

CBD ALLIANCE

Gadir Lavadenz
 Coordinador Global Alianza CDB

Goal	Target	Target element (abbreviated)	Poor	Moderate	Good
A. Address the underlying drivers	1.1	Awareness of biodiversity			
	1.2	Awareness of steps to conserve			
	2.1	Biodiversity integrated into planning			
	2.2	Biodiversity integrated into accounting			
	2.3	Biodiversity integrated into reporting			
	3.1	Harmful subsidies eliminated and reformed			
	3.2	Positive incentives developed and implemented			
	4.1	Sustainable production and consumption			
	4.2	Use within safe ecological limits			
	5.1	Habitat loss at least halved			
B. Reduce direct pressures	5.2	Degradation and fragmentation reduced			
	6.1	Fish stocks harvested sustainably			
	6.2	Recovery plans for depleted species		Unknown	
	6.3	Fisheries have no adverse impact			
	7.1	Agriculture is sustainable			
	7.2	Aquaculture is sustainable			
	7.3	Forestry is sustainable			
	8.1	Pollution not detrimental			
	8.2	Excess nutrients not detrimental			
	9.1	Invasive alien species prioritized		Unknown	
C. Improve biodiversity status	9.2	Invasive alien pathways prioritized			
	9.3	Invasive species controlled or eradicated			
	9.4	Invasive introduction pathways managed			
	10.1	Pressures on coral reefs minimized			
	10.2	Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems minimized			
	11.1	10 per cent of marine areas conserved			
	11.2	17 per cent of terrestrial areas conserved			
	11.3	Areas of importance conserved			
	11.4	Protected areas, ecologically representative			
	11.5	Protected areas, effectively and equitably managed			
D. Enhance benefits to all	11.6	Protected areas, well-connected and integrated			
	12.1	Extinctions prevented			
	12.2	Conservation status of threatened species improved			
	13.1	Genetic diversity of cultivated plants maintained			
	13.2	Genetic diversity of farmed animals maintained			
	13.3	Genetic diversity of wild relatives maintained			
	13.4	Genetic diversity of valuable species maintained		Unknown	
	13.5	Genetic erosion minimized			
	14.1	Ecosystems providing services restored and safeguarded			
	E. Enhance implementation	14.2	Take account of women, IPLCs, and other groups		Unknown
15.1		Ecosystem resilience enhanced		Unknown	
15.2		15 per cent of degraded ecosystems restored		Unknown	
16.1		Nagoya Protocol in force			
16.2		Nagoya Protocol operational			
17.1		NBSAPs developed and updated			
17.2		NBSAPs adopted as policy instruments			
17.3		NBSAPs implemented			
18.1		ILK and customary use respected			
18.2		ILK and customary use integrated		Unknown	
18.3	IPLCs participate effectively		Unknown		
19.1	Biodiversity science improved and shared				
19.2	Biodiversity science applied		Unknown		
20.1	Financial resources for Strategic Plan* increased				

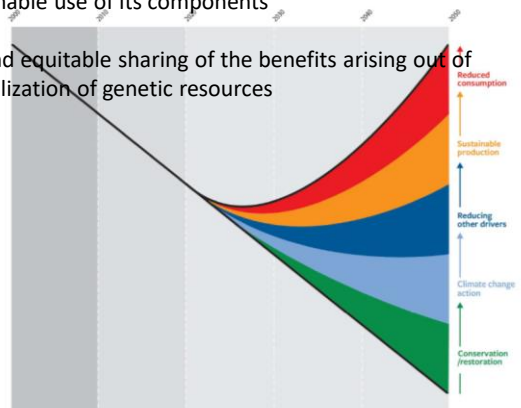
Biodiversity decade 2011-2020

The CBD is a legally binding treaty with 3 main objectives:

Conservation of biological diversity

Sustainable use of its components

Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources



Voluntary commitments

- Convention on Biological Diversity is a legally binding international agreement, but...
- Key means of implementing (Aichi Targets 2010-2020, Global Biodiversity Framework 2021-2030), are essentially voluntary
- Demands for governments to regulate are very limited
- Mechanisms for enforcing the actual Convention are basically non-existent
- Increasingly (such as in 'mainstreaming' the GBF) emphasis is placed on implementation by corporations, or individuals' action

(TWN-Lim Li Ching)

The main root cause is that most resources are invested in biodiversity destruction, rather than conservation



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Circular economy or vicious cycle?

