

Biodiversity Strategy Programme

Purpose

This paper provides an introduction to the SBS Coordination Group on the new Biodiversity Strategy Programme ('the programme') that is being developed by SNH and the Scottish Government. It outlines its purpose and expected outcomes.

Preparation of paper

This paper was prepared by Rebecka Bergh (SNH), with inputs from Paul Sizeland and Debbie Bassett.

Background

The link between biodiversity and climate change is now irrefutable, both in terms of impact and joint solutions. The Net Zero report and IPBES *Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystems* published in May 2019 clearly identify investment and restoration of nature as a significant contributor to meeting climate change targets, and to healthy and sustainable living. These reports have created a new global focus on this area and acted as a reminder of the importance the coming years' commitments and work will have for biodiversity and climate change.

These reports have led to new pledges by the Scottish Government and highlighted the need to mainstream biodiversity across Scottish Government alongside and integrated with climate change action. Increasing awareness of the impacts of biodiversity loss among the general public and stakeholders in the public, private and voluntary sectors will be vital as they will play a key role in achieving our shared ambitions for the environment. The development of the Scottish Government Environment Strategy will set out a long-term vision to protect and enhance our environment, and help identify where further collaborative actions are required, including across government portfolios. In anticipation of this, the programme has already identified the need for SNH and the Scottish Government to collaborate even more closely on biodiversity.

The Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (SBS) from 2004 was refreshed in 2013 to reflect the CBD International Aichi targets set for 2020, creating the *SBS 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity*. From this the *Route Map to 2020* set out large scale collaborative action to help deliver these targets. Over the next year SNH, along with the SBS working groups, will be assessing how successful Scotland has been in achieving its biodiversity targets. This forms part of our responsibilities to deliver the SBS. The results from this assessment will in turn influence what will be included in the new Scottish Biodiversity 2030 Challenge, together with the new international targets set at CoP15 in China in October 2020.

The Programme

The purpose of the programme is to bring together all the elements required to complete the current *2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity* and prepare the way for successful delivery of a new SBS 2030 Challenge at this crucial point in time.

A Scottish Biodiversity Programme co-owned by Scottish Government and SNH is required to oversee and coordinate all current and planned activity on biodiversity, to secure a common understanding of priorities and an agreed approach to delivering them. Shared ownership and governance, as shown in the governance chart in Annex

1, will mean more effective management of biodiversity work across the organisations. The Programme Board will meet every 2 months.

Programme Board membership

Programme Sponsor – Bridget Campbell – Director Forestry and Environment, SG
- Francesca Osowska – CEO, SNH

Senior Responsible Officer – Keith Connal, Deputy Director NRD, SG

Key Policy Partners – Clare Hamilton – Deputy Director Climate change, SG

- Helena Gray – Deputy Director Marine Planning & Policy, SG

Critical Friends – Kenneth Hogg – Director, SG

- another to be confirmed

Programme Manager – Liz Walker, Forest and Land Scotland

Programme Coordinator – Rebecka Bergh, SNH

Projects Leads

Project 1 - Eileen Stuart, Deputy Director, SNH

Project 2 – Matthew Bird, Biodiversity Team Leader, SG

Project 3 - Sally Thomas, Director, SNH

Project 4 – Des Thompson – Principal Advisor on Science & Biodiversity, SNH

Project 5 - Emma Kennan, Head of Communications, SNH

Project 6 – Hugh Dignon, Head of Wildlife & Biodiversity Unit, SG

Project 7 – Steven Dora, Wildlife Team Leader, SG

The programme will incorporate a new focus on embedding the importance of biodiversity, alongside climate change, as a driver for change in a wide range of government policy outcomes, to deliver multiple positive benefits. Identifying and delivering elements of this change will include a new, more coordinated focus on raising the profile of biodiversity through public and stakeholder engagement. The programme will ensure close links with other relevant work, such as the development of a Scottish Government environment strategy.

