



# Special event: Biodiversity Linkages

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Third meeting of the intersessional process  
01 October 2019, Bangkok, Thailand

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# Outline

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*Session 1: Substantive linkages, targets and indicators*

*Session 2: Facilitating cooperation in beyond 2020 processes*

*Session 3: Options for coordination and cooperation*

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## Session 1 –

**By providing concrete examples, what are the substantive linkages between biodiversity and chemicals and waste and how can these be translated into complementary or common targets and indicators?**

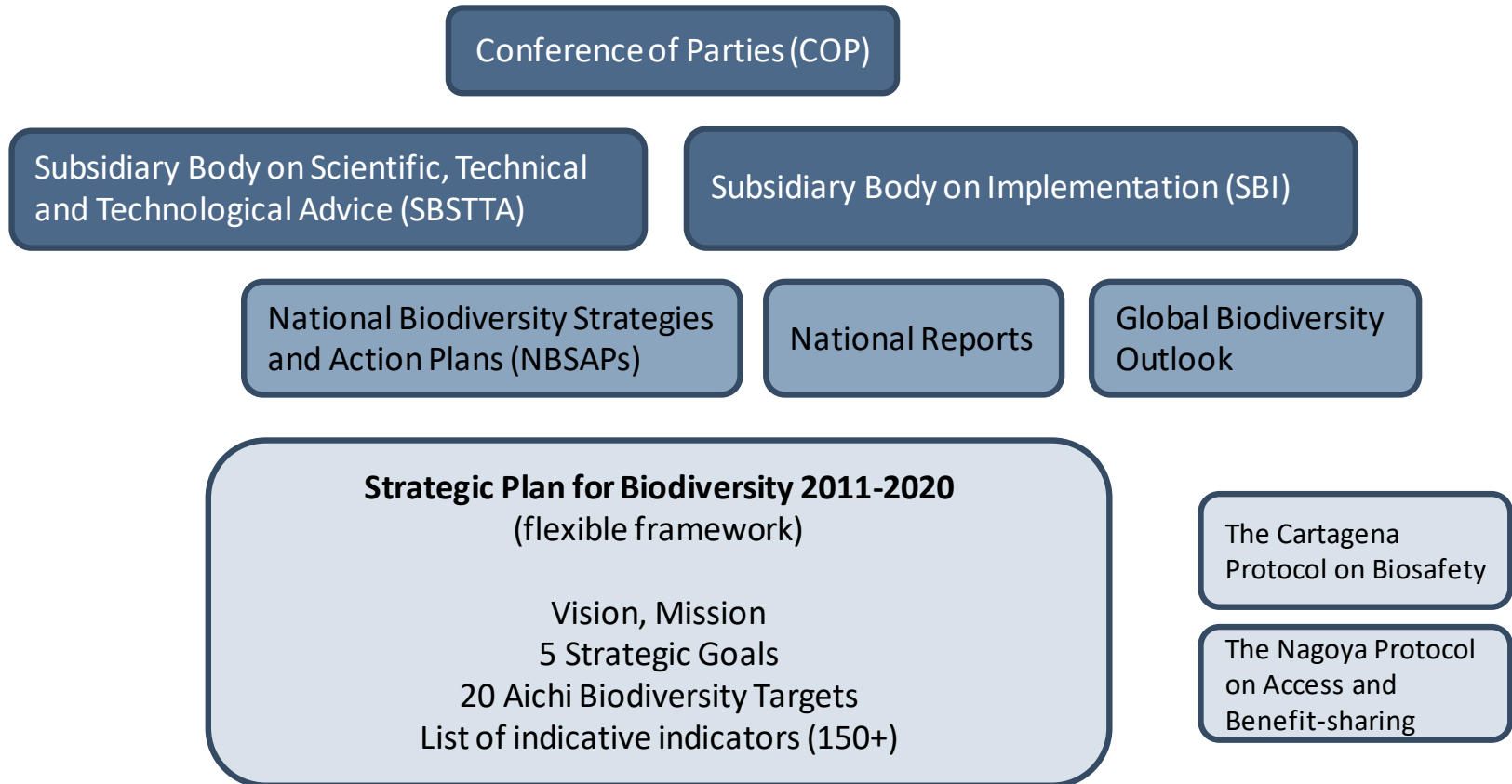
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# Interventions and open discussion

# LINKAGES BETWEEN TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN THE BIODIVERSITY AND CHEMICALS CLUSTERS – NOW AND BEYOND 2020

