

Transformative Actions on Biodiversity and Adaptation

The experiences of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Tristan Tyrrell Programme Officer, Biodiversity and Climate Change, CBD Secretariat







 $\textbf{Biodiversity} \rightarrow \textbf{SDG}$



Contributes Supports Loss Jeopardizes

SDG → Biodiversity
Contributing

V Enabling

Constraining

+! ▼ ● ···· ···· ·····	SDG	Aichi Biodiversity Target	Biodiversity's impact on the SDG	SDG's impact on biodiversity	
+! ▲ ♥ ● +! ▼ · ▼ · ·	1.000 8:000	18	+1	$\nabla \mathbf{O}$	
+! ▼ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ +! ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ ✓ ↓ <t< td=""><td>101. - 101.</td><td></td><td>+1</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	101. - 101.		+1		
Image: state of the state	3 0000 -W/*		+1	∇	
マ マ マ 中! ▲ マ マ 中 ○ マ 中 マ ○ マ 中 マ ○ マ 中 マ ○ マ 中 マ ○ マ ヤ マ ○ マ ヤ マ ○ マ ヤ マ ○ マ ヤ マ ○ マ ヤ マ ○ マ ヤ マ ○ マ ヤ マ ○ マ ヤ マ ○ マ ヤ マ ○ マ ヤ マ ○ マ ヤ ト マ ヤ ト マ ヤ ト マ ヤ ト マ ヤ ト マ ヤ ト マ ヤ ト マ ヤ ト マ マ ト マ ヤ ト マ ヤ ト マ マ ト <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>∇</td> <td></td>				∇	
● ▲ ▽ ● ▲ ○ ● ▲ ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	¢.			∇	
中 ▲ ○ ☆ ◇ ☆ ◇ ↓ ▲ ◇ ↓ ↓ ▲ ↓ ▲ ↓ ▲ ↓ ▲ ↓ ▲ ↓ ▲ ↓ ▲ ↓ ▲ ↓ ▲ ↓ ▲ ↓ ▲ ↓ ▲ ↓ ▲	V		+1	$\blacktriangle \nabla$	
⊕ ♥ ● ⊕ ♥ ● ♥ ♥ ● ♥ ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●			ф	A O	
	****		÷	$\nabla \mathbf{O}$	
	-		÷	$\nabla \mathbf{O}$	- 63
+! ▲ 0 +! ▲ 0 0 +! ▲	10 100 1 (‡)			∇	
	-		+!	A	
	8		÷		
🗮 🛃 🔜 📰 📰 📰 🔹 🔸 🔺	9 9		+!	A O	
		🛃 🔜 📷 🌇 🕋	+!	A	
👱 💽 👯 💏 📆 🐩 💦 🛛 + ! 🔹	15 Z.m.	😂 👥 🎇 🖏 🖏 🖏	+!	A	
	×.			∇	
🐨 📆 🔂 🗸 GI	9 mm 69	19 20		∇	GBO5



2010 Biodiversity

Target

To achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth.



Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 Convention on Biological Diversity

Vision

Living in harmony with nature

By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.



Mainstream biodiversity

Understand

values

Address incentives

Sustainable

production

Halve rate of loss

Sustainable fisheries







Reduce

pollution

Reduce

invasive spp.

Minimize



Enhance resilience



Implement Nagoya Prot.

> Revise NBSAPs

Respect and

conserve TK

reef loss









Prevent

























Mobilize

resources

Improve

knowledge





Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities



environment programme

IPLCs WASTE & POLLUTION OVER FISHING Convention on NUTRITIOUS FOOD SPECIES PROTECTED **Biological Diversity** IPLE FOOD STITEMS GENETIC DIVERSITY LAND DEGRADATION CUSTOMARY SUSTAINABLE USE UNHEALTHY FOOD & DIETS AGRO-INDUSTRIAL FOOD SYSTEMS DEFORESTATION HEALTHY PEOPLE FORESTS RECENERATED ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT -BEYOND CAPACITY FESTIFALS, CEREMONIES, ARTS LANDI & WATERS RESTORED PEVERSE INCENTIVES SINVESTMENTS GLOBAL PATTERNS OF SUPPORT FOR IPLCS PRODUCTION & FONSUMPTION COLLECTIVE ACTIONS TOP-DOWN GOVERNANCE IPLE GOVERNANCE & LELF-DETERMINATION ECONOMIC RESOURCE IPLES SPECIAL RELATIONSHIPS TO LANDS. TERRITORIES, & RESOURCES HUMANS SEPARATE FROM NATURE & SELF-ORIENTED VALUES NATURE & CULTURE: CO-EVOLUTION & CREATION LBO2





