UN Common Approach to Biodiversity Webinar Series

Integrating Biodiversity and Disaster Risk Reduction

2 October 2025 | 15:00 – 16:30 CEST



Image: Natalija Gormalova / Climate Visuals Countdown

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT GROUP EMG

UNDRR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Agenda

10’	**Welcome and Opening Remarks**	**Ms. Sandra Amlang**, Head of the Interagency Cooperation Unit, UNDRR *(Moderator)*
		Mr. Hossein Fadaei, Head of EMG Secretariat
		Mr. Kamal Kishore, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction
10’	**Introduction**	**Mr. Tristan Tyrrell ,** Programme Management Officer, Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat
		Mr. Norwin Schafferer, Programme Management Officer, UNDRR
5’	**Audience Poll**	Participants
10’	**Colombia**	**Ms. Maria Meza**, Vice Director, Colombia National Unit for Disaster Risk Reduction, Colombia
10’	**Trinidad and Tobago**	**Ms. Lena Dempewolf**, Biodiversity Specialist Ministry of Planning, Economic Affairs and Development, Trinidad and Tobago
		Ms. Curmira Gulston, Hazard mitigation Specialist, Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM), Trinidad and Tobago
10’	**UN Resident Coordinator**	**Ms. Joanna Kazana**, UN Resident Coordinator, Trinidad and Tobago
10’	**Uganda**	**Mr. Patrick Elolu,** National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Uganda
15’	**Q&A**	Speakers and participants
5’	**Summary**	**Ms. Sandra Amlang**, Head of the Interagency Cooperation Unit, UNDRR *(Moderator)*
5’	**Closing Remarks**	**Mr. Hossein Fadaei**, Head of EMG Secretariat



Image: Nataliia Gomalova / Climate Visuals Countdown

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Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Mission

Kunming - Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of people and planet by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation

2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE
COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4
Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth
KUNMING – MONTREAL

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

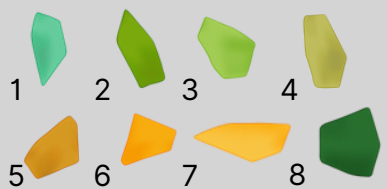
Vision: A world of living in harmony with nature by 2050

Goal A	Goal B	Goal C	Goal D
Protect and Restore	Prosper with Nature	Share Benefits Fairly	Invest and Collaborate

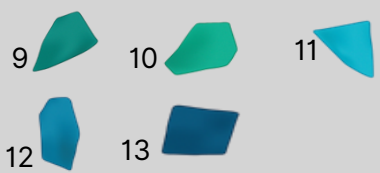
Mission: To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery

Targets

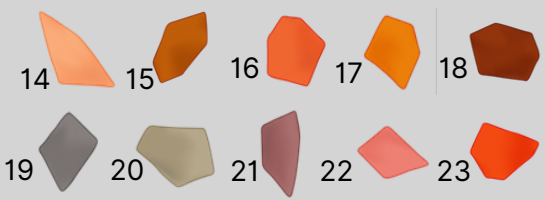
Reducing Threats



Meeting People's Needs



Tools and Solutions



Cross-cutting considerations

Implementation & support mechanisms	Monitoring, reporting and review	Communication

Kunming-Montreal GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

https://www.cbd.int/gbf/

UN environment programme

Convention on Biological Diversity

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Cross cutting considerations

- Different **value systems** (different concepts of nature)
- **Human rights**-based approach
- Right to a clean, **healthy** and sustainable environment
- **One Health** approach – biodiversity – health linkages
- Contribution and rights of **indigenous peoples** and local communities
- **Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls**
- Intergenerational **equity**
- **Whole-of-government** and **whole-of-society** approach
- Cooperation and **synergies**





SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

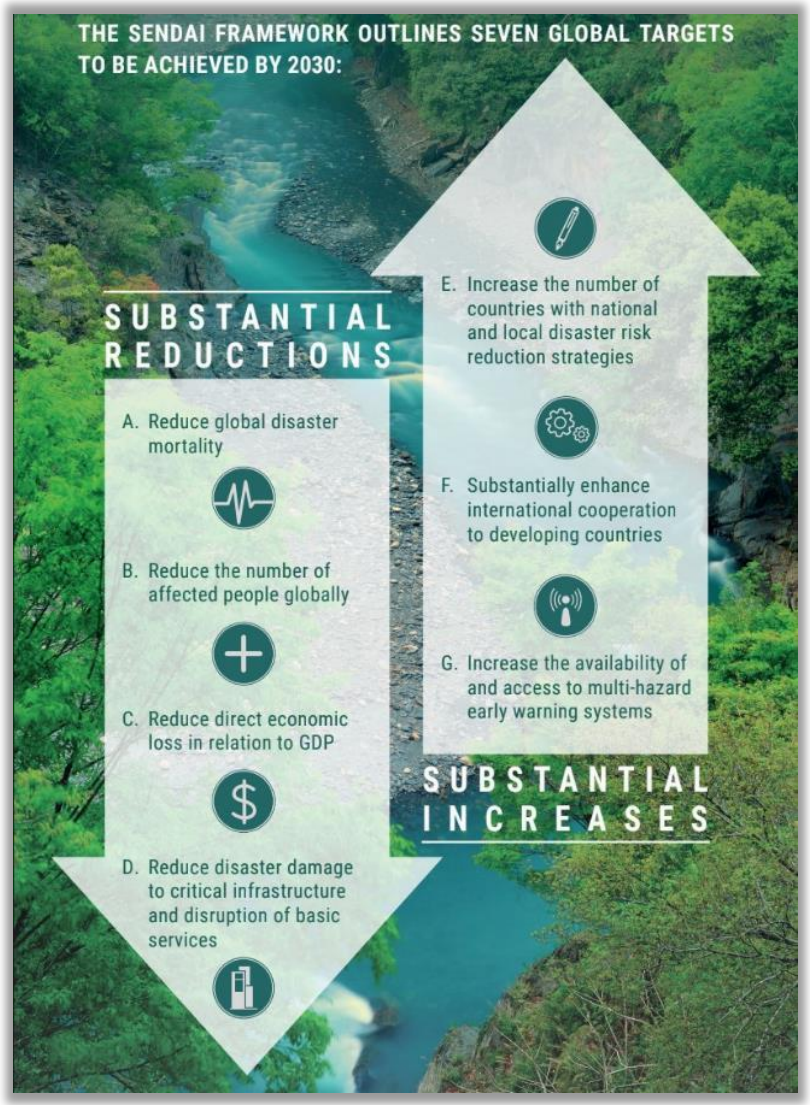
1 GOAL

HAZARD EXPOSURE ↓ VULNERABILITY ↓ PREPAREDNESS ↑

RESILIENCE

4 PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

- Understanding risk
- Strengthening risk governance
- Investing for resilience
- Enhancing preparedness and recovery



7 TARGETS

38 INDICATORS

- All endorsed through a UNGA Resolution.
- Focus on resilience: progress in risk reduction measured against losses and damages.
- Consists of a mix of individual and composite indicators.

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Nature for resilience through mutually supportive goals

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

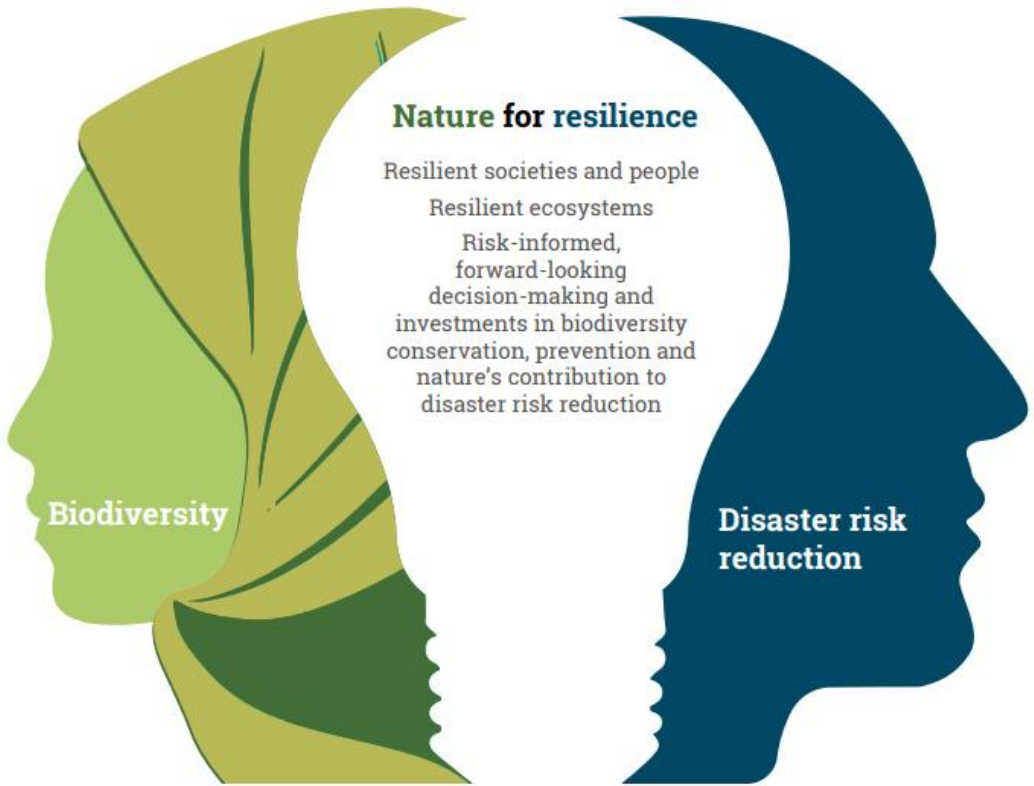
esp. Targets 8 and 11

Reduce

- Biodiversity decline and loss
- Human induced extinction
- Affected people
- Threats to livelihoods

Increase

- Ecosystem functions and services valuation
- Contribution to people and the resilience
- Ecosystem and species resilience and adaptation strategies
- Ecosystem restoration



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Reduce

- Mortality
- Affected people
- Economic loss
- Infrastructure damage
- Basic services disruptions
- Vulnerability and exposure

Increase

- Risk assessment
- Disaster risk reduction strategies and resilience
- Access to risk information/ warnings
- Cooperation and financing
- Focus on prevention of risks

Common principles

cooperation and partnership | whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach | inclusive, rights-based and gender-responsive | coherent, synergistic and complementary with international agreements and sustainable development agendas | evidence-based and inclusive of traditional and indigenous knowledge | protection of people and environment

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Disaster risk reduction, climate action and biodiversity are interdependent

- Biodiversity loss, poor environmental management, unsustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem degradation are **drivers of disaster risk, exacerbating exposure and vulnerability.**

- **Nature degradation also undermines coping capacities**, weakening ecosystems capacity to buffer disaster impacts and leading to higher socio-economic losses.