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## Structure of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)



Biodiversity Indicators Partnership  
www.bipindicators.net



**Aichi Target 8:**  
Pollution

By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

### **Primary indicators**

- › [Trends in Nitrogen Deposition](#)
- › [Trends in Loss of Reactive Nitrogen to the Environment](#)
- › [Water Quality Index for Biodiversity](#)
- › [Red List Index \(impacts of pollution\)](#)

# Red List Index (impacts of pollution)

## Indicator description

This version of the RLI shows trends in the status of all mammals, birds and amphibians worldwide driven only by the negative impacts of pollution or the positive impacts of measures to control pollution.

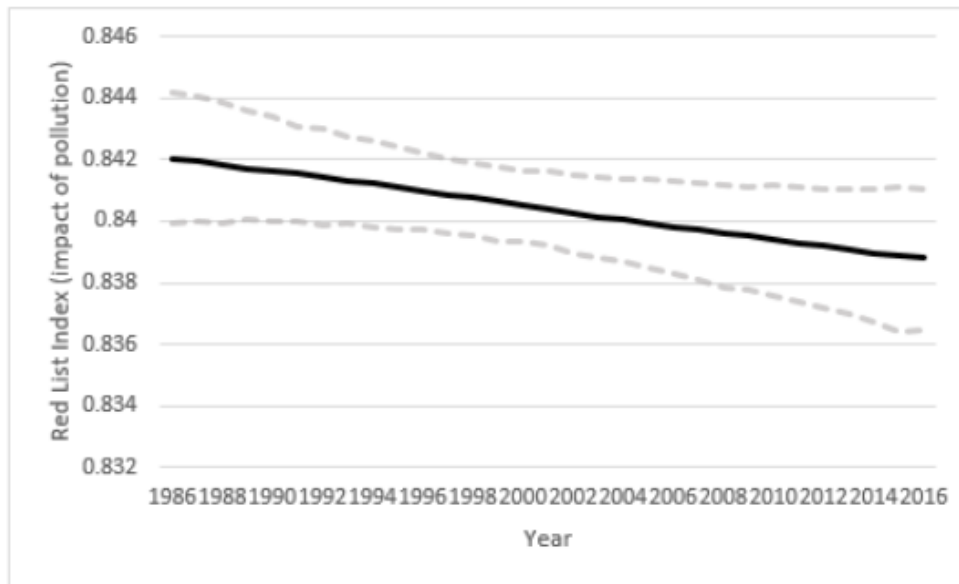


Figure. Red List Index (impacts of pollution) from 1986 to 2016. Dashed lines show the upper and lower confidence interval.





## Mapping of current and potential use of biodiversity indicators across intergovernmental processes

Theme	Indicator name	CBD Aichi Targets	SDG Targets	Ramsar Targets	CITES Targets	CMS Targets	IPBES Assessments
Pollution	Red List Index (impacts of pollution)	8	14.1	5, 7		7, 8	
	Trends in Loss of Reactive Nitrogen to the Environment	8	2.4, 14.1	5, 7		7	
	Trends in Nitrogen Deposition	8	2.4, 14.1	5, 7		7	
	Trends in emissions, NOX	8	3.9	5, 7		5, 7	
	Trends in emissions, SOX	8	3.9	5, 7		5, 7	
	Trends in global surplus of nitrogen	8	12.4	5, 7		5, 7	Y
	Trends in pesticide use	8	3.9	5, 7		5, 7	

[https://www.bipindicators.net/system/resources/files/000/002/335/original/Cross\\_mapping\\_updated\\_2018.pdf?1565866683](https://www.bipindicators.net/system/resources/files/000/002/335/original/Cross_mapping_updated_2018.pdf?1565866683)

## Possible discussion questions

- **How can the chemicals and waste sound management Beyond 2020 process support in a practical way the post-2020 global biodiversity framework discussions and implementation?**
- **How can the post-2020 global biodiversity framework support in a practical way the chemicals and waste sound management beyond 2020 process?**
- **What is the greatest need to strengthen linkages between conservation of biodiversity and sound management of chemicals and waste in policy making and practice?**
- **Does this session have suggestions for this IP3 meeting?**

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**Session 2 –**  
**Which concrete steps are needed to facilitate cooperation in the biodiversity and chemicals and waste international policy processes, including beyond 2020?**

## Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework vis a vis Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020.

