

PREPARATIONS FOR THE POST-2020 BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Preparations for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework

Preview COP 15.2 UNCBD

- ❖ Timeline 2010 to today - *where are we coming from?*
- ❖ The Post 2020 GBF Process - *impact of COVID*
- ❖ Update July 2022 - *compared to January 2022*
- ❖ What to expect at COP15.2 - *extremely large workload*



COP10 Nagoya 2010: A successful summit

- ❖ High-level political attention - UNGA Summit
- ❖ Increased awareness for governance issues
- ❖ Political support to strengthen implementation
- ❖ Emphasis on integration in sectors
- ❖ Political package deal:
 - Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & 20 Aichi Targets
 - Adoption of the Nagoya Protocol
 - Agreement on availability of resources



Since 2010 - Biodiversity loss increased... more than ever a global crisis

- ❖ Not only an environmental issue: key socio-economic problem, affecting essential goods and services.
- ❖ Dramatic consequences for food security, health, climate change, drinking water,...
- ❖ Developing countries/IPLCs most at risk
- ❖ Urgency and gravity recognized in different reports (NGO, science community, UN, economic sectors, etc)





Stocktake... in 2020

- ❖ IPBES GA: Alarming, accelerating biodiversity loss - destabilizing ecosystems, threatening human survival (eg: millions of species on the verge of extinction, FAO: 60 harvests left....)
- ❖ None of the Aichi targets were achieved, several further degressed
- ❖ Lack of mainstreaming remains THE biggest obstacle
- ❖ No sense of urgency despite burning house - Aichi Targets not reached
- ❖ Political momentum globally didn't trickle down nationally
- ❖ Hardly any awareness of the threat the biodiversity crisis poses, contrary to climate.

2018 - COP14: “New deal for Nature”

Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

2050 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”

Need a new approach that is...

...more integrative (drivers based), in support of SDGs

...more inclusive of non-traditional stakeholders

and that underpins transformational change of society

January 2020: exciting times with positive anticipation

- ❖ political attention was rising (cfr. EU Green Deal package, UN HoS Summit)
- ❖ positive alignment of events and processes: series of political/economic events in course of 2020 to build-up momentum towards October 2020
- ❖ more and more recognized as fundamental for society and need for transformational change to address the risks of biodiversity loss to our lives
- ❖ interest from industry and non-biodiversity actors (WEF, DAVOS, Finance for Biodiversity Pledge, Business for Nature, etc.)
- ❖ close linkage between climate change and biodiversity loss as interlinked crises
 - Nature focus of Glasgow COP26

Situation January 2020: what we expected...

	Agenda	Date	Location
OEWG 1	Review of post-2020 process	27-30 Aug 2019	Nairobi, Kenya
Informal	Review progress OEWG1	24 Nov 2019	Montreal, Canada
WG8j SBSTTA23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration IPLC issues Scientific basis Post 2020 	20-22 nov 2019 25-29 Nov 2019	Montreal, Canada
OEWG 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st Negotiation goals/targets - Zero Draft Other issues for discussion (TBD) 	24-29 Feb 2020	Kunming, China
SBSTTA24 SBI3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review outcome OEWG2 Negotiations on key issues (Mol, DSI, etc.) 	18-23 May 2020 25-30 May 2020	Montreal, Canada
OEWG 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2nd negotiation of the Framework Prepare final draft for COP15 	27-31 July 2020	Cali, Colombia
UNGA Summit for Biodiversity		Sept 2020	New York, USA
CBD COP 15		15-28 Oct 2020	Kunming, China

Situation July 2022: what actually happened...

	Agenda	Date	Location
OEWG 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review goals/targets – Zero Draft • Other issues for discussion (TBD) 	24-29 Feb 2020	Rome, Italy
UNGA Summit for Biodiversity		Sept 2020	New York, USA
CBD COP15.1		15-28 Oct 2020 10-15 Oct 2021	Kunming, China VIRTUAL (Kunming, China)
SBSTTA24 SBI3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare COP15 draft decisions ➤ MoI, review, Monitoring Framework ➤ Marine, IAS, Health, etc. 	May 2020 May – June 2021 March 2022	Montreal, Canada VIRTUAL – no negotiations Geneva, Switzerland
OEWG 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st negotiation 1st draft • review goals/targets – 1st draft GBF • 1st negotiation GBF 	27-31 July 2020 August 2021 March 2022	Cali, Colombia VIRTUAL – no negotiations Geneva, Switzerland
OEWG 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd negotiation GBF 	June 2022	Nairobi, Kenya
OEWG 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd negotiation GBF 	Nov.-Dec. 2022	Montreal, Canada
CBD COP15.2		5-17 Dec. 2022 HLS: 13-15/12	Montreal, Canada