- **Healthy and resilient ecosystems are therefore key** to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the objectives of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, Paris Agreement.



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Integrating DRR and Biodiversity into National Strategies

- **National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans** (NBSAPs) offer an opportunity to increase synergies.
- **Consultations** with governments and stakeholders conducted throughout 2024/2025.
- **National workshops -** such as in Trinidad and Tobago in August.
- **Updated guidance** now available on our website.
- Set of five **case studies** detailing good practice of existing integration at country level.



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Recommendations for strengthened risk-informed decision-making in NBSAPs

01 Recognize the importance of forward-looking, risk-informed and evidence-based decision-making for increasing ecosystem resilience and enhancing nature's contribution to people

02 Develop concrete national targets and indicators for coherent, synergistic and complementary achievement of biodiversity and disaster risk reduction goals

03 Define a road map for strengthened whole-of-government and whole-of-society governance approaches for effective coordination and implementation in support of Targets 8 and 11



04 Allocate sufficient budgets and increase investments in integrated and innovative solutions that combine biodiversity conservation, climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction approaches

05 Agree on integrated prevention, climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that simultaneously produce biodiversity and disaster risk reduction benefits

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Thank you

For more information, please contact:

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Beatriz Pozuelo, beatriz.garciapozuelopascual@un.org

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SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

Question

In a few words, what is the key contribution of nature to our resilience?

Responses

Mentimeter Code: 5896 2660

Link: Here



Image: Nataliia Gomalova / Climate Visuals Countdown

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Integrating Biodiversity and Disaster Risk Reduction –

Trinidad and Tobago

Lena Dempewolf
Biodiversity Specialist
Environmental Policy and Planning Division

Curmira Gulston
Hazard Mitigation Specialist
Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

- **Trinidad and Tobago** is signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity
- **Article 6 of the Convention on General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use** states that each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:
- (a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned

  (b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

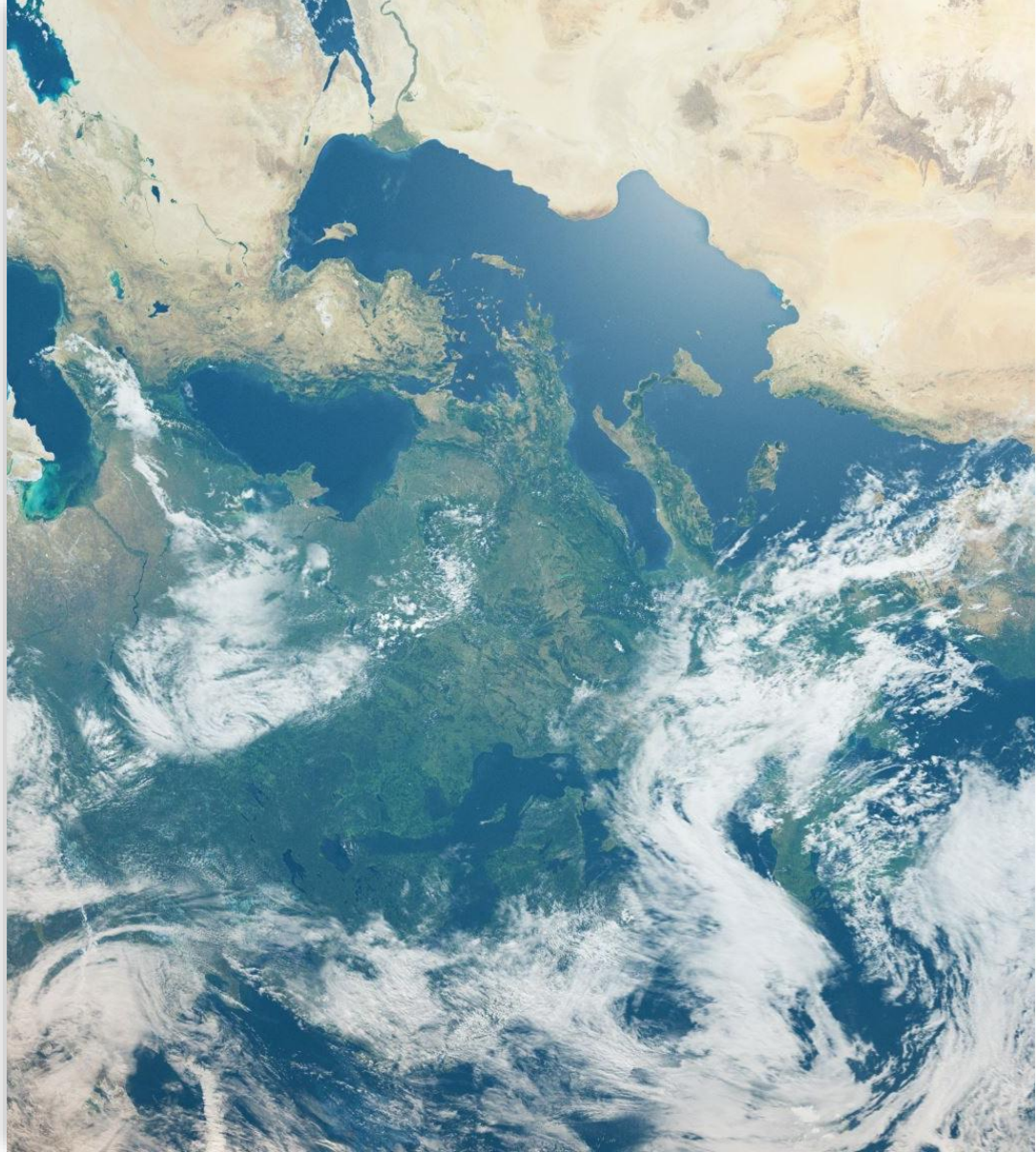


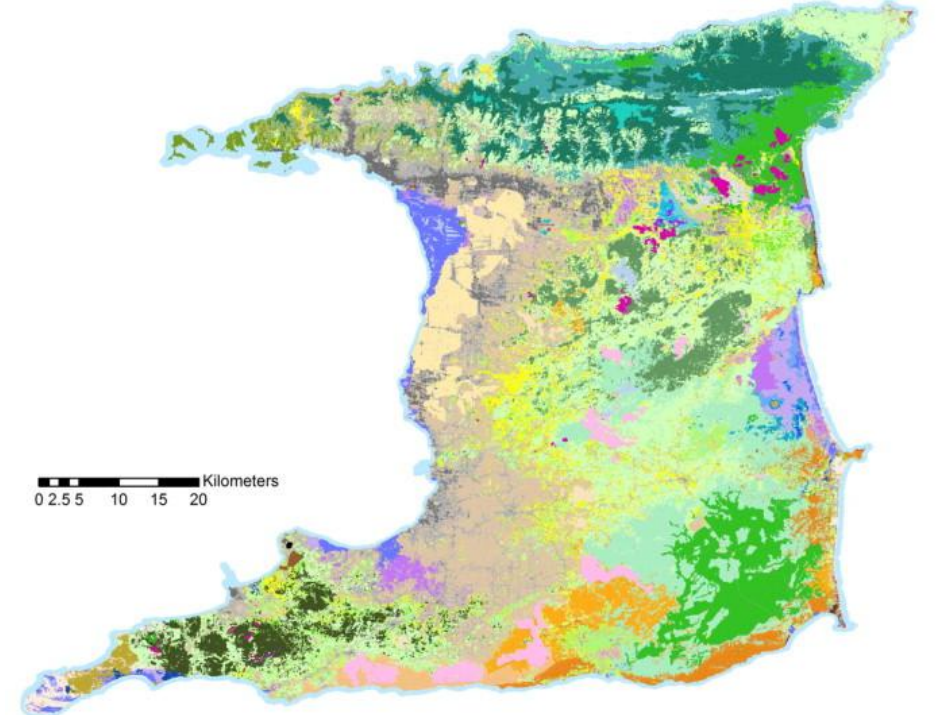
The Revision Process

- Trinidad and Tobago is currently in the process of revising the NBSAP
- Involves, among others
  - Stakeholder mapping
  - Stakeholder consultations at all levels
  - Identification of existing projects and programmes that target biodiversity conservation
  - Identification of means and ways of achieving the revised National Biodiversity Targets

NBSAP and Disaster Risk Reduction

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
  - 23 Targets
  - To be achieved by 2030
- Target 8: Minimise the impact of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience
  - Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.





Urban or Built-up Land
High-Medium Density
Low Density
Urban Grass

Agricultural Land
Active Woody Agriculture
Active Woody Agriculture - Coconut
Grassy Areas, Herbaceous Agriculture or Pasture (including former sugar cane)
Recently Inactive Sugar Cane

Plantations
Tectona grandis
Pinus caribaea
Other Plantation

Herbaceous Wetland
Nonforested Wetland
Wet Savanna, With or Without Shrubs*
Herbaceous Wetland
Seasonally Flooded Herbaceous Agriculture (Active or Inactive)

Nonvegetated
Quarry
Coastal Sand and Rock
Pitch Lake
Bare Ground and Bulldozed Land
Water - Permanent

Forest including Forest/Shrub Land
Montane Forest
Transitional Seasonal Evergreen - Lower Montane
Byrsonima spicata - Licania ternatensis - Sterculie pruriens (Lower)
Inga macrophylla - Guarea guara (Seasonal)
Transitional Lower Montane - Montane
Richeria grandis - Eschweilera trinitensis (Montane Cloud)
Evergreen Seasonal Forest
Aniba panurensis and Aniba trinitatis - Carapa guianensis / Licania biglandulosa
Aniba panurensis and Aniba trinitatis - Carapa guianensis - Eschweilera subglandulosa / Pentaclethra macroloba / Maximiliana elegans
Carapa guianensis - Pachira insignis - Eschweilera subglandulosa / Pentaclethra macroloba / Sabal sp.
Eschweilera subglandulosa - Pachira insignis - Carapa guianensis / Clathrotropis brachypetala / Attalea maripa
Mora excelsa - Carapa guianensis / Pentaclethra macroloba
Semi-evergreen Seasonal Forest
Peltogyne floribunda - Mouriri marshallii
Brosimum alicastrum - Guarea guara - Ficus yoponensis
Trichilia pleeana - Protium insigne - Guarea guara
Trichilia pleeana - Brosimum alicastrum - Bravaisia integerrima
Dry Evergreen Forest and Woodlands
Coccoloba uvifera - Hippomane mancinella
Roystonea oleracea - Manilkara bidentata