2-5 July 2019  
**Global  
consultations**  
9th Trondheim  
Conference on  
Biodiversity  
2-5 July 2019  
Trondheim,  
Norway

27-30 August  
2019 **1<sup>st</sup>  
intersessional  
Working  
Group**  
Nairobi, Kenya

February 2020  
**2<sup>nd</sup> intersessional  
Working Group**  
Kunming, China

October 2020  
**COP15**  
China

1-4 October  
**IP3**  
Bangkok,  
Thailand

March 2020  
**IP4**

5-9 October 2020  
**ICCM5**  
Bonn, Germany



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# Interventions and open discussion

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**Session 3 –  
Considering the draft assessment on linkages  
and options to coordinate and cooperate, which  
concrete options for coordination and  
cooperation already exist at national and  
international level and how can existing ones be  
strengthened?**

# Mandate

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*At OEWG-3, stakeholders invited UNEP to:*

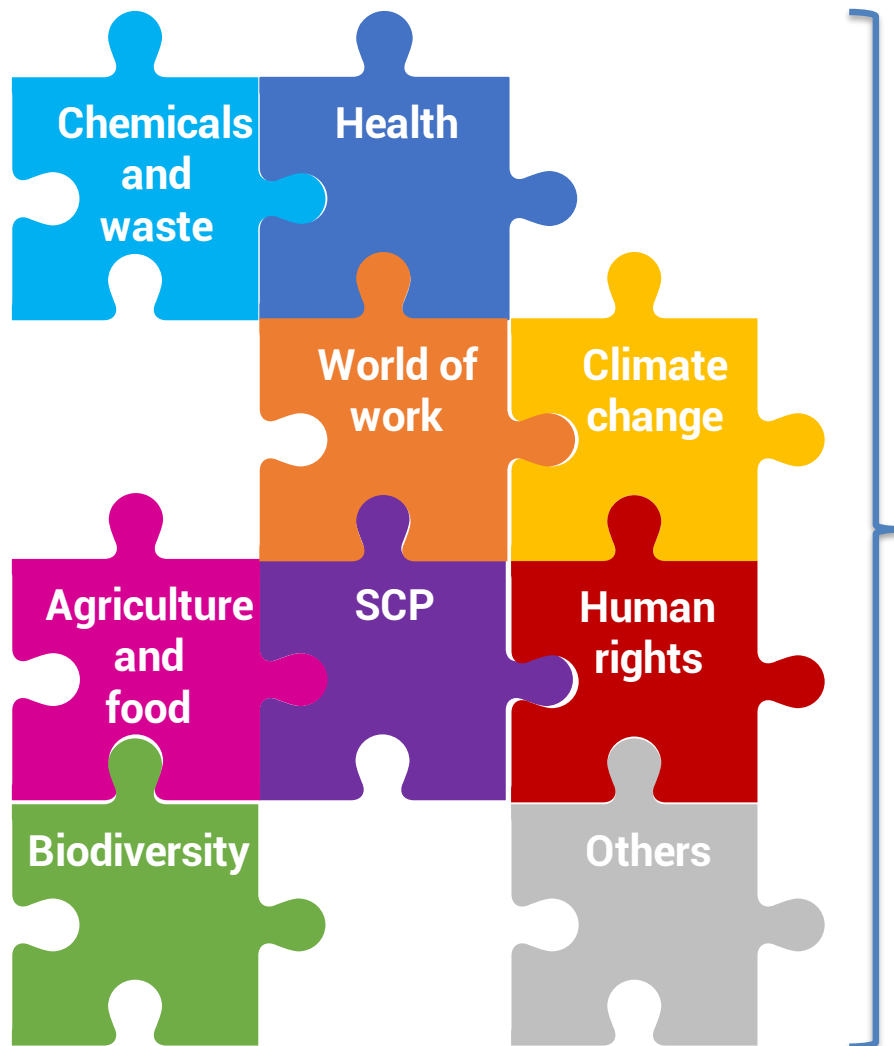


- provide an assessment on **linkages with other clusters** related to chemicals and waste management and **options to coordinate and cooperate** on areas of common interest.