While the scope of the programme includes all current and future project-based work on biodiversity, it will be delivered through seven key projects:

- **Project 1: SBS to 2020**
 - To complete delivery of the 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity, Route Map to 2020 and reporting on international targets.
- **Project 2: Preparation for the 2020 COP 15**
 - To develop a consensus around outcomes wanted for Scotland and engagement with Defra to influence the UK negotiating position for the COP in 2020, including hosting an inter-governmental preparatory conference.
- **Project 3: SBS 2030 Challenge**
 - To develop a new 2030 Biodiversity Challenge and action plan which includes new biodiversity targets and suitable metrics to measure progress.
- **Project 4: Biodiversity Evidence Base**
 - To identify and address gaps in the evidence base.

- **Project 5: Communications & Public Engagement**
 - To mainstream biodiversity across wider stakeholders and the public.
- **Project 6: Mainstreaming Biodiversity**
 - To mainstream biodiversity work across Scottish government to influence relevant policy areas and will be led by SG.
- **Project 7: Future funding**
 - To influence increased biodiversity outcomes under current “Stability and Simplicity” arrangements and develop new biodiversity related activities and projects under a future SRDP and other potential funding mechanisms.

Given the volume of work required to complete the 2020 SBS Challenge and to develop the new 2030 –Challenge within tight timescales, there is a need for close coordination across various strands of work and a programme approach has been deemed the best way of achieving this. To support the work of the Programme Board two advisory groups will be established; the Programme Advisory Group and the Stakeholder Reference Group.

Programme Advisory Group

This group will provide technical and expert advice to the Programme Board, to ensure the programme is managed and delivered effectively.

Stakeholder Reference Group

Membership is likely to be across a range of sectors including Local Authorities, land and sea Managers, eNGOs, business, youth, SG and Public Bodies.

SNH is to lead on developing a paper outlining the potential membership and purpose of the Stakeholder Reference Group – linked to the seven drivers from the IPBES report. This will be discussed at the next Biodiversity Programme Board meeting on the 10th October.

Project 1 - Scottish Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – Governance

The current governance arrangements will remain in place until mid-2021, when consultation on a ‘2030 Biodiversity Challenge’ will be complete and a refreshed governance structure will be required.

The SBS Coordination Group and associated SBS Working Groups are tasked with ensuring completion of all elements of the current 2020 Challenge for Scotland’s Biodiversity, Route Map to 2020 and Aichi Targets.

Under Project 3 SBS 2030 Challenge - the Working Groups will have a role in contributing to the development of the Scotland biodiversity challenge to 2030.

Next steps

The Biodiversity Programme Board will meet on 10th October to finalise all Project Initiation Documents and terms of reference and membership for the Programme Advisory Group and the Stakeholder Reference Group.