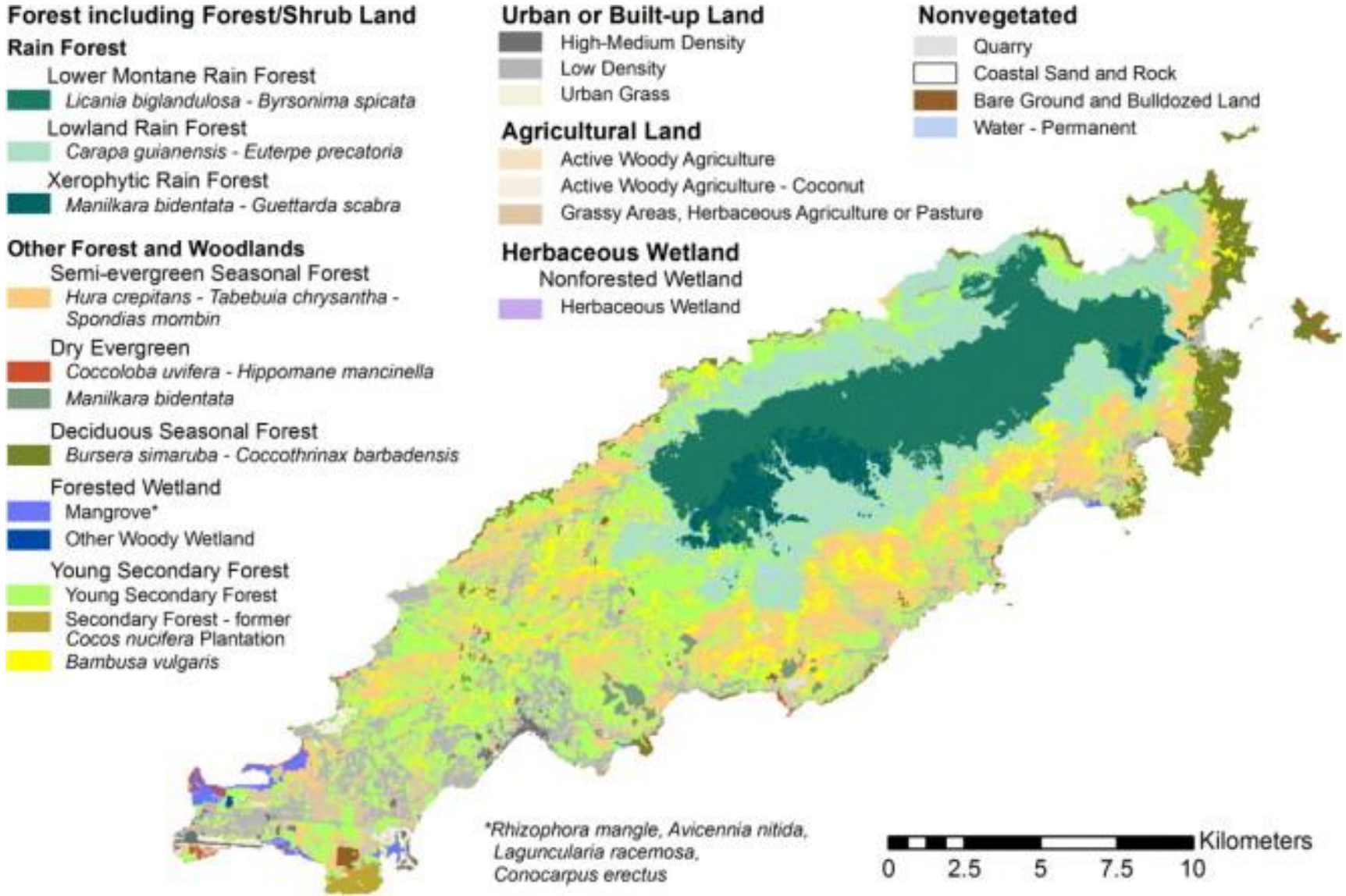
Deciduous Seasonal Forest
Machaerium robinifolium - Lonchocarpus punctatus - Bursera simaruba
Tabebuia serratifolia - Protium guianense and Peltogyne floribunda / Tabebuia serratifolia - Protium guianense
Forested Wetland
Mangrove**
Palm Swamp - *Roystonea oleracea or Mauritia flexuosa*
Swamp Forest - *Pterocarpus officinalis*
Swamp Forest - Cca Ecotone - *Carapa guianensis - Lonchocarpus serceus - Pterocarpus officinalis*
Marsh Forest -*Manicaria saccifera - Jessenia oligocarpa - Euterpe precatoria*
Marsh Forest - Cco Ecotone
Other Woody Wetland
Young Secondary Forest
Hevea brasiliensis
Young Secondary Forest
Young Secondary Forest and Abandoned or Semi-Active Woody Agriculture
Secondary Forest - Former Coconut Plantation
Bambusa vulgaris

