



Social Dimension of Biodiversity Management

Why do we need a new eco-social contract?

26 October 2021

Hurghada, Egypt



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United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Research for social change

- puts the **social** at the centre of analysis
- catalyzes voices from the **global South** in research and activities
- promotes **critical** thinking and **alternative** and **pluralistic** perspectives
- provides evidence and analysis to **improve policy and practice**



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[Let us begin with a short video about UNRISD](#)



Biodiversity & Human Well-being

Biodiversity and the many ecosystem services that it provides are a key factor determining human well-being. Biodiversity loss has direct and indirect negative effects on several factors –

- Food security
- Vulnerability
- Health
- Energy Security
- Clean Water
- Social Relations
- Freedom of Choice
- Basic Materials

Society's Institutions



Effective and Ineffective Institutions



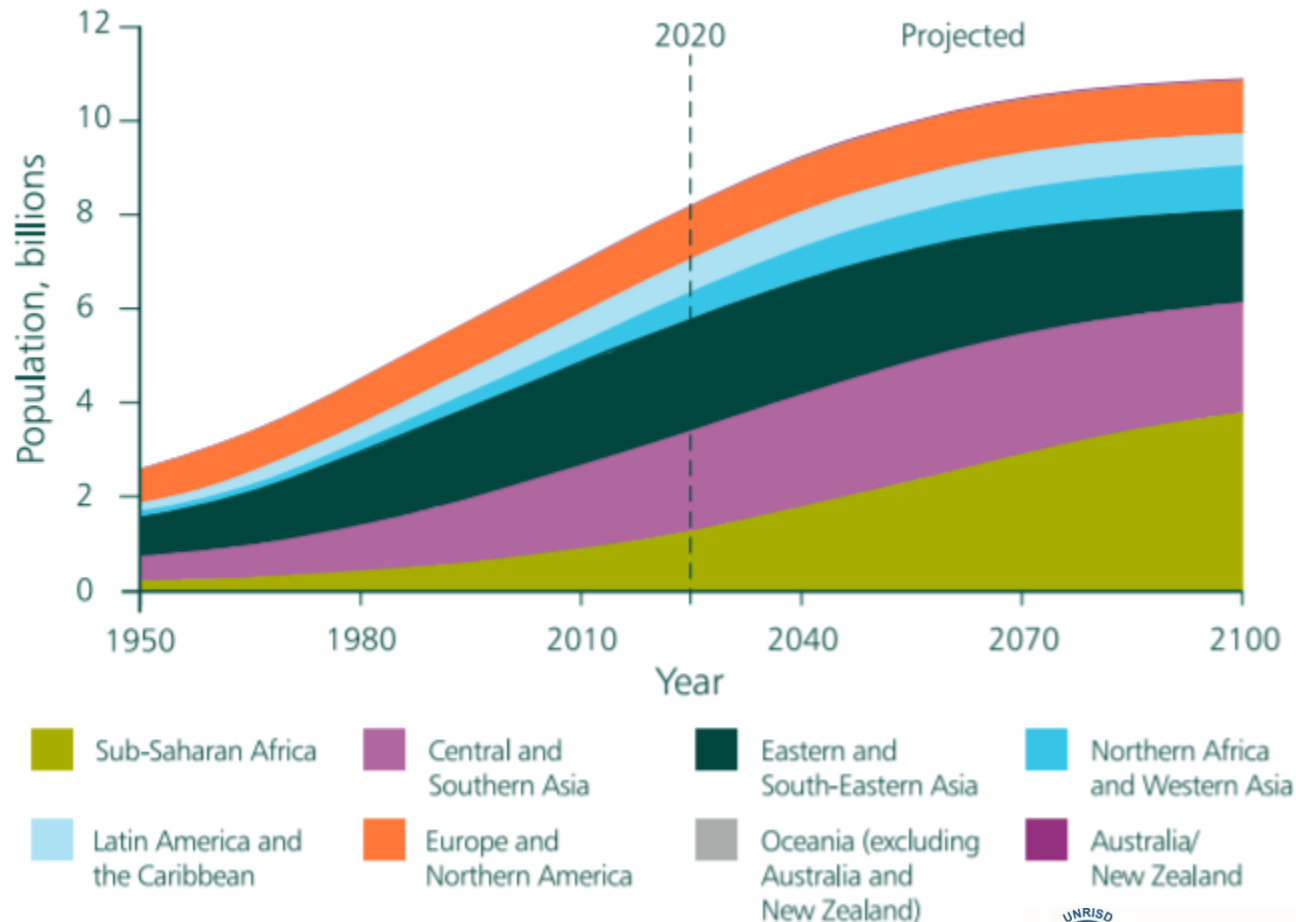
The Economy is Embedded in the Biosphere



