values (education, religion, parenting, advertising).**
- **Need to mainstream biodiversity into education.**

Questions and comments raised during the *Transformative Change* session

- In my experience, risk is more of a perception. People from the bottom of the pyramid are normally classified as high risk. What strategies do we have in place to de-risk or change the perceived risk at the bottom of the pyramid?
- Inclusion and voice are clearly critical for transformative change. However, the GBF will be negotiated by governments. How do we open out the democratic space for inclusion in intergovernmental treaty making?
- How can more businesses/companies be brought on board to avoid a situation where the biodiversity/CBD/post-2020 message is being preached to the 'choir'?
 - How about large coordinated advertisement campaigns raising the voice of leading companies in various media around the tagline: nature is everyone's business? They could invest in such a joint advertisement campaign, and CEOs addressing the policy makers? Like the 'Let the clean economy begin' campaign for the climate negotiations.
- How are social safeguards also being integrated/promoted together with nature priorities?
- The concern though is that some of these actions that look like leading to systems change, but are not of enough critical mass, too slow, and not radical enough. How can we prevent actions masquerading as systems change when they are actually just "bread and circuses" to keep the masses happy enough not to demand change?
- Beyond addressing policy makers, businesses should also embark their employees and consumers/clients in this transformational journey.
- I would encourage us to contrast incremental change with transformative change - if we can undertake multiple forms of incremental change that generate genuinely different outcomes that address equity and biodiversity, then it can 'add up' to transformative change. We also know that experimentation, diversity and 'many flowers blooming' will be critical to making transformative change resilient.
- The negotiation process needs to be broadened to include non-state actors, not just for civil society and local communities.
- The Eclipse report suggests a formal commitment, reporting, monitoring platform for non-state actors and then potential for both recognising contribution, learning and driving ambition. This does not need to repeat the great action that is already taking place, but could be a 'gateway' to gather the information about all of the different non-state/municipal actions that are taking place.
- Technology can also be captured and employed by the other side. So far they are very good at using technology to shape peoples' minds and behavior. There should be something to integrate with technology to make sure that such technology truly serves equity, inclusiveness, justice and sustainable development.

Session 6 - Synergies Between the Post-2020 GBF and Other Global Processes



**POST
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Marseille 2021

Transformative
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Nature and People

Synergies Between the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and Other Global Processes

Friday, 10 July 2020

Zoom Link: [CLICK HERE](#)

About this Session

The objective of this session is to deepen understanding about the opportunities and challenges for enhancing the coordination, cooperation and synergies between the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and key global processes to ensure that the GBF is fully aligned with existing commitments.

Virtual Biodiversity

Dialogues

17 June – 20 July 2020

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These virtual sessions will be convened during June-July 2020 and collectively, they will create a platform to unite Post-2020 Pavilion Partners to deepen collective thinking in the run-up to the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2021.

Moderators

Matthew Collis

IFAW

Noëlle Kümpel

Birdlife International

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Speakers/Panelists

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Summary of key messages for the *Synergies* session

- **Need stronger language on synergies in the GBF.** The language in the Post-2020 GBF calling explicitly for synergies is used for the first time. Explicit reference to importance of synergies with MEAs in Zero draft, is good but is not enough.
- **GBF needs to emphasise the importance of cooperation and break sectoral silos.**
 - Issues such as connectivity and transboundary cooperation are not reflected in Aichi. We cannot do this in silos with each country adopting their own targets.
 - GBF has to be explicit that cooperation is absolutely key. We, as the conservation community, need to dare and clearly state in agreements and decisions that sectoral integration is needed.
 - Transform the fear of undermining mandates into win-win through synergies and cooperation.
- **Biodiversity MEAs need to stand together on key global issues.**
 - We need more policy coherent agendas so that key issues like COVID and economic recovery are duly integrated.
 - We have a coalition of like-minded groups - CMS, UNEP, CBD, RAMSAR, but we are not speaking with one coherent voice in the SDG forum, especially on the topic of building back better after COVID. We need to stand together on issues of common threat or opportunity, especially food security , infrastructure.
 - We need to elevate the importance of biodiversity to all SDGs.
- **Build on strategic vision of Biodiversity MEAs.**
 - The GBF needs to build on its strategic vision of MEAs and use indicators that relate to the vision of the different MEAs.
- **Post-2020 GBF should include a roadmap for enhancing synergies with the biodiversity conventions.**
 - Joint programmes and actions, targets and metrics with other biodiversity MEAs.
 - Seek synergies with resource mobilisation strategies of other MEAs to improve funding from the GEF and Green Climate Fund.
 - Include Biodiversity MEA information sharing at CBD COPs.
 - Strengthen cooperation regarding capacity building, technical and scientific cooperation, communications.
- **Post-2020 GBF should include provisions to support national level collaboration and alignment.**
 - Strengthen alignment of the NBSAPs with SDGs and MEAs.
 - Strengthen in-country coordination and synergies (aligning national targets, consistent use of indicators, aligning reporting, creating National Liaison Groups of biodiversity related MEAs).
 - The GBF should include reporting requirements on implementation of relevant MEAs, it could stimulate action at the national level, as well as funding support. Governments need to report on how they are implementing all the relevant biodiversity MEAs.


