



Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

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Why in News

The United Nations **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** has demanded an additional \$200 billion fund flow to developing countries from various sources to manage nature through 2030.

It is one of many demands and targets that have been set through 2030 in the official draft of a new **Global Biodiversity Framework**.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- The **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, a **legally binding treaty** to conserve biodiversity has been in force since 1993. It has **3 main objectives**:
 - The conservation of biological diversity.
 - The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity.
 - The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.
- Nearly all countries have ratified it (notably, the **US has signed but not ratified**).
- The **CBD Secretariat is based in Montreal, Canada** and it **operates under the United Nations Environment Programme**.
- The Parties (Countries) under Convention of Biodiversity (CBD), meet at regular intervals and these meetings are called **Conference of Parties (COP)**.
- In 2000, a supplementary agreement to the Convention known as the **Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety** was adopted. It came into force on 11th September 2003.

The Protocol seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology.

- The **Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS)** was adopted in 2010 in Nagoya, Japan at COP10. It entered into force on 12th October 2014.
It not only applies to genetic resources that are covered by the CBD, and to the benefits arising from their utilization but also covers traditional knowledge (TK) associated with genetic resources that are covered by the CBD and the benefits arising from its utilization.
- Along with the Nagoya Protocol on Genetic Resources, the COP-10 also adopted a ten-year framework for action by all countries to save biodiversity.
- Officially known as “**Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020**”, it provided a set of 20 ambitious yet achievable targets collectively known as the **Aichi Targets for biodiversity**.
- India enacted **Biological Diversity Act in 2002** for giving effect to the provisions of the CBD.

Key Points

- **Background:**
 - Biodiversity, and the benefits it provides, is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Despite ongoing efforts, biodiversity is deteriorating worldwide and this decline is projected to continue or worsen under business-as-usual scenarios.
 - The post-2020 global biodiversity framework builds on the **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020**.
As the **United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020** comes to an end, **IUCN** actively supports the development of what needs to be an ambitious new global biodiversity framework.
- **Purpose:**
 - **Guiding Force:** It is a new framework that will be the **global guiding force to protect nature** and to retain its essential services for humans from 2020 to 2030.
 - **Setting Targets:** This is a global, outcome-oriented framework for the **Convention’s 196 Parties** to develop **national and regional goals and targets**, to update national strategies and action plans as needed, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level.
 - **Urgent and Transformative Action:** The framework **aims to spur urgent and transformative action** by Governments and all of society to contribute to the objectives of the **Convention on Biological Diversity**, its **Protocols**, and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments.
 - **Capacity Building:** It aims to ensure the right capacity building of the communities/governments to take up conservation measures to meet the goals.
These include the contentious technology transfer to countries that don’t have it currently and also a wide scientific cooperation among countries.

- **Goals and Targets:**

- The new frameworks have **four goals to achieve by 2050**.
 - To **halt the extinction and decline of biodiversity**.
 - To **enhance and retain nature's services** to humans by conserving.
 - To **ensure fair and equitable benefits to all** from use of genetic resources.
 - To **close the gap between available financial and other means** of implementation and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision.
- **2030 Action Targets:** The framework has **21 action-oriented targets** for urgent action over the decade to 2030, which includes:
 - To bring at least 30% of land and sea under the world's protected areas.
 - A **50% greater reduction in the rate of introduction of invasive alien species**, and controls or eradication of such species to eliminate or reduce their impacts.
 - **Reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half**, and pesticides by at least two thirds, and **eliminating the discharge of plastic waste**.
 - **Nature-based contributions to global climate change mitigation efforts** of at least 10 GtCO₂e (gigatonnes of equivalent carbon dioxide) per year, and that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.
 - Redirecting, repurposing, reforming or eliminating incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least \$US 500 billion per year.

- **Relationship with SDGs:**

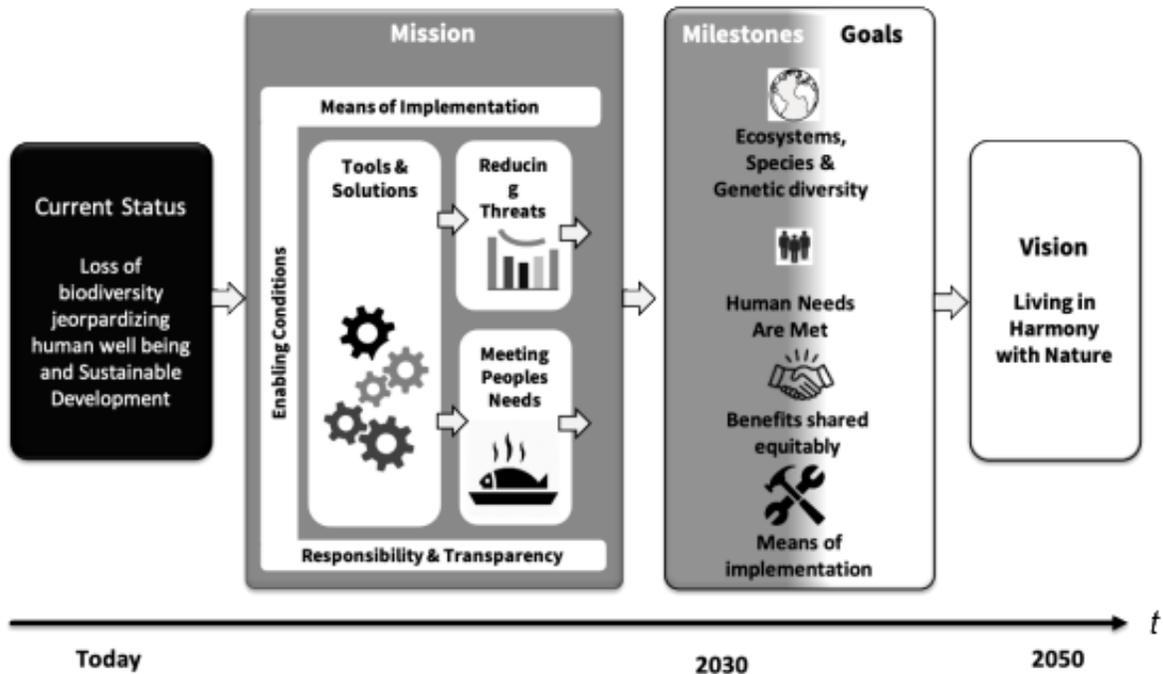
- The framework is a **fundamental contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**.
- At the same time, progress towards the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** will help to create the conditions necessary **to implement the framework**.

- **Need of Financial Support:**

- The framework's demand for more financial support to developing countries, also the worst victims of biodiversity losses, is the most difficult one to negotiate and achieve.
- Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least \$700 billion per year by 2030.
- The financial commitment has to increase to at least \$ 200 billion per year. This includes an additional \$10 billion per year international financial flow to developing countries.

- **Theory of Change of the Framework:**

- The framework is built around a theory of change which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social and financial models.
- The trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention’s vision of “living in harmony with nature by 2050”.



Source: DTE