Lessons from the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

- Still greater efforts to address the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, including through greater interaction among government ministries, economic sectors and society generally.
- Strengthen further the **integration** of gender, the role of IPLCs & stakeholder engagement.
- Well-designed goals and targets formulated with **clear**, **simple language**, and with quantitative elements (i.e., 'SMART').
- Strengthen NBSAPs, including their adoption as **whole-of-government policy** instruments.
- Reduce time lags in planning and implementation of NBSAPs, and to account for unavoidable time lags in implementation.
- Increased **ambition of national commitments**, and regular and effective review, learning and adaptive management.
- Greater attention to implementation; sustained and targeted support to countries.





GBF: a 3-pronged approach

Resources and Capacity building

Goals & Targets



Accountability Transparency



ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION INCOMPANY AND A CONTRACTOR







Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (decision 15/4) **Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal GBF** (decision 15/5) *Agreed and adopted as a package with decisions on*:

- Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review (decision 15/6)
- Resource mobilization (decision 15/7)
- Capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation (decision 15/8)
- Digital sequence information on genetic resources (decision 15/9)





The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Four global Goals for 2050 and 23 Targets to be achieved by 2030

 Reducing threats to biodiversity (Targets 1 to 8); Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing (Targets 9 to 13); Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming (Targets 14 to 23)

Provides: background, purpose, considerations for implementation, links with 2030 Agenda, theory of change, 2050 Vision and 2030 Mission (sections A to F)

Includes requirements for: implementation and support mechanism and enabling conditions; responsibility and transparency; communication, education, awareness and uptake (sections I toK)

Global framework for all countries, governments, stakeholders, MEAs, organizations and UN, and provides a mechanism to foster:

- synergies and complementarity in implementation of related MEAs;
- Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches; and
- integration (mainstreaming) of biodiversity into sectors.





Vision and Goals

2050 Vision: Living in harmony with nature

Goals:

- A. Ecosystems, species and genetic diversity conserved and restored
- B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained and enhanced
- C. The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably
- D. Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacitybuilding, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology



environment programme



Targets

I. Reducing threats to biodiversity

II. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use & benefit-sharing

III. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

- 1. Spatial planning and effective management
- 2. 30 x 30
- 3. Ecosystems
- 4. Threatened species
- 5. Sustainable use
- 6. Invasive alien species
- 7. Pollution
- 8. Climate change

- 9. Wild species
- 10. Agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry
- 11. Nature's contributions to people
- 12. Urban areas
- 13. Access and benefitsharing

- 14. Sectoral planning
- 15. Private sector
- 16. Sustainable consumption
- 17. Negative incentives
- 18. Financial resources
- 19. Capacity-building and development
- 20. Data & knowledge
- 21. Participation
- 22. Gender equality



Targets 8 & 11

8. Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

11. Restore, maintain and enhance **nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of** air, water, and **climate**, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as **protection from natural hazards and disasters**, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.







Implementation

•

- Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities
- Different value systems
- Whole-of-government and whole-ofsociety approach
- National circumstances, priorities and capabilities
- Collective effort towards the targets
- Right to development
- Human rights-based approach
- Gender
- Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and their balanced implementation

- Consistency with international agreements or instruments
- Principles of the Rio Declaration
- Science and innovation
- Ecosystem approach
- Intergenerational equity
- Formal and informal education
- Access to financial resources
- Cooperation and synergies
- Biodiversity and health





Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)

Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) is the **use of biodiversity and ecosystem services** as **part of an overall adaptation strategy** to help **people to adapt** to the adverse effects of **climate change**.



https://www.cbd.int/ts





Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)

CBD. 2019. Voluntary guidelines for the design and effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and supplementary information. Technical Series No. 93.



riende of Ecosystem-based Adaptatio

FRA

https://friendsofeba.com/



Questions ?

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

413 St. Jacques Street, Suite 800 Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 1N9 Tel. +1 514 288 2220

secretariat@cbd.int www.cbd.int



facebook.com/UNBiodiversity



twitter.com/UNBiodiversity



instagram.com/UNBiodiversity



linkedin.com/company/UNBiodiversity