

Les négociations sur la route vers la COP15 biodiversité : une grille de lecture

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Iddri



Next... 2030? ☹️



Strategic Plan 2002-2010



Strategic Plan 2011-2020

Next... 2030? ☹️

Post-2020 framework, COP15!



The Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society



By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.



By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.



By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.



By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use



By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.



By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.



By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.



By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.



By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.



By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity



By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems

of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.



By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.



By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.



By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.



By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.



By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building



By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.



By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

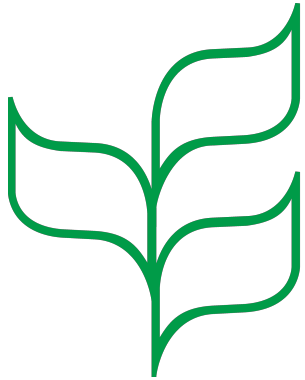


By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.



By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

Please feel free to use the Aichi Biodiversity Targets icons in your own materials. More details at www.cbd.int/sp



Convention on
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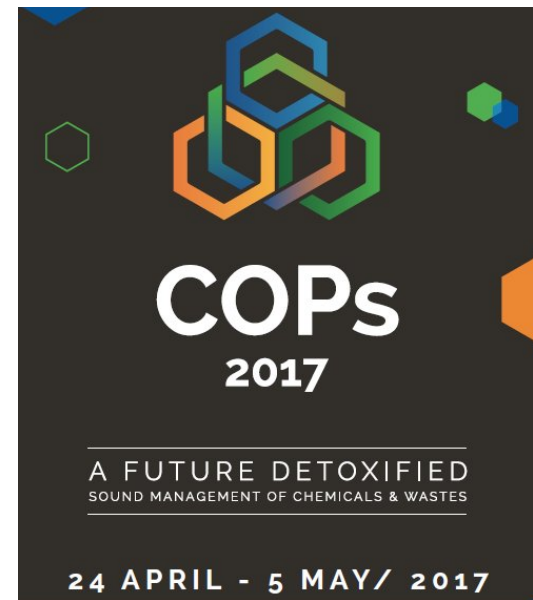
INTERNATIONAL
WHALING COMMISSION



United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



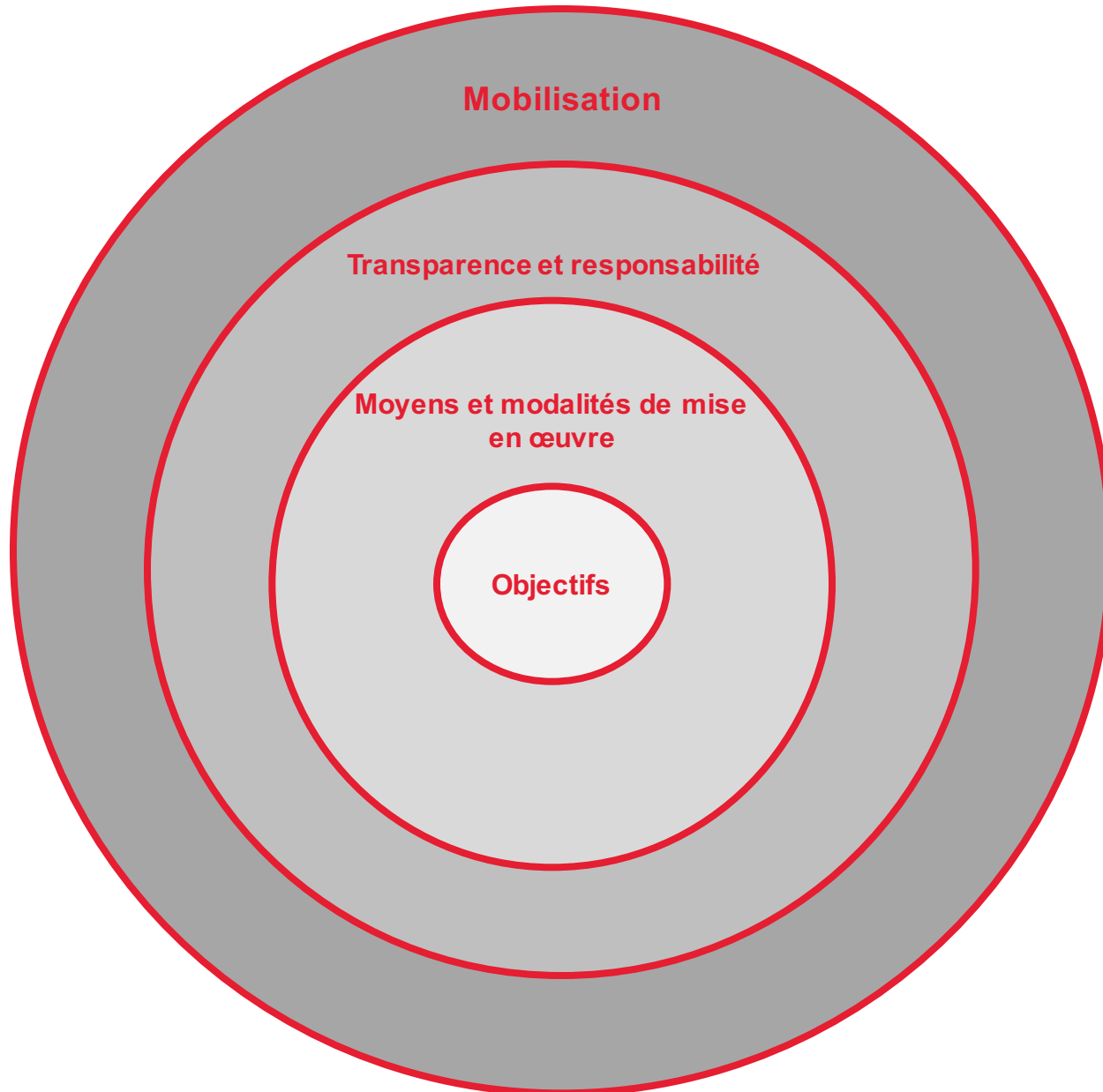
WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION

OBJECTIFS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE



COP15, Kunming, octobre 2020



- Vers une refonte de l'architecture d'ensemble :
 - Nouvelle structure des objectifs/cibles, avec objectifs d'état à 2050 et point d'étape 2030, et objectifs d'actions à 2030
 - Important volet sur les moyens et modalités de mise en œuvre
 - Important volet sur un cadre de transparence et responsabilité




- **COP14 (Nov. 2018)**: Lancement officiel du processus !
(Decision 14/34)
- **Première moitié de 2019**: Consultations régionales (+ autres conventions)
- **Août 2019**: Première reunion du groupe de négociation
 - Premier squelette du cadre post-2020
 - Calendrier clarifié

13 Janvier 2020

WELCOME TO ZOD

CBD



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

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6 January 2020

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP
ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK
Second meeting
Kunming, China, 24-29 February 2020

ZERO DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

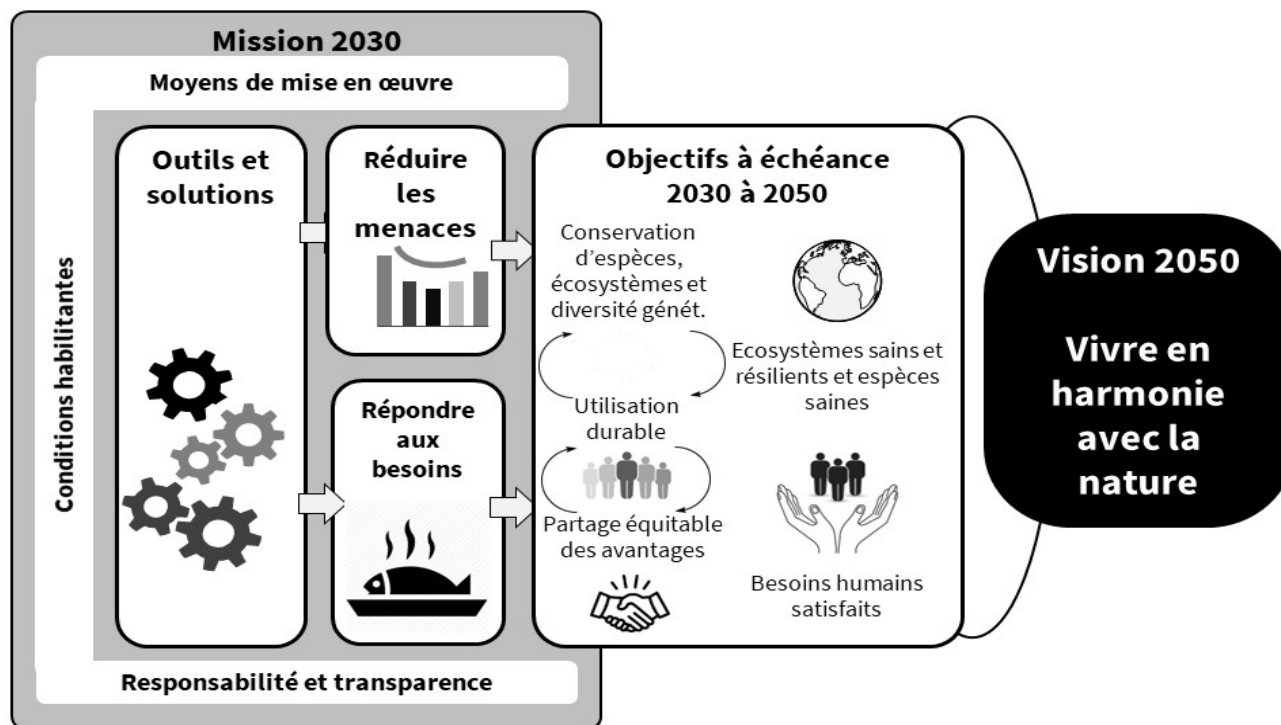
Note by the Co-Chairs

I. BACKGROUND

- In decision 14/34, the Conference of the Parties set out the process for developing a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, established the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to support this process and designated its Co-Chairs. Subsequently, the Open-ended Working Group at its first meeting requested the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary, with the oversight of the Bureau, to continue the preparatory process in accordance with decisions 14/34, CP-9/7 and NP-3/15, and to prepare documentation, including a zero draft text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework¹ for consideration by the Working Group at its second meeting.
- The present document has been prepared in response to this request. Section I provides background, section II provides an introduction to the zero draft and section III contains a draft recommendation for the consideration of the Working Group. Annex I contains the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for the consideration of the Working Group. Elements of a draft recommendation to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are presented for the consideration of the Working Group in annex II. The document is complemented by two addendums, containing appendices to the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework and a glossary of terms.
- The proposed framework applies a “theory of change” approach, a strategic planning framework used to help plan, implement and evaluate the impacts of the actions taken. It provides a powerful tool for organizing measurable goals and solutions, and for evaluating both short- and long-term impacts in a consistent, meaningful and transparent structure. This type of structure also allows diverse stakeholders to articulate challenges, work together towards common goals, use the same language when sharing information on the status of implementation, and ensure that collective actions are aligned towards achieving the greatest possible impact.
