



Escaping BAU? Four ideas for the post-2020 framework

Dr. Aleksandar Rankovic Senior Research Fellow Lead on Post-2020 International Biodiversity Governance

Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations

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AGENCE FRANÇAISE POUR LA BIODIVERSITÉ ÉTABLISSEMENT PUBLIC DE L'ÉTAT





A difficult journey





COP15, Kunming, late 2020

- "Business as usual is not possible"
- What does it mean? What can we expect from international biodiversity governance?
- ➔ Contribute to creating the best possible conditions for domestic implementation

Managing our expectations ©

IDDRI

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

IDDRI Renewing the political dynamics on biodiversity

- Climate change and the Paris Agreement
 - Two points:
 - Establishing the conditions for a perpetual negotiation. The Paris Agreement = no peace of mind! → Perpetual stirring at domestic level.

 Article 4.1 of the Paris Agreement and "carbon neutrality": strongest political dynamics is on pressure/driver of climate change! Not 2°C/1.5°C.

IDDRI Renewing the political dynamics on biodiversity



Ozone hole and Montreal Protocol

IDDR

 Causality understood (ozone depleting substances), few actors to regulate, alternatives existed and industrial champions mobilized



• For post-2020:

IDDRI

 IPBES Global Assessment is helping us identify the priorities (*e.g.*, agrifood sector on land and sea)

 Encourage coalition of champions! (Action Agenda important tool for this, // mainstreaming)

IDDRI

Convention on Biological Diversity

ACTION AGENDA MAKE A COMMITMENT EXPLORE PLEDGED ACTIONS EGYPT STATEMENT CHINA STATEMENT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY STATEMENT CRITERIA ABOUT

THE CONVENTION CARTAGENA PROTOCOL NAGOYA PROTOCOL COUNTRIES

CBD // EXPLORE PLEDGED ACTIONS

THURSDAY // 4.18.2019

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Action Agenda commitments

Watch this space.

Showing 56

We're building momentum towards achieving the vision of living in harmony with nature.

The Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People invites positive action in support of biodiversity to set the stage for an ambitious global biodiversity framework in 2020. As commitments come in, they are displayed here to inspire others and create a groundswell of action for nature.



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- Land Degradation Neutrality Fund
 - Innovative partnership between an MEA and private actors to mobilize and distribute funding to achieve the MEA goals



Organizing a crowded landscape



Convention on Biological Diversity









INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

IDDRI

Organizing a crowded landscape



The BRS Blog

Paul Rose: Heroes



We all need heroes: As a young boy my hero was Mike Nelson, his audacious diving

adventures in the Sea Hunt TV series inspired me to become a professional diver. I then soon discovered the Norwegian polar explorer Fridtjof Nansen, and his explorations galvanized my dreams of leading an adventurous life and his diplomatic and humanitarian work...

Partager 0

🎔 Tweeter

Twitter activity



Activities

2

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IDDRI Mobilising the chemical PBL Netherlands Environmental and Rotterdam Conventions Assessment Agency Munich), Aleksandar Rankovic (IDDRI) ment of chemicals and hazardous waste FROM PARIS TO BEIJING Insights gained from the UNFCCC **IDDRI**

Paris Agreement for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework



SciencesPo

conventions to protect biodiversity An example with pesticides and the Stockholm

Fiona Kinniburgh (Bavarian School of Public Policy, Technical University of

Chemical pollution is a major driver of biodiversity loss. In the face of growing chemical production and use worldwide, biodiversity faces on-going and increasing threats from the 40,000 to 60,000 industrial chemicals in commerce and active use globally, and among them pesticides, as confirmed in IPBES reports. Worth over €45 billion globally, the pesticide industry alone uses about 600 different active substances, six times more than in 1960 according to UNEP's Global Chemicals Outlook // (2019). In addition to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which do not specifically address pesticides under the pollution reduction target (Target 8), another internatio goal critical to biodiversity conservation will also "expire" in 2020. Initially outlined at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg¹ and reiterated at Rio+20 in 2012, the goal sets out to achieve that chemicals, throughout their life cycle, are "used and produced in ways that minimise significant adverse impacts on human health and the environment*; while some progress has been made, it will not be met by 2020. Parallel to the preparation of a post-2020 global framework for biodiversity governance, there are thus currently post-2020 discussions taking place on the sound manage-

Actors of biodiversity have seldom engaged with the actors of chemical governances of ar, while such collaboration could be fruit full to enhance the implementation of the post-2020 elobal biodiversity framework, to be adopted at CBD COPIS in China in late 2020. By taking the example of pesticides, this brief proposes to explore why increasing collaboration between the CBD and chemical conventions is an important issue for post-2020 biodiversity governance, as well as the forms such collaborations could take.



SciencesPo

An Action Agenda for biodiversity: Expectations and issues in the short and medium terms

Aleksandar Rankovic (IDDRI), Sandrine Maljean-Dubois (CERIC CNRS-Aix-Marseille Université), Matthieu Wemaere, Yann Laurans (IDDRI)

The "Sharm El-Sheikh to Beijing Action Agenda for Nature and People"I was launched in November 2018 during the COP14 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The announcement came in response to calls from some States and many non-state actors, to support the adoption of an ambi tious biodiversity framework at COP15 (which will actually take place in Kunming, rather than Beijing). A dedicated web platform went online in March 2019.² but a lot remains to be done to operationalise this Action Agenda. In this perspective, it is now necessary to consider how it could fulfil its role, and more specifically help mobilise actors from all sectors as effectively as possible on the road to Kunming It is, also, in the medium term, necessary to reflect on how to ground the Action Agenda within the CBD, so that it can facilitate non-state actors' mobilisation for implementing the post-220 framework.

Here, we firstly examine the expectations placed on this Action Agenda, drawing lessons from other experiences, particularly from the climate action agenda (Part 1). We then focus on the challenges ahead for the Action Agenda, both short-term (prior to COP15) and medium-term (after COP15), that must be overcome so that it can contribute to a strong mobilisation and support the implementation of the post-2020 framework, particularly by linking it to the formal framework of the CBD (Part 2). Finally, we highlight some initial ideas for enhancing the credibility and monitoring of the impl tation of commitments after COP15 (Part 3).

 UN Biodiversity Conference 2018, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt Announcement: Sharm El-Sheikh to Beijing Action Agenda for Nature and People, https://www.cbd.int/cog/cop-14/annoucement/vature-action-agenda-egypt-to-china-en.pdf 2 https://www.cbd.int/action-agenda/



MERCI!

THANKS!

TAKK!