How corporate capture of policy-making and perverse incentives are driving deforestation

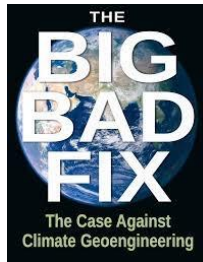
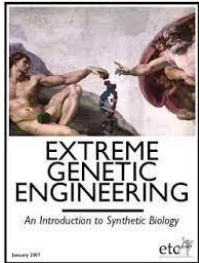
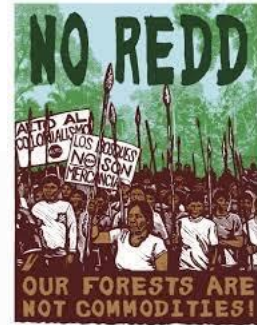
This report is the 63rd edition of **Forest Cover**, a series of publications by the **Global Forest Coalition** on international forest policy.

- Deforestation and other biodiversity loss is primarily caused by destructive activities. Between 4 and 6 trillion USD of private and public investments and 260 billion USD of perverse incentives finance these destructive activities.
- The draft GBF should include a mandatory requirement to align all human activities and financial flows with the CBD and its objectives and commitments
- And a really strong and progressive target on redirecting perverse incentives.
- Effective implementation of these targets is only possible if the dependency of public institutions on private sector finance and thus private sector economic interests is addressed.





False solutions



A voluntary Paris-like approach to protected areas ('30x30')

- Protected areas are not, like carbon emission reductions, **necessarily additive or cumulative**
- Multiple countries could all designate areas **to protect the same species**
- Large countries could protect **very large areas with little biodiversity value**
- Does not necessarily address the **underlying drivers** of biodiversity loss - (what happens to the 70% of Earth *outside* of protected areas?)
- How to protect the High Seas, for which there is **no international mechanism?**
- Biodiversity not distributed evenly - 70% of species globally are found in **only 17 'mega-diverse' countries**.
- Of the 20 targets in 2010-2020 global action plan on biodiversity, the only one achieved: **to increase to 17% the area of Earth designated as protected**.
- Yet biodiversity is said by the conservation industry to have **declined ever faster** during the same period.

(TWN)

Human Rights and Biodiveristy ?

A holistic approach from a justice perspective

- In all parts of the world forests, savannas, fresh water sources, oceans, and even the air itself, are being privatised, polluted and destroyed by industries such as agriculture, timber, pulp and paper, mining and oil and gas extraction.
- These and many other industries not only wreak destruction on Mother Earth, but they also have direct and devastating impacts on human rights.
- Indigenous peoples and local communities living in close proximity to the production, extraction and processing of raw materials suffer dispossession of their lands, impoverishment, deterioration of their health, and destructive impacts on their culture, among many other abuses. In turn, human rights, land and environmental defenders who seek to prevent these violations suffer threats, criminalisation and violent attacks, and increasingly, killings.

[Open Letter from civil society to world leaders: Put human rights at the centre of environmental policy](#)

Human Rights and Biodiveristy ?

A holistic approach from a justice perspective

- The costs of both environmental destruction and measures to address this often fall disproportionately on those already in precarious positions – such as indigenous peoples, afro-descendants, local communities, women, children and youths, and poorly-paid workers, particularly in the Global South but also in the Global North – while the profits of the largest and most environmentally-damaging industries, and the wealth of their owners and financiers, continues to grow.
- It is unforgivable that polluting industries profit at the expense of the health and human rights of marginalised communities. And, ultimately, this environmental destruction has indirect human rights impacts on us all.

[Open Letter from civil society to world leaders: Put human rights at the centre of environmental policy](#)

What do we need to see now?

