

CCICED SPS 1–2 Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Conservation



Chinese Team Leaders:

Mr. MA Keping, Professor, Institute of Botany, CAS

Mr. GAO Jixi, Director, General of Satellite Environment Centre, MEE

Int'l Team Leaders:

Ms. LI Lin, Director, Global Policy and Advocacy, WWF International

Mr. Arthur Hanson, International Chief Advisor of CCICED

Background

For more than two decades, biodiversity agreements including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have failed to meet targets aimed at stemming the loss of Earth's biodiversity on land, freshwater and in the ocean. This loss is reaching crisis levels globally. Time is short to address widespread needs, including properly managed protected areas, sustainable biological resource use and habitat protection, more complete cataloguing of biodiversity dynamics, plus protection and enhancement of threatened ecological services. Developing countries hold much of the world's biodiversity; but many such nations struggle to retain their natural wealth. And, as nations become wealthier, greater pressures are exerted on their own biodiversity, plus rising ecological footprints elsewhere. There is a need for transformative shifts during the coming decade and beyond to adequately protect biodiversity. The main opportunity is the CBD15th Conference of Parties (COP15), hosted by China in 2020. COP15 will set global goals for Biodiversity Conservation to 2030. Hopefully the goals will be attainable, and in line with the SDG2030 goals. China can help in creating a globally transformative approach that will also benefit its own considerable ecological civilization efforts to protect biodiversity and ecosystems, ecological services and green development.

Tasks

1. Assess implementation progress on the China Biodiversity Action Plan (2011-2030);
2. Global and national experiences concerning various multilateral activities to determine the potential for innovative pathways towards a strengthened post-2020 biodiversity conservation framework;
3. Define strengthened supervision and accountability mechanisms to ensure post-2020 biodiversity goals are met;
4. Propose policy recommendations for post 2020 biological diversity conservation;
5. Identify gender mainstreaming needs for a post-2020 Agreement.