

# Policy coherence in climate change and biodiversity

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## Benefits of policy coherence:

- More holistic approach to addressing environment and development issues
- Coherent national position on environment and development issues
- Efficient national report preparation
- Contributes to the achievement of multiple international obligations
- Facilitates the efficient use of human, technical and financial resources
- Reducing duplication and redundancy
- Improved access to and sharing of data and knowledge
- Improved access to funding/other resources







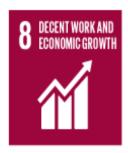






















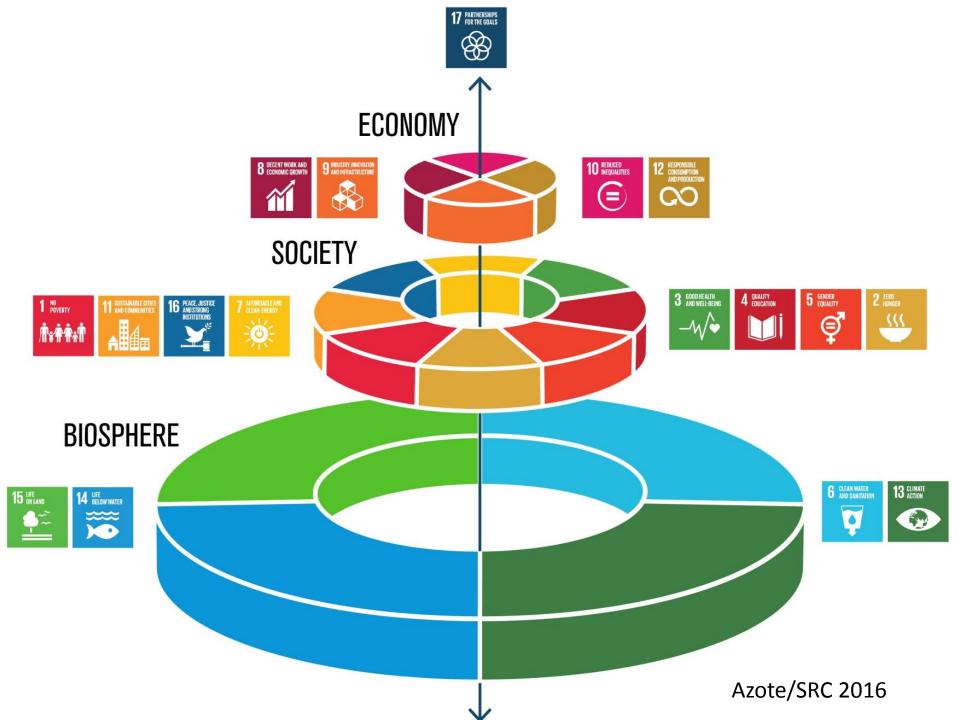












## Aichi Targets



Understand values



Reduce pollution



Enhance resilience



Mainstream biodiversity



Reduce invasive spp.



Implement Nagoya Prot.



Address incentives



Minimize reef loss



Revise NBSAPs



Sustainable production



Protected areas



Respect and conserve TK



Halve rate of loss



Prevent extinctions



Improve knowledge



Sustainable fisheries



Conserve gene pool



Mobilize resources



Manage within limits



Restore ecosystems

## Development goals

## Climate impacts

## Adaptation strategies





Drought

Pests & diseases

Ocean temp rise

Crop varieties

Sustainable agriculture

Sustainable fisheries





Drought

Seawater intrusion

Flooding

**IWRM** 

Water demand management

Water tanks





Ocean temp rise

Coral bleaching

Ocean acidification

**ICZM** 

Traditional practices

Marine protected areas



### **Project Examples**

Country	Project Title	SDGs	Aichi Targets	Sendai Framework Targets
Indonesia	Building with Nature for safe, prosperous and adaptive coastlines in Indonesia	11 13 14	14 15	2 3
Pakistan	Using trees to adapt to a prolonged winter and dry season	1 2 13	1 7 10 14 15 17 19 20	2





### Institutional arrangements at the national/regional level:

- Informal and/or formal committees for the coordination among NFPs of environment-related conventions, ministerial departments and agencies, and other stakeholders
- National GEF committees as mechanisms for NFPs to foster the coherent implementation of the environment-related conventions
- National strategy for the implementation of MEAs
- Regional initiatives, organizations and strategies
- Joint National Action Programmes for Climate Adaptation and Desertification

#### Potential entry points for policy coherence at the national level:

- Sustainable Development Goals: Harmonizing framework for achieving multiple goals.
   Integration of biodiversity in national sustainable development priorities in cooperation with climate change
- Implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation (EbA)
  mitigation (EbM) and disaster risk reduction (eco-DRR)
- National planning activities (e.g. links between UNFCCC NDCs, NAPs, CBD NBSAPs, and UNCCD NAPs)
- Sustainable land management / drought management: links with biodiversity, climate change and land degradation/desertification, relevant to all 3 Rio Conventions
- **Ecosystem restoration:** contributes to biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation and combating land degradation/desertification, relevant to all 3 Rio Conventions





### Thank you!

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### **Discussion Questions**





- Where and how are climate change considerations incorporated into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans, biodiversity-related programmes or projects, or reported on in the National Reports?
- Is climate change taken into account in protected area management plans?
- Where and how is biodiversity considered in climate change action plans or nationally determined contributions (NDCs)?
- Are ecosystem-based approaches being used to mitigate or adapt to climate change?
- Are there any scientific or technical related constraints or needs that would hold back the success of these policies/plans?