Substantive changes to targets

- **Secure the rights of IPLCs to their lands, territories and resources.**
- While we welcome the text in Target 21, securing tenure rights is a crucial condition to achieve the area-based targets of the GBF and require specific reference targets 1, 2 and 3.
- **Ensure equitable governance in area-based measures.**
- Equitable governance should be required in targets 1 and 3, and further reference to participation and equitable governance can be included in targets 20 and 21.
- **Broaden the scope of fair and equitable benefit sharing.**
- Goal C and its milestones should cover not only genetic resources but also biological resources and ecosystem services. Traditional knowledge should be mentioned at goal level.
- **Increase accountability of business and the finance sector, including regarding human rights impacts.**
- Target 15 relies on businesses reporting and assessing their own performance, we recommend independent verification as good practice. Further guidance is needed for the role of businesses in supporting the GBF, with reference to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- **Provide equitable access to financial resources and apply human rights conditions to area-based finance.**
- Equity and fairness should be ensured, redirecting financial resources to the local level, including through the development of appropriate and targeted instruments for IPLCs and applying human rights-based financing as a lever for equitable and effective implementation.

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Substantive changes to targets

- **Adequately assess and understand biodiversity *and related social and human rights* impacts.**
- Impact assessments and due diligence should recognise the need for integrated impact assessments, including social and human rights aspects, as outlined (for instance) in the Akwe: kon Guidelines. Target 14 should broaden reference to impact assessment to incorporate these aspects.
- **Support and protect human environmental rights defenders.**
- This should be embedded in the preface and further strengthened with explicit reference in Target 21.
- **Acknowledge and enhance the interdependence of people and nature.**
- Goal B and its milestones should acknowledge this interdependence by aiming to maintain and enhance nature and people's mutual and interdependent well-being. The protection of customary sustainable use, a core element of CBD implementation, is essential in targets 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10.
- **Recognise the right to a safe, clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.**
- This has gained momentum by its recognition by the Human Rights Council at its last session in March 2021. The fulfilment of this right should be referred to in at least one of the goals or milestones.

What do we need to see now?

Substantive changes to targets

- **Gender equity and equality.**
- The priorities of the draft GPA need to be reflected at the level of targets and indicators (including sex/gender disaggregated data).
- **Intergenerational equity.**
- This principle could be strengthened in goal B and target 11 by ensuring that nature's contributions to people also benefit future generations, as well as by adding it as an enabling condition. Furthermore, children's rights should be incorporated in target 21, in addition to the existing reference to youth.
- **Education.**
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child Articles 28 & 29 affirm children's right to education that shall be directed toward respect for the natural environment. Such an education could be strengthened in the GBF by incorporating elements on integrating biodiversity and cultural diversity into formal, non-formal and informal educational programmes.
- **Compliance, Monitoring, and accountability.**
- One of the key benefits of using an HRBA is the requirement for a strong process for compliance, monitoring and accountability. This is under discussion already and experiences from the monitoring systems of other treaties provide strong models for what could be put into place for the GBF, including multi-source reporting and review by sector experts.

Global South perspectives

- **Shared earth and shared ocean:** Biodiversity frameworks have historically put more focus on biodiversity rich and intact areas, therefore increasing the responsibility for protection on the Global South. At ACBA, we believe that to address biodiversity loss, measures need to be put in place across all landscapes where each landscape irrespective of its state, contributes. Degraded landscapes get restored, areas occupied by people are sustainably managed and areas under protection, get effectively managed. Land, freshwaters and oceans Areas outside protected areas need to get as much attention and investment as those in protected areas. IPLCs need to be capacitated and supported to sustainably manage the land they occupy. We are of the view that sustainable management of all landscapes and seascapes could be more important than expanding the core protected area estate.

