

: Synergies and Linkages: Peoples, Biodiversity & 2030 Development Agenda

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Outline

- What are the **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs)/2030 Development Agenda/ Global Goals
- What are the **Aichi Biodiversity Targets**
- Analyzing linkages **SDGs and Aichi Targets** with **indicators**
- Accessing contributions of **Community Conservation**
- **Way Forward**



17 Goals, 169 Targets..indicators 230

<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

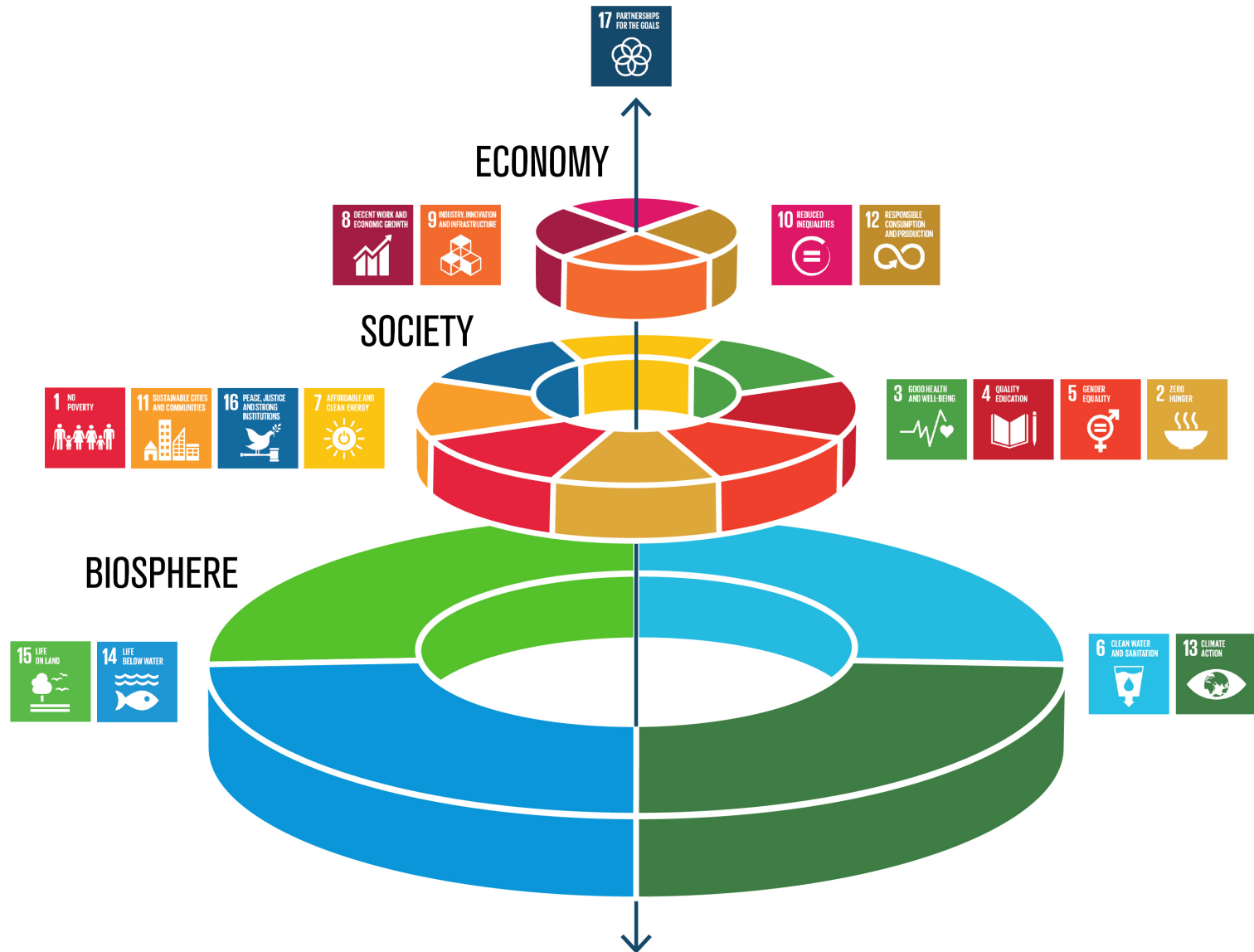
Sustainable Development Goals



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>

At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, more than 150 world leaders adopted the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs) .

[A/RES/70/1 - Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)



Johan Rockström and Pavan Sukhdev present new way of viewing the Sustainable Development Goals and how they are all linked to food.