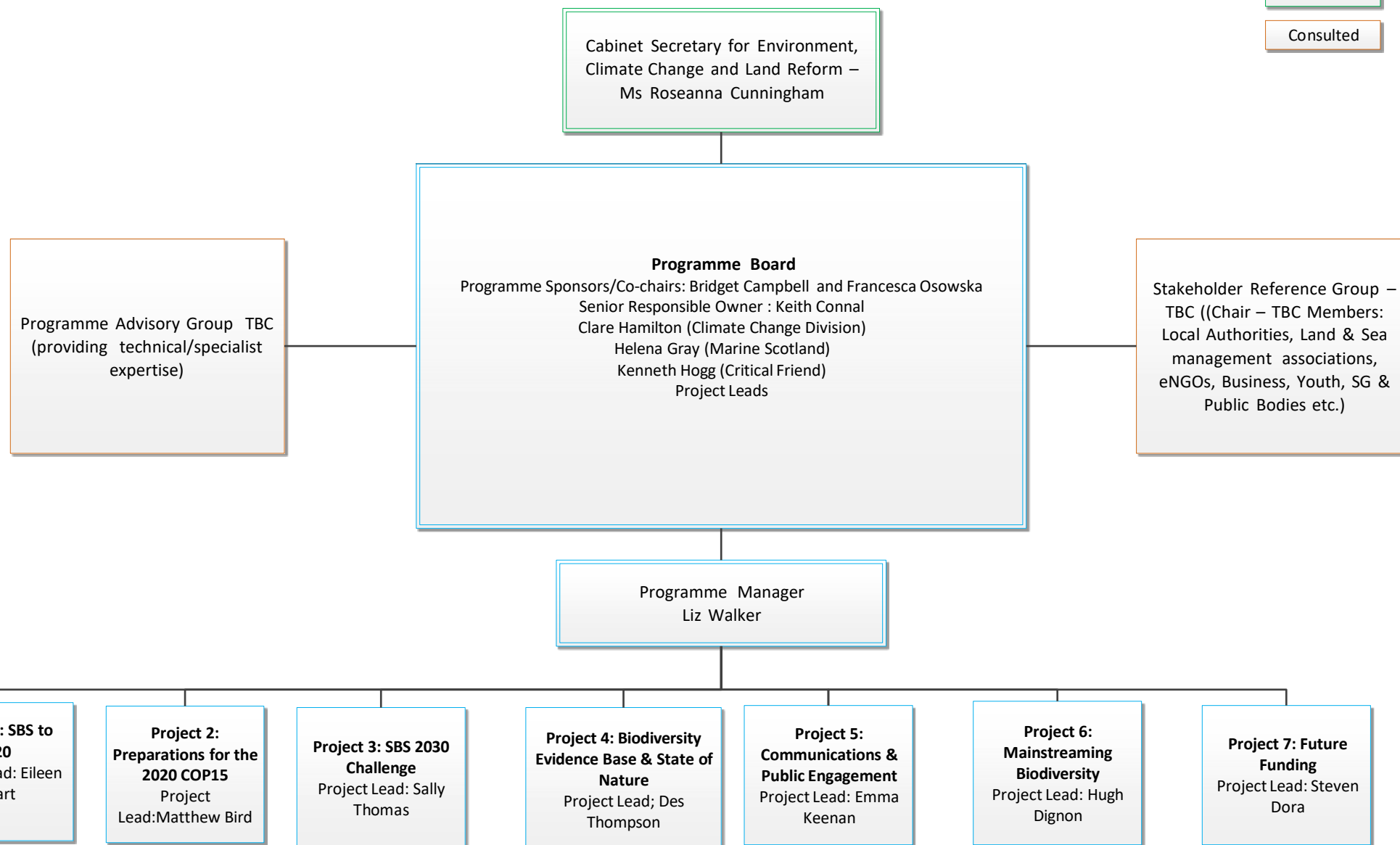
Invitation will be sent from the co-chairs to potential members and the groups will be convened as soon as possible.

Scottish Biodiversity Programme Governance

Responsible

Accountable

Consulted



INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP: BIODIVERSITY – EDINBURGH – INTERNATIONAL

Summary: What is it and what will it achieve?

- This will be a small (n ~200) international conference / workshop bringing together sub-national governments to demonstrate commitments and actions contributing to the CBD COP 15
- Potential partners in organising the event include: CBD; Regions4; Wales and other (tbd) sub-national governments; Partnership
- Outputs will include an *Edinburgh Declaration*, to submit to the CBD / OEWG process with a view to feeding into the COP15
- A platform for Scotland on the world stage – excellence in natural capital evaluation and restoration, and valuing nature

Constraints:

This International workshop is supported by CBD and as such must comply with the conventions processes and procedures which apply to sub-national government meetings. Work to develop the programme will be done in close liaison with CBD Secretariat.

Draft title (ideas):

Scotland – Resilient Nature is Key to Tackling Climate Change

Innovation for Natural Solutions: Mainstreaming Nature and Action for Climate Change

Resilient Nature – tackling the climate emergency

Strapline: *Nature-based solutions – vital in tackling the Climate Emergency*

Themes:

- **Mainstreaming biodiversity** across public sector, business and 3rd sector: The IPBES [Global Assessment for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#) sets out the main direct and indirect drivers causing losses of biodiversity, noting that climate change is both a direct driver, and an aggravating factor for all of the other direct drivers. The report concludes that it is not too late for the climate or biodiversity but that transformative action is needed. The First Minister of Scotland responded to the report in Parliament saying “*We will look to ensure that our actions produce the transformative change that is needed.... Biodiversity ... is as important as the challenge on climate change and, as on climate change, I ... want Scotland to be leading the way.*”

