

# “Elements for a Post-2020 Framework and 2050 Vision”

## Key findings on policy options from the regional assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services for Asia and the Pacific

ipbes

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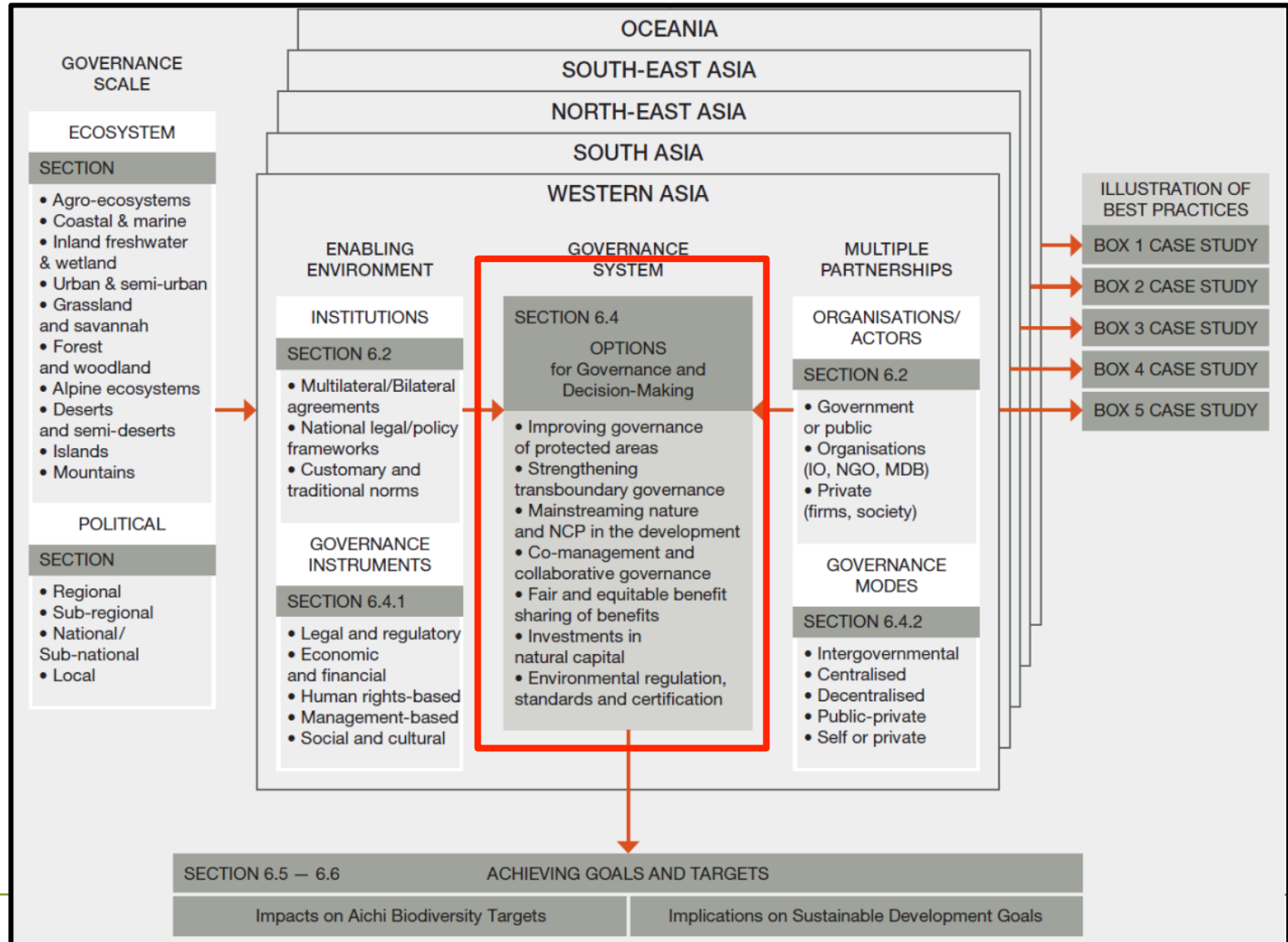


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# Menu of applicable, actionable and useable options, strategies and approaches for policy makers





## Involvement of local communities in biodiversity conservation (KM #18)

- Empowerment of local communities in decision making.
- Local communities and higher-level stakeholders collaborating in decision-making processes best positioned to ensure the sustainable use of biodiversity
- Scaling up of these community-based successes to Aichi Biodiversity Targets.