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Targets

"Living in Harmony with Nature"

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 – A ten-year framework for action by all countries and stakeholders to save biodiversity and enhance its benefits for people.

Aichi Targets



Understand values



Mainstream biodiversity



Address incentives



Sustainable production



Halve rate of loss



Sustainable fisheries



Manage within limits



Reduce pollution



Reduce invasive spp.



Minimize reef loss



Protected areas



Prevent extinctions



Conserve gene pool



Restore ecosystems



Enhance resilience



Implement Nagoya Prot.



Revise NBSAPs



Respect and conserve TK



Improve knowledge



Mobilize resources

Strategic Goal A

UNDERLYING CAUSES



Strategic Goal B

DIRECT PRESSURES



Strategic Goal C

CONSERVATION



Strategic Goal D

BENEFITS



Strategic Goal E

IMPLEMENTATION



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 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



TARGETS INDICATORS

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index



Target 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 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



TARGETS INDICATORS

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

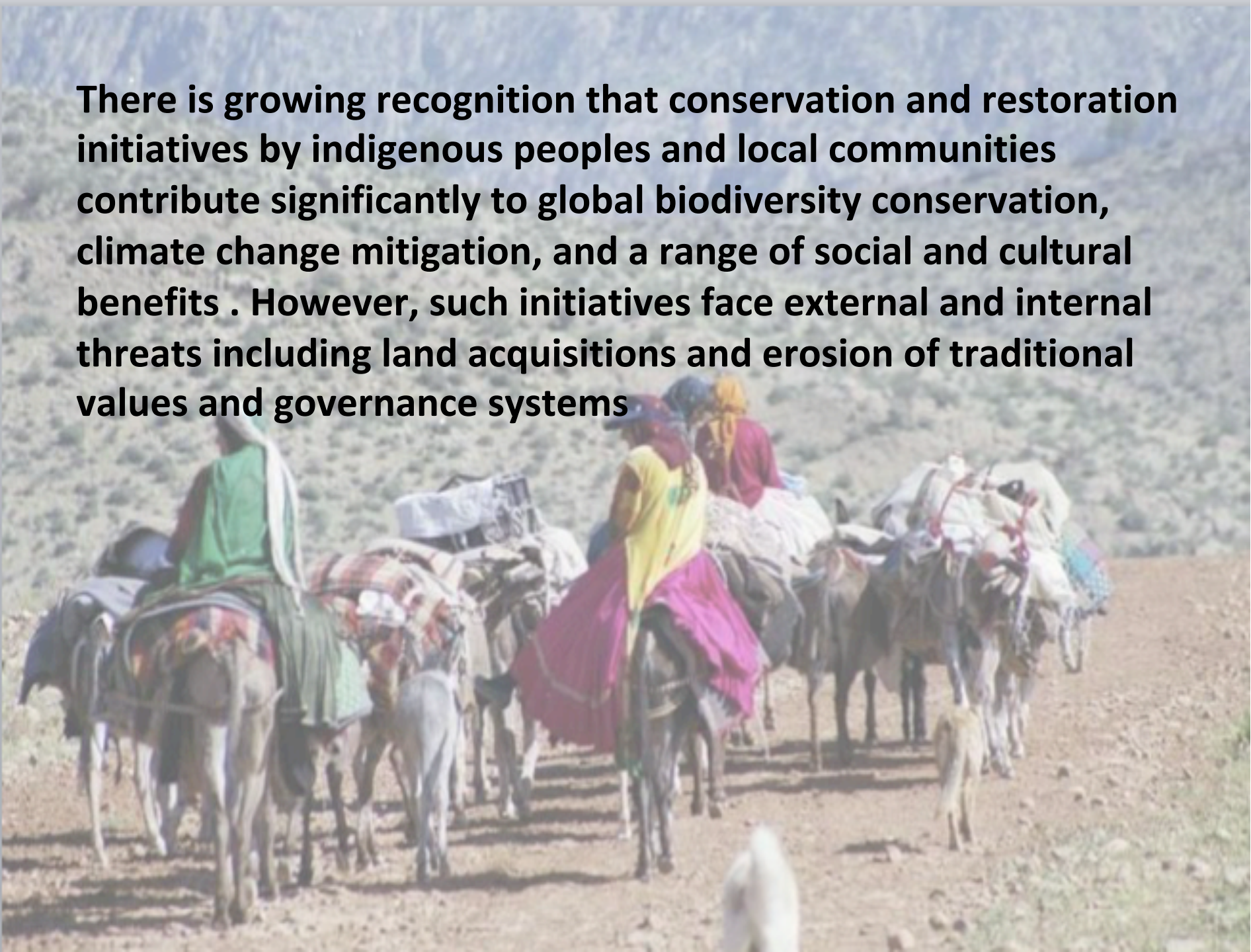
15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020



