

**Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
33rd Meeting of the CEPF Donor Council
Agence Française de Développement
5 Rue Roland Barthes, 75012 Paris
10 September 2018
2:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Central European Standard Time**

CEPF Contributions to the post-Aichi Targets

Background:

“The curve of biodiversity loss by 2050 under the business-as-usual scenario looks very dramatic. And if we add the problem of climate change and other global challenges, we really are facing a very narrow window. We only have 30 years to turn the boat around. I think we’re in very deep trouble.” - Christiana Pasca Palmer, the executive secretary of the U.N. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The commitment made in 2010 by the parties of the U.N. Convention on Biological Diversity to meet the specific biodiversity conservation and sustainable-use targets known as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets marked an important moment in the effort to protect the world’s biological diversity. The Parties knew meeting that commitment would be a challenge, and indeed it looks as though most targets will not be reached by their 2020 deadline.

CEPF would like to consider how best to track, communicate and leverage its contributions to achievement of the Aichi Targets in order to help the countries seeking to meet the targets; aid its donors in communicating their contributions to the targets and the value of the investment in CEPF; and present CEPF as one means to build on successes and more adequately address the biodiversity crisis in the post-2020 world.

CEPF has strived to articulate the fund’s contribution to the Aichi Targets since they were adopted in 2010. Starting with CEPF’s initial impact report produced in November 2013, in which results were linked to specific Aichi Targets, CEPF has continually made efforts to improve the methods and content of its impact reporting. In 2015, CEPF introduced a tool to measure civil society organizational capacity. In 2016, CEPF began to collect sex dis-aggregated data and data on grantee understanding of gender issues. In 2017, CEPF’s monitoring framework was revised to improve scope, clarity and relevance. At present, CEPF is able to provide solid data on contributions to the targets, supplemented by operational information such as number of grants and amount allocated for specific Aichi Targets.

As we approach 2020, global attention has turned toward documenting and reporting on progress towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and understanding the collective contribution to achievement of each target. At the 22nd meeting of the CBD’s Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical

and Technological Advice held 2-7 July 2018, Parties considered the document “22/4 Updated scientific assessment of progress towards selected Aichi Biodiversity Targets and options to accelerate progress.” This document presents a sobering assessment of work to date, stating that “progress is still insufficient to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and corresponding elements of the Sustainable Development Goals.”

The document further states: “The mid-term assessment of progress towards the attainment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, undertaken in 2014 and contained in the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, concluded that, with the exception of Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol, no target was on track to be completely met. Seven targets (Targets 1, 7, 11, 17, 18, 19 and 20) had at least one element for which some progress was being made but not at a rate that would not allow the target to be reached. Seven targets (Targets 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 13 and 15) had at least one element for which no overall progress was being made, and five targets (Targets 5, 8, 10, 12 and 14) had at least one element which was moving away from the target.”

Noting this situation, the Parties have identified “Possible Options to Accelerate Progress” towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and have also, at the 2nd Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation held 9-13 July 2018, adopted a recommendation for “Proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.”

Recognizing that CEPF has made significant contributions to progress toward the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the fund is eager to assist donor partners in articulating future contributions, and seeks to position the fund to support national and regional efforts now and in the post-2020 era. CEPF now invites discussion with the Donor Council to explore how the fund can support its donors to communicate about the fund’s, and their own, contributions to the targets.

CEPF’s contribution to the 2020 targets:

CEPF’s most recent articulation of its contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets can be found in the 2017 CEPF Report of Global Impact, a portion of which is included in this document as Annex A. CEPF is able to provide quantitative data for some of the targets but has not listed contributions to targets where quantitative data are not available. It is notable that the data are presented as an overall contribution of the fund, covering multiple countries and hotspots. Reporting by Parties is generally done on a national or regional basis through national reports, and while CEPF’s contributions likely do not represent duplication of counting for some of the achievements, such as number of people trained or number of networks established, other achievements would likely be counted as part of national or regional reports, such as number of hectares of protected areas created. This points to the possible relevance of the contributions as seen by national governments, and raises the following questions:

- Is there a better way for CEPF to report on its contribution to the Aichi Targets?
- Should contributions be articulated, to the extent possible, by country?
- How can CEPF’s achievements be publicized and recognized for the value that they actually have?
- What would be most useful for CEPF’s donors?