Biodiversity loss and climate heating are part of the same problem: nature plays a key role in defining our climate, and climate is key in shaping the state of nature. Both are intimately bound in the Carbon Cycle. Human-made climate change and the state of nature share the same causes. Through their mandates on environmental protection and fostering sustainable development, land-use planning and landscape management, natural resources management, licensing of large developments, infrastructure investment, research and innovation or financial and fiscal/incentives policy, amongst others, sub-national governments play a vital role in mainstreaming biodiversity as well as in developing Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.

- **Leadership of sub-national governments in delivering biodiversity goals:**
Scotland has a good story to tell on delivering biodiversity. We were one of the first countries to publish a biodiversity strategy in 2004, and the first to report against the international Aichi targets. Our Route Map to 2020 and the associated Six Big Steps for Nature demonstrated leadership in delivery of action for nature.

The Workshop

- This will bring together leaders and representatives of sub-national governments to demonstrate how they are delivering practical solutions to climate change and biodiversity loss through green innovation and investment, innovative partnerships and initiatives.
- Objectives will be developed to better conserve nature and support other social and economic outcomes through nature-based solutions including land-use, infrastructure, food and water security, health, urban-rural linkages, etc.).
- Will develop actions to implement the CBD Strategic Plan on Biodiversity and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) need to happen at all levels of Government.
- Sub-national governments are key catalysts and enablers in ensuring that biodiversity is properly addressed and in articulating the implementation of the Convention and in the process of embedding the SDGs and targets regionally. Subnational governments provide geographical balance to the decision-making process, and are crucial in the implementation of policies and strategies on the ground.

Outputs

The Workshop will consider evidence of 'what works' from around the world in developing an *Edinburgh Declaration* setting out ten Principles underpinning delivery of successful, integrated solutions to addressing the climate emergency and biodiversity loss. The goals will be to demonstrate that, through collaborative work across agencies and wider partners, we can:

- Ensure an integrated and collaborative approach to tackling the drivers underpinning climate heating impacts on society and nature, and deliver the transformative change identified by the Global Assessment
- Encourage innovation and multi-stakeholder partnerships for devising natural solutions towards a circular economy
- Contribute to raising the international visibility of biodiversity in the lead-up to COP 15 by engaging Sub-National Governments across the world
- Demonstrate practical ways in which nature-based work can directly help tackle the Climate Emergency

Attendance:

This workshop is a meeting of countries, nations, regions, states, provinces and other categories of subnational governments of Parties to the CBD.

Attendance by invitation: possible invitees include political and official representatives of national, sub-national and regional governments; local and City governments; Government officials; NGOs.

The Development of a Vision and Purposes for Protected Areas

Purpose of the Paper:

1. The purpose of this paper is to inform the Co-ordination group of the work undertaken by the Protected Areas Working Group (PAWG) in developing the Vision and Purposes for Protected Areas. The intention being that this will provide a framework to guide future work which aims to improve the contribution which protected areas make to Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (SBS) delivery.
2. The Co-ordination group is asked to:
 - Note the background to the development of the Vision and Purposes for Protected Areas.
 - Endorse the Vision and Purposes for Protected Areas as a key framework to guide further policy development and management interaction with protected areas to improve their contribution to SBS delivery.
 - Comment on the proposed next areas of work for the PAWG.