- Some elements of the proposed framework are currently presented for illustration purposes only, as their final formulation will depend on the results of ongoing processes. This includes processes related

¹ The term “post-2020 global biodiversity framework” is used in the present document as a placeholder, pending a decision on the final name of the framework at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Similarly, the word “framework” is used throughout the text as a placeholder.

Cadre global après 2020: Théorie du changement



- Premières propositions, surtout sur objectifs et cibles
- Les autres dimensions doivent être développées d'ici à juillet
- D'ici le coup de marteau final de la COP15, rien n'est fait !

- Cinq objectifs à 2050 avec point d'étape 2030
- D'ici à 2030, aucune perte nette dans la superficie et l'intégrité des écosystèmes d'eau douce, marins et terrestres et augmentation d'au moins [20%] d'ici à 2050, assurant ainsi la résilience des écosystèmes ;
- Le pourcentage d'espèces menacées d'extinction est réduit de [X%] et l'abondance des espèces a augmenté en moyenne de [X%] d'ici à 2030 et de [X%] d'ici à 2050 ;
- La diversité génétique est préservée ou augmentée en moyenne d'ici à 2030 et pour [90%] des espèces d'ici à 2050 ;
- La nature fournit des avantages aux populations en contribuant à :
 - Une meilleure nutrition pour au moins [X millions] de personnes d'ici à 2030 et [Y millions] d'ici à 2050;
 - Des améliorations dans l'accès durable à une eau sûre et potable pour au moins [X millions] de personnes d'ici à 2030 et [Y millions] d'ici à 2050;
 - Des améliorations dans la résilience face aux catastrophes naturelles pour au moins [X millions] de personnes d'ici à 2030 et [Y millions] d'ici à 2050;
 - Au moins [30%] des efforts déployés pour réaliser les cibles de l'accord de Paris d'ici à 2030 et 2050.
- Partagés de manière juste et équitable, les avantages découlant de l'utilisation des ressources génétiques et des connaissances traditionnelles associées ont augmenté de [X] d'ici à 2030 et atteint [X] d'ici à 2050.

- Puis 20 cibles d'action à 2030, organisées en trois groupes :
 - **Réduire les menaces qui pèsent sur la biodiversité (exemple : 30% AP, 50% réduction de polluants, contribution à l'Accord de Paris...)**
 - **Répondre aux besoins des populations grâce à l'utilisation durable et au partage des avantages**
 - **Outils et solutions pour la mise en œuvre et l'intégration**

- **OEWG2**: February, Kunming (China)
- **OEWG3**: July, Cali (Colombia)
- Consultations thématiques Janvier-avril 2020
- SBSTTA/SBI meetings, Mai 2020
- IUCN World Congress (Juin 2019)
- UNGA Heads of States meeting on biodiversity (September 2020)
- **COP15 à Kunming**, Octobre 2020

- **Distinguer le cadre...**
- **... de la decision de la COP : quelles modalités de mise en œuvre / objectifs de processus envisager ?**
- **Mise à jour des strategies nationales : le plus vite possible après la COP15 ?**

Diplomat



What my friends think I do



What my mom thinks I do



What society thinks I do



What my boss thinks I do



What I think I do



What I actually do

MERCI !