- GBF should contain text to motivate synergies at the national level. Synergies doesn't just have to happen at the level of Secretariats but at the level of the negotiators. Cooperation between conventions can occur at the Secretariat level, but it also has to happen at the bilateral level and internally within governments, whole of government approaches.
- Whole-of-Government approaches should be promoted - we can strengthen synergies also on the national Level when it comes to implementation, not only through Synergistic NBSAPs but also through whole-of-government approaches to ensure Policy-coherence in implementation.
- **GBF should cross-map goals and targets with other Biodiversity MEAs.**
 - The Post-2020 GBF should systematically cross-map its goals and targets with those present in other biodiversity-related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments (and their strategies, plans, objectives) and ensures the consistent use of indicators.
 - Cross-mapping with other biodiversity MEAs is perhaps the most important lever to increase synergies among these agreements, processes and other instruments. It will ensure that related actions are consistent and facilitate cooperation.
- **GBF needs to strengthen synergies with the SDGs.**
 - GBF should facilitate synergies and enhance coherence. However there is a clear lack of synergies and mainstreaming which led to not meeting objectives for 2020.
 - Most of the drivers of biodiversity loss lie outside the mandate and authority of the CBD process, so that means on its own, the CBD cannot solve the problem of biodiversity loss. That is why the SDGs are so important. They bring all these issues together; however there is no implementation framework and most SDGs don't address biodiversity.
 - Lack of understanding outside the conservation community of what needs to happen. We need to not only advocate for biodiversity conservation but we have to focus on operational approaches.
 - Need to reframe biodiversity as the solution; eg nature services. Critical not just for CBD but for all processes. Biodiversity is very much underpinning every one of the SDGs. However, it isn't mentioned in any of them or in the indicators.
 - GBF should be built around targets and objectives - needs ambition to change the current situation - however needs to be presented in a way that makes implementation possible. This is key to ensure uptake by the global community beyond only the biodiversity sector.
 - We need shared framing of how biodiversity can be operationally implemented in the SDGs.

Questions and comments raised during the *Synergies* session

- How could you envisage the GBF leading to the development (or rather revision) of more comprehensive/synergistic NBSAPs? What needs to be included in the text of the GBF?
- We should also think of transboundary as beyond the boundaries of national jurisdictions. Marine conservation will only be achieved if we take the ocean as one unit and CBD, CMS and others, working collaboratively with the hopefully to-be-agreed UN high seas treaty.
- What can be done differently to ensure synergies in the implementation of the MEAs at national level, given the fact that UNEP and other processes have called for synergies but not much has been done at national level?
- Regarding NBSAPs, having text in the GBF calling for NBSAPs to include commitments to other Biodiversity-related MEAs would be key.
- What do you think we can do to strengthen synergies also on the national level when it comes to implementation? Synergistic NBSAPs were already mentioned but I am also thinking about how we can ensure whole-of-government approaches to ensure Policy-coherence in implementation?
 - Please see the option paper on synergies which provide clear guidance to parties. CBD 13/24 Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and the Annex I has 8 options and tools including NBSAPs.
 - In addition to the above, if the GBF included reporting requirements on implementation of relevant MEAs, it could stimulate action at the national level, as well as funding support.
- There has been a challenge with most governments in revision of NBSAPs which results in delays in implementation of the set targets. How do we take advantage of the existing NBSAPs to ensure synergies in the implementation of MEAs at national level?
- We want to establish effective MPAs, and also go beyond. We need to break sectoral silos. We, as the conservation community, need to dare and clearly state in agreements and decisions that sectoral integration is needed. We need to transform the fear of undermining mandates into win-wins through synergies and cooperation.
- I have always thought that since the 1992 Rio Summit and all the lessons learned up to Rio +20, the most important synergy to develop and implement is that between environment and development. Shouldn't the SDGs then be the coordinative/synergy mechanism? Once the framework and understanding of synergies become clear, then the various MEAs may proceed with focused specialist and adapted implementation which we cannot do away with given human nature and the fact that institutions at country and global levels have been designed and staffed and conditioned also by their funding to be singularly focused in their operations.
- How would we measure mainstreaming success in this case? One that's beyond mentioning biodiversity in policies and strategies?
 - Land-use change assessment is a basic common tool /instrument for monitoring - reporting the 3 Rio Conventions and MEA implementation and a tool for decision making processes / biodiversity.
- I think in light of COVID-19, people and governments around the world now understand how our fractured relationship with wildlife, and nature in general, can cause massive suffering (and undermine years of development, poverty alleviation, etc.). We must keep pushing that development can never be sustainable without nature, biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem integrity, etc.

- The other missing aspect of synergy so far in this discussion is that of the synergy between key stakeholders. This is particularly important given the inequality of power between stakeholders. This power asymmetry creates a situation where indigenous peoples and local communities who are at the forefront of environment and development issues and often most affected by environmental degradation are not provided a decisive voice in policy and decision-making. As a result, many approaches and projects when they get to the grassroots level are inappropriate and unsustainable in their social and political aspects. Thus certain enabling conditions are vital for synergy to occur especially if effective implementation is the aim and these are along themes of social justice, equity and inclusiveness. To note that the synergy we seek is for the most part a political matter and technical solutions will not be enough.

