



COMMUNICATING BIODIVERSITY THROUGH THE MEDIA

Post 2020 Global
Biodiversity Framework

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Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

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PRESS RELEASE

28th October 2021

For immediate release

Nairobi, Kenya

THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK FIRST DRAFT IS OUT.

As it stands out to be an ongoing task, the Global Biodiversity Framework contains 21 targets and ten milestones to be achieved by 2030. It is everyone's responsibility to contribute their efforts to go to that achievement.

On 5th July 2021, The UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), through its secretariat, released its first draft of the open-ended working group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to help various people achieve the 2030 targets by preserving and protecting nature as their paramount responsibility and duty.

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society. It also aims to promote coordination between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols and other relevant processes.

The Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action that will change the relationship between society and biodiversity, ensuring adequate thriving between all ecosystems by 2050. The new framework will be fundamental in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda by 2030, knowing that achieving these SDGs will act as a building block for the eventual success of the biodiversity framework. In this regard, the framework has developed a theory of change, which projects those urgent policies globally and regionally. Economic, social, and financial models are needed to stabilize the bizarre and exacerbated biodiversity loss in the coming ten years (2020-2030) and allow recovery of natural ecosystems in the next 20 years culminating in the vision of the framework of creating harmonious living between nature and humans.

The 21 achievable targets are set for urgent action by 2030, which will foster the vision of harmony between nature and humanity by 2050. The targets will also be reducing threats to biodiversity by ensuring that all sea and land are under integrated biodiversity and that 20% of degraded water, marine, and terrestrial ecosystems are restored. The other target is meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing of food security, medicines, and livelihoods, especially the vulnerable. Target three fosters tools for implementation and mainstreaming by fully integrating biodiversity in the regulations,

policies, planning, development processes, and poverty reduction endeavors. Other targets include implementing support mechanisms, enabling conditions, responsibility and transparency, planning outreaches, awareness, and uptakes.

The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by all stakeholders like government businesses, civil servants, indigenous people, and local communities to achieve the projected goals and set targets. A way of doing the aforementioned is by implementing national biodiversity strategies like supporting activists at the national, sub-national, regional, and global levels with tools of achieving the goals and targets of the framework on biodiversity while coordinating conventions on biodiversity and other relevant processes which are aiming at the same goal, ensuring that governments and societies realize the need for prioritizing this initiative, allocating finance to it and as well as internalizing the cost of inaction.

The framework has also devised goals to be achieved over the next 30 years and has indicators for judgment of the milestones reached. The major goals include the integrity of all ecosystems supporting healthy and resilient population species by reducing the rate of extinction, thus maintaining the biodiversity of wild and domestic species. The major indicator for the reduction in extinction rate is a 5% net gain in natural systems, a 10% decrease in extinction rates, and a 90% safeguard of genetic diversity of wild and domestic species. Another goal is to value nature's contribution to humanity and take adequate precautions in conserving it well for the benefit of all and ensure that all genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably with the increase in monetary and non-monetary benefits conserving biodiversity. The fourth goal for the framework is to close the gap between the available financial resources for implementing the 2050 vision and those necessary to achieve this goal.

In the theory of change, the framework assumes that stakeholders will take transformative actions, including implementing implementation tools, reducing biodiversity threats, and using sustainable biodiversity to meet people's needs. Let us not forget that there is a need for gender equality and the public participation initiatives in the framework and the multilateral environment agreements for the planet.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is a multilateral treaty, and its objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The convention was opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro on 5th June 1992. The Convention and Optional Protocol provide for a simple signing procedure. In the period between signing and ratification, signing creates an obligation to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the treaty. There are no legal obligations imposed on a signatory State or regional integration organization immediately after the treaty is signed. The framework is built around a theory of change. It recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally, and nationally is required to transform economic, social, and financial

models. It assumes that a whole-of-government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next ten years as a stepping-stone towards achieving the 2050 Vision.

The framework's vision is a world of living in harmony with nature where: "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people".

While keeping the vision of creating harmonious well-being and living between humans and nature by 2050, the first draft of the global biodiversity framework process has been initiated at the Conference of parties, establishing an open working group with the Co-chairs and Executive secretary. The group is tasked to develop and prepare documentation for the Post 2020 global biodiversity framework. Consequently, the zero draft has also been updated considering the conclusions adopted by the working group in the second meeting, including the consultation processes and outcomes of the Ad Hoc technical expert group of digital sequence information.

