

# THE ROLE OF BIODIVERSITY IN ACHIEVING THE SDGs: Opportunities for biodiversity mainstreaming



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

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# THEN

Two  
processes

## MDG TRACK

*Strong focus on  
social dimension*

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TRACK

*Focus on environmental  
sustainability*

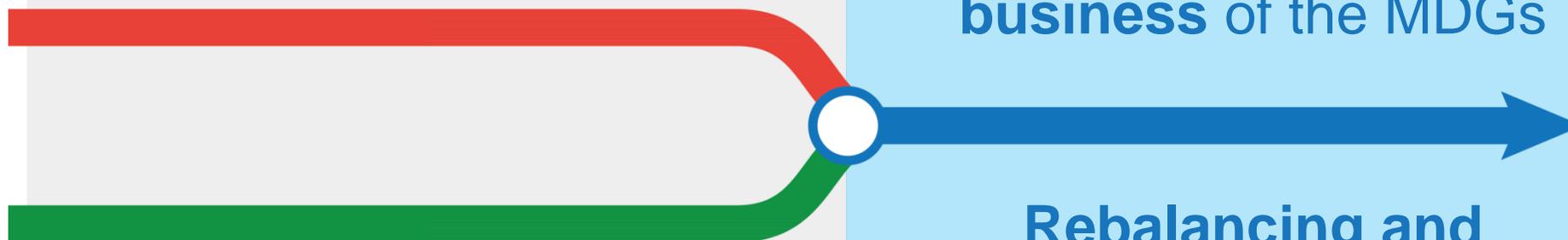
# NOW

One holistic  
2030 SD agenda

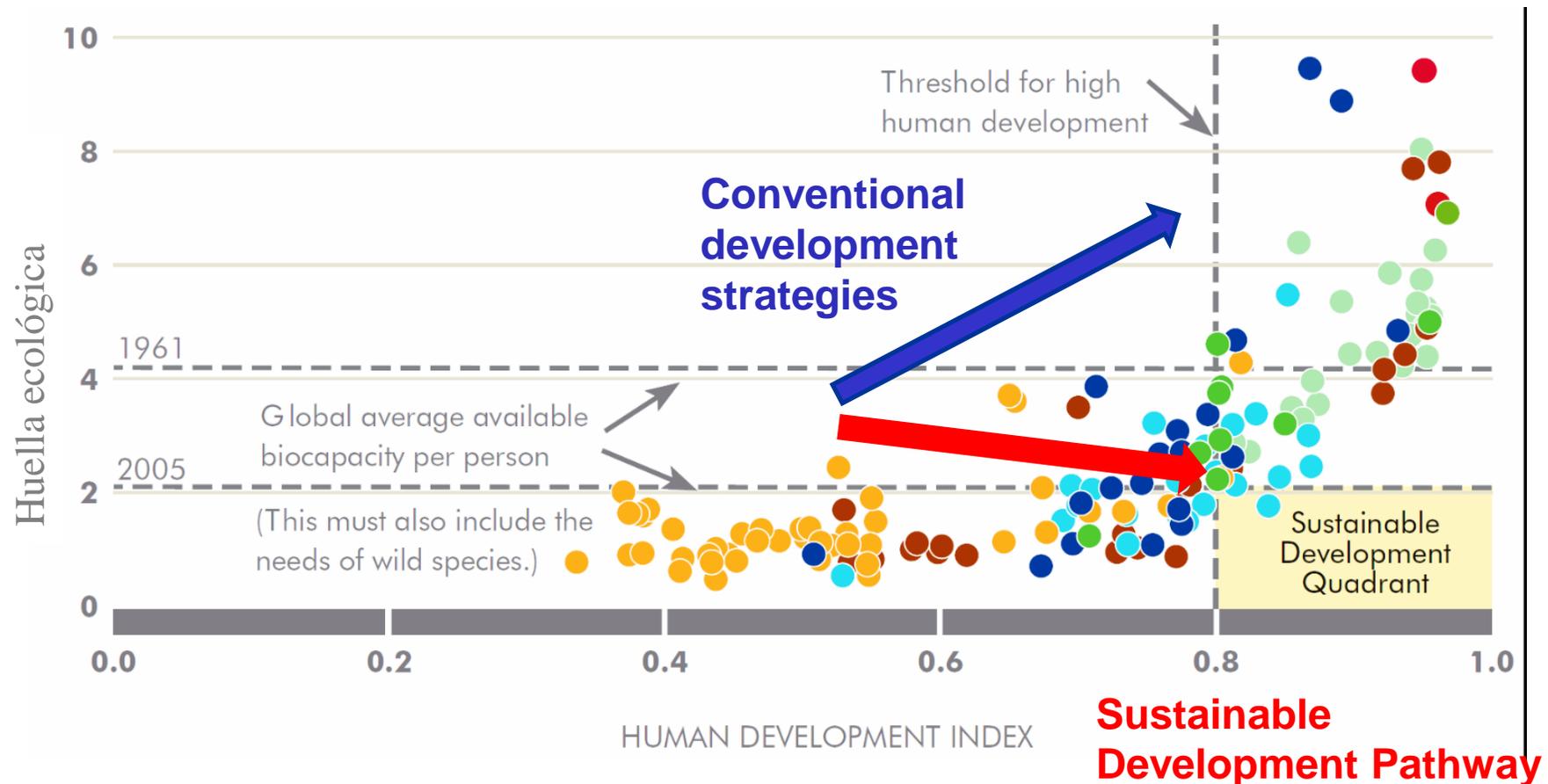
UN Sustainable Development Summit 2015

Completing the **unfinished  
business** of the MDGs

Rebalancing and  
**integration** of the three  
dimensions of sustainable  
development