Session 7 - Global Goal for Nature: Nature Positive by 2030



**POST
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IUCN
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Congress
Marseille 2021

Transformative
Change for
Nature and People

**Global Goal for Nature:
Nature Positive by 2030**

Wednesday, 15 July 2020

About this Session

This session is convened by WWF International and partners. It will address the importance of an ambitious, science-based global goal for nature to ensure that the world halts and reverses nature loss for the benefit of people and nature.

Virtual Biodiversity

Dialogues

17 June — 20 July 2020

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Global South Coordinator, GYBN

Moderator

Gavin Edwards

Coordinator, New Deal for Nature and People, WWF International

Summary of key messages from the *Global Goal for Nature* Session


- **We must reflect on current strategies and ask how transformative we are really being.**
- **Science has never been more precise in identifying tipping points.**
 - Most exciting dimension of this new knowledge is that we are clearer about consequences for human health, economy, planet.
- **We have the opportunity to create a global framework based on a global goal for nature. We should push to combine carbon neutrality and Nature Positive goal.**
 - Zero loss by 2030 and recovery by 2050.
 - This has been aided by the global goal for climate that enables us to cooperate effectively.
 - There is a clear vision to achieve carbon neutrality by mid-century; this can be broken down into smaller plans.
 - Next year, we have a major opportunity to bring societies, governments and businesses together to create a global/common goal for the planet.
- **Above all, this vision must be a societal vision.**
 - Therefore, we should push not only for the combination of the carbon neutral and nature positive vision, but also ensure that it upholds a vision which goes beyond just the environment.
 - To achieve nature positivity: we need to look at spaces, species and economic drivers.
- **Justice and nature positive approach can be a shared rallying cry for all.**
 - We cannot “lock-in” remaining nature with “ecological integrity” that we all depend on, without addressing equity, poverty alleviation, and justice.
 - Apart from jobs and economic development, we must also advance economic policy measures that not only internalise externalities, but also contribute to wealth redistribution.
 - The next steps will be very important to ensuring the goal is implemented in an equitable and just manner.
 - Until we take down the barriers and burdens for communities, it will be impossible to make progress.
 - How can we bring a less anthropocentric, more values-led narrative? (important for the faith community).
- **Ensuring that we have global goals around which to rally a more diverse and interconnected set of actors is an important first step.**
- **Need to transform the willingness of business into valuable and meaningful action.**
 - Having an apex goal allows businesses to break down the key actions they need to take for them to start moving.
 - We need more conversations about “what if” scenarios to help businesses imagine other possibilities.
- **Global goals must be translated into national level goals (economic development, food security, employment opportunities, nature protection).**
- **It is possible to feed everyone healthy and sustainable diets without compromising biodiversity/nature.**
 - This requires a cultural shift towards more sustainable diets and a shift of producers towards sustainable sources.

- **We need to connect the different agendas and coalitions.**
 - The Global Goal for Nature must be picked up by the G7 and G20 as much as it is incorporated into CBD. Goals must also be translated into national level goals
 - Break down silos between faith-based efforts, science efforts, social justice, climate and nature.
- **To have a nature positive world, we need to bring farmers into the conversations.**
 - Agriculture is the backbone of many African countries.
- **The post pandemic will require the collaboration, the cooperation of all if we want to rebuild our communities and nations.**
 - IPLCSs including women should be participating in the diagnosis of structural inequalities, in the elaboration of policies with their respective norms and budget. Post 2020 should be based on human rights, values, natural laws, principles and mandates, systems of TK within a sustainable model of development with identity.
- **We are in a very profound moment of change with COVID and we should reflect on our lives and how we need to change, how we need to focus on principles and values. Invitation for all of us to reflect on change.**
 - Nature as a key element of resilience has been highlighted by the COVID crisis. Many people are experiencing the true costs of nature loss which provides us with a unique window of opportunity.
 - Covid-19 highlights that we should look into how nature conservation affects global health.
 - Covid-19 has shown that all action can be taken by all aspects of society.
- **We will not be able to move forward unless we bring people to act.**
 - Interesting to move from science based targets to values and faith.
 - This is about hearts and minds - people won't act unless they are really motivated.
- **Transform and accelerate work at the human level.**
 - discussion of how science links with faith, values, equity, youth, future.
- **This is a great moment to redefine our relationship with nature.**
 - It could be a pivoting point for multilateralism/ The power of a simple message like carbon neutral/nature positive is very powerful.
- **We need to be resilient and stay focussed on our advocacy. The diversity of people at the table and rich discussions give us hope.**
- **Key priorities.**
 - Precise definition of goal.
 - We need 3-4 more subgoals to support "Zero Net Loss".
 - Focus on restoring nature.
 - interconnectedness of agendas.
 - Non-state actors can provide and help build consensus.

