

Key Outcomes of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD CoP 14)

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Context of Nature at the time CBD CoP 14 was held

- Global wildlife populations have declined on average by 60 per cent in the past 40 years (LPR 2018); In most part due to threats and pressures linked to human activity
- Health, well-being and prosperity of more than 7 billion people on the planet under threat.
 - Attainment of the SDGs in jeopardy as the crucial ecosystem services provided by nature, which underpin human well-being and survival, are at immense risk.
 - Each year, around US\$125 trillion worth of ecosystem services are provided to the global economy through portable water, food, fresh air, heat absorption, productive soil, and forests & oceans that soak up carbon dioxide (CO₂).
- Urgent, decisive, global action to halt and reverse nature loss is needed to secure the future of humanity.

CBD CoP 14

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Opened for Signature in 1992 alongside the UNCCD and the UNFCCC;

Entry into force in December 1993 .

Objectives of the Convention

1. The conservation of biological diversity
 2. The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity
 3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources
- 14th Meeting of the CoP took place from 17th to 29th November 2019 in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt

Key Outcomes of the CBD CoP 14

- Ministerial Declaration [Sharm el Sheikh Declaration](#)
 - Mainstreaming of biodiversity into the key economic sectors of **energy and mining, infrastructure, and manufacturing and processing** is essential for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the 2050 Vision of Living in Harmony with Nature, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 - Further committing to working at all levels within governments and across all sectors to mainstream biodiversity, establishing effective institutional, policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks
 - accelerating efforts to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to support the development and implementation of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework,
- Sharm El Sheikh Action Agenda for Nature and People
 - Aims to galvanize various existing initiatives on biodiversity
 - To launch new coalitions,
 - To create political momentum towards an ambitious Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in 2020.
- Governments invited to submit Voluntary biodiversity commitments well before CoP 15

- Preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
 - Open-ended intersessional working group, co-chaired by Uganda and Canada to support the preparation of the Post-2020 global biodiversity framework
 - The establishment of a High-Level Panel
 - Will complement the work of the Open Ended Intersessional working group
 - Useful in ramping up the political attention required for biodiversity protection
- Regional consultations for the development of the Post 2020 global biodiversity framework

- Climate, nature and sustainable development issues are closely interlinked and can no longer continue to be addressed in silos.
- To accelerate progress on achieving global goals set by world leaders in these areas, we need to make nature a top priority and forge an integrated approach to climate, nature and sustainable dev
- Unique opportunity as we head into 2020;
 - Review of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including the goals related to nature in 2019
 - Paris Agreement - countries enhance and improve their nationally determined contributions.
 - A new 10-year strategic plan for biodiversity to be agreed at CBD CoP 15
 - Start of the 2021-2030 UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration
 - Ecosystem restoration and conservation contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change, and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

How to harness the opportunity

- We need a global collective decision by 2020 to bring together these disconnected efforts: **A New Deal for Nature and People.**
 - A strong endorsement by Heads of State in 2020 that strengthens global targets and mechanisms to reverse the loss of nature and to protect and restore nature by 2030, in support of and underpinned by the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.
 - Substantially strengthening the CBD through;
 - a. A new narrative that positions a healthy planet as indispensable for human development
 - b. A post-2020 CBD framework equipped with fewer, ambitious, and measurable targets to mitigate the drivers of nature loss, and contribute more effectively to mitigating climate change
 - c. National actions by all countries to address the loss of nature which will, collectively, add up to delivering strengthened global targets.
- This will galvanize momentum so that urgent actions are taken by governments (both national and local), civil society, youth, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities that, together, is needed to reverse the trends of nature loss.
- As stakeholders from all the major groups, we must work towards making it **socially, politically** and **economically** unacceptable to sit back and watch the destruction of nature.
- We need a New Deal for Nature and People to unite world leaders behind the biggest issue of our generation and catalyze a new movement that can and will save our planet

Thank You

Annex Slides; High Level Panel

Parties also mandated the Executive Secretary to establish a panel of three up to five experts with equitable representation of developing and developed countries and international NGO to;

- To evaluate the structure, content and effectiveness of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization indicating as much as possible the gaps in meeting the targets
- To review the experiences of achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 and implementing the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, and their adequacy, and build on these experiences, as well as those in implementing other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, public and private stakeholder initiatives and those undertaken by indigenous peoples and local communities, to consider the need for appropriate action, based on information provided by Parties through the Financial Reporting Framework, including their respective identified resource needs, and other relevant sources;
- To estimate the resources from all sources needed for different scenarios of the implementation of the post-2020 framework, taking into account the GEF needs assessment, as well as costs and benefits arising from the implementation of the post-2020 framework;
- To contribute to a draft resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework as a follow-up to the current Strategy for Resource Mobilization, based on the existing Strategy
- To consider ways to strengthen the engagement of a wider range of financial and private institutions, at all levels and from all sources, to support the implementation of the post-2020 framework;
- To consider ways to further mainstream biodiversity into national economic budgets and development plans, including key productive sectors;
- To consider ways to improve the readiness and capacity of Parties to access and utilize financial resources in support of the implementation of the post-2020 framework.

Agenda items Under the CBD CoP 14 ;

- Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and practices (Article 8(j))
- Sustainable wildlife management
- Biodiversity and climate change
- Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators
- Spatial Planning, Protected Areas and other effective area-based conservation measures OECMs
- Marine and coastal biodiversity
- Mainstreaming Biodiversity within and across Sectors
- Knowledge management and communication
- Resource mobilization and the financial mechanism of the Convention
- Invasive alien species
- Review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- Cooperation with other Conventions, International Organizations and Initiatives
- Review of the effectiveness of the processes under its conventions and Protocols
- Capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation
- Mechanisms for national reporting, assessment and review – process for aligning national reporting under the convention and its protocols beyond 2020
- Second work programme of the IPBES
- Long term strategic directions to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, Approaches to Living in harmony with nature and preparation for the Post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- Liability and redress mechanisms – development or reviews to national policy, legislation, guidelines or administrative measures concerning liability and redress for damage to biological diversity
- Developing guidance on ecosystem restoration, and tools for valuation of biodiversity.
- Digital sequence information on genetic resources

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/d5e5/d26b/128e8fddb93da994e0f938cd/cop-14-01-add1-en.docx>