
AGENDA ITEM 7.3:

Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework

Purpose:

1. To seek endorsement of the regional approach for SPREP providing input into the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework.
2. To encourage countries to submit their own input to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework.

Background:

3. In October 2010, at the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10) in Nagoya, Japan, governments agreed to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This plan provides an overarching framework for biodiversity, not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire United Nations system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development.
4. The Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide an innovative and visionary approach that integrates biodiversity with social and economic goals.
5. As a complementary measure, the United Nations General Assembly at its 65th session declared 2011-2020 to be the "United Nations Decade on Biodiversity", with the goal of supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and to promote its overall vision of living in harmony with nature.
6. Since the start of the Decade, encouraging actions have been taken around the world to tackle biodiversity loss. For the Pacific region, these include activities to implement CBD programmes of work on protected areas (POWPA), island biodiversity (IBPOW), invasive species control and eradication initiatives, assistance for protected area planning, capacity building, data collection and management, assistance for drafting of national legislative frameworks for Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources (ABS) and assistance for national reporting. Furthermore, regional communication and awareness campaigns have been successfully rolled out for marine ecosystems (coral reefs), marine species (turtles, sharks, whales, rays), ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) activities and ocean conservation advocacy.
7. However, the 4th Global Biodiversity Outlook in 2014 confirmed that pressures on biodiversity will continue to increase at least until 2020, based on current trends, and that the status of biodiversity will continue to decline. This is despite the fact that responses to the loss of biodiversity are increasing at all levels. The 2019 biodiversity assessment by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) notes that the "health of ecosystems on which we and all other species depend is deteriorating more rapidly than ever. We are eroding the very foundations of our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide", but that it is not yet too late.

8. In 2020 the CBD at COP15 will consider for adoption the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision of "Living in harmony with nature".
9. The process adopted by Parties to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework contains a set of principles to guide its implementation, an organization of work and sets out a comprehensive consultation process, including provisions for global, regional and thematic consultation meetings (<https://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2019/ntf-2019-049-post2020-en.pdf>).
10. A series of consultation meetings for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework commenced with the *Regional Consultation Workshop on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework for Asia and the Pacific* which took place in Nagoya, Japan 28-31 January 2019.
11. Participants at the Asia-Pacific workshop considered the following issues related to the possible scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:
12. A series of consultation meetings for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework commenced with the *Regional Consultation Workshop on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework for Asia and the Pacific* which took place in Nagoya, Japan 28-31 January 2019.
13. Participants at the Asia-Pacific workshop considered the following issues related to the possible scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:
 - Structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
 - Biodiversity targets
 - Relationship with the Protocols
 - Mainstreaming
 - Relationship with other relevant processes
 - Resource mobilization
 - Voluntary commitments and contributions
 - Communication and outreach
 - Capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation
 - Integrating diverse perspectives
 - Gender
 - Implementation and NBSAPs
 - Review processes
14. In light of the above, SPREPs proposed approach for providing regional input to the post-2020 framework, working within budget constraints, will primarily be through the following:
 - The 10th Pacific Islands Nature Conservation and Protected Areas Conference including a potential High Level Session focussed on endorsing key targets for the region post 2020.
 - Key products being developed to be submitted to CBD Secretariat including:
 - Review of progress against the *Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands Region 2014-2020*
 - 2nd Regional State of Conservation in Oceania (SOCO) Report
 - Regional State of Environment (SOE) Report

- A regional preparatory meeting in 2020 for CBD COP15 for Pacific island countries.
- In the meantime, Pacific Island Countries are encouraged to submit their national inputs to the CBD Secretariat and to participate in opportunities provided by the CBD Secretariat and other global or regional processes, including thematic consultation, Open-ended Working Group sessions, and SBSTTA Meetings. Any information provided to SPREP from the Secretariat will be forwarded to Members.

Recommendations:

15. The SPREP Meeting is invited to:

1. **endorse** the regional approach SPREP proposes for providing input into the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework prior to the CBD COP in October 2020; and
2. **encourage** countries to submit their own input to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework

25 July, 2019