# Identification of clusters

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*For each cluster:*

- Mapping of agreements, platforms and initiatives
- Linkages with CW
- Areas of common interest
- Options to coordinate and cooperate



# Biodiversity

## ***Multilateral treaties include***

- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
- CITES



## **Voluntary agreements and initiatives include**

- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- Honolulu Strategy – a global framework for prevention and management of marine debris



## **Science-policy platforms and similar include:**

- IPBES
- Mobilizing chemicals conventions for biodiversity
- Global Biodiversity Outlooks

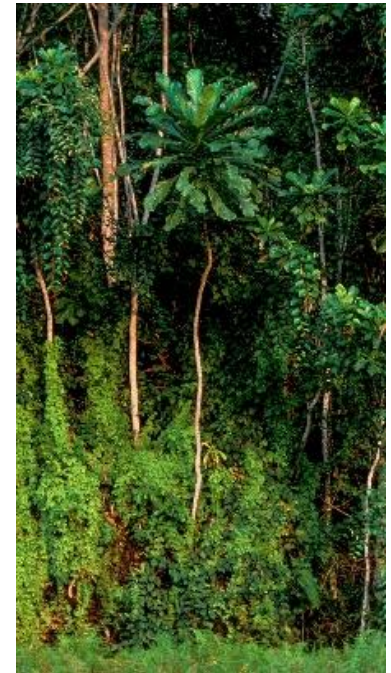


# Biodiversity

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## ***Substantive areas of common interest:***

- Adverse effects of chemical pollution on ecosystem services (e.g. pollinators, coral reefs)
- Impacts of pesticides and fertilizers
- Land degradation from mining operations
- Chemicals in plastics and plastic pollution



# Biodiversity

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## *Potential and options to cooperate and coordinate*

- Linking beyond/post 2020 processes and developing common targets and indicators
- Mobilizing the chemicals and waste conventions for the biodiversity objectives
- Joint fundraising and project implementation



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# Perspectives from the BRS Secretariat

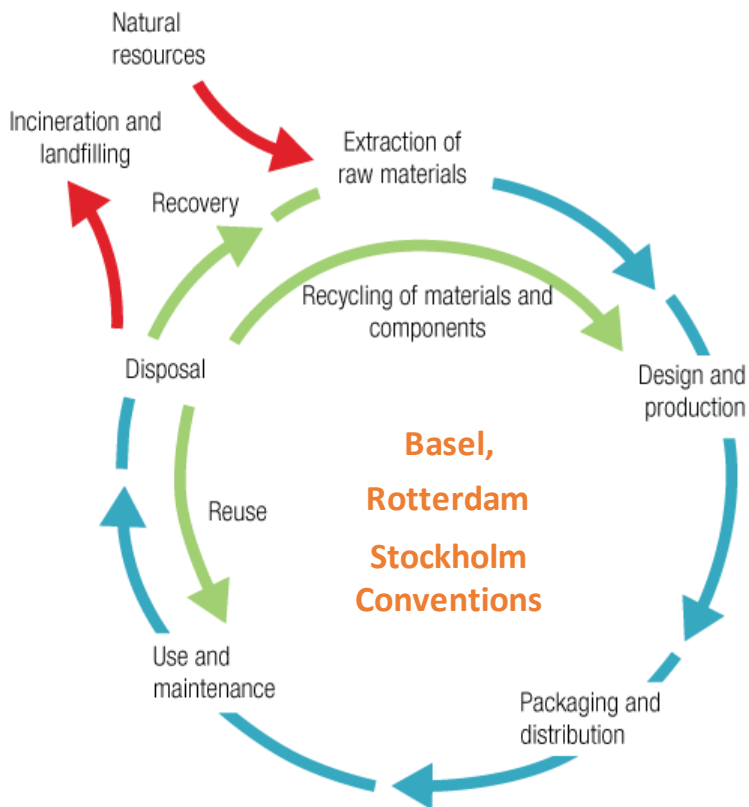
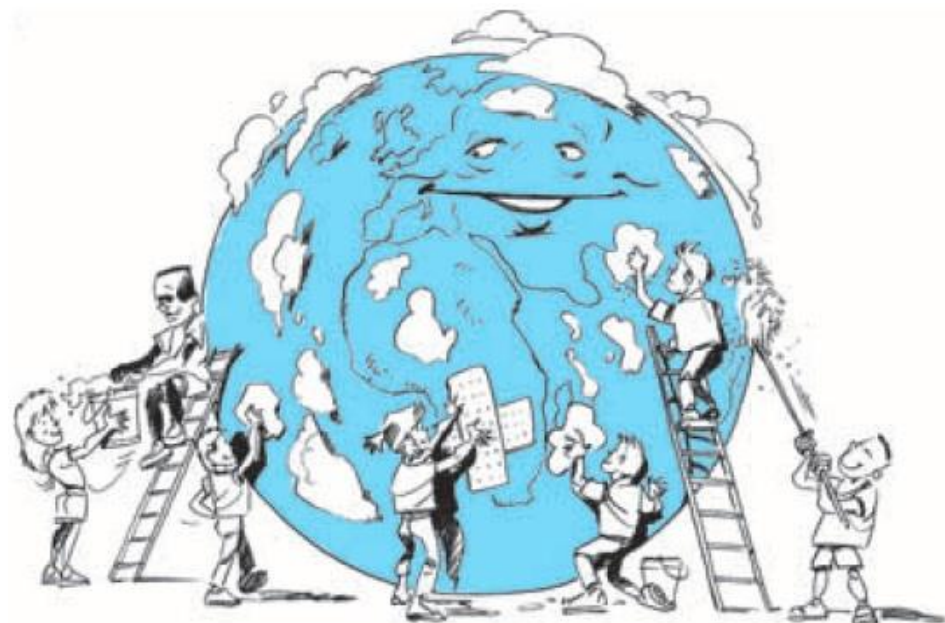
# Special Event on Biodiversity Linkages