Target 2

By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

There is growing recognition that conservation and restoration initiatives by indigenous peoples and local communities contribute significantly to global biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and a range of social and cultural benefits . However, such initiatives face external and internal threats including land acquisitions and erosion of traditional values and governance systems



**1.6 billion people
around the world
depend on forests for
their livelihoods**



**300–350 million people (half of whom are
indigenous) live close to dense forests and
depend almost entirely on forest
biodiversity for subsistence**

**Hundreds of millions more depend on
forest resources for food, construction
materials, and energy**



#IDB2016



United Nations Decade
on Biodiversity



@CBDNews



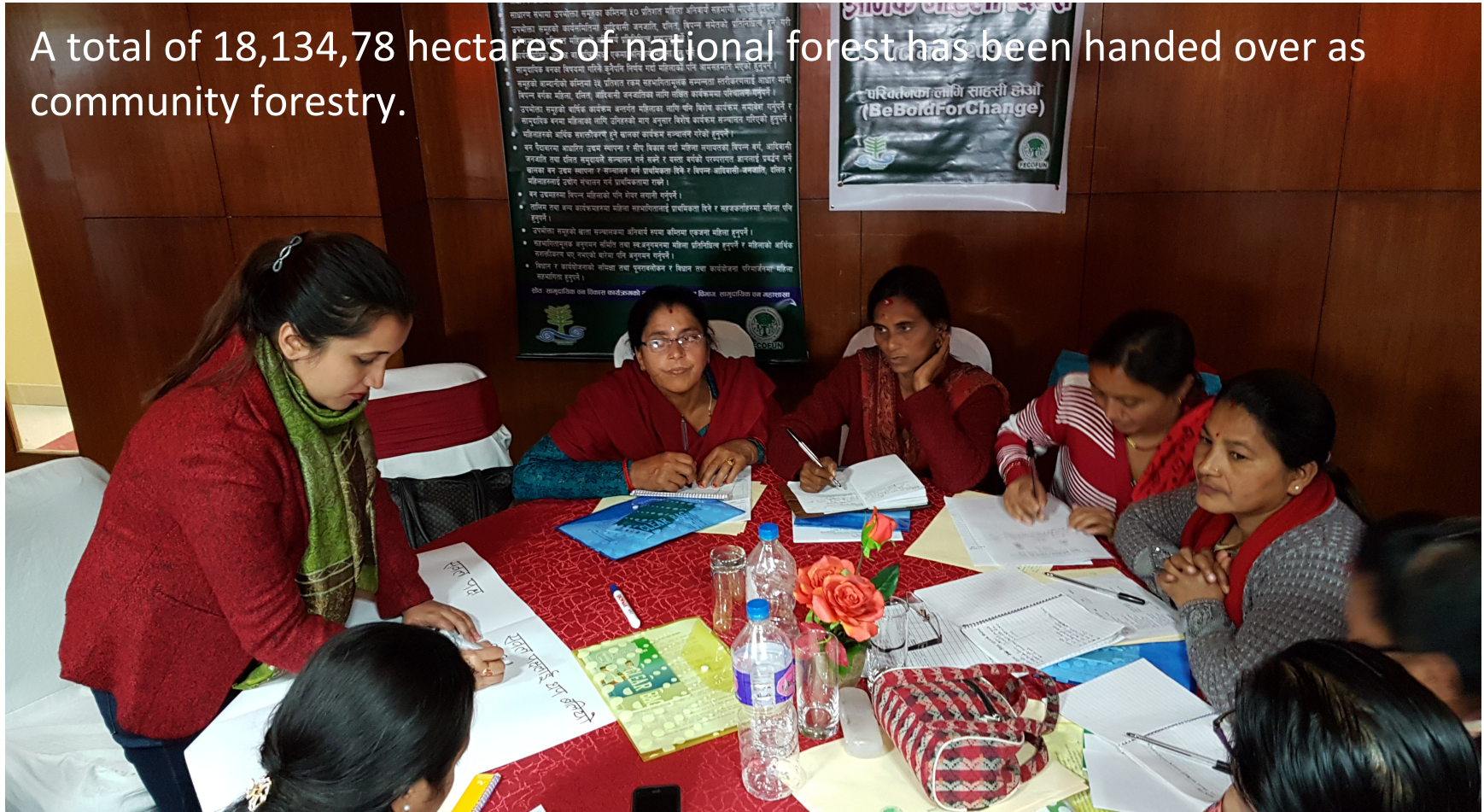
@UNBiodiversity



Convention on
Biological Diversity

More than 15,000 Community Forestry User Groups (CFUGs)


A total of 18,134,78 hectares of national forest has been handed over as community forestry.