July 2022 : frustration and concerns

COVID: planned 2020 process replaced with a series of unfortunate circumstances

- ❖ No progress for 2 years: refusal to negotiate online + zero-covid policy of China
- ❖ Combined with lack of strategic guidance/vision by those in charge of the process
- ❖ Lack of political leadership by outgoing (Egypt) and incoming (China) COP Presidencies
- ❖ 1st text-based negotiation only in March 2022

2 years later: political momentum/priorities changed (Covid+Ukraine war)

- ❖ Reduced political attention, negotiation fatigue
- ❖ Lack of commitment in OEWG 3&4 (March-June 2022)
- ❖ Strong North-South divide on Mol + lack of communication lowers overall ambition
- ❖ Internal EU complications: limited impact of EU due to French Presidency at OEWG3&4

Result: imperfect, slow, technocratic and challenging COP15 preparations

What's at stake at COP15? - the 'Package'

In order to achieve success, COP15 will need to agree on a package that includes in particular

- ❖ a **GBF** that goes beyond the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, with
 - a 2030 Mission that reflects urgency
 - 2050 Goals and 2030 Targets, to increase the area favorable to biodiversity on the entire surface of the globe by *protecting 30% of land and sea* and *sustainably managing the other 70%* through conservation, restoration or sustainable use, *including both natural and managed ecosystems*
- ❖ a **monitoring framework** / (headline) indicators and **review mechanisms**
- ❖ concrete agreements on **Means of Implementation**, in particular for the mobilization of resources from all sources, capacity building and technology transfer, and knowledge management
- ❖ addressing the benefit sharing from **Digital Sequence Information (DSI)**.

Current situation:

Limited progress on all elements of the Package

- ❖ SBSTTA23-24/SBI3 insufficiently prepared COP15 decisions on
 - Substantial items (in particular on key issues such as marine issues, climate, mainstreaming, monitoring framework and indicators)
 - Process items (in particular on key elements of a political COP15 package e.g. resource mobilization as well as review & monitoring)
- ❖ OEWG3-4 insufficiently prepared the GBF draft and DSI
 - Need for intersessional work (political? OEWG5? Informal group?)
 - Ambition of current GBF draft challenged, some Parties trying to lower it which may become a liability for the CBD
- ❖ Enormous workload of COP15.2
 - high political expectations combined with large volume of text to be processed (*some still at 1st reading!*)
 - No clear trade-offs identified yet

What's planned before COP15 to turn this around?

❖ EU

- 13 July 2022 : Informal Ministerial Council, Prague
- October 2022 : ENV Council - adoption of Council Conclusions
- Preparations EU positions - WPIEI Biodiversity
- Outreach

❖ Global efforts September - November

- Within CBD: informal processes for technical preparation of key elements of the package (DSI, Resource Mobilization, Review - *unclear how to progress on Monitoring Framework or indicators*)
- Raising political awareness (UNGA HoS, IMF meeting Nov 2022, COP27?, etc.)

❖ Unclear CBD/CoChair process on the GBF G&T

- to be decided by the COP Bureau
- possibly OEWG5 or informal group back-to-back with COP15

Conclusion

- ❖ Many land-mines but limited political/strategic guidance to solve them
- ❖ ‘Package’ not yet ready to be dealt with at political level
 - need intense technical and political process over next months
- ❖ High pressure to ‘compromise’ to achieve result on package at COP15:
 - both Parties and stakeholders voicing fear for adoption of weak GBF
- ❖ *‘Only thing worse than no agreement is a bad agreement...’*
 - talk about a ‘Copenhagen’ holds high risk
- ❖ BE remains committed to safeguard integrity of the CBD & GBF
 - stand our ground on level of ambition within and outside EU
 - forge technical and political, strategic alliances within and outside of EU
 - find solutions for resource mobilization and DSI : actively involved
 - work closely with CZ Presidency to ensure strong EU backbone

Need continued engagement and pressure from public AND private stakeholders to create political support and achieve strong COP15 outcome



Thank you!

„Investing in biodiversity for people and planet“