Background

3. Protected areas¹ play an important role in the safeguard and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland, both in terrestrial and inland waters and the marine environment. There are a total of 1,866 protected areas in Scotland, some of the boundaries of which overlap, which host a total of 5,355 designated natural features (ie habitats, species populations or earth science interests). These protected areas cover approximately 17% of Scotland's terrestrial and inland waters area and 18% of the marine environment. The way in which these sites are monitored, and the management decisions which flow from its results, is crucial to biodiversity safeguard and enhancement and our understanding of changes to the natural environment.
4. Given the key role which protected areas play in safeguarding Scotland's biodiversity and geodiversity, one of the SBS Route map targets was to achieve 80% of natural features in favourable or recovering condition by March 2016 (the Condition target). To oversee progress towards this target and to seek to address any impediments which arose, the Protected Areas Working Group was formed in 2013 with a membership of public sector bodies with a management incentive or regulatory role in rural land management. A strong partnership was built across the private, non-government organisation and public sector, supported by the PAWG, the Condition target was met.
5. In reviewing its work in 2016, the PAWG recognised the need to widen its somewhat narrow focus on the Condition target to consider the role protected areas should play within rural Scotland, with the aim of improving their contribution to wider SBS delivery. It was also agreed that the membership of the Group should be expanded to include partners from the private sector and NGO community in order to build a consensus for the work. The current membership, therefore, comprises:
 - Scottish Natural Heritage (Group chair)
 - Scottish Environment Link (currently through RSPB and National Trust for Scotland)

¹ Protected areas for the purposes of this paper refers only to Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites.

- Scottish Forestry
- Scottish Government
- Scottish Land and Estates
- SEPA
- University of Highlands and Islands

A Vision and Purposes for Protected Areas

6. In the early discussions of the newly expanded PAWG, it was quickly realised that although protected areas of one form or another had been in existence in Scotland since the 1950s, there had never been a statement of what was expected of these areas in safeguarding bio/geo-diversity and contributing to the rural environment. The group, therefore, agreed to develop a Vision and set of guiding Principles for protected areas which could be published, to sit alongside or within the Land Use Strategy, to highlight these areas and set the framework for further work to strengthen their role. The Vision and Purposes is attached at Annex 1.
7. The Vision and Purposes for Protected Areas is predicated on the strengthening of the three principles of an ecosystem approach² in the management and wider interactions with protected areas. The Vision recognises the key role which protected areas play in safeguarding bio/geo-diversity within their boundaries, but also makes it clear that they sit and interact with a wider landscape and could therefore act as a catalyst for strengthening wider bio/geo-diversity by acting as nodes for the development/strengthening of ecological networks.

Next Steps for the PAWG

8. Having completed the Vision and Purposes for protected areas, the attention of the group will now turn to:
 - Help co-ordinate targeted actions that maintain and improve the condition of Protected Areas across Scotland.
 - Develop a joined up approach to better promoting the value and contribution of Protected Areas as means of gaining public awareness, land manager support and visibility in policy development.
 - Support SNH in the development of improvements to monitoring and surveillance of protected areas to contribute to the overall delivery of the SBS.
 - Input in to the post-2020 provisions/targets for protected areas flowing from the development of SBS.

Concluding Remarks

There can be no doubt that in the foreseeable future that protected areas will continue to play a key role in the delivery of the objectives of the SBS. Having the Vision and Principles in places sets out a bold public statement of our aspirations for these sites moving forward and provides a framework within which policy and practical applications can be developed. The Co-ordination Group is, therefore, asked to endorse the Vision and Principles and provide comments on the next areas of work for the PAWG going forward, including areas of collaboration which will be needed with other Working Groups to deliver the objectives.

² The 3 principles of an ecosystem approach are 'Understanding Nature', 'Recognising the Benefits which Nature brings to People' [ecosystem services] and 'Involving Stakeholders in Decision Making'

A Vision Statement for Scotland's Protected Areas for Nature

Purpose of this Statement

To act as an agreed framework for policy makers and practitioners who may influence the future of Protected Areas in Scotland.

Vision

Scotland is recognised as a world leader in looking after and improving nature¹. Scotland's most valuable sites have been protected and brought into favourable condition, reversing trends in biodiversity loss, and enabling wildlife to thrive. They are effectively managed and resourced, and form a key part of a national ecological network, helping nature to adapt and be resilient to pressures such as climate change and invasive non-native species. They provide everyone with the opportunity to experience nature, enhancing our understanding, health and wellbeing, and underpin the nation's prosperity. Everyone supports their protection and appreciates their value.