Community Forestry Program Development Guideline 2015 (3rd amendment) **provides** for equal representation of women in each executive committee of Community Forestry Users Group (CFUGs)

The policies of Nepal's newly enacted constitution in 2015 give priority to community-based natural resource management systems and equitable benefit-sharing with local communities. These provisions will be instrumental in achieving the SDGs at the ground level through the sustainable management of natural resources by local communities. The effective enforcement of the new constitution should create many opportunities to achieve the SDGs in Nepal. However, there are many challenges: the weak governance, inequality, social discrimination, unemployment, the low literacy rate in rural areas, dependency on remittances, weak capacity for disaster risk reduction, and unequal distribution of resources are some of the barriers to achieving the SDGs.

Recognising the Contributions of **Women and Local Communities** is Required to **Achieve the SDGs in Nepal**



This report has been prepared by the Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal (FECOFUN), with the support of the Global Forest Coalition and the Women2030 Programme



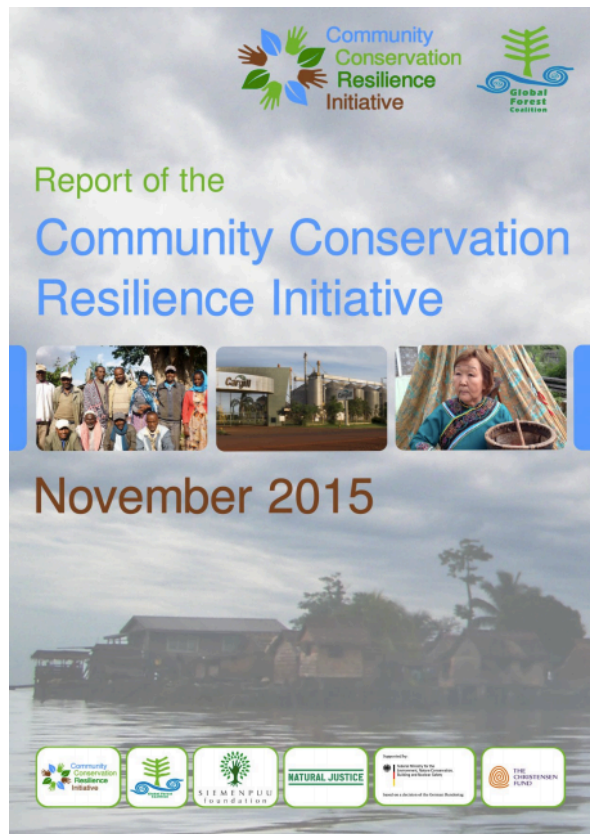
The #Women2030 project is being implemented in 52 countries across different regions of the world. It is lead by a coalition of 5 women and gender network organisations collaborating to realize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a gender-equitable and climate-just way.

Follow **#women2030 Facebook** and **Twitter**



Evidence based Advocacy

Documentation



Policy Recommendations



Future Opportunities

- **Possibilities to explore:**
 - a) **COP decision on IPLCs and**
 - b) **COP decision on gender along the lines of UNFCCC decision?**
 - c) **Better incorporation on reporting of progress next round of NBSAPs and 6th National reporting (end 2018)**
 - d) **Parties to discuss “post-Aichi” framework for 2020+**

Linkages, linkages, linkages

- The Sustainable Development Goals and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are **complementary and mutually supportive**. National and regional development strategies should consider these links to enhance implementation of actions that target sustainable development and biodiversity conservation simultaneously
- This would be the beginning of truly working towards the 5 pillars of **development justice** and the visioning of '**leaving no one behind**'.

Thank you



"INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES' CONSERVATION PRACTICES NEED POLICY SUPPORT"

From our policy recommendations for the upcoming
CBD SBSTTA 22 and SBI-2 in Montreal, Canada

See more at globalforestcoalition.org