# Mainstreaming of biodiversity into development policies, plans, and programs (KM #19)

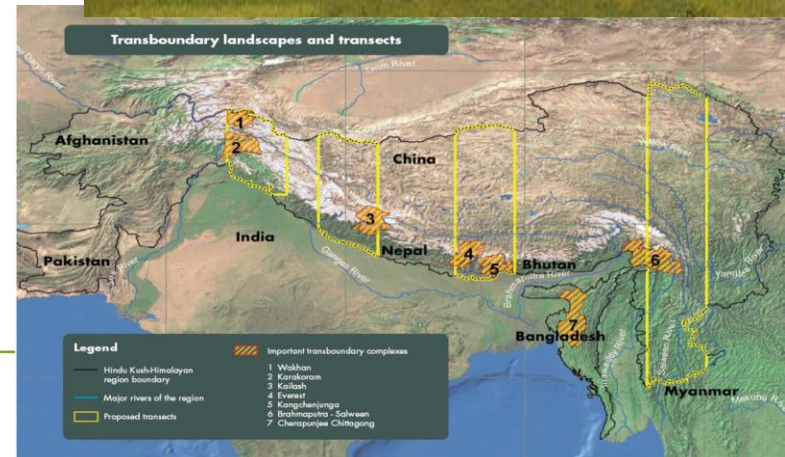
- Integrate biodiversity conservation into key development sectors (e.g., finance, agriculture, social development).
  - Help meet Strategic Goal A of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the SDGs
  - Enhance participation from different sectors and multiple stakeholders
  - Ensure policy coherence and synergy
  - Proper accounting of nature's contributions to socio-economic development can support integration





# Promote transboundary regional cooperation (KM # 21)

- Transboundary cooperation produces environmental benefits beyond national borders
- Regional and transboundary management of important landscapes and seascapes is expanding and showing positive results
- Through knowledge sharing and capacity building achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs



# Innovative partnerships with private sector, NGOs communities in conservation efforts (KM #22)

- Innovative funding through private public-NGO partnerships:
  - e.g. REDD+ and other Payment for Ecosystem Services instruments
- Partnership with financial institutions promotes:
  - Transfer of technology and knowledge
  - Capacity building cross-scale and cross-sector
- Several Public Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives are already running in the region (e.g. India, Indonesia)





## Sustainable production, consumption and waste management policies (KM#23)

- Reduce biodiversity loss, including by promoting low-carbon and renewable solutions that are less polluting and more sustainable.
- But challenges exist; high costs, limited replicability and a lack of cross-sectoral coordination, limit their application throughout the region
- Regional knowledge and experience sharing can enhance progress



# Policy options for synergy between ABT and SDG

The AP Regional Assessment provides a synthesis of progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs through different intervention options in biodiversity... (KM# D1 & D2) .