# Sustainable Development Pathway

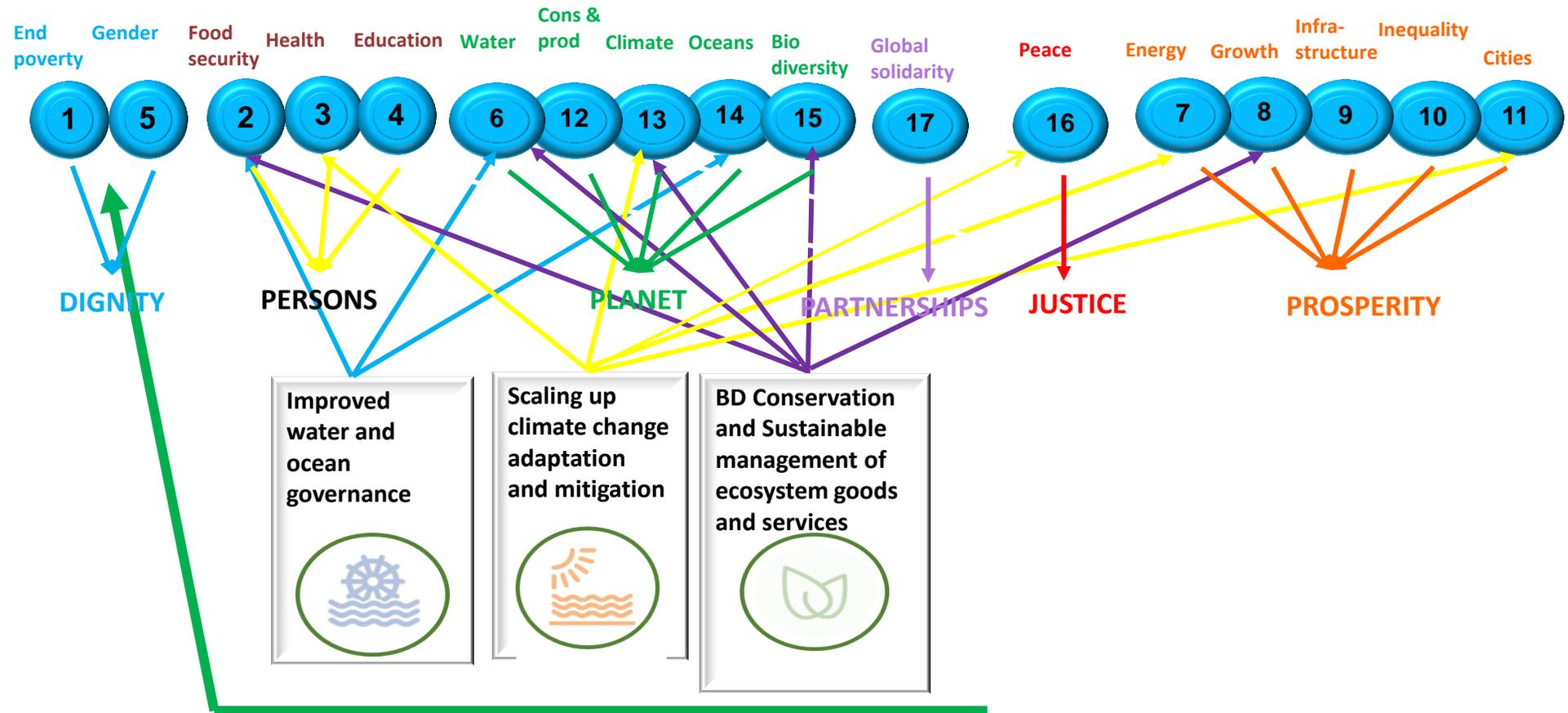


With **17** Goals and **169** Targets, the SDGs face important challenges to adapt to the context of each country and translate into universally-applicable, concrete actions

## *The mechanics: 6 essential elements*

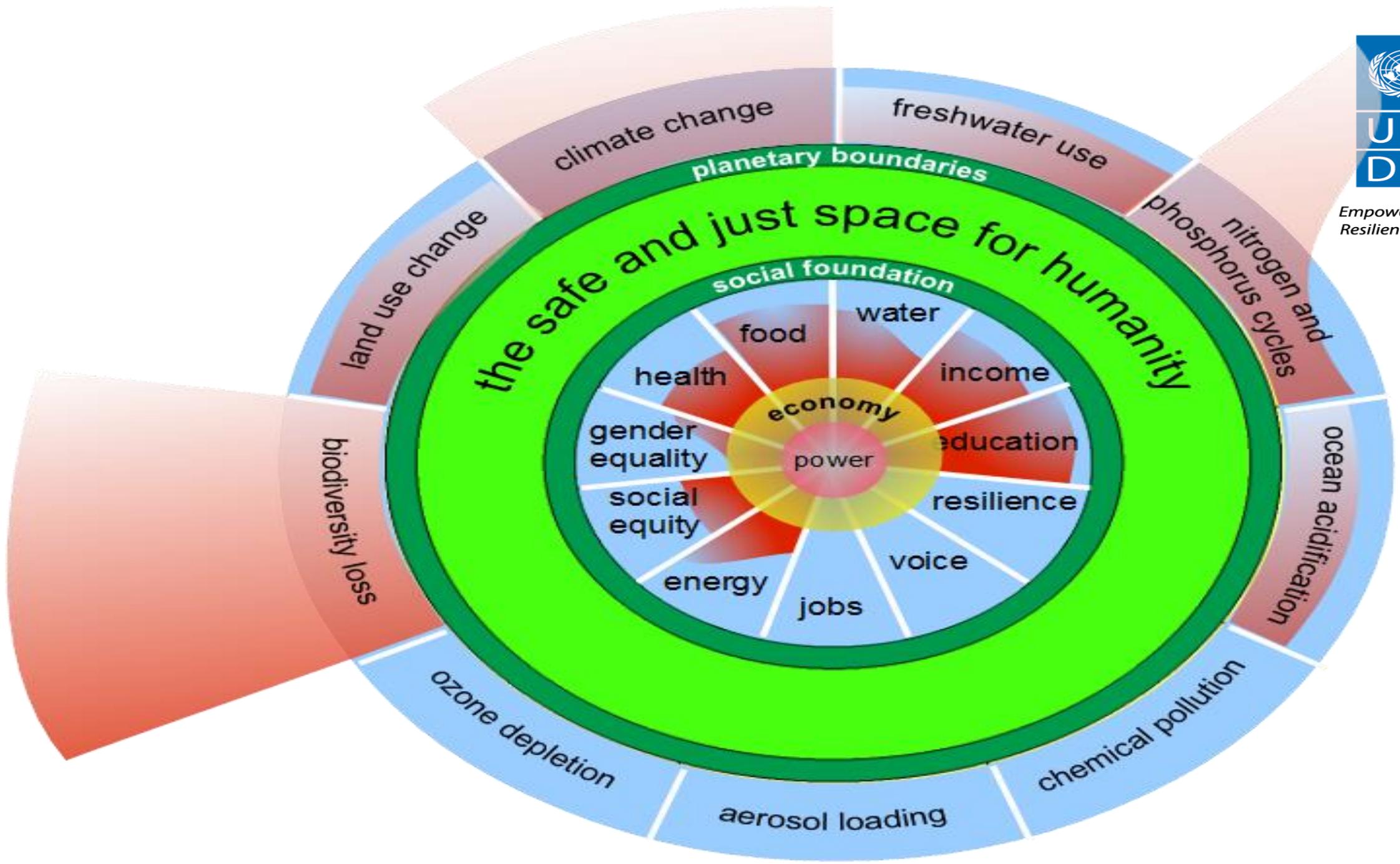


# Changing the World in 17 Steps: SDGs





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# Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



*Al servicio  
de las personas  
y las naciones*



**Habitat degradation**

**Loss of biodiversity**

**Poaching and trafficking  
of species**

**Ecosystems and fresh  
water**

**Forest management**

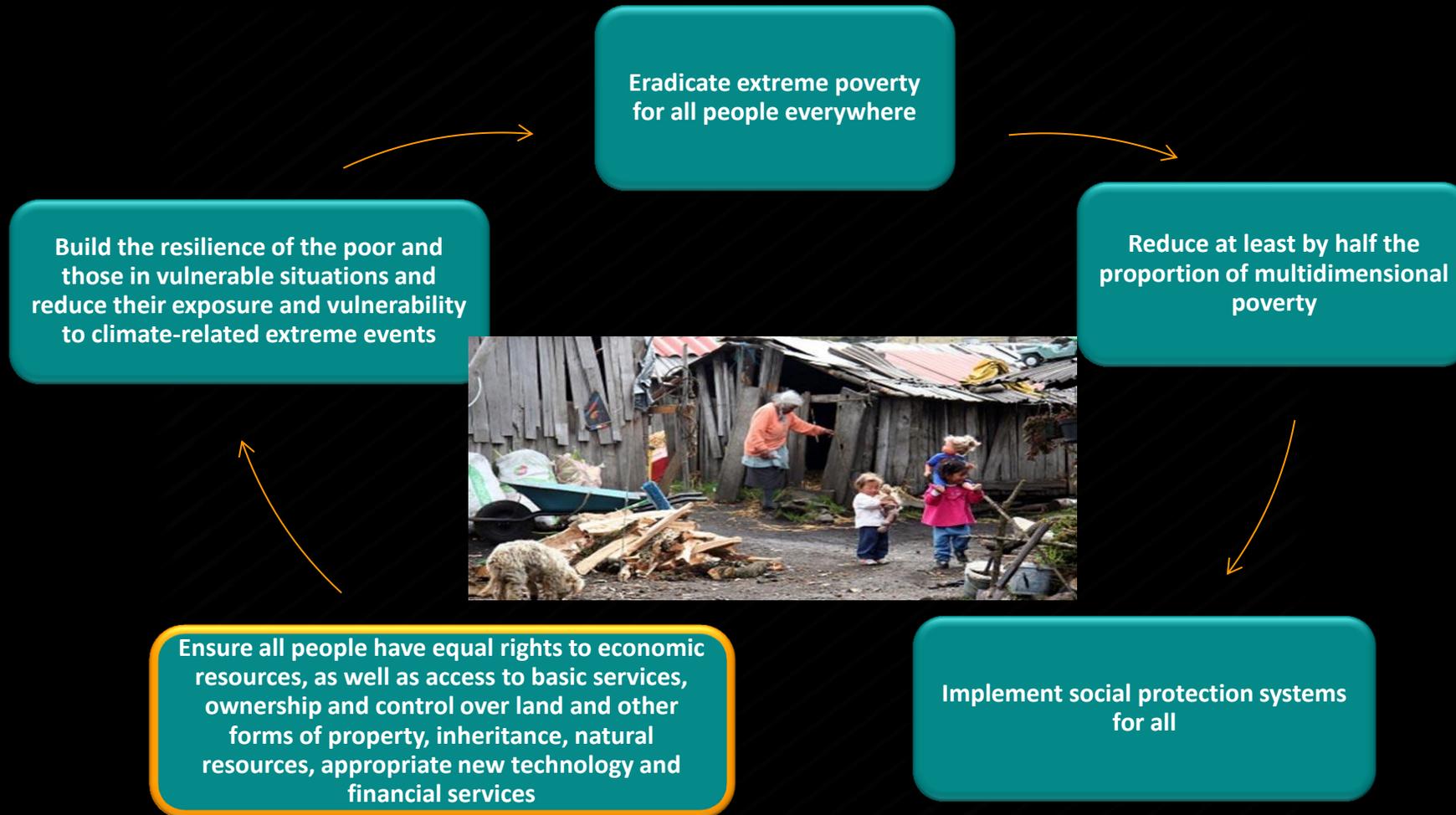
**Mountain  
ecosystems**

**Benefit sharing**

# Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



*Al servicio  
de las personas  
y las naciones*



# Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



*Al servicio  
de las personas  
y las naciones*



# Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Al servicio  
de las personas  
y las naciones