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Total Population Size by Region, Estimates and Projections, 1950 to 2100

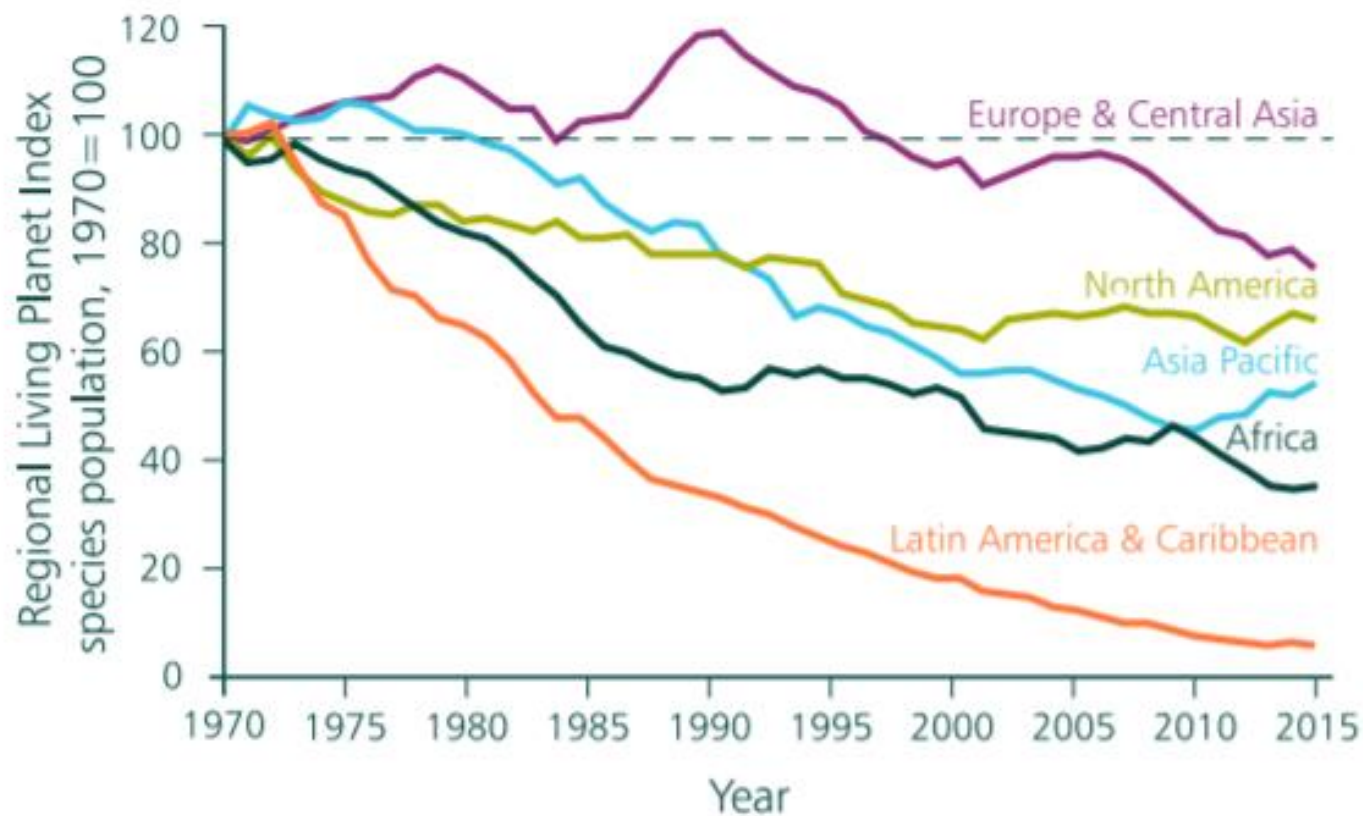


Source - Page 241, *The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review*