*North (Aripo): *Chrysobalanus pellocarpus - Ilex arimensis - Miconia ciliata;*
South (Erin and St. John): *Curatella americana - Byrsonima crassifolia*

**Rhizopora mangle, R. harrisonii, R. racemosa, Avicennia germinans, A. Schaueriana, Laguncularia racemosa, or Conocarpus erectus*

Trinidad and Tobago Ecosystems - terrestrial

Helmer, Eileen H., Thomas S. Ruzycki, Jay Benner, Shannon M. Voggesser, Barbara P. Scobie, Courtenay Park, David W. Fanning, and Seepersad Ramnarine. "Detailed maps of tropical forest types are within reach: Forest tree communities for Trinidad and Tobago mapped with multiseason Landsat and multiseason fine-resolution imagery." *Forest Ecology and Management* 279 (2012): 147-166.


Forest including Forest/Shrub Land
Rain Forest
Lower Montane Rain Forest
Licania biglandulosa - Byrsonima spicata
Lowland Rain Forest
Carapa guianensis - Euterpe precatoria
Xerophytic Rain Forest
Manilkara bidentata - Guettarda scabra
Other Forest and Woodlands
Semi-evergreen Seasonal Forest
Hura crepitans - Tabebuia chrysantha - Spondias mombin
Dry Evergreen
Coccoloba uvifera - Hippomane mancinella
Manilkara bidentata
Deciduous Seasonal Forest
Bursera simaruba - Coccothrinax barbadensis
Forested Wetland
Mangrove*
Other Woody Wetland
Young Secondary Forest
Young Secondary Forest
Secondary Forest - former Cocos nucifera Plantation
Bambusa vulgaris
Urban or Built-up Land
High-Medium Density
Low Density
Urban Grass
Agricultural Land
Active Woody Agriculture
Active Woody Agriculture - Coconut
Grassy Areas, Herbaceous Agriculture or Pasture
Herbaceous Wetland
Nonforested Wetland
Herbaceous Wetland
Nonvegetated
Quarry
Coastal Sand and Rock
Bare Ground and Bulldozed Land
Water - Permanent
*Rhizophora mangle, Avicennia nitida, Laguncularia racemosa, Conocarpus erectus
Kilometers
0 2.5 5 7.5 10

UNDRR-facilitated workshop on NBSAP-DRR Integration

- Both islands
- Plenary presentations with interactive breakout sessions Participants
  - Took stock of existing policy frameworks, data, finance, and institutional capacities
  - Identified concrete DRR–biodiversity actions linked to the GBF Targets 8 and 11
  - Prioritised actions
  - Defined operational elements for each action



Emerging highlights

- Trinidad and Tobago has a strong basis of national policies
- Need for systematic monitoring of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and disaster-related impacts, as well as expanding the use of spatial data and vulnerability mapping
- Trinidad and Tobago can leverage multiple financing avenues
- Need to ensure that national budget allocations are directed towards biodiversity and risk reduction priorities
- Essential that investments defined under the NBSAP are risk-informed and resilience-focused, prioritising nature-based and ecosystem-based solutions that deliver long-term co-benefits
- Need for enhancing the technical capacities of institutions and fostering stronger partnerships with universities, civil society, and local communities

Relevant Ministry initiatives

- Past:
  - BES-Net TT
    - To improve the management and conservation of pollinators and pollination services in Trinidad and Tobago
- Current:
  - BIOSCAN Programme
    - Identifying species of flying insects
  - BIOREACH Project
    - To promote biodiversity conservation, restore degraded lands and improve livelihoods of rural communities in targeted productive landscapes
  - Projects on NBSAP review and Biofinance mechanisms
- Future:
  - Bioresilience Project
    - aims to halt current land degradation trends, increase biodiversity and provide resilience to climate change impacts for a nature-positive development, including sustainable tourism and increased food security in T&T



RELEVANT INITIATIVES

Implemented by the National Disaster Office (ODPM) in Trinidad and Tobago

- Past initiatives:



- Existing initiatives:

DRR & Biodiversity Consultation Workshop

Target 14: Integrating biodiversity into policies

- The ODPM collaborated with the Ministry of Planning, Economic Affairs and Development (MPEAD) and UNDRR to integrate disaster risk reduction into the revised NBSAP.

Development of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy and Implementation Plan

Target 8: Climate change and resilience

- Strengthening the national DRR governance framework that incorporates climate change considerations and ecosystem-based approaches, recognizing mangroves, forests, reefs and watersheds as natural buffers against hazards such as floods, landslides, and storm surges.

