What for biodiversity after 2020?
Some views from IUCN

Alberto Arroyo Schnell, Senior Policy Manager, IUCN, alberto.arroyo@iucn.org

Ghent, 16 June 2019
COUNTDOWN 2010
SAVE BIODIVERSITY
Warning of 'ecological Armageddon' after dramatic plunge in insect numbers

Three-quarters of flying insects in nature reserves across Germany have vanished in 25 years, with serious implications for all life on Earth, scientists say
France’s Macron vows to battle biodiversity loss after shock UN report
"Biodiversity is as important a subject as climate change and we can't win this battle without working all the levers”.

He also called for a change in food production methods, complaining that current methods are "not consistent with the awareness" we now have, citing the continued use of the pesticide glyphosate.”

He reaffirmed France's objective of reducing the use of chemical pesticides by 50 percent by 2025.
"Biodiversity is as important a subject as climate change and we can't win this battle without working all the levers”.

He also called for a change in food production methods, complaining that current methods are "not consistent with the awareness" we now have, citing the continued use of the pesticide glyphosate.”

He reaffirmed France's objective of reducing the use of chemical pesticides by 50 percent by 2025.
Brasov, 8 April 2019
Alberto Arroyo Schnell, IUCN
2050: A third more mouths to feed

Food production will have to increase by 70 percent. FAO convenes high-level expert forum

Mission or Apex Target for 2030

• Implement actions necessary to, by 2030, stabilise [or improve] trends in species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity, as a contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity

• Popular version:
  • no more [net] loss of nature
  • (no more nature loss)
Post-2020 global ‘Aichi’ targets for 2030

• Measurability of all targets to be improved
• Science-based
• Address commitment gaps (necessary action not encapsulated in a target)
• Implementation gaps (target not implemented)
• Targets should have clear outcomes that demonstrably contribute to 2030 Mission (and SDGs), and 2050 Vision
• Current targets have buy in; gaps
• Better articulate benefits to people
Voluntary commitments: beyond States

- Analogous to UNFCCC COP21, Paris (Action Agenda)
- Voluntary biodiversity commitments to COP15
- Huge opportunity for business, cities…
- Link commitments to post 2020 targets and **2030 Mission**
- These commitments: NBSAPs
- At each COP review commitments: ‘ambition’ and ‘commitment gaps’
- ‘Global stocktakes’ to monitor progress: to enable countries (and non state actors) to ‘ratchet up’
Link to IUCN positions on post 2020:

Link to IUCN positions on post 2020:


(just google: IUCN post 2020)
Projected Yield Declines For Each 1° C of Warming

Maize -7.4%
Wheat -6%
Rice -3.2%
Soy -3.1%

These four crops make up two thirds of human caloric intake.

Data: Chuang Zhao, et al., "Temperature increase reduces global yields of major crops in four independent estimates," *PNAS*, August 29, 2017. Images: [Corn:] © EggHeadPhoto/Shutterstock; [Wheat:] © AlenKadr/Shutterstock; [Rice:] © ekotamak/Shutterstock; [Soy:] © Jiang HongYan/Shutterstock
The Swiss Army had to airlift water to thousands of cows affected by drought.
2018’s droughts in Europe resulted in $3.9 billion in economic losses.
Thank you