



Global governance of biological diversity and the Post-2015 Agenda

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Convention on Biological Diversity

- the most **holistic** multilateral environmental agreement contributing to the conservation of our global natural heritage and to the sustainable development of societies
- **Strategic Plan** of the CBD: "Living in harmony with nature" sets directions between 2011-2020 for global biodiversity policies



- Includes 20 **Aichi targets**, grouped under four Strategic Goals
- by **31 March 2014**, Parties to the CBD report on the level of implementation



The Strategic Plan and the DPSIR model I.

Drivers

Land use and resource use policies, subsidy system, state budget, values, etc.

Pressures

Use of resources
Use of land
Emmissions

Responses

Protected area designation, campaigns, etc.

State of biodiversity

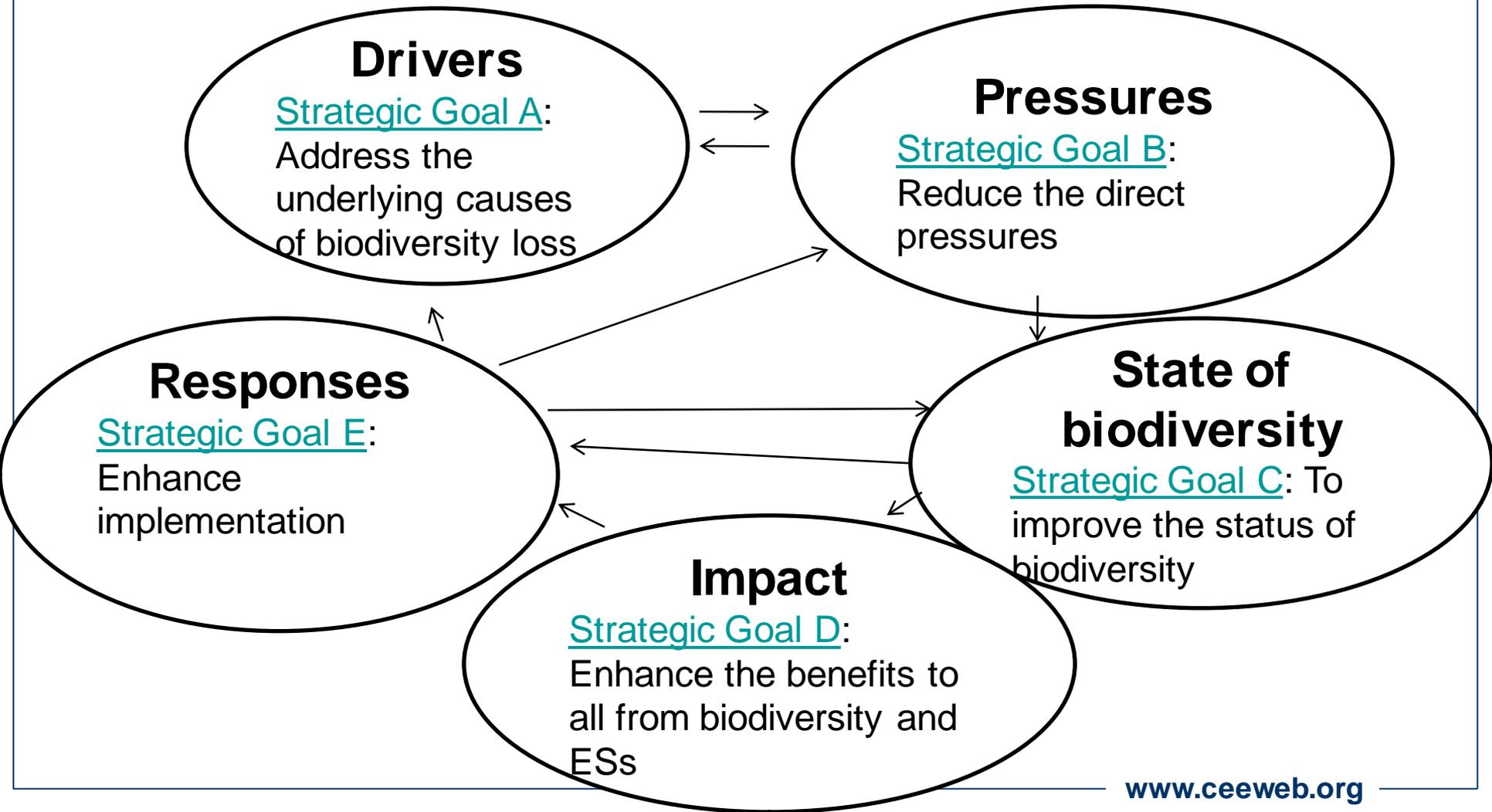
Impact

Delivery of ecosystem services

Based on EEA



The Strategic Plan and the DPSIR model II.





Strategic Goals – some examples I.

- „A”: Address the **drivers** of biodiversity loss
 - Biodiversity values have been **integrated** into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies, planning processes, into national accounting, and reporting systems
- „B”: Reduce the **direct pressures**
 - At least halve and, where feasible, bring **close to zero the rate of loss** of natural habitats, including forests
- „C”: Improve the **status** of biodiversity
 - **Conserve** 17% of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10% of marine and coastal areas



Strategic Goals – some examples II.

- „D”: Enhance the **benefits (impacts)** to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
 - **Restore** at least 15% of degraded areas
- „E”: Enhance **implementation**
 - Parties have updated and are towards the implementation of their **national biodiversity strategy and action plan**

Until the drivers are not tackled, the problems will remain. Thus, we need to identify and tackle the underlying drivers behind biodiversity loss and dedicate capacities to address these problems. The holistic approach of SDGs provide an opportunity for this.



Drivers behind biodiversity loss

era of consumerism: a continuous need for growth and possession ➡ natural resource exploitation ➡ harmful impacts on the environment and on society ➡ economic tension, interdependency in a globalized world, unequal access to (scarce) resources and unfair share from the benefits, climate change and biodiversity loss, health problems due to pollution, fossil fuel dependent economy and society

Deeper changes are urgently needed in the way societies produce and consume, which are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development.



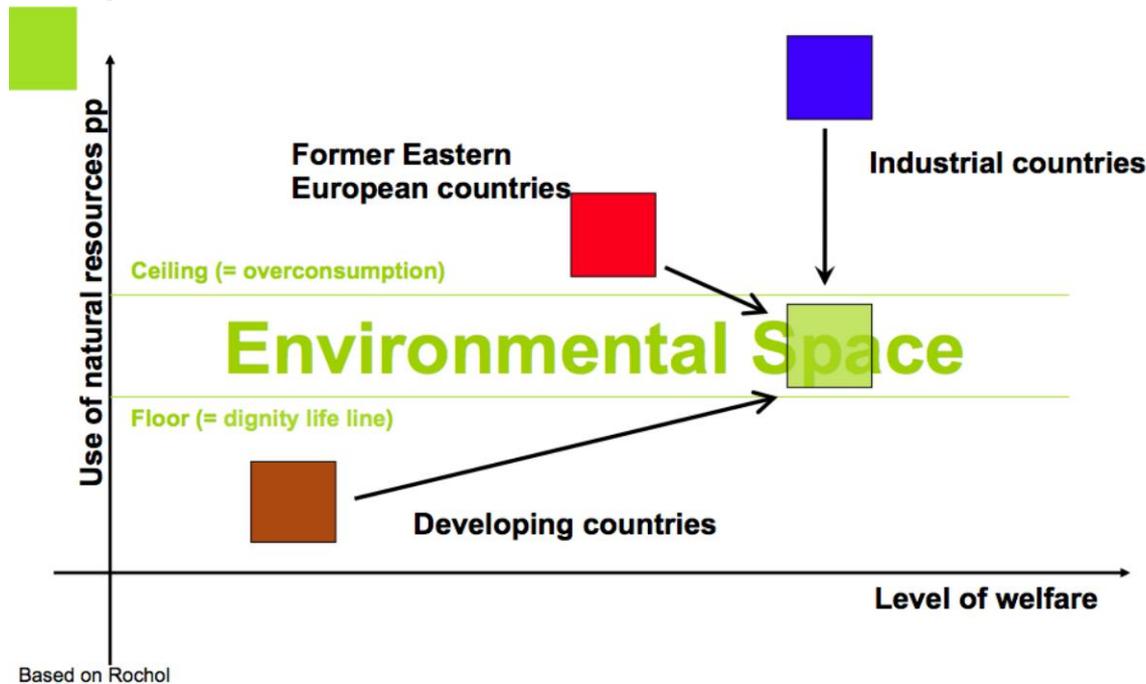
Open Working Group on formulating SDGs

- Thematic clusters directly related to biodiversity:
 - **Biodiversity, Forests, Oceans and Seas**
 - touched upon by 8th Session, February
 - **formulate one SDG on ecosystems and biodiversity**
- Thematic clusters potentially tackle the drivers behind biodiversity loss:
 - **Energy, Macroeconomic issues,**
 - **Sustainable consumption and production**
 - **advocate for resource use limitation, while ensure fair and just access**



Questions to address I.

- Where are synergies (where are conflicts)? Are overlaps / synergies a problem?



- **Resource Cap Coalition: Tackle** the real drivers (unsustainable use of cheap and unlimited use of resources) behind biodiversity loss through mainstreaming fair resource use caps into the SDGs



Questions to address II.

- Are there any risks that a new Post-2015 framework could water down existing regulation on biodiversity?
 - **CBD Alliance: Ensure** that Aichi targets are met and after 2020 global efforts are enhanced through a separate SDG on biodiversity
- Are there any recommendations or thoughts on how biodiversity should be covered in the Post-2015 Agenda (stand-alone goal to mainstreaming)?
 - **Consider** the pros and cons for both approaches in short as well as in long-term



Thank you for your attention!



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