National Disaster and Climate Risk Assessment

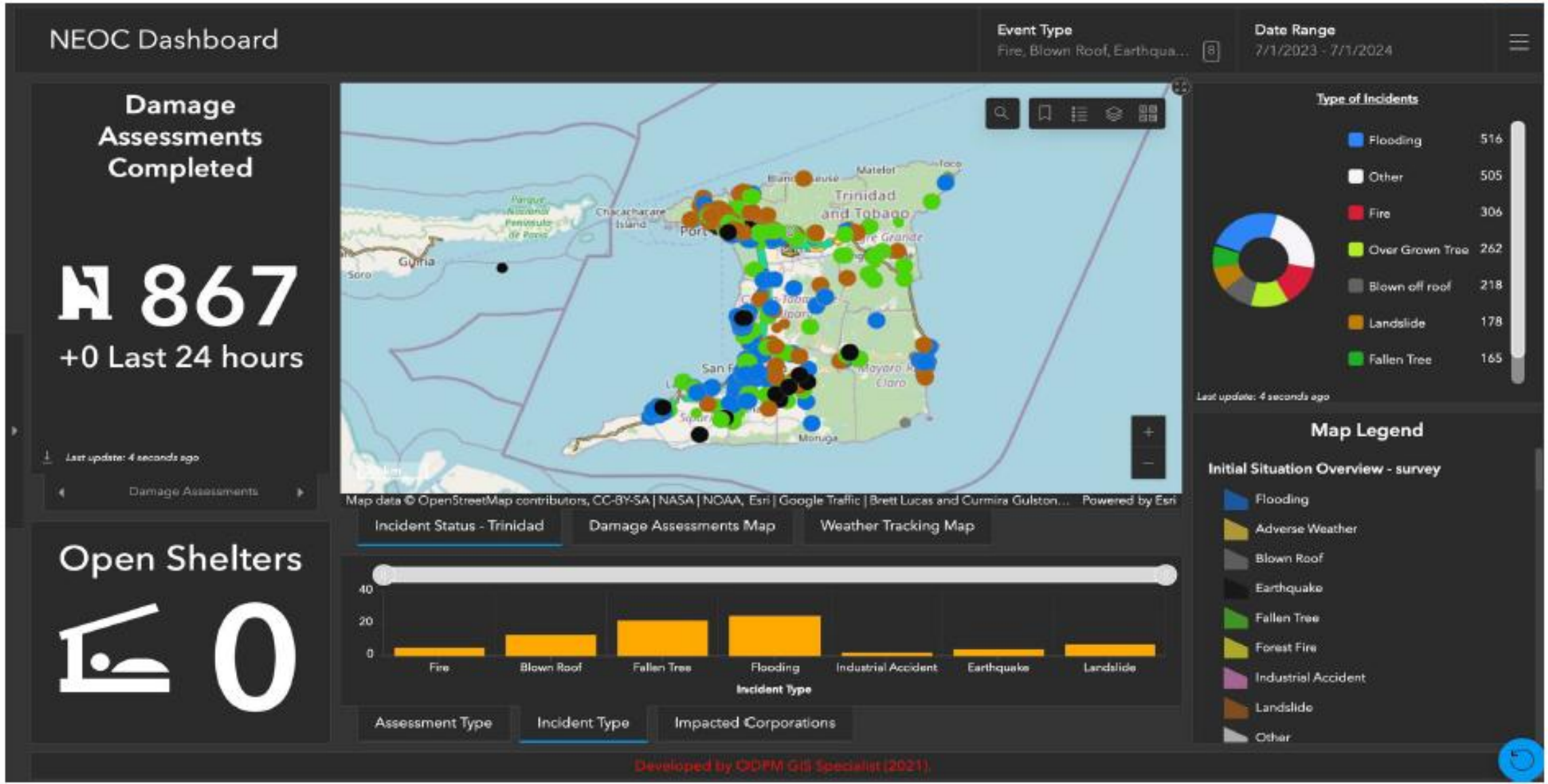
Target 21: Knowledge, data, and monitoring

- The Assessment will be developed by the ODPM in partnership with the MPEAD, which will provide comprehensive, evidence-based insights on hazards, exposure, vulnerabilities and coping capacity, including ecosystem-related risks.

UNDRR Risk Information Exchange (RiX) Adoption

Target 21: Knowledge, data, and monitoring

- ODPM adopted RiX as a centralized platform to integrate the Risk Assessment data which will support biodiversity-sensitive risk analysis and evidence-based decision-making for climate and disaster resilience.


NEOC Dashboard
Event Type
Fire, Blown Roof, Earthqua...
Date Range
7/1/2023 - 7/1/2024
Damage Assessments Completed
867
+0 Last 24 hours
Last update: 4 seconds ago
Damage Assessments
Open Shelters
0
Trinidad and Tobago
Chacachacare Island
Guiria
Soro
Matelot
Toco
Moruga
Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, CC-BY-SA | NASA | NOAA, Esri | Google Traffic | Brett Lucas and Curmira Gulston... Powered by Esri
Incident Status - Trinidad
Damage Assessments Map
Weather Tracking Map
40
20
0
Fire
Blown Roof
Fallen Tree
Flooding
Industrial Accident
Earthquake
Landslide
Incident Type
Assessment Type
Incident Type
Impacted Corporations
Type of Incidents
Flooding 516
Other 505
Fire 306
Over Grown Tree 262
Blown off roof 218
Landslide 178
Fallen Tree 165
Last update: 4 seconds ago
Map Legend
Initial Situation Overview - survey
Flooding
Adverse Weather
Blown Roof
Earthquake
Fallen Tree
Forest Fire
Industrial Accident
Landslide
Other
Developed by ODPM GIS Specialist (2021).

Existing Nature-Based Initiatives



Mangrove Restoration

- Implemented in coastal zones
- Mitigates storm surge, wave energy, and coastal flooding
- Contributes to biodiversity conservation, shoreline stability, and carbon sequestration



Coral Reef Restoration

- Focused on rehabilitating degraded reefs in Tobago
- Reduces wave force, supports marine biodiversity, and sustains local fisheries
- Enhances eco-tourism and builds marine ecosystem resilience



Watershed Rehabilitation

- Targets degraded upper catchments and riverbanks
- Reduces soil erosion and downstream sedimentation (e.g., Caroni and Caparo Rivers)
- Improves water retention, flood control, and water quality

Recommendations for further integration of DRR, Biodiversity and Climate Change:

- Better integration at sub-national level so that local ecosystem functions are built into planning and programming, not just national policies
- Ensuring biodiversity targets are captured effectively
- Increased monitoring of how ecosystem degradation increases risk and quantifying the benefits (economic, risk reduction) of biodiversity investments
- Funding for maintaining and scaling up initiatives








Thank you

INTEGRATING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO THE NBSAPIII (2025-2025): UGANDA'S EXPERIENCE

PATRICK ELOLU

PROJECT OFFICER, GEF8 NBSAP SUPPORT PROJECT

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)

2ND OCTOBER 2025

INTRODUCTION

1.0 NEMA's mandate

2.0 Overview of NBSAPIII (2025-2023) development process

3.0 Stakeholder participation in the development of NBSAPIII (2025-2030)

4.0 NBSAPIII (2025-20230) targets

5.0 NBSAPIII (2025-2025) targets covering disaster risk reduction actions

6.0 Steps undertaken to plan and implement disaster risk reduction strategies covered in NBSAPIII (2025-2030)

7.0 Conclusion

1.0 NEMA'S MANDATE

- National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is the principal agency in Uganda responsible for;
  - Regulating
  - Monitoring
  - Supervising and
  - Coordinating all activities relating to the environment.
- NEMA works with other government MDAs to fulfill its mandates e.g. MWE, MTWA,MOWT, MEMD,NFA, UWA, NPA and Research institutions, Academia, IPLCs, Youth Networks, CSOs, NGOs, UN Agencies etc. Using the Whole of Government Whole Society Approach.

NBSAP review and updating process



Whole of Government, whole of society approach

3.0 Stakeholder participation in the development of NBSAPIII

- **ACADEMIA** ; Makerere University, Busitema University, Kabale University;
- **Research institutions**; NaFoRi, NaFFiri, Naro, Icraf-Cifor.
- **MDAs**-Ministry of Water and Environment; WMD, CCD, NFA, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development; PAU, Total Energies, Ministry of Works and Transport, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities; UWA, District local governments Production, Environment and Departments.
- Traditional and Cultural Institutions; Buganda Kingdom, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), Youth Networks, CSOs, NGOs.
- **UN Agencies**; UNDP, FAO.

4.0 NBSAPIII (2025-20230) TARGETS

a) To harness biotechnology for socio-economic transformation with adequate safety measures for human health and the environment

b) To promote inclusive, fair, and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources, including digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

c) To strengthen stakeholder co-ordination, inclusive participation, partnerships, and frameworks for biodiversity conservation

NBSAPIII (2025-20230) TARGETS cont.

d) To increase the connectivity, integrity, and resilience of ecosystems

e) To facilitate and build capacity for research, technology development, innovation, monitoring and knowledge management

f) To enhance stakeholder awareness, education, and stewardship of biodiversity conservation

g) To promote innovative and sustainable funding solutions for implementing NBSAPIII

5.0 NBSAPIII (2025-2025) TARGETS COVERING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION Actions

NBSAPIII Target 1: To increase connectivity, integrity, and resilience of ecosystems

Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies

• 1.2 By 2030, at least 30% of degraded ecosystems are restored to enhance biodiversity conservation, connectivity, resilience, and ecosystem services

- **Corresponding disaster Risk Reduction actions**

-Effectively and equitable manage protected areas in Uganda

-Enhance Ecosystems and community resilience.

NBSAPIII (2025-2025) TARGETS COVERING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION Actions cont.

NBSAPIII Target 1: To increase connectivity, integrity, and resilience of ecosystems cont.

Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies

1.5 By 2030, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero

- **Corresponding disaster Risk Reduction actions**

-Restore degraded natural habitats

NBSAPIII (2025-2025) TARGETS COVERING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION Actions cont.

- **NBSAPIII Target 1: To increase connectivity, integrity, and resilience of ecosystems cont.**
- **Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies**

1.6 By 2030, integrated management plans for areas under agriculture, forestry, fisheries and livestock, including protected areas, are in place and supported by spatial planning technologies and tools

- **Corresponding disaster Risk Reduction actions**

-Strengthening effective and equitable management of protected areas in Uganda

-Sustainably and equitably manage areas under Agriculture, aquaculture and forestry

NBSAPIII (2025-2025) TARGETS COVERING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION Actions cont.

NBSAPIII Target 3: To enhance stