

Mainstreaming Biodiversity conservation and restoration within and across sectors Nature contributions to people (including ecosystem services)

Dr. Carmela Cascone, Dr. Lorenzo Ciccarese, Dr. Federico Silvestri | EEA-Eionet day, 1 March 2023



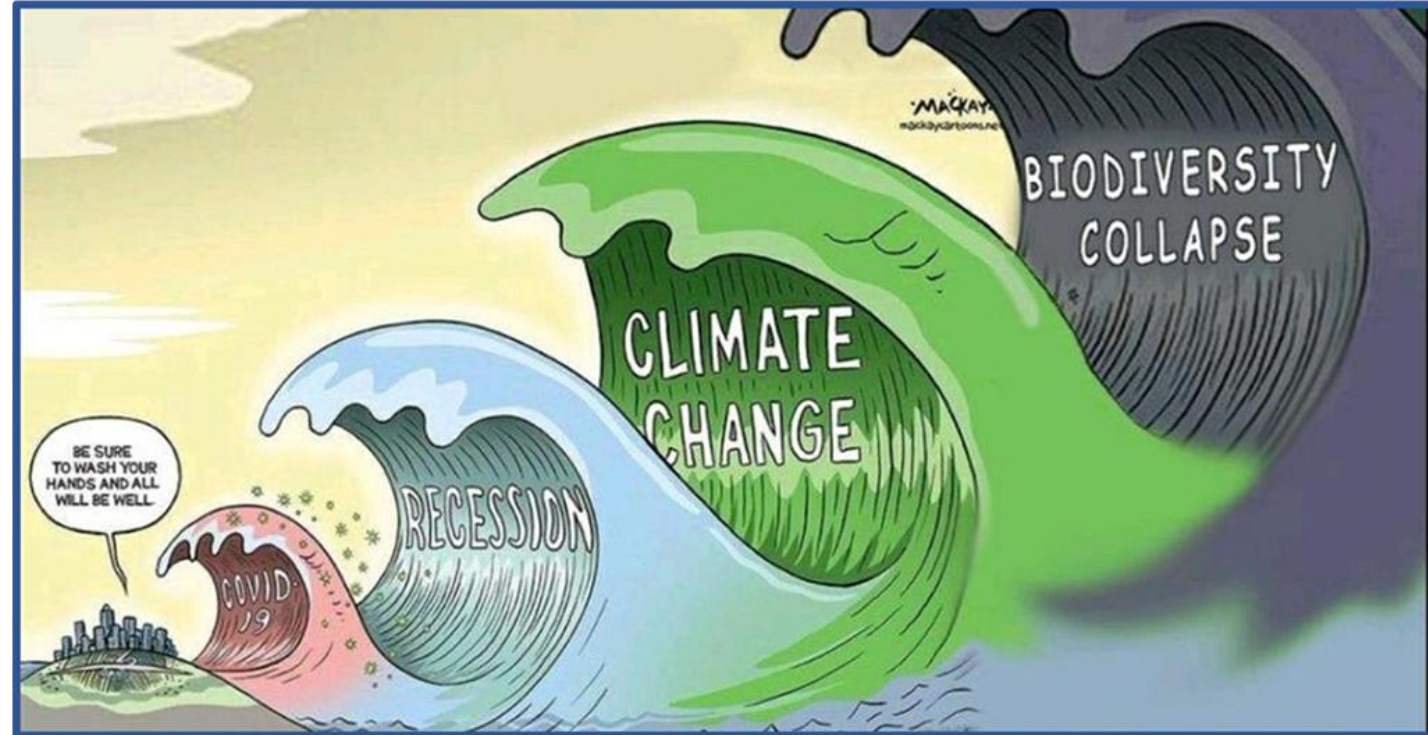
European Environment
Information and
Observation Network



European
Environment
Agency

Workshop topics

- Conference of the Parties to the Convention On Biological Diversity - Fifteenth meeting
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity within and across sectors
- Success story of biodiversity conservation and restoration
- Presentation by Mr. Carlos Albuquerque
- Brainstorming on Biodiversity mainstreaming within and across Eionet Groups



Graeme MacKay © 2020



European Environment
Information and
Observation Network



European
Environment
Agency

Ecological Civilization: Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth

On December 2022, in Montreal, governments from around the world **came together to agree on** a new set of goals **and targets** to guide global action **through 2030** for halting **and reversing nature loss by 2030** and “**living in harmony with nature by 2050**”

CBD COP 15 issues linked to Eionet group items

- The post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review
- Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors
- Protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures
- Marine and coastal biodiversity
- Invasive alien species
- Sustainable wildlife management
- Biodiversity and climate change
- Biodiversity and agriculture
- Biodiversity and health
- Nature and culture



The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

"After 4 years of hard work, we've now reached the end of the journey. We have before us the fruit of our work. A package that can guide us to halt and reverse biodiversity loss for the benefit of all people"
Huang Runqiu, Minister of Ecology & Environment of China and COP15 President

4 overarching global goals
23 "action oriented" targets

Achievements by 2030

Reversing and halting biodiversity loss
Pledge to protect 30% of land and 30% of oceans
by 2030
Cut global food waste
Reduce excess nutrients and the overall risk of
pesticide and highly hazardous chemical use



© Rosario De Vincentiis, PARCO NAZIONALE D'ABRUZZO, LAZIO E MOLISE - 2009



European Environment
Information and
Observation Network



European
Environment
Agency

Section G. Global Goals for 2050

GOAL A

The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all **ecosystems** are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050;

Human induced extinction of known threatened **species** is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels;

The **genetic** diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.

GOAL B

Biodiversity is **sustainably used** and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.

GOAL C

The **monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably**, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.

Section H. Global Targets for 2030

- 1. Reducing threats to biodiversity (1-8)**
- 2. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing (9-13)**
- 3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming (14-23)**

Reduce to near
ZERO

the loss of areas of high
biodiversity importance,
including ecosystems of high
ecological integrity

Image credits: Unsplash



2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE
COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4
Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth
KUNMING - MONTREAL
7 - 19 DECEMBER 2022

'Crucial' Cop15 deal includes target to protect 30% of nature on Earth by 2030

Environmental groups and ministers have praised the ambition of the agreement, which also places emphasis on Indigenous rights



TARGET 2

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems **are under effective restoration**, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

TARGET 3

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least **30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories**, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories

Target 6



#COP15

Prevent the introduction of priority invasive alien species, and reduce by at least

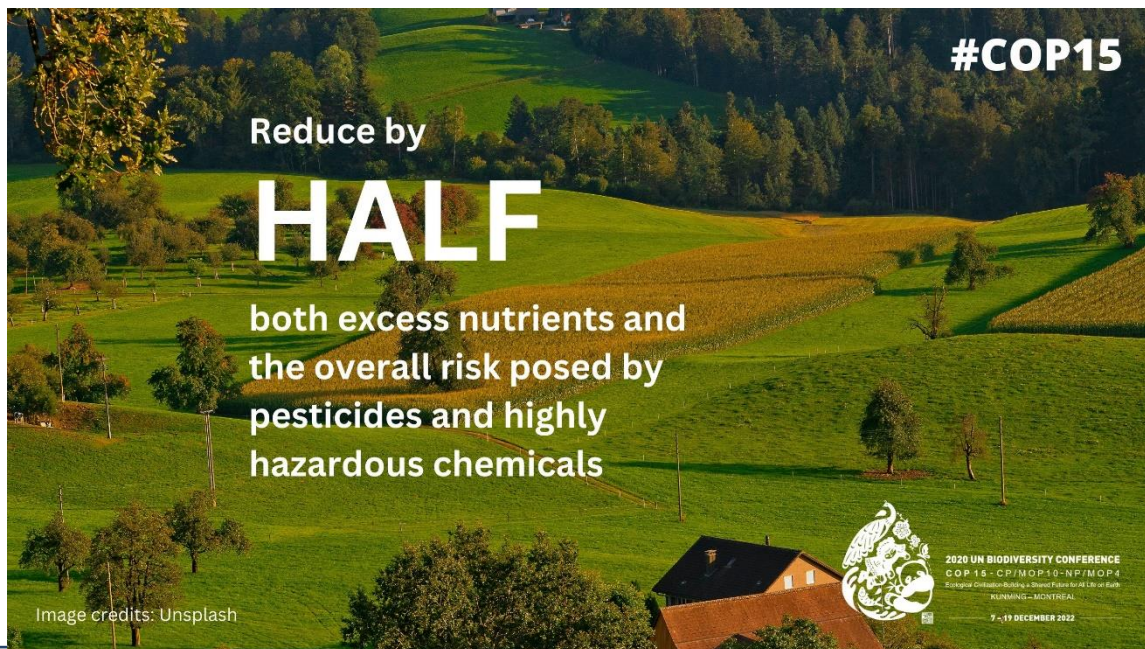
HALF

the introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species, and eradicate or control invasive alien species on islands and other priority sites

 2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE
COP 15 - CP/MOP.10 - NP/MOP.4
Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth
KUNMING - MONTREAL
7 - 19 DECEMBER 2022

Image credits: Unsplash

Target 7



#COP15

Reduce by

HALF

both excess nutrients and the overall risk posed by pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals


 2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE
COP 15 - CP/MOP.10 - NP/MOP.4
Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth
KUNMING - MONTREAL
7 - 19 DECEMBER 2022

Image credits: Unsplash

Target 7

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

Target 8

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

CDB/COP/DEC/15/17 adopted on 19th December 2022

Long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity within and across sectors -
Agenda item 16A

- Critical importance **for** mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
- Urgent need to mainstream biodiversity in line with the Kunming-Montreal GBF
- Importance of intensified mainstreaming action to achieve the transformational change
- Challenges faced by developing countries in supporting mainstreaming policies
- Need for adequate, **non incremental, but transformative**, means of implementation and enhanced international cooperation