Questions and comments raised during the *Global Goal for Nature* session

- I would like to ask for more clarity on equity outcomes that have been mentioned. The food systems narrative is appealing but it's still not tackling inequity and particularly gender-based inequality. could we say more about the potential for this agenda to address systemic inequalities in access to natural resources and the support services for women as well as men. this could be a huge part of solution and bring other gender equality outcomes
- Gender equality; fragile ecosystems occupied by vulnerable communities and small scale food producers who need support; how to leverage this opportunity to the benefit of these communities and empower women?
- Nature degradation is going to increase inequality, so these agendas integrate.
- Real sense of momentum here and great to have a global goal we can all get behind. How do we measure the success of the goal at local, national and global levels, and what is the role of Natural (and Social & Human) Capital Accounting in doing this?
- Mother Earth is the fundamental base for the development of cultural diversity and for the survival of IPLCs sustainable livelihoods. She is a sacred being who deserves caring and respect, she is caring for humanity with love and generosity.
- A nature positive for now and beyond is a collective responsibility. IPLCs are here to work side by side in a minga, collective work, for life, for our collective well-being within a frame of mutual TRUST, respect and understanding.
- Nature Positive bears strong resemblance to the affinity of indigenous peoples' culture with nature. This affinity/connectivity is one among many reasons IP territories account for 80% of the planet's biodiversity, and contribute much in climate change mitigation. Could you enlighten us what the role of IP communities might be in identifying "intact places" you referred to as Ecosystem Integrity, in case they are located in traditional territories of IPs?
- Regarding intergenerational equity, we are in the UN decade of family farming: so much of the world's food is produced on family-run farms, so this can be an important entry point for equity discussion. Farmers want to pass on viable businesses to the next generation, so it needs to be a meaningful, attractive option for young people.
- Do you really think that we can sell this narrative without a social / economical component concerning equity (including inter and intra generations) and prosperity for all?
 - you are of course right, we cannot "lock-in" remaining nature with "ecological integrity" that we all depend on, without addressing equity, poverty alleviation, and justice. Apart from jobs and economic development, we must also (I believe) advance economic policy measures that not only internalise externalities, but also contribute to wealth redistribution.

Session 8 - The Role of Protected Areas and Conserved Areas in Achieving Global Conservation Goals



**POST
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IUCN
World Conservation
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Marseille 2021

Transformative
Change for
Nature and People

The Role of Protected and Conserved Areas in Achieving Global Conservation Goals

Thursday, 16 July 2020

About this Session

This topic is a major issue for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework concerns area-based conservation, and what will replace Aichi Target 11 and raise global ambition. The three main issues are; firstly, to conserve enough area to fully represent the most important biodiversity in systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, but at the same time to ensure that these areas are truly effective in achieving their conservation outcomes. Secondly, to be fair and just with the identification, appropriate recognition, and support for effective conservation where it already occurs in the custodianship of indigenous peoples and local communities, private actors as well as government at all levels. Thirdly, to be valued as an essential foundation for sustainability of the planet and to address the challenges for health and well-being, climate change, disaster risk reduction and food and water provision. These three issues have to work together in diverse land and seascapes, recognising that different approaches are needed in densely populated cities, production landscapes and seascapes, and in large wild areas.

The session is not designed to argue about the nuances of these targets, but to move to the next step, which is to consider how to make this ambition possible in a post-COVID world, where tourism financing has collapsed, some agencies are being stripped of resources and others are having their funding augmented significantly, when marginalised communities are asserting their right to full recognition, and when the planet's life support systems are being crippled by exploitation and degradation.

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Virtual Biodiversity Dialogues 17 June – 20 July 2020

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Summary of key messages for the *Protected and Conserved areas* session

- **30% will not deliver if PAs are not in the right places or effectively managed.**
 - Approaches to setting targets: Species area curves, Systematic conservation planning, Minimum sizes of ecosystems to avoid regime shifts.
 - Conservation must be framed as a health care system.
 - A global deal for nature: Numbers are well supported.
 - Minimum value set at 30% - how much is required? Protected area targets can not be considered in isolation from the quality considerations. Significant areas are needed - we should focus on richly biodiverse areas. Separating the areas into the three areas provides a framework for countries to work with.
 - Need to be focussing on protecting at least 50% of the planet.
- **Need a clear blueprint for conservation on the ground for governments and civil society for implementation which would reduce confusion and ensure effective implementation.**
- **We need to decide if we are going to include specific actions that governments must take or at least specific guidance.**
 - Generalities were a problem with the Aichi targets
 - Concerned that there is nothing concrete the governments have to do - the government is signing up for vague statements.
- **Need to have a focus on the how - governments are currently overwhelmed and how we are going to achieve our goals is not clear.**
 - The challenge now is to channel the huge amounts of money in the right places e.g. there is massive focus on finding the vaccine and this could be translated to biodiversity loss to address the long term problem of future pandemics.
 - There is a need for both top down and bottom up action - everyone needs to be acting from indigenous communities to government to global conventions.
 - Nature must be at the heart of every decision - and needs to be everyone's business (synergies & mainstreaming).
 - We will lose if we look through just an economic lens - economy should be exclusively something which serves us and not govern what we value and need. The starting point must be a moral, respectful relationship with nature.
- **Language that is implementable and practical - governments have to be sure as to what they are signing up for.**
- **Key message: Clunky text & indicators are NOT effective - need to do something DIFFERENT.**
 - We need to communicate in language which is implementable.
- **The social and political nature of conservation.**
 - There is a lot of support for OECMs - areas that don't have biodiversity as a primary objective but would provide a positive biodiversity outcome.
 - EX. Algeria - PAs + potential OECMs would increase the areas covered to 54.29% of the land (PAs only cover 4.7%). The areas have been primarily set to protect culture but this is linked heavily with Biodiversity.
 - Ex. Morocco - coverage less than 3% but with potential OECMs - it would increase to 72%.