Purposes of Protected Areas

Protected Areas enable Scotland to meet its international commitments, including the UN Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and deliver outcomes for people and the environment linked to Scotland's National Performance Framework. Their effective protection ensures this and future generations benefit. In particular they;

- Safeguard and improve areas in Scotland recognised as nationally and internationally important habitats, for their species populations and earth science interests,
- Act as the principal nodes, in an evolving ecological network of natural and semi-natural habitats across Scotland, where the long term conservation of nature is the priority.
- Provide resilience to, and mitigate the effects of, climate change through carbon storage, and provide other ecosystem services such as coastal protection, food production and flood mitigation.
- Provide places for everyone to access, experience and appreciate nature, contributing to people's health, wellbeing and understanding of the natural world.

In addition to these primary purposes, Protected Areas also provide places for sustainable economic activities such as tourism, recreation, food and timber production where these do not conflict with conservation objectives. Protected Areas may also provide ecosystem services for people, communities and businesses beyond their boundaries.

Principles

From the sea bed to mountain summits and from our cities to our most remote wild places, Scotland's Protected Areas represent and safeguard the most special places for nature,. Some Protected Areas represent the best examples of particular habitats; some provide homes for rare and fragile wildlife; others allow natural processes to drive change. Within this broad spectrum, there are some common principles that apply to all Protected Areas in Scotland (recognising that other areas also make a contribution to the purposes and benefits listed, and those responsible for them may adopt some or all of these principles):

- Protected Areas meet the definition as adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversityⁱⁱ
- Protected Areas receive strong legal protection from damaging development and land use, effectively enforced and overseen through an effective governance structure, so that their designated interests are given appropriate weight in decision-making.
- The suite of protected areas will be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure it is fit for purpose and reflects the prevalent environmental conditions and representation of Nature requiring safeguarding in Scotland.
- Where management objectives conflict, measures to protect and enhance nature conservation take priority.
- Protected Areas will be adequately funded by society to achieve their conservation objectives.
- Land managers, local communities and wider stakeholders collaborate to identify the priorities for management required to safeguard and enhance Nature within and around Protected Areas and, where appropriate, maximise the societal benefits derived from them.
- The health of Protected Areas and the impact of management measures upon defined attributes will be monitored, where possible involving stakeholders and adopting innovative techniques as they come on stream, with the results published to agreed timescales and methods defined within a National Monitoring Strategy. The monitoring regime will be consistent with other parts of the United Kingdom, to allow international reporting obligations to be met.

ⁱ Nature is a broadly understood term and used purposefully to describe flora, fauna, geology, geomorphology and landscape

ⁱⁱ The term “**protected area**” is **defined** in Article 2 of the Convention as “a geographically **defined area**, which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific **conservation** objectives

Forward Look

Date	Meeting	Report	Event	Action required
1 May 2019	SBS coordination group meeting			SNH to organise
29 Apr – 3 May 2019	IPBES Plenary 7, Paris		Approval of Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem services and IPBES Forward work plan	
3 May 2019	SBS Protected Areas Group			Forward work plan
6 May 2019		IPBES publish Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem services		
8 May 2019	Four Countries Biodiversity Group			SNH and SG attend – discuss Global Assessment and plans for SBBSTA in July
22 May 2019			Biodiversity stakeholder event - Battleby	SNH to organise
18 June 2019	Environment and Economy Leaders Group			
16 August 2019	Biodiversity Programme Board			Programme documents including PIDs to be approved
5 September 2019	Biodiversity Programme Board – Project leaders			PIDS to be finalised
5 September 2019		UK Biodiversity Indicators published https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-biodiversity-indicators-2019/		
18 September 2019	SBS Coordination Group meeting			Approve Route Map progress reporting cycle.
25 September 2019	SBS Habitats and Species Group			
26 September 2019	4 Countries Biodiversity Group, Peterborough			Debbie Bassett, David O'Brien and Matthew Bird attending