© Rosario De Vincentiis, PARCO NAZIONALE D'ABRUZZO, LAZIO E MOLISE - 2009



European Environment
Information and
Observation Network

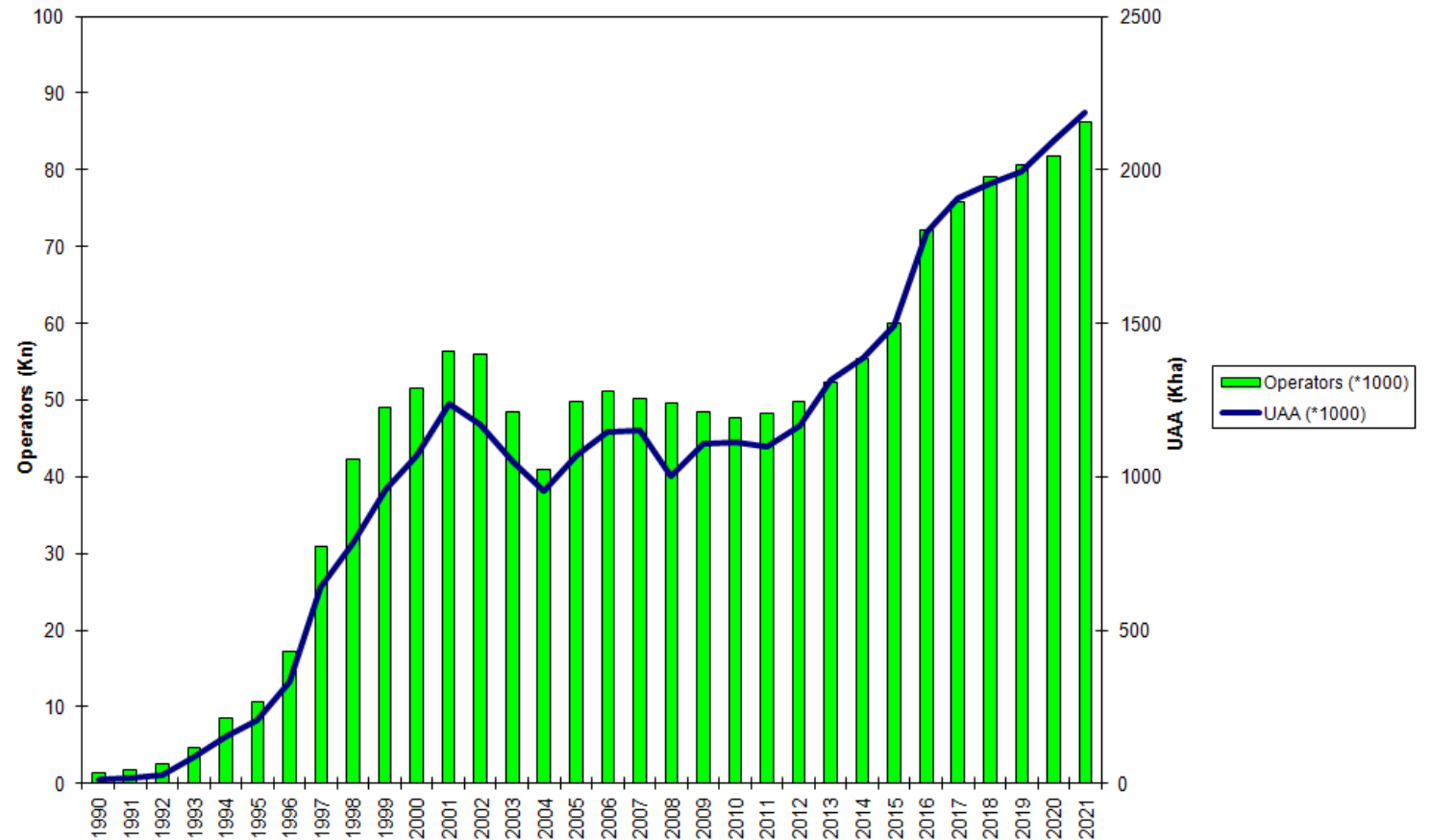


European
Environment
Agency

Success stories of biodiversity conservation and restoration

Organic farming in Italy (about 80,000 farms and 18 percent of utilized agricultural area) is a success story in terms of biodiversity conservation and restoration, GHG mitigation and adaptation of agriculture to climate change, and social revitalization of rural areas

Organic farming is an effective illustrative example of biodiversity mainstreaming



Brainstorming on Biodiversity mainstreaming within and across Eionet Groups

1) Which Eionet Group do you represent?

3) Do you think Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration topics have been **effectively** integrated in new EU **Environmental** Strategies, Action Plans, Programmes, etc. ?

5) How biodiversity conservation and restoration issues could be integrated in your Eionet Group goals and activities?

2) Have your Group experienced mainstreaming Biodiversity conservation topics?

4) Do you think Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration topics have been integrated in new EU **other sectors'** Strategies Action Plans, **Programs**, etc. ?

6) How your Eionet Group could contribute to the GBF implementation?



European Environment
Information and
Observation Network



European
Environment
Agency

Thank you

Dr. Carmela Cascone, Dr. Lorenzo Ciccarese, Dr. Federico Silvestri | EEA-Eionet day, 1 March 2023



European Environment
Information and
Observation Network



European
Environment
Agency