Progress and policy options towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in five subregions

AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS		PROGRESS					WAY FORWARD
Strategic Goal	Target	West Asia	South Asia	North East Asia	South East Asia	Oceania	
A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	1. Awareness of biodiversity increased						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realign incentives by various means, e.g. through integrating agroforestry in REDD+ to achieve carbon and rural livelihood benefits;</li> <li>• Clarify NCP for justifying PES schemes;</li> <li>• Integrate urban ecosystems and NCP into urban planning;</li> <li>• Integrate policies covering positive and negative incentives that engage all relevant stakeholders; and</li> <li>• Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships among companies, industry associations, civil society, and governments, to promote sustainable practices.</li> </ul>
	2. Biodiversity values integrated						
	3. Incentives reformed						
	4. Sustainable production and consumption						




# Policy options for synergy building....

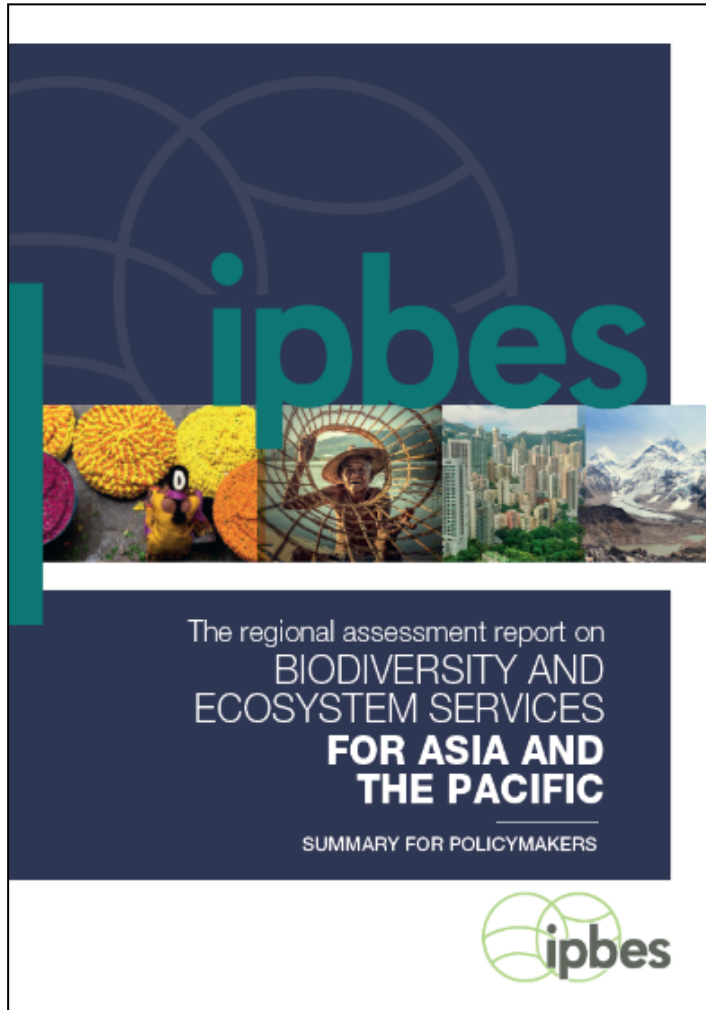
Synergy options for progress towards SDG # 1 by increasing access and governance in biodiversity and ecosystem management (KM#D3)



## Contribution of Ecosystem Services (NCP) to the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG	Synergies and trade-offs between Biodiversity-related SDGs (14, 15) and other SDGs, and possible policy options to integrate BES aspects into other SDGs
 <b>1 NO POVERTY</b> End poverty in all its forms everywhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Globally and in the Asia-Pacific region, people's income levels tend to be low in biodiversity-rich areas, and where people depend more on BES for income and risk insurance. <b>NCP<sup>1</sup></b> 9 12 13 14 16 (<i>well established</i>)</li><li>• Without simultaneously conserving BES and ensuring resource access by those dependent on BES, trade-offs occur between BES conservation and poverty eradication. <b>Drivers<sup>2</sup>:</b> LU EC ST (<i>well established</i>)</li><li>• Poverty eradication and BES conservation can be compatible through various intervention options, such as community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), Indigenous Protected Areas (IPA) and community-based ecotourism.</li></ul>

# Thank you for your kind attention



The full assessment report is available at:

<https://www.ipbes.net/assessment-reports/asia-pacific>