End Sept 2019		Finalise Aichi report 2019		SNH to lead with contributions from many partners
4 October 2019		State of Nature report published		
10 October 2019	Biodiversity Programme Board			SNH to Submit Aichi Progress Report 2019 for sign-off
28 October 2019	SBS Science Support Group			
29-30 October 2019	LBAP Network Meeting - Edinburgh			SNH provide secretariat
18 November 2019			Biodiversity Science Conference RBGE https://www.rbge.org.uk/science-and-conservation/scottish-biodiversity-science-conference-2019/	
19 November 2019	EELG			
26 November 2019	Biodiversity Programme Board			
12 December 2019	SBS Co-ordination group			
End January 2020		Scottish Biodiversity Strategy Progress Report 2017-2019 laid before Parliament		
April 2020			CBD Regional Preparatory Workshop in Edinburgh in partnership with the nrg4SD	

International timeline for development of CBD targets 2021-2030

Date	Event	UK input	Scotland input/ representation
9-13 July 2018 Montreal, Canada	<p>Subsidiary Body on Implementation 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers the proposed preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework • provides a recommendation to COP-14, CP COP-MOP 9, and NP COP-MOP 3 • requests the Executive Secretary to begin implementing relevant elements. 	<p>Defra circulate agenda to Devolved administrations and collate UK response. Defra leads for UK and delegation attending included Katie Beckett and Holly Kelly-Weil – both from Defra international ecosystem team</p>	<p>SG and SNH joint response to pre-determined agenda items through Four Countries Biodiversity Group - Hugh Dignon and Steven Dora (SG) David O'Brien and Debbie Bassett (SNH), Michael McLeod (MS)</p>
10-22 November 2018 Sharm-El-Sheik, Egypt	<p>Convention of Parties (CoP14) COP-MOP 9 and COP-MOP 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consider the proposed preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and COP-MOP 3 to conduct the assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Nagoya Protocol 	<p>Thérèse Coffey - Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Environment</p> <p>Defra supporting</p>	<p>SG and SNH contribute through Four Countries Biodiversity Group Hugh Dignon and Steven Dora (SG) David O'Brien and Debbie Bassett (SNH) Michael McLeod (MS)</p>
December 2018	<p>Report 6th National Report on progress with Aichi Targets</p>	<p>JNCC – coordinate reporting across all Devolved administrations</p>	<p>Aichi Target progress report – Scotland 2018 plus case studies David O'Brien (SNH)</p>
November 2019 Montreal, Canada	<p>Subsidiary Body on Technical and Technological Advice - 23</p>	<p>Defra circulate agenda to Devolved administrations and collate UK</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reviews the draft of Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 and the IPBES global assessment and other relevant information and prepares a recommendation on the implication of these and other completed thematic assessments of IPBES for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework 	response. Defra leads for UK and delegation attending included Katie Beckett and Holly Kelly-Weil – both from Defra international ecosystem team	
May 2020	Report Global Outlook 5 – based on all 6 th national reports submitted by parties	UK 6 th national report submitted by JNCC in December 2018	Aichi Target progress report – Scotland 2018 plus case studies David O'Brien (SNH)
May-June 2020	Subsidiary Body on Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)- 24 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considers the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework with a view to providing technical and scientific advice on targets to SBI-3 		
May-June 2020	Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) -3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> considers the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including related means to support and review implementation develop a recommendation for COP-15, CP COP-MOP 10, and NP COP-MOP 4 	Defra circulate agenda to Devolved administrations and collate UK response. Defra leads for UK and delegation attending included Katie Beckett and Holly Kelly-Weil – both from Defra international ecosystem team	SG and SNH joint response to pre-determined agenda items through Four Countries Biodiversity Group -
September 2020	Leaders' summit meeting on the margins of the opening of the UN General Assembly to give political direction and	Thérèse Coffey - Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Environment	Potential for political representation from Scotland

	momentum to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework	Defra supporting	
October 2020	Convention of Parties COP-15, COPMOP10 and COPMOP4 consider the final draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with a view to adoption	Thérèse Coffey - Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Environment Defra supporting	Potential for political representation from Scotland