Global South Perspectives

- **Resource mobilization:** While ACBA supports the call for high ambitious targets across all goals, we recognize that ambitious targets require equally ambitious financial resources. We failed to achieve the Aichi targets because the means of implementation were not adequately in place. We should avoid repeating the same mistake. The concept of resource mobilization should include Capacity Building and access to technology.
- Current target 19 states "Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries". The funding gap currently sits at US\$ 700 billion by 2030 and the ambition for RM is currently way below that. We are aware that this will be complemented by the US\$ 500 billion redirected from harmful subsidies as laid out in Target 18, but of course target 18 on its own will take years to implement. Africa requires a significant share of global financial resources given that it has a large share of the remaining intact biodiversity and yet a small share of global funds for conservation and sustainable use. The resources therefore available for the region, must be as ambitious as the targets and expectations.
- In addition to resources being available, there needs to be financial mechanisms that ensure that these are available where they are most needed and especially, to the grassroot level where the implementation happens. This could be through improving systems in the existing financial mechanisms or creating a new fund altogether.

CBD
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Activities

- ECO
- Support to participate at meetings
- MoU with the Secretariat
- Guarantee spaces for participation
- Organization of Thematic working groups
- Joint elaboration of declarations and letters
- Organization of joint actions

Organization

- Global Board - Coordinator
- Mailing list
- Social media
- Prep and daily meetings
- Online calls

ECO

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In this Issue
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➤ Offsetting
➤ Mainstreaming
➤ Post-2020 framework
➤ Governance & conflicts of interest

"One Health" and effect of Uranium mining

Takafumi Tomita, JCMUNDO/NUCLEAR GROUP

In the morning of 26 April 1986, a Soviet nuclear plant at Chernobyl near Kiev, exploded, pouring radioactivity into the environment, setting off the worst disaster in the history of nuclear energy.

More than 230,000 people had to be evacuated from the central contaminated zone and permanently resettled. A million live under radiological watch in high radioactivity zones, and over 600,000 - including 250,000 children - are hospitalized. Chernobyl was the greatest environmental catastrophe in the history of the earth and uranium mining.

And, the 2011 Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster is one of only two NISSE Level 7 events in world history.

Radioactive substances have spread to not only within Fukushima but also to the whole eastern part Japan through wind, and it has brought a serious damage to the primary industries as well as to biodiversity. Highly radioactive water from storage tanks keep leaking, and polluted groundwater is pushed from the mountain side into the ocean. There is a massive amount of radioactive substances and radioactive rubble floating in the Pacific Ocean and there is a concern they will drift to reach the Pacific islands.

We have to clearly recognize that of nuclear power plants in operation have the same kind of risk for accidents and could cause irreversible environmental pollutions across borders.

CB0 has to recognize that such kind of economic activities are a great threat for biodiversity.

The uranium industry - specially uranium mining - is

more active in the land of indigenous people than any other place in the world and is destroying their lifestyles.

Wollaston Lake in India is one of the small communities struggling to survive. In 1985, the west side of Wollaston Lake, all traffic in and out of Rabbit Lake and Collins Bay uranium mines was blocked for 80 hours. The blockade marked the first act of civil disobedience against the uranium industry in Saskatchewan.

Carlen Hareey is an elder and spiritual leader of the Western Shoshone, a native people indigenous to Idaho, Nevada, Utah and California and is leading his people to protest the US governments nuclear testing and uranium mining.

"As I see it all around me, the trees are dying out, our water is contaminated, and our air is not good to breathe, we have to come back to the Native Way of Life, the Native Way is to pray for everything, our Mother Earth is very important, we can't just mistreat her and think she is going to continue."

"We've been told to take care of what we've got so that we can leave something for the younger generation, we the people are going to have to put our minds together to save our planet here."

"We only have one water, one air, one Mother Earth."

Everything we live on, such as air, water, soil and food come from the ecosystem and diverse living things. We should recognize that our health are hurt by hurting the health of the earth by mining uranium.

Please contact to our informal network for dealing nuclear issues: takafumtomita130@yahoo.co.jp



Som final thoughts

- The narrative cannot be centered around conservation anymore.
- We need to address biodiversity from a perspective of rights, justice, equity, historical responsibilities.
- Need to close the decision-implementation GAP
- Peoples' empowerment. Implementations of the decisions
- Pressure on governments. Despite some good intentions, political will comes from collective action and pressure.
- Rejection of all false solutions.
- Accountability and mechanisms to enforce the Convention are essential.