Growth – environmental decline  
link

Forced labor, modern slavery

Maintain per capita growth

Decent job creation, entrepreneurship  
and innovation

Sustainable tourism and culture

Youth unemployment

Child labor

Diversification

Full and productive employment

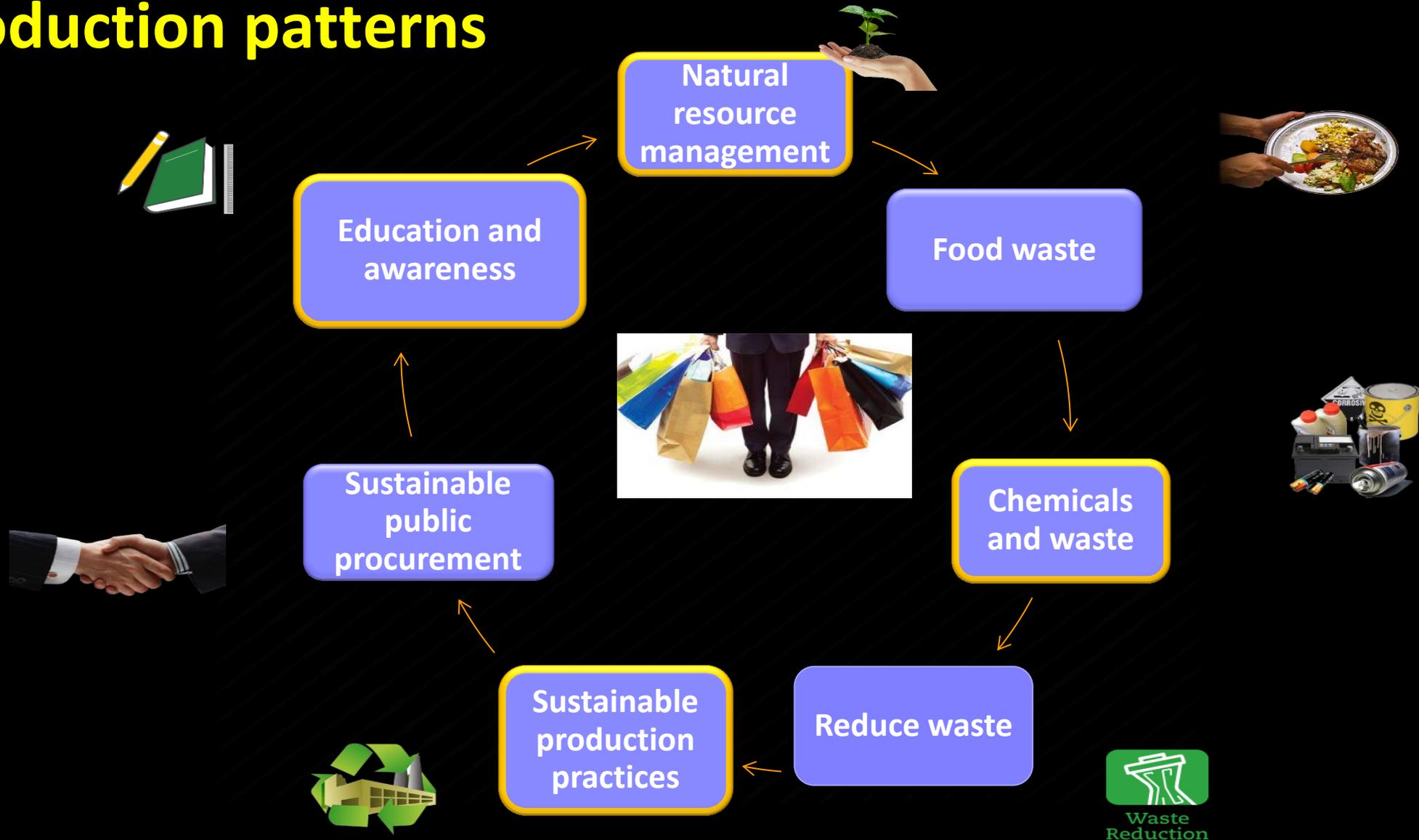
Labor rights

Access to financial services

# Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Al servicio  
de las personas  
y las naciones