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TWITTER THREAD

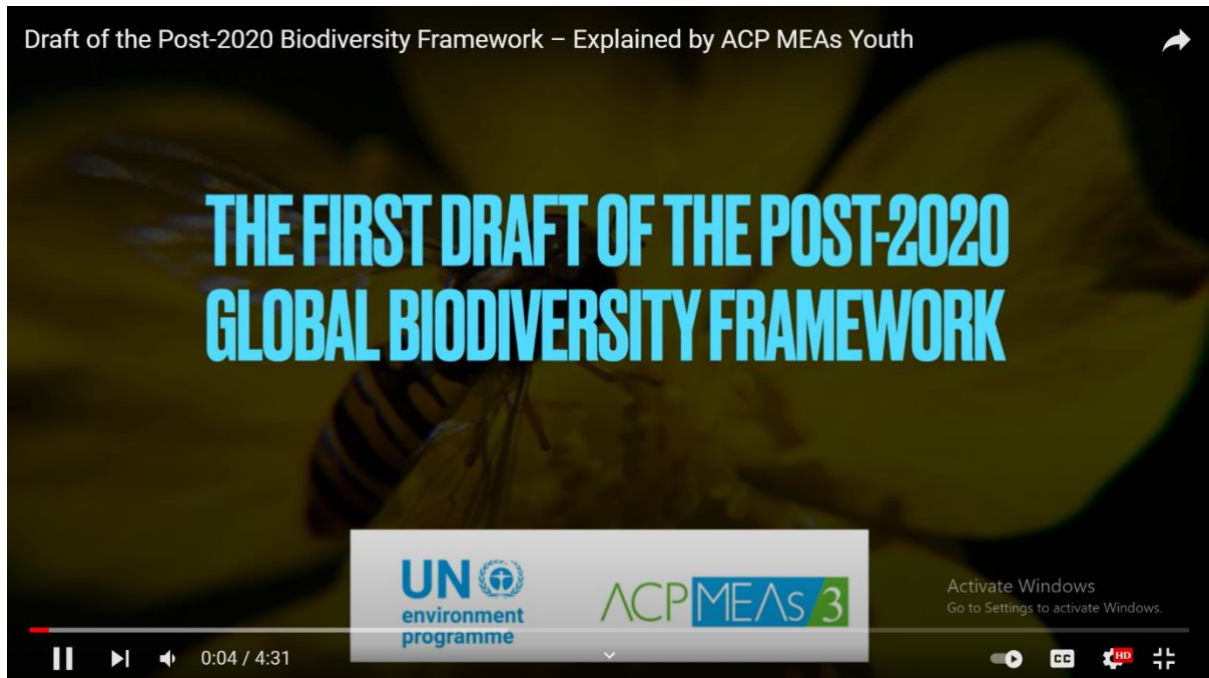
The Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework sets out a plan that will influence biodiversity, ensuring that there is adequate thriving between all ecosystems by 2050. The new framework will aid in the implementation of SDGs by 2030.

The Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework was developed by 196 countries that are members to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The CBD sets out an ambitious plan to implement a wide range action that will change the relationship between society and biodiversity, ensuring adequate thriving between all ecosystems by 2050. The new framework will be fundamental in the implementation of the Sustainable Development goals Agenda by 2030.

Primary goals include integrity of all ecosystems supporting healthy and resilient population species by reducing the rate of extinction, thus maintaining the biodiversity of wild and domestic species. The other set goal is the need to value nature's contribution to humanity and take adequate precautions in conserving it well for the benefit of all.

VIDEO

In this video Ashley Kitisya explains the first draft of a new global biodiversity framework, which was released by the Secretariat of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to guide actions worldwide through 2030, to preserve and protect nature and its essential services to people.



The video by the ACP MEAs Stakeholders Engagement Media group can be accessed via this [link on YouTube](#)


FACEBOOK POST

The Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework developed by 196 countries that are members to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) sets out an ambitious plan to implement a wide range action that will change the relationship between society and biodiversity, ensuring adequate thriving between all ecosystems by 2050. The new framework will be fundamental in the implementation of the Sustainable Development goals Agenda by 2030.

Primary goals include integrity of all ecosystems supporting healthy and resilient population species by reducing the rate of extinction, thus maintaining the biodiversity of wild and domestic species. The other set goal is the need to value nature's contribution to humanity and take adequate precautions in conserving it well for the benefit of all. The developed 21 achievable targets are set for urgent action by 2030.

The Zero draft is designed bearing in mind that it is not to be used in the oblivion of other conventions like the Biological Diversity and its protocols, Rio Conventions and Multilateral Environmental agreements. This theory also acknowledges the need for gender equality and the participation of people.

INSTAGRAM



**WHAT IS THE
POST 2020
BIODIVERSITY
FRAMEWORK?**

Explained by Mentees of the ACP MEAs
Youth Empowerment and Training Initiative -
Stakeholder Engagement Media Group:

The Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework...

...developed by 196 countries that are members to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) sets out an ambitious plan to implement a wide range of action that will change the relationship between society and biodiversity, ensuring adequate thriving between all ecosystems by 2050. The new framework will be fundamental in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda by 2030.



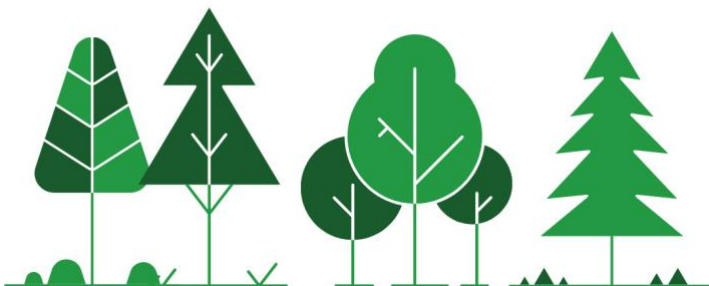
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YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND TRAINING INITIATIVE (YETI)

This Post was created by Mentees of the ACP MEAs YETI -Stakeholder Engagement Media Group:

YETI aims to engage with youth on mentoring, capacity building and providing them an opportunity to be the influencers of change

In 2021 YETI was delivered through strategic partnerships with UNEP InforMEA, Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN), youth networks in ACP countries, The European youth networks, University networks and the programme partners such as European Union, OACPS Secretariat, CBD Secretariat and others.





ACP MEAs Programme

The ACP MEAs is a joint UNEP- EU-FAO-OACPS partnership programme. It aims to build the capacity of 79 countries in Africa, Caribbean, and the Pacific to fulfil their obligations to multilateral environmental agreements. Phase III (ACP MEAs 3) of this programme is being implemented in Africa by the African Union Commission (AUC), Abidjan Convention and Nairobi Convention, in the Caribbean by the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Cartagena Convention, in the Pacific by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). The European Environmental Bureau (EEB) is the civil society partner.



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