Messaging and missed targets:

As mentioned above, it is unlikely that the targets will be met by 2020. In response, some actions have been proposed to accelerate progress; a summary of options is presented in Annex B. Briefly, these include:

- Increase access to biodiversity information.
- Mainstream biodiversity across all sectors.
- Promote and develop governance systems which address biodiversity issues in a more coherent manner.
- Promote the use of participatory approaches to biodiversity management.
- Build the capacity of stakeholders to participate meaningfully.
- Improve awareness for behaviour change.
- Enhance biodiversity monitoring.
- Integrate biodiversity into societal objectives (e.g., addressing poverty, climate).
- Promote the greater application of environmental-economic accounting.
- Improve accounting to measure the full impact of consumption choices on biodiversity.
- Eliminate perverse incentives.
- Promote the greater use of spatial planning techniques.
- Promote the use of nature-based solutions, such as natural restoration, increasing pollinator diversity, including natural land in agricultural systems, and other integrated ecosystem-based approaches, to address societal challenges.

All of the proposed options to accelerate progress towards achieving the targets are actions that CEPF has and continues to perform, through its grantees. Can we use this list of proposed actions to generate attention and support for donor contributions to CEPF, and thereby further the biodiversity conservation agenda?

The post-2020 biodiversity agenda:








At the CBD's Subsidiary Body on Implementation, Twenty-Second Meeting held 9-13 July 2018, Agenda item 16 addressed "Proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework" (Annex C). Key points arising are that:

- The post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be accompanied by an inspirational and motivating 2030 mission as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision.
- The process should be gender-responsive and inclusive.
- The new framework should have the scientific underpinning of the scale and scope of actions necessary to make progress towards the 2050 vision and on a possible structure for the post-2020 biodiversity framework.

Also notable is that the CBD Executive Secretary has been directed to invite, "for submission by 15 December 2018, initial views from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, international organizations, civil society organizations, private sector and other stakeholders on the aspects of the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including (a) the scientific underpinning of the scale and scope of actions necessary to make progress towards the 2050 Vision; and (b) a possible structure for the post-2020 biodiversity framework."

How can CEPF support the donor partners to present their initial views on the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework?

ANNEX A. Excerpt from the 2017 CEPF Report of Global Impact.

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Contribution to Impact	Operational Contribution
 <p>Target 1. 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.</p>	<p>At least 100,148 people have benefited from training in biodiversity, conservation and related topics.</p>	<p>CEPF has supported a total of 438 projects with a primary emphasis Education and Awareness, and Capacity Building, valued at US\$30,577,777.</p>
 <p>Target 2. 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.</p>	<p>CEPF has influenced 175 policies, laws or regulations in 24 biodiversity hotspots.</p>	<p>CEPF has supported a total of 139 projects in 24 hotspots with a primary focus on Mainstreaming Biodiversity, valued at US\$13,904,439.</p>
 <p>Target 7. By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<p>CEPF has contributed to improved biodiversity management of 8,067,020 hectares of production landscapes in 18 hotspots.</p>	<p>CEPF has supported 243 projects with a primary emphasis on Strengthening Management Outside Protected Areas, totaling US\$23,391,684.</p>
 <p>Target 9. 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.</p>	<p>Biosecurity plans prepared. Eradications undertaken. IAS training delivered.</p>	<p>CEPF has supported 66 projects with a component dedicated to addressing invasive species, totaling US\$8,975,131, in six biodiversity hotspots.</p>
 <p>Target 11. By 2020, at least 17 percent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 percent 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 landscapes and seascapes.</p>	<p>CEPF has supported the creation or expansion of 14,783,708 hectares of new protected areas in 21 biodiversity hotspots.</p> <p>CEPF has strengthened the management and protection of 45,752,076 hectares in 22 hotspots.</p> <p>CEPF has contributed to improved biodiversity management of 8,067,020 hectares of production landscapes in 18 hotspots.</p>	<p>CEPF has supported 527 projects with primary emphasis on protected areas creation, and improved management, totaling US\$59,675,128.</p>
 <p>Target 12. 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.</p>	<p>At least 1,250 species have benefited from CEPF support.</p>	<p>CEPF has supported 223 projects with a primary emphasis on Species Conservation, totaling US\$20,142,041.</p>
 <p>Target 20. By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 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 resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</p>	<p>CEPF has supported 25 sustainable finance mechanisms that remain active, including five functioning PES schemes.</p>	<p>CEPF has supported 62 projects with a primary emphasis on Conservation Finance, totaling US\$7,454,916.</p>

POSSIBLE OPTIONS TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

1. The present annex contains information on possible actions that could be taken, depending on national circumstances and priorities, to facilitate the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
2. The possible actions, based on the findings of the IPBES regional and thematic assessments and on the conclusions identified from scientific literature,¹ include:
 - (a) Increasing access to biodiversity information, including; promoting research on biodiversity, making greater use of the social sciences, developing data sets which can be disaggregated for different ecosystems and at different geographic scales, promoting research on cultural issues and on issues associated with the needs of women and the poor and vulnerable, and developing and promoting mechanisms to share biodiversity information more effectively;
 - (b) Better integrating or mainstream biodiversity issues across all sectors of society to better account for policy leakages and spillover effects in decision-making and the broader impacts of policy decisions;
 - (c) Promoting and developing governance systems which address biodiversity issues in a more coherent manner and better internalize global biodiversity commitments, including by improving the integration of indigenous and local knowledge in governance processes, and by better accounting for possible synergies in the implementation of bilateral and multilateral agreements, the Sustainable Development Goals, and other international and regional initiatives at the national level;
 - (d) Promoting the use of participatory approaches to biodiversity management, including by building the capacity of stakeholders to be able to meaningfully participate in decision-making processes, by working more effectively with small landholders to adopt more efficient and biodiversity-friendly practices and by enhancing cooperation and partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and individuals;
 - (e) Improving awareness of biodiversity through enhanced communication and education and taking actions to bring about behavioural change;
 - (f) Enhancing biodiversity monitoring, including by making greater use of remote observations and geographic information systems;
 - (g) Improving access to financial and technological resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
 - (h) Promoting the use and development of scenarios which integrate biodiversity considerations with other societal objectives, including poverty and hunger alleviation and climate change mitigation and adaptation, and which consider multiple direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and better reflect ecosystem services;
 - (i) Promoting actions which address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and which will contribute to the attainment of multiple Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
 - (j) Promoting the greater application of environmental-economic accounting;

¹ The actions identified in this note should be viewed in relation to the guidance already developed by the Conference of the Parties, including decision X/2 on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its technical rationale (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27/Add.1), as well as the implementation needs identified by the Conference of the Parties in /

(k) Better accounting for the full impact of consumption choices on biodiversity and promoting the more efficient use of resources in productive systems;

(l) Eliminating perverse incentives that promote biodiversity degradation and devising positive incentives that reward the adoption of sustainable practices;

(m) Promoting the greater use of spatial planning techniques in biodiversity conservation and management;

(n) Promoting the use of nature-based solutions, such as natural restoration, increasing pollinator diversity, including natural land in agricultural systems, and other integrated ecosystem-based approaches, to address societal challenges.

CBD'S SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION, SECOND MEETING HELD IN MONTREAL, CANADA, 9-13 JULY 2018, AGENDA ITEM 16

RECOMMENDATION ADOPTED BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

Proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Annex

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

1. The development of the post 2020 biodiversity framework needs to be Party-led with provisions for the active involvement of Parties and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties in its development.
2. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework needs to be commensurate with the challenges to achieve the transformational change required to achieve the 2050 Vision.
3. The development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be guided by the overarching principles identified in section V, subsection A of the note by the Executive Secretary on proposals for a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/SBI/2/17).
4. There is a need for the early availability of documentation to inform discussion and consultations by Parties and others on the scope and possible content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including the scientific underpinning of the scale and scope of actions necessary to make progress towards the 2050 vision and on a possible structure for the post-2020 biodiversity framework.
5. There is a need for the early consideration of a first iteration of possible elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including proposals from Parties, other relevant Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, international organizations, civil society organizations, women and youth organizations, private and financial sectors and other stakeholders, which might include ambitious, measurable, realistic and time-bound targets, taking account of available scientific information, for further discussion and agreement by Parties. Such options should be aligned, as appropriate, with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development² and other relevant frameworks,³ including the SAMOA Pathway,⁴ and the Mountain Partnership Vision and Mission.⁵
6. Building on existing indicators, including those listed in decision XIII/28, additional indicators identified by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and the indicators for targets under the Sustainable

² General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

³ See CBD/SBI/2/17, para. 23(b).

⁴ General Assembly resolution 69/15 of 14 November 2014, annex.

⁵ <http://www.fao.org/mountain-partnership/about/our-vision-and-mission/en/>

Development Goals, there is a need to identify indicators for the elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the same time as the framework is being developed.

7. There is a need for a gender-responsive and participatory process to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to ensure that gender considerations and the perspectives of indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders are effectively incorporated in the framework.

8. There is a need to make provisions to promote, and plan for, the active engagement of the Protocols to the Convention, other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations in the process to prepare the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to build synergy and create ownership.

9. There is a need for a coherent and comprehensive communication and outreach strategy to promote awareness of, and effective engagement in the process to develop and implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and, in this regard, the framework should have a popular name which attracts engagement.

10. There is a need for coherence and coordination between the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and related processes.

11. There is a need to make provisions for capacity-building, including through regional workshops, online discussion forums and other means, to facilitate the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

12. There is a need to make information on the status of development and content of the emerging post-2020 global biodiversity framework regularly available through the Convention's clearing house mechanism.