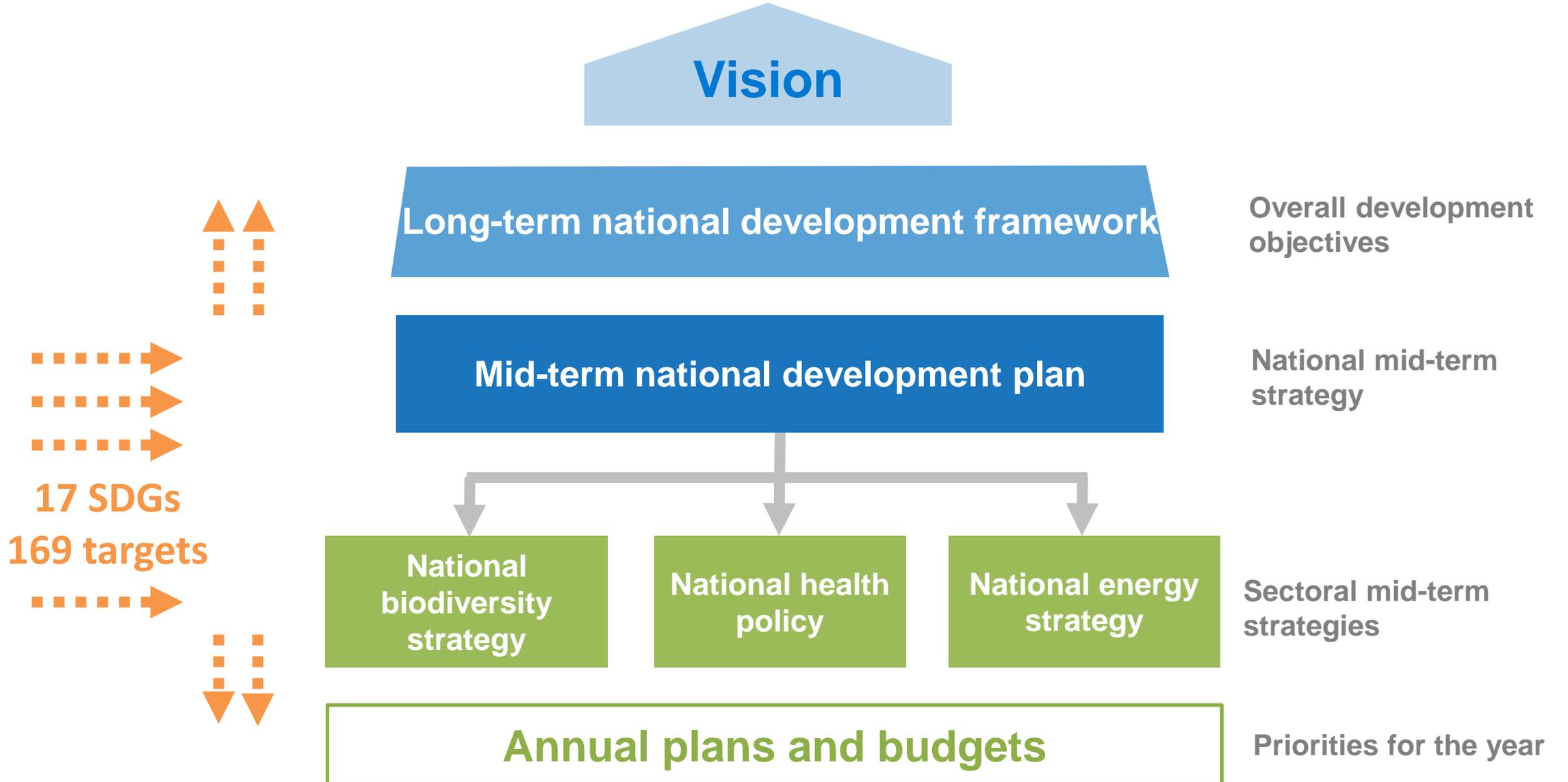
*“its not only about what BD can do for the SDGs, its also about what the SDGs can do for BD”*



**NATURE-BASED WATER SECURITY, FOOD SECURITY,  
HEALTH, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS, DISASTER RISK  
REDUCTION, CLIMATE MITIGATION**



# NATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND SDGs



# APPROACHES and OPPORTUNITIES for BD



## Mainstreaming of BD through National Application of SDGs

1. Accelerating integration of SDGs (MAPS)
2. Promoting policy coherence (competing priorities, intersectoral linkages, trade-offs and synergies)
3. Coordinated Institutional Mechanisms
4. Promoting financial alignment
5. Promoting sectoral alignment
6. Promoting spatial alignment
7. Promoting catalytic Investments (GEF 327 projects/1,6 billion USD)
8. Reporting back on SDGs



# 1. ACCELERATING NATIONALIZATION OF SDGs



## MAINSTREAMING

- Integrates SDG agenda into national and sub-national plans for development and into budget allocations



## ACCELERATION

- Focuses on national priority areas
- Supports an integrated approach
- Assesses bottlenecks



## POLICY SUPPORT

- Provides policy support, skills and experience from respective UN agencies to countries

## 6. ACCELERATING NATIONALIZATION OF SDGs



A Rapid Integrated Assessment of the National Development Plan for Bhutan found:

- 134 SDG targets were already integrated out of 143 SDG targets, and 93% of SDG targets are already reflected in the Plan (11<sup>th</sup> 5 Year Plan);
- Work was needed on fewer than two dozen of these indicators, including:
  - ✓ Determine how priorities are linked to budget allocation;
  - ✓ Understand how non-prioritized targets affect short/medium/long-term priorities;
  - ✓ Identify development catalysts

# Why do we need policy coherence?

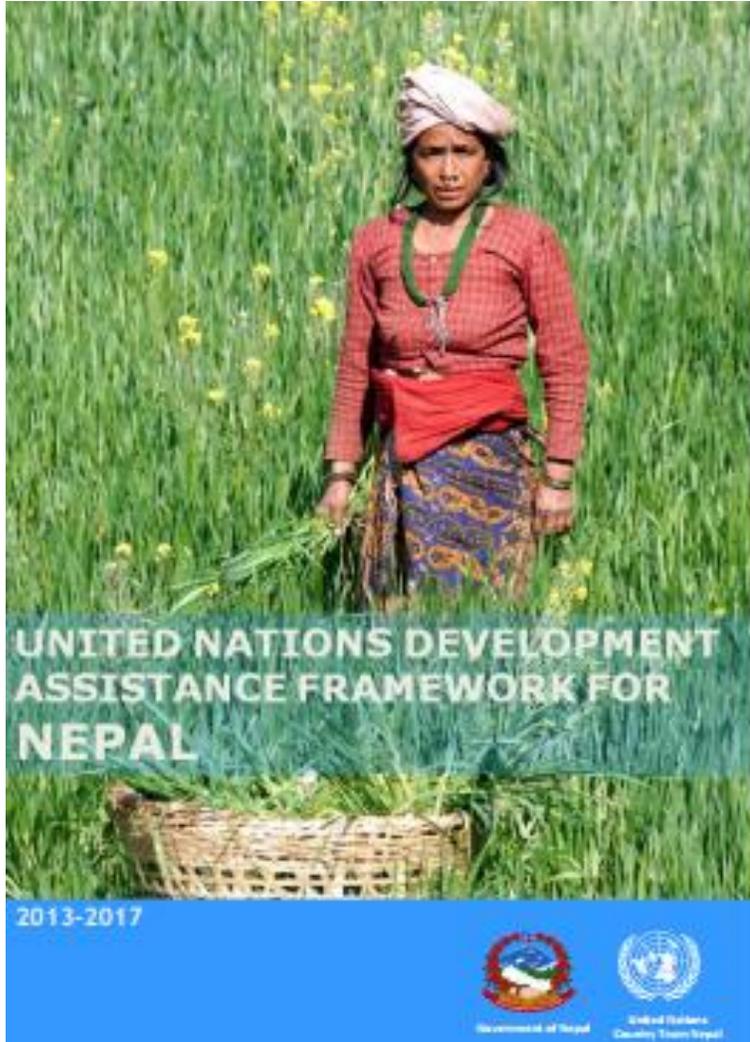
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*An integrated approach is one of the key principles of the 2030 agenda*

*It is needed in order to handle:*

Competing priorities	Biofuel vs food production vs conservation
Intersectoral linkages	Access to medical services = $f(\text{roads}, x)$ Income = $f(\text{education and health}, x)$ Health = $f(\text{nutrition, water and sanitation}, x)$
Trade-offs and synergies	Tourism sector growth and conservation

## 2. PROMOTING POLICY COHERENCE THROUGH UNDAFs

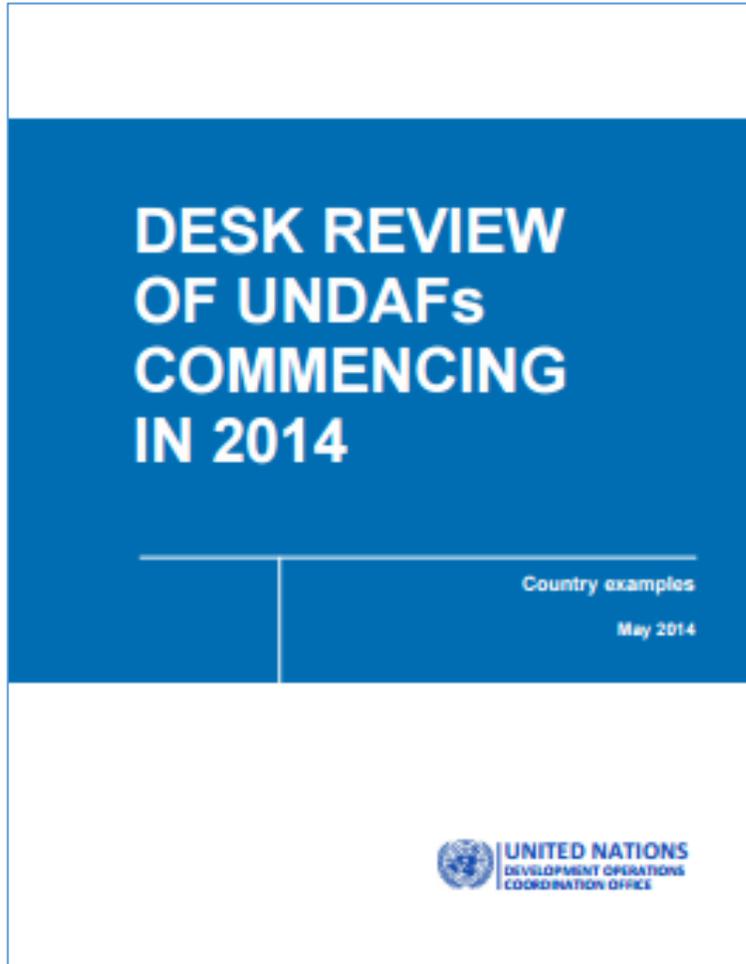


- **UNDAF:** A program document between a government and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT)
- **Goal:** to describe a strategic framework of collective UN actions and strategies to achieve national development goals
- **Process:** A UNDAF is developed through a joint committee of the UNCT and the national government



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# 1. Promoting policy coherence through UNDAFs



“91% of UNDAFs have outcomes addressing environmental issues, with particular emphasis on...forest and biodiversity conservation”

# *Coordinated Institutional Mechanisms*



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The Republic of Colombia

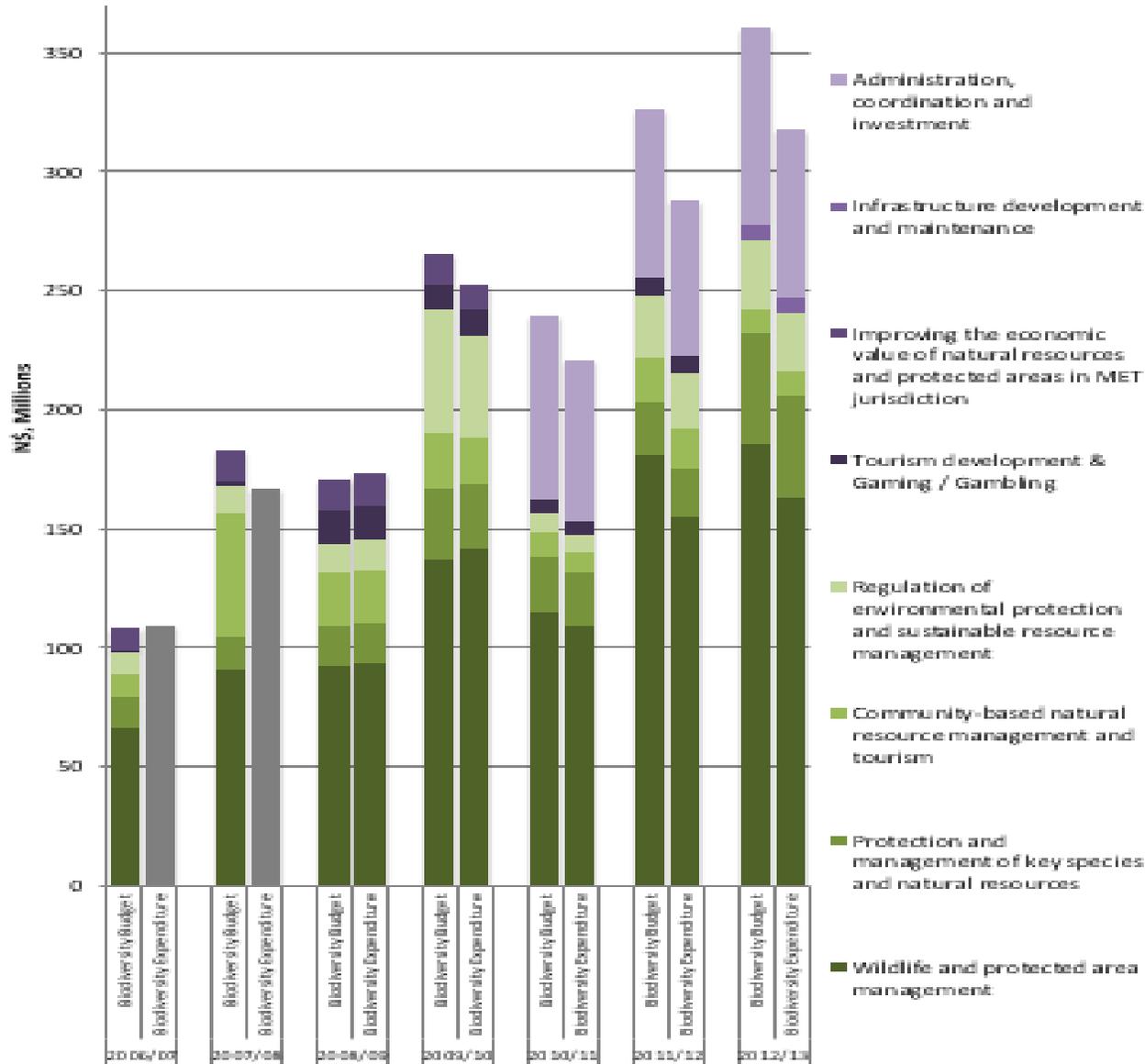
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

DECREE NUMBER 280

By which the High Level Inter-Institutional Commission for mainstreaming and effective implementation of the Post 2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals -SDG is created.

# 3. PROMOTING FINANCIAL ALIGNMENT AND MAINSTREAMING

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For example BIOFIN:

- Identify the resources required to implement key biodiversity actions (NBSAP+)
- Identify strategies to align national policies and biodiversity expenditures, fill key finance gaps, including realigning expenditures, avoiding costs, and implementing new finance mechanisms

### 3. PROMOTING SECTORAL ALIGNMENT

Strengthening individual, institutional and systemic capacities for ensuring coherence within and across sector policies



- **Within a sector** (e.g. coordinating efforts to maintain and manage forests in sub-regions)
- **Across sectors** (e.g. in Rwanda, a joint costing conducted on SDG investments in water, energy, and agriculture)
- **Across government departments** (e.g., in Bhutan, GNH policy screening tool)

### 3. PROMOTING SECTORAL ALIGNMENT

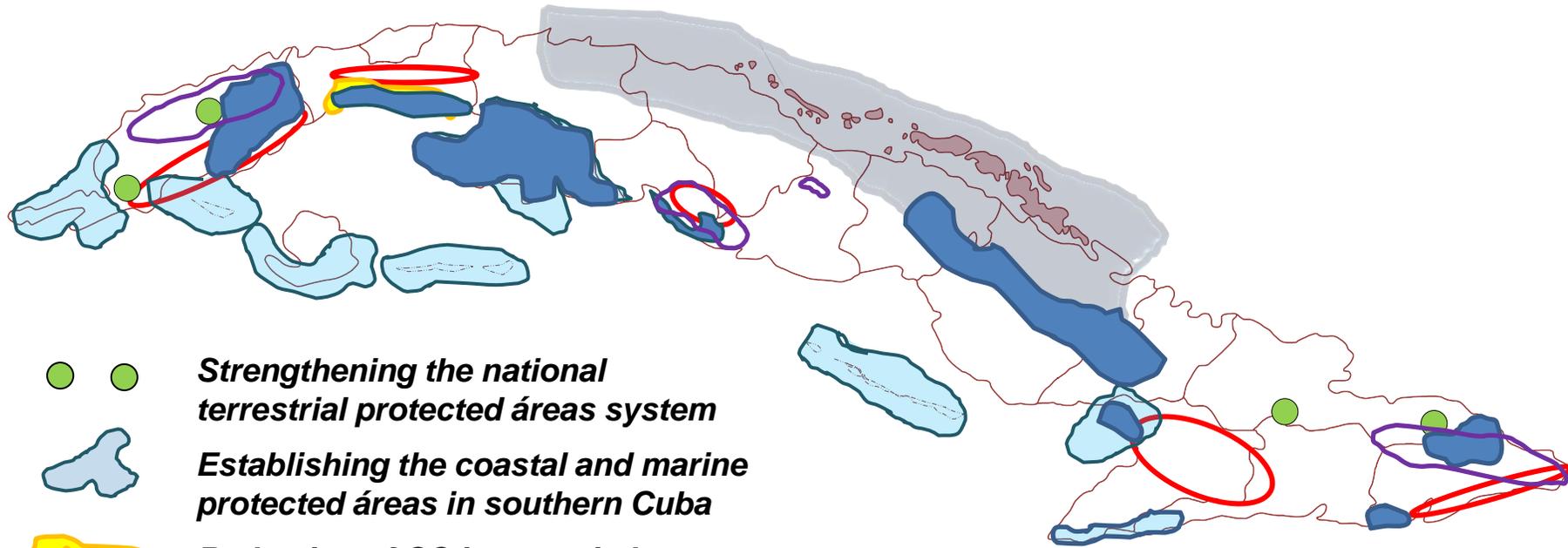


UNDP Green Commodities Program aims to:

- Improve national extension systems
- Reform and enforce policies and legislation in agricultural land use
- Improve economic incentives for sustainable production
- Promote sectoral coordination through national commodity platforms

# 4. PROMOTING SPATIAL ALIGNMENT OF PRIORITIES

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-  **Strengthening the national terrestrial protected áreas system**
-  **Establishing the coastal and marine protected áreas in southern Cuba**
-  **Reduction of CC impacts in low coastal areas – EBA Mangroves**
-  **Mountain ecosystems – Protected área connectivity with production landscapes**
-  **Combating land degradation and water management in production watersheds**
-  **Mainstreaming BD conservation into key economic sectors**
-  **Invasive species in production landscapes/sectors and PAs**

**SDGs: resilience of ES ; climate risk; livelihoods; health; sustainable production ; food security, water, dignity**



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# Cuba National Development Priorities



- ✓ Environmental sustainability
- ✓ Climate change adaptation
- ✓ Food security
- ✓ Water Security
- ✓ Access to sustainable and efficient energy
- ✓ Local development
- ✓ Livelihoods

- **National Environmental Strategy (NES)**
- **National Program to face Climate Change**
- **National Biodiversity Strategy**
- **National Water Policy**
- **National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy**

## 6. PROMOTING CATALYTIC INVESTMENTS

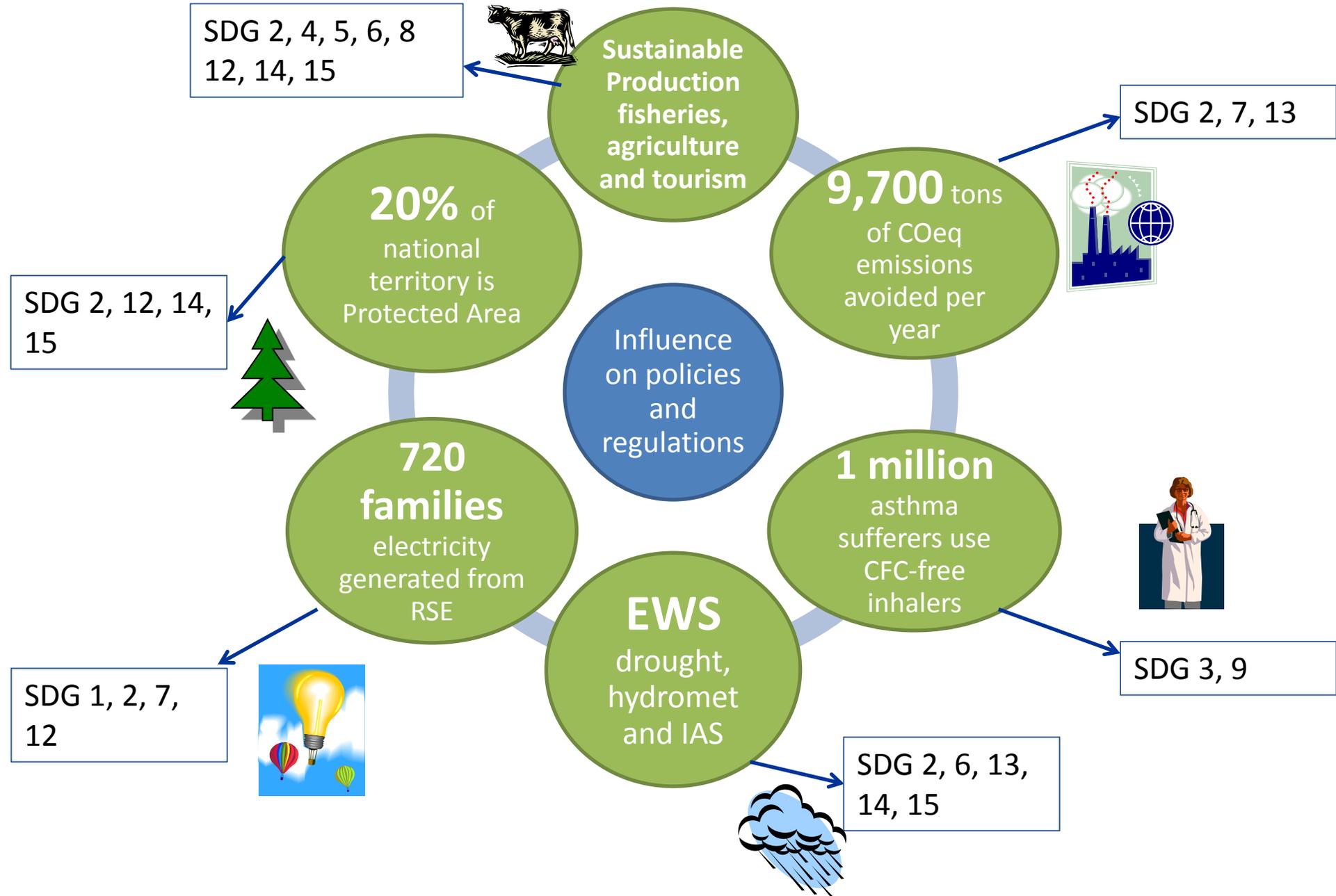


Identifying, Prioritizing and Investing in catalytic environmental entry points that bring multiple development benefits across the SDGs (vs tackling SDGs individually)

Restoring and maintaining forests in northern India can lead to:

- More sustainable and effective water resource management
- Strengthened food security
- Better health and educational outcomes
- More competitive, durable, industrial growth

# 7. IDENTIFYING CASE STUDIES AND BEST PRACTICES -CUBA





**Thank you**