



**Committee:** United Nation Environment Assembly (UNEA)

**Topic A:** Post-2020 global biodiversity framework

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**Chair:** Paulina Rodriguez Saltijeral

The United Nation Environment Assembly represents the highest level of decision making for the environment. It was founded in June 2012 in Nairobi Kenya; when world leaders called for UN Environment to be strengthened and upgraded. It initiated at the UN conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972. During the assembly, calls for international action on major environmental issues were made and points at generating a reasonable system of international environmental management. The assembly provides an innovative program for leadership on global environmental policy and is the only one outside of the UN General Assembly to have universal representation. Which means that is formed by all the 193 UN Member States. The Assembly is prepared every year by a Committee of Permanent Representatives. This year the Assembly will present Leadership Dialogues, which will provide all delegates with the opportunity for a moderated dialogue on how to achieve a better world.

Post-2020 global biodiversity framework is faced by the international community, setting successes and failures in the context of the implementation of the strategic plan for biodiversity after 2020 and negotiating this era. As the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020 is ending, UNEA has to develop and assist a new global biodiversity framework. Even though the commitments that remain still to be done made by the government in 2010 about taking effective and urgent action of stopping the loss in biodiversity to ensure strong ecosystems for

biodiversity in 2020, we still need to continue on the preparation for 2020 biodiversity. Additionally, we need to make certain that the progress and execution of the post-2020 framework can deliver the 2050 vision, "Living in harmony with nature".

Post -2020, decisive action at scale centers on all the elements of biodiversity, genes, species, and ecosystems. It is important, from all countries and all sectors across all realms to secure the planet's life-supporting "safety net".

The post-2020 framework should share a rational disposition. A general idea of 2030 mission and Vision for 2050. It must have a supervised and analyzed process including relevant measures. The present framework must be well built and we should also address the gaps.

The framework should point into achieving "no net loss" meaning wetlands preservation of biodiversity by 2030, regarding "net gain" leaving biodiversity in a better state than before by 2050 through recovery and restoration. The framework should include strong implementation plans for all biodiversity elements and explicit mechanisms and include a mechanism for "global stocktakes" to enable countries to enhance ambition and implementation efforts.

The framework should also address that climate change is making this crisis worse, and point out clearly that maximizing conservation of nature will make a significant change for solving the climate emergency crisis.

It is important that the ongoing biodiversity framework gets strengthened and not weakened. The implementation of the framework is also critical. There will also be imperative to talk about the current gaps in the Strategic Plan we have now such as the Illegal Wildlife Trade.

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework should contain targets which are specific, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound. These targets should be knowledge-based, including on scientific and traditional knowledge; Address both desired outcomes and processes, be easy to communicate and be designed to motivate action across society. Also, more comprehensive changes should be suggested.

Overall UNEA Urges Parties to actively engage in the process and to establish processes at the national, subnational and local levels, to facilitate dialogues. The responsibility for the next decade is to ensure that the world will stay within the planetary boundaries. Therefore, the level of ambition must be not only to stop biodiversity loss but to point at recovery were conservation of nature reaches well so that long-term biodiversity existence is assured. The present mission unfortunately still is as relevant as how it was in 2010 and 2001 when it was initially decided to stop the loss of biodiversity.

Issues that need to be addressed:

- Biodiversity cannot be conserved without closely dealing with what causes biodiversity loss.
- the single most important issue is to strengthen implementation through institutional changes and measures.
- Protection for those who defend biodiversity-rich territories
- Management of All areas where humans live and work to be as biodiversity-rich as possible.
- Toxic substances and pollutants. pollutant substances should be maintained within levels that don't negatively affect the ecosystems.

Quite clearly, the main gap is not within the targets themselves, but with their implementation.

the post-2020 strategic plan needs to facilitate the implementation of the three goals: conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit-sharing. It also is the key instrument to reach the 2050 vision.

The first aspect that needs to be taken into consideration in analyzing the reasons for not implementing the current strategic plan this next year. We cannot do things differently without first analyzing what was done wrong, and why the past plan has not been able to be achieved on the mission of stopping biodiversity loss. the primary obstacles that halt this from not being achieved were the lack of implementation from political will, the insufficient reflection of the values of geodiversity, biodiversity, and ecosystem.

New targets for the post-2020 framework should build on, and enhance, the existing targets, and should be at least as strong as the existing targets. They must be compatible with the existing targets to ensure continuity of implementation.

Some simple actions we need to start taking into consideration are the clear legislation for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity established, and in all Environmental Matters, civil society should have access to Information, be enabled to participate in decision-making and Access to Justice in case of apparent violations to environmental legislation, even if they are not personally concerned.

## **References**

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## Helpful sites

<https://www.iucn.org/theme/global-policy/our-work/convention-biological-diversity-cbd/post-2020-global-biodiversity-framework/post-2020-resources>

[post 2020 resources positions](#)

<https://www.iucn.org/theme/global-policy/our-work/convention-biological-diversity-cbd/post-2020-global-biodiversity-framework/preparatory-meetings-and-timeline>

<http://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/policy-briefs/on-the-road-to-the-2020-un-biodiversity-conference-imagining-the-post-2020-global-biodiversity-framework/>

<http://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversity/oecdexpertworkshoponthe-post-2020biodiversityframeworktargetsindicatorsandmeasurabilityimplicationsatglobalandnationallevel.htm>

<https://web.unep.org/environmentassembly/search/node/post-2020>

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/d431/b38f/3d580bb73e7c2b5aaa286310/post2020-prep-01-01-en.pdf>

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