## The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and their contribution to the sound management of chemicals and wastes and the linkages with Biodiversity

Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

# A Framework for Life Cycle Management: The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions





# The Basel Convention Strategic Framework

- Vision:  
*“to protect human health and the environment by controlling transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes and by ensuring and strengthening the environmentally sound management of such wastes as a contribution to promoting sustainable livelihoods and attaining the Millennium Development Goals.”*
- Structure:
  - Goal 1: Effective implementation of parties’ **obligations** on transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes.
  - Goal 2: Strengthening the environmentally sound management of **hazardous and other wastes**.
  - Goal 3: Promoting the implementation of the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes as an essential **contribution to the attainment of sustainable livelihood**, the Millennium Development Goals and the protection of human health and the environment.





# Effectiveness evaluation under the Stockholm Convention

- The evaluation and conclusions and recommendations on the effectiveness of the Convention pertain to all of the Articles of the Convention
- Three main information sources are identified in Article 16: GMP, national reports pursuant to Article 15, and non-compliance information; Supplemented by other relevant scientific, environmental, technical and economic information available;
- Every six years
- **Overall outcomes**
  - The Convention provides an effective and dynamic framework to regulate POPs throughout their lifecycle;
  - However, inadequate implementation is the key issue identified in the evaluation;
  - Mechanisms and processes required by the Convention to support Parties in meeting their obligations have all been put in place, with the exception of compliance procedures;
  - For legacy POPs, concentrations measured in air and humans have declined; for newly listed POPs, concentrations are beginning to show decreases although in a few instances, increasing and/or stable levels are observed.
- **Recommendations**
  - Specific recommendations are referred to and given effect under relevant thematic documents and proposed actions