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Living Planet Index by Region, 1970 to 2016



Source - Page 375, *The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review*



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Activity

In groups of 2, discuss which of the two rights mentioned below is more important –

Right to Food

OR

Right to Healthy Environment

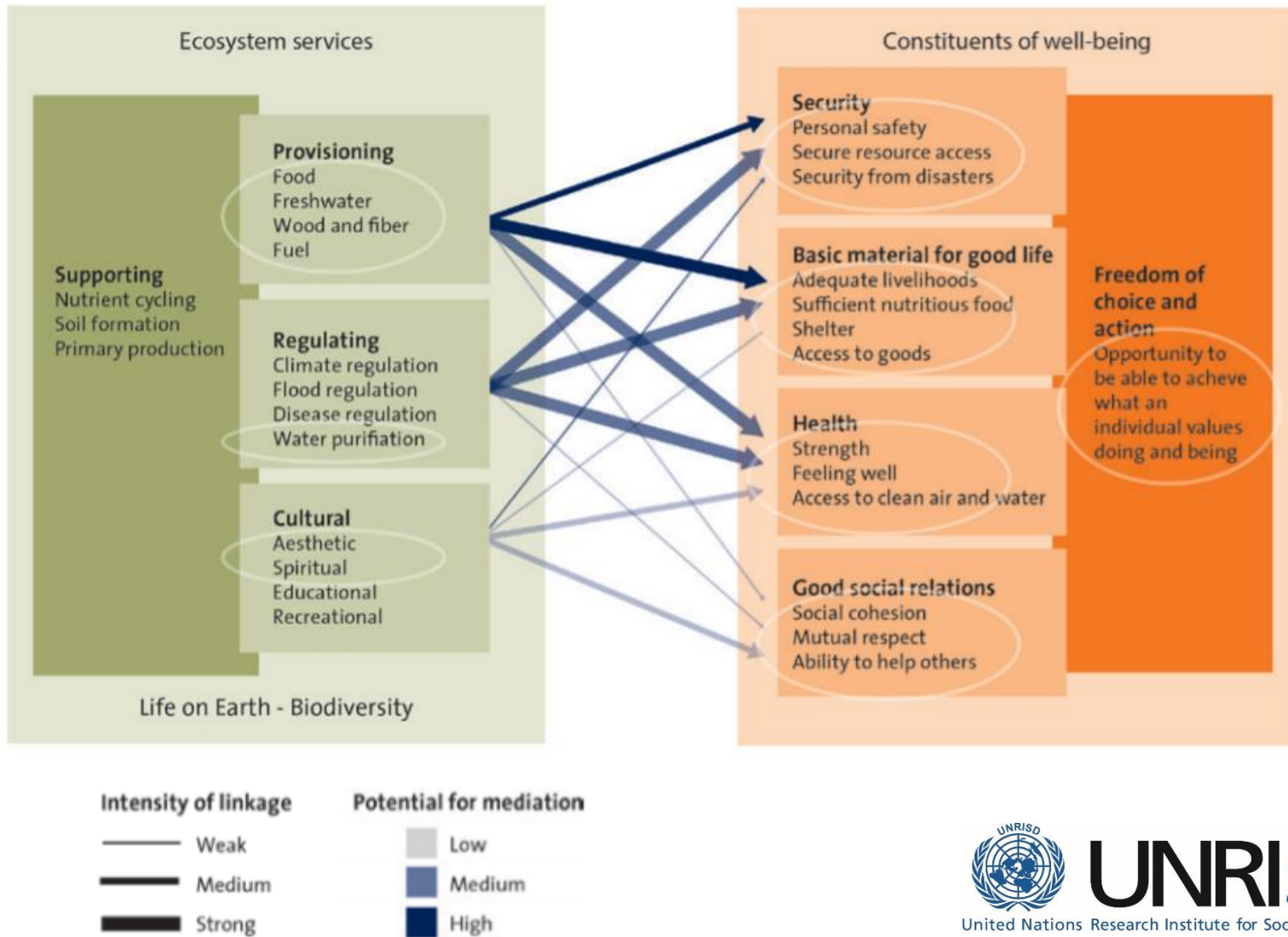


Mainstreaming human rights principles and the ecosystem approach



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The Ecosystem Services Framework