- Shouf Landscape Resilience plan builds on the interlinkages between socioeconomic, ecological and cultural resilience. They have used traditional methods to manage issues such as fires.
- **Protected areas have to be looked at in a historical perspective and must move away from their legacy of exclusion.**
 - Some still think that achieving social justice is in opposition to environmental outcomes - nature does not have to lose out if people benefit.
- **IPLCs.**
 - Conservation is related to protection, preservation of IPLCs. ICCAs are the strongest allies, IPLCs actions protect, conserve, provide food and resources for many.
 - IPLCs should be able to use their own laws and practices and ways of governance. CBD needs to uphold rights of indigenous people to secure land and water and protect on their own terms.
 - Indigenous rights should be a cross cutting issue - they are not there just as a participation crisis but also including their knowledge across all targets.
 - Drivers of biodiversity loss also threaten the lives of indigenous people (therefore biodiversity loss is linked to the loss of global linguistic and cultural diversity)
 - Largely in the global south where the political climate is unstable and land tenure is uncertain - need to ensure that these problems are not exacerbated - need to consider that there are multiple knowledge systems.
 - Must go beyond protected areas, to areas governed by IPLCs and local communities.
- **Key Biodiversity Areas.**
 - Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) approach is effective - success due to 5 key, clear targets. KBAs are being used by financial organisations and act as indicators for Aichi targets.
 - Every nation should update their national spatial plans for biodiversity - incorporating KBAs and other areas of biodiversity such as connectivity between key areas, map areas of intact habitats and need to be conserved. In addition, we need to make it clear who will be managing this, - PAs? IPLCs?
 - However, spatial plans will only be valuable if they are actually used - this is where mainstreaming across government sectors is key, e.g. development of transport infrastructure.
- **Advocacy and awareness.**
 - Advocacy and awareness plays a huge role - information needs to be conveyed in an accessible, understandable way for everyone to claim ownership of biodiversity. There is a gap between the older science folk and the younger who want to make a difference. This includes effectively communicating the science behind and the need for marine protection, such as through films.
 - Giving the youth a powerful voice is important in determining protected areas and advocacy awareness. The youth need to be given access to the important conversations, and youth movements empowered to become credible entities.
 - Listening to people's concerns and the context and competing priorities of the area (e.g. poverty) helped to create a better message about marine protection.

- **Balancing ambition with reality.**
 - Apex idea - nature positive and carbon neutral world which needs to be fair and just to be effective. Need to bring all the conventions up a scale to solve the issues synergistically, and to bring these issues up a notch not just in society but in our own thinking.
 - We need to think about what is necessary and not what is politically ambitious. We have to be actually improving the situation. As people get more ambitious, they change the way they count & measure in order to declare success - preventing this is absolutely key.
- **Ocean and land is inextricably connected and we need to think holistically of nature as one entity - they are not separate worlds.**
- **Ocean protection is a life and death situation, and we need to communicate this message effectively.**
- **PAs are tools and not the end.**
- **Gap between how both sides see conservation.**
 - Needs to be translated into community language which is understandable for these frontline actors (IPLCs).
 - Conservation actors are focussing more on financial aspects than cultural or any other values which means there is a need to work within indigenous structures to show that we consider that they are delivering conservation outcomes and are respected.
- **Human rights and the environment are mutually reinforcing.**
 - Global society has to have a moral shift - strong ethical choices as to what our future is going to be on the planet.
- **Corona virus has shown that economics can come second place when we have unacceptable risk level for human lives and society which could be an opportunity.**
 - We must never forget that this is a deep crisis of biodiversity, climate change, health and economy. It is not a time for caution, incrementalism and it is a time for us to act immediately, not just planning. Higher level context for PAs, OECMs etc in context of the pandemic.
- **Local successes are key to creating a global movement for biodiversity.**
 - Not every win is on a global scale. A multi pronged, bottom up approach is essential. There are local wins we can celebrate.
 - Local context of each country is key at the global level - meet people at their point of need.
 - Cooperation and collectivism is key. A treaty which will work must build on this - globally one people.
 - There is a diversity of solutions.

Session 9 - Intergenerational Equity in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework



**POST
2020
PAVILION**

IUCN
World Conservation
Congress
Marseille 2021

Transformative
Change for
Nature and People

Intergenerational Equity and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Friday, 17 July 2020

13:00-15:00 BST	14:00-16:00 CEST
08:00-10:00 EST	15:00-17:00 APAC

About Session

This session will be hosted by the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN). It will highlight the youth perspective on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework with a particular focus on the importance of intergenerational equity. This includes the full and effective participation of younger generations in policy development, decision making, planning and implementation. This session will also highlight a wide range of social justice issues including the fair and equitable sharing of benefits, the rights-based approach, as well as the full and effective participation of IPLCs, and the importance of securing their land tenure rights.

Virtual Biodiversity

Dialogues

17 June — 20 July 2020

The Post-2020 Pavilion Virtual Biodiversity Dialogue Series consists of ten virtual sessions that address a wide range of issues related to the Post-2020 negotiations. These virtual sessions will be convened during June-July 2020 and collectively, they will create a platform to unite Post-2020 Pavilion Partners to deepen collective thinking in the run-up to the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2021.

For more information

Contact Johannah Bernstein, Post-2020 Pavilion Coordinator

Zoom Link: [CLICK HERE](#)

Panellists

Simangele Msweli

GYBN South Africa

Amelia Arreguin

GYBN Mexico

Josefa Tauli

GYBN Steering Committee, IPLC rights

Moderators/Convenors

Melina Sakiyama

GYBN Co-Founder

Christian Schwarzer

GYBN Co-Founder, Global Focal Point

Summary of key messages from the *Intergenerational Equity* session

- **Intergenerational equity is not only about youth; about creating fairness, collaboration & dialogue between all generations.**
 - In order to bend the curve of biodiversity loss we need to bend the curve of inequality.
 - Different generations also express themselves in the context of being indigenous; of race; of religion.
 - For example, gender differences are exacerbated between generations.
- **Intergenerational equity is not reflected in the current GBF draft.**
 - Goals not currently open for review and discussion which makes it hard to include important issues which are not already covered.
 - Most targets are ecologically focussed. There must be specific targets on political and societal issues such as for women and girls and the youth.
- **Intergenerational equity emphasizes long term outcomes.**
 - Currently there is a lack of incentive when it comes to long term planning and long term goal planning due to short term election cycles.
- **There is a need to address Intra-generational equity.**
 - The impact of pollution etc is unevenly distributed; Often those that are trying to reduce environmental impacts are those that are the most impacted.
 - Intergenerational equity can not be met if gender inequalities continue to be perpetuated; There are clearly marginalised groups which underlines the need for intersectional environmentalism.
 - Environmental programs tend to be designed for a certain group of youth who grew up in a (more privileged) context. The Post-2020 GBF must bring everyone on board.
 - Generations are not homogenous; there are differences in education, information access ability, financial resources.
- **There is a need for concrete government action and sufficient funding**
- **We need to see women and girls as powerful makers of change.**
 - Women are not only the victims but also are change makers.
 - Women are sole holders of important practical and traditional knowledge in many indigenous cultures.
 - Need to generate information and data as there is a gap in this area.
 - Grassroots synergies: Young people are a fluid group - every area needs mainstream ideas of equity e.g. gender responsiveness into their advocacy and work - what are the social safeguards? Gender Responsive criteria? in programmes and projects.
 - Time poverty (productive and reproductive roles) - need to look at how activities are being distributed in community. Need to adapt processes to the timings and schedules of women. Ultimately we need to transform society in order to address this issue. Ask women how they want to participate and not just speculate.
- **Women in the Post 2020 context.**
 - Paid employment not volunteering.
 - Gender budgeting - activities that will directly influence women who are most vulnerable to biodiversity loss.
 - Implementation at national and local - stress women's participation.

- Womens' and girls' needs, concerns, priorities and knowledge.
- Gender equality focused training.
- Representation in decision making - training for women to achieve this.
- Support women's and girls networks.
- Gender responsive indicators.
- **IPLCs.**
 - Indigenous youth are inheritors of knowledge and land.
 - Intergenerational equity is already embedded in the value systems of indigenous people.
 - Enshrined in CBD in Article 8.
 - Support indigenous peoples to self-strengthen governance on their own terms.
- **IPLCs in the Post-2020 context.**
 - Transformative education of biodiversity and cultural and linguistic heritage.
 - Promote worldviews that value nature such as those of IPLCs.
 - Support initiatives on intergenerational equities.
 - Recognition of indigenous people's rights to lands, waters, territories and other resources.
- **Needs to be strong support for national and local implementation if there is to be any success.**
- **A target for education.**
 - Culturally appropriate and with a strong connection with nature; WITH resources and clear monitoring and evaluating.
 - There are many inequalities linked to one's socioeconomic backgrounds which affects opportunities to access high quality education, which hinders ability to contribute to biodiversity/conservation issues (socioeconomic background affects education which impacts opportunities).
- **Language inequality must be addressed.**
- **CBD needs to create a safe and enabling environment to protect environmental defenders.**
 - Demonstrations are effective in the Global North context, but across the globe environmental activists are criminalised. For example, in the context of Africa, demonstrations can be dangerous. This Global North bias should be addressed.
- **Amplify the youth voice.**
 - Hard to raise priority without the academic and professional background so hard work of youth and other groups could remain unnoticed on the ground.
 - There is a need to advocate for structures which formalise youth involvement - need a formal seat for youth at the decision making table (ministry level).
 - Promotion of human rights and environmental defenders is key for creating a platform for youth voice - it will take work to achieve this.
- **The process does not seem to be grounded in the geopolitical and global social situation.**
 - COVID has shown just how unequal our world is and the continuing human rights abuses to do with extraction.
- **We have a lot to do bring the transformative values back in the text.**
- **Emphasis on decision makers putting themselves in the shoes of the most vulnerable and oppressed.**

Questions and comments raised during the *Intergenerational Equity* session

- Are the SDGs sufficient to level the playing field in terms of access to basic human needs, education, economic opportunities, health care?
- GYBN has been pushing for an specific target on transformative education in order to make the GBF truly transformative, but it has been diluted in the current draft text - this is our proposed text: By 2030, culturally appropriate biodiversity, sustainability and heritage education is promoted and integrated into school curricula at all levels and higher education programmes, including non-formal education and informal education; with a strong focus on reconnection with nature through learning- by-doing and experiencing nature.
 - It has been watered down now and only talked about education in the context of access to information, so it is quite disappointing, but we are trying to flag this to parties and negotiators and it would be very helpful to have more people in this advocacy community to flag this as well.
- In the SDGs, there is a target for women to be able to own land. This is quite important given that in many cases, only men can own land, a major reason for continued gender inequality. We should advocate for women empowerment and one way for this is to recognize the rights of women and girls to own land and have access to important natural resources.
- A group of scientists already issued a statement saying that while their work is important in creating information and awareness, their work falls below what is needed. They are convinced that what further is needed is the youth "raising hell" (like Greta and other youth leaders on the climate issue) if decision-makers are to listen particularly on intergenerational equity in which the present powers that be have to give up power in favor of generations still to come. Can the youth take on this risky and challenging role?
- We need the Escazú Agreement in LAC. Access to environmental justice and protection for environmental defenders most of whom are rural and indigenous women!
- We need Post 2020 to really embrace human and nature rights.
- Collaboration between networks with resources taking a responsibility in elevating voices of other not so privileged youth. Governments tend to listen more to some constituencies than others, especially constituencies with money.
- A powerful point was made about equity in education, an issue we rarely think about when talking about 'whole of society' and 'whole of government' approaches. How can we ensure education is a consideration in the Post-2020 conversations on biodiversity?
 - So many dimensions: first and foremost: access to education; integrating biodiversity into education; ensuring that biodiversity education is a life-long learning process. How can education systems (both formal and informal) help to instil the importance of deepening our connection with nature.
- Population growth will have major environmental/climate change impacts - education, job opportunities for girls, women is huge for making change.
- Even if good policies exist at the national level that speak about gender equality in all aspects of biodiversity conservation, land tenure rights, etc., in reality on the ground these great policies are not applied and women and men often are not even aware of their rights, including women's rights, so if things are going to change awareness of these rights and application at local levels of the gender equality policies need to happen!

- I'm curious about how governments can enshrine the land rights of indigenous communities without enforcing western/capitalist frameworks of private property. Are there any good examples of legal frameworks protecting indigenous land rights that go beyond private property, and respect the spiritual and ancestral connections that indigenous communities have with their land?
- How are women and girls in indigenous communities uniquely impacted by the key issues you raised in the presentation?
 - something to think about as we are peer reviewing the M and E framework for the Ppost 2020 framework.
- This is such an important concrete example of the inequities that are so pervasive around the world. What messages should we send to heads of state at the UNGA Biodiversity Summit— about the importance of reversing the curve of inequity, inequality, injustice— in order to reverse the curve of biodiversity loss?

Session 10 - Post-2020: Preparing for the UNGA Biodiversity Summit



**POST
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IUCN
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Congress
Marseille 2021

Transformative
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Nature and People

**Post 2020 Pavilion, Preparing for the
UNGA Biodiversity Summit**

Monday, 20 July 2020
13:00–15:00 BST . 14:00–16:00 CEST
08:00–10:00 EST . 15:00–17:00 APAC

Zoom Link: [CLICK HERE](#)

About this Session

The objective of this session is to collectively review the key messages that were generated by the June-July Virtual Biodiversity Dialogues. The Dialogues were organised under the ambit of the Post-2020 Pavilion Partnership and reflect a wide range of important issues related to the ongoing negotiations of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. In the first part of the session, the invited key respondents will first share their reflections on the key messages, which are compiled in the VBD Outcome Document (attached to this invitation).

Breakout Groups

In the second part of this session, as a participant you will be invited to join one of four breakout groups:

- A. Restoring Nature and Nature-Climate Linkages.
- B. Rights/Equity
- C. Mainstreaming, Finance and Global Footprint.
- D. Synergies and Implementation.

Virtual Biodiversity Dialogues 17 June – 20 July 2020

The Post-2020 Pavilion Virtual Biodiversity Dialogue Series consists of ten virtual sessions that address a wide range of issues related to the Post-2020 negotiations.

These virtual sessions will be convened during June-July 2020 and collectively, they will create a platform to unite Post-2020 Pavilion Partners to deepen collective thinking in the run-up to the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2021.

Speakers/Panelists

David Boyd

UN Special Rapporteur on Environment and Human Rights

Amy Fraenkel

Executive Secretary, CMS Secretariat

Gopal Patel

Director, The Bhumi Project

Christian Schwarzer

Co-Founder, GYBN

Tim Scott

Senior Policy Advisor, UNDP

Vicky Tauili-Corpuz (tbc)

former Special Rapporteur for Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Fred Kumah (tbc)

Vice-President, African Wildlife Foundation

Moderator

Dilys Roe

Principal researcher and team leader (biodiversity), IIED

For more information contact:
Johannah Bernstein
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Key messages from respondents

- Resonates well, overall welcome contribution to the debate.
- Similar statements are coming out from other areas.
- Statements overlap and support each other.
- Very ambitious draft as it needs to be in order to spur on transformative action
- Many big changes are catalysed by human rights so reference is good.
- Document is comprehensive.
- Focus on Indigenous Peoples is strong.
- Sustainable factors.
- Language on justice and rights is good.
- Linking to the climate agenda is important.
- Important to prioritise messages.
- Some recommendations could be sharpened and should be more explicit, more direct and convey the sense of urgency
- The sense of values and stories could be stronger.
- In the post Covid world what is the transformation we're looking to make?
- Need to show that the post Covid world will be successful.
- Faith groups want to see beyond just action.
- Pitch to pull out the overarching messages / top level messages:
 - Need to halt and reverse biodiversity loss is #1 message.
 - Communicating this simply and clearly is one of the biggest challenges - Political will and commitment.
 - Make it clear why we care - biodiversity is the basis of life.
- Setting of priorities, political commitment must be at the top of the message.
- Relationship between nature & culture, addressing the separation between people and nature.

Key messages from breakout groups

Breakout Group A - Restoring Nature/Nature Climate linkage

- Oceans
 - Ocean plays important role in climate stabilisation; coastal ecosystems.
 - Can be strengthened with areas in the sea, and international commons.
 - Different from land areas; greater cooperation necessary.
 - Need to move beyond traditional boundaries, and address how IPLCs can be duly integrated into the governance and management processes.
 - Cultural boundaries and the role of IPLCs there are important.
- Pollution & greenhouse gases - role in species loss:
 - Need to have reference to pollution and emissions.
 - Recognize the importance to the whole fabric of life which species contribute; language 'halting altogether'.
 - Transportation & energy systems.
 - Pathways of transformation & how to better link to drivers of loss.

- Decarbonise economy and role of nature based solutions:
 - Missing resilience and biodiversity focus here.
 - How do we talk about risks of tipping points?
 - Sharpen the asks, including Nature Positive by 2030.

Breakout Group B - Rights and Equity/Addressing our footprint

- Rights equity and justice at the heart of the GBF process - one of most transformational elements.
- The GBF needs to go beyond asking for the universal recognition of the human right to a healthy environment to requiring governments to implement and uphold this right.
- Echoes throughout all overarching goals.
- Sharpening the text - recognising impacts not distributed equally and elevating place of women.
- Need to have stronger language, e.g., words such as immediately.
- Include zero tolerance for action against environmental and human rights defenders
- Problems with PAs.
- More recognition of the role of indigenous people as key forces driving saving biodiversity loss.
- Be strong on human rights - legal recognition by states.
- Synergies need to be considered with wider elements of the UN system such as human rights.
- Gender equality message should be strengthened.
- Indigenous peoples - more specific on land tenure rights etc.
- Lack of reference to intersectional aspects, e.g., indigenous youth, women & girls.
- Rule of law: not just values.
- Appropriate governance, law & enforcement.
- Recognising that Indigenous Peoples occupy a lot of land, but not that they lack legal recognition over this land and they need to be key partners.
- Synergies not just with other environmental conventions but human rights conventions.

Breakout Group C - Mainstreaming/Finance

- In general core content was going in the right direction.
- More detail around key points.
- Create a more compelling vision.
- Look at what is the end game.
- Can we get beyond the figures and stats.
- Unpacking mainstreaming.
- Using more specific language.
- Mainstreaming should be looking at country specific spatial plans.
- Have a stronger reference to the private sector.
- Task force for nature could help design standards.
- "Build forward better".
- Subsidies and ag mentioned but should other sectors should also be mentioned.

- Specifically refer to 500 billion dollars worth of nature harming subsidies and how redirecting this would be helpful.
- Need transformative change - referring to circular economy, changing metrics to how we measure prosperity, move to renewables.
- Ecological connectivity needs to be referenced.
- Mainstreaming: not just redressing drivers of loss, but embracing the value of BD and upstreaming impacts.
- Education will be a key driver towards a future in harmony with nature; it must be a strong message for HOS.
- Looking at the Covid crisis, finance in general is essential.

Breakout Group D - Synergies/Implementation

- Critical SDGs linkages; draw BD into SDGs more systematically.
- Cross-convention mapping - we really need to use what already exists to drill down on the conventions which already exist.
- UN High Seas Treaty (if adopted) will help to reach a successful GBF, so this synergy should be mentioned.
- Ensure synergies help us to not retreat from important principles & MEAs.
- Implementation gap AND political ambition gap.
- What is the motif around which we can frame messages?
- Carrot + stick approach is essential.
- Weak enforcement is a global trend with all MEAs; how to learn from this and from previous, successful MEAs?
- Lack of political ambition #1 challenge for a more robust implementation mechanism.
- The how of greening can be more detailed e.g. how to include biodiversity in stimulating packages in green new deals, green jobs and some specific types of green finance?
- Links to SDGs should be stronger, HOS will resonate more this.
- Synergies not just with other environmental conventions but human rights conventions.
- Implementation is always a key part: NOT just 'high-level' policy statements. It must reach the ground to be effective.
- Need to ensure that the incentives are being provided.
- GBF must ensure more systematic coordination at the national level.