## Time-bound targets under the Stockholm Convention

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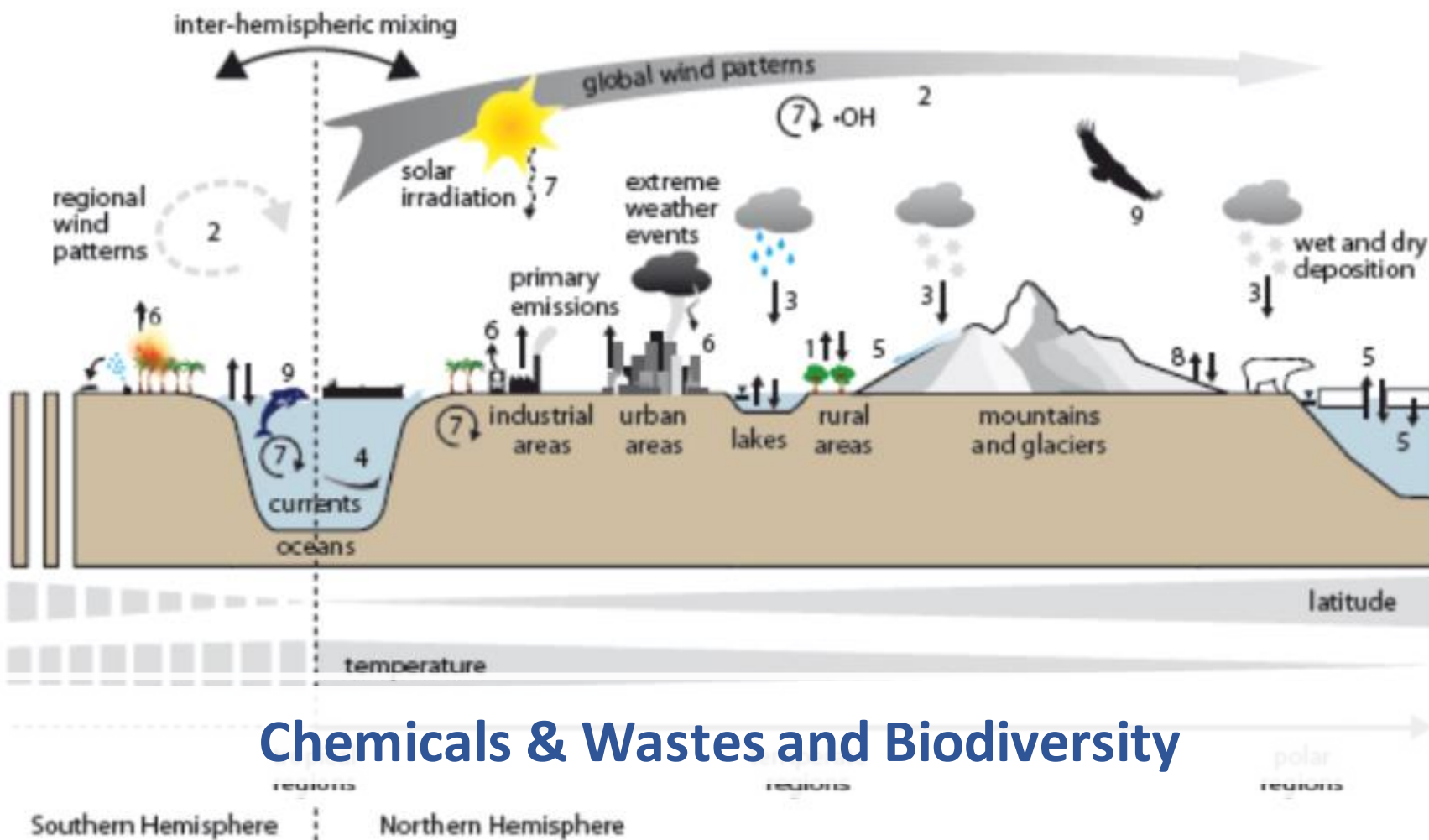
- **2022** if it has the capacity to do so, but **no later than 2025**, restrict uses of fire-fighting foam that contains or may contain PFOA, its salts and PFOA-related compounds to sites where all releases can be contained
- **2025** Elimination of the use of PCB in equipment (eg. Transformers, capacitors or other receptacles containing liquid stocks)
- **2028** Achieving the environmentally sound management of liquids containing PCB and equipment contaminated with PCB
- **2030** Elimination of hexa- and heptabromodiphenyl ether (expiration of the specific exemption); tetra- and pentabromodiphenyl ether (expiration of the specific exemption)
- **2036** Decabromodiphenyl ether: Expiration of specific exemption for parts for use in legacy vehicles defined as vehicles that have ceased mass production and for parts in vehicles as specified in the convention.





Chemicals and wastes are essential for the implementation of goals on **poverty reduction, health, gender, water, cities, oceans, food and sustainable consumption and production**





## Chemicals & Wastes and Biodiversity







## The BRS Conventions and the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework

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- Promoting integrated and multi-sector approach for the MEAs implementation
- Raise awareness on the interlinkages between the chemicals & Wastes and Biodiversity
- Increasing political visibility



A person wearing a bright yellow raincoat is holding a globe of the Earth wrapped in a clear plastic bag. The person is standing in a field of discarded trash, including plastic bottles and other debris. The background is slightly blurred, focusing attention on the person and the globe.

**Thank you for your  
attention!**

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**For more information please  
visit us at:**

 **@brsmeas**

**<http://www.brsmeas.org/>**

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# Interventions and open discussion



# Thank you for your attention

Contact:  
[science.chemicals@un.org](mailto:science.chemicals@un.org)

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Strategic workshop on strengthening science-policy in the field of chemicals and waste  
5-6 September 2019, Domaine de Penthes, Geneva, Switzerland

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