Legal Assessment Tool on Human Rights and Biodiversity Mainstreaming



Conservation and Restoration



Source - Page 435, *The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review*



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The Benefits of Nature-based Solutions



Source - Page 457, *The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review*



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Summary of Options for Change



Source - Page 488, *The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review*



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A New Global Framework for Managing Nature Through 2030: 1st Detailed Draft Agreement Debuts in July 2021 (I)

2050 Goals

A: The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15% in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90% of genetic diversity within all species maintained.

B: Nature's contributions to people have been valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all

C: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

D: The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.



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A New Global Framework for Managing Nature Through 2030: 1st Detailed Draft Agreement Debuts in July 2021 (II)

2030 Milestones

A.1 Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5%.

A.2 The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10%, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained

A.3 Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90% of their genetic diversity maintained.

B.1 Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions

B.2 The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

C.1 The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased

C.2 Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.

D.1 Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.

D.2 Adequate other means, including capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed

D.3 Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.



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The Kunming Declaration

- Adopted last October 13 by 100 countries during the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 15) celebrated in China.
- It has created a momentum for biodiversity, extending the Aichi Targets (2012-2020) until 2030.
- At the same time, it stresses “that urgent and integrated action is needed, for transformative change, across all sectors of the economy and all parts of society” (P11).
- Articles 15 and 16 enable full participation of relevant stakeholders and ask for communication tools to support changes in behaviour towards the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.



Why do we need a new eco- social contract?

Call for a New Eco-Social Contract to Deliver the 2030 Agenda



- 20th century social contract has broken down and cannot sustain the transformative vision of the 2030 Agenda.
- Breakdown of the social contract manifests itself in multiple global crises and the deep divisions in our societies.
- Inequalities in many dimensions have grown, particularly in the last 40 years, and people feel left out and left behind.
- Failure of our economic model to account for the natural boundaries of our planet has led to environmental destruction and human precarity because of climate change, extreme weather events and health pandemics such as Covid-19

→ Read the issue brief www.unrisd.org/ib11



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How Would a New Eco-Social Contract Be Different?



Human rights for all

A progressive fiscal contract

Transforming economies and societies

A contract with nature

Addressing historical injustices

A contract for gender justice

New forms of solidarity



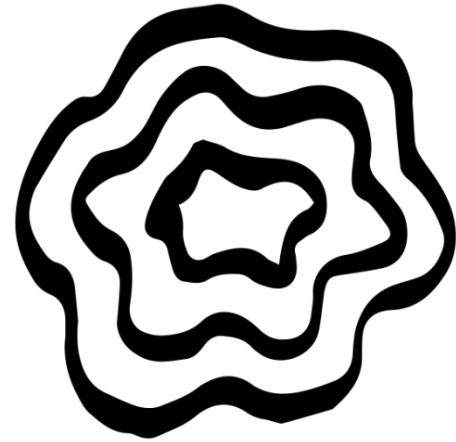
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Building a Network Towards a New Eco-Social Contract

- In collaboration with the Green Economy Coalition (GEC), UNRISD aims to respond directly to the current challenge by forming a network of entities across sectors.
- The network will foster dialogue, debate and action on a new eco-social contract to shift public discourse in support of just and green transition and recovery pathways



To be a part of the network, write to
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Paramita Dutta - paramita.dutta@un.org



The role of the media



How can journalists contribute to the debate on a new ecosocial contract?



What additional research is needed?



Other questions?





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With many thanks for their support to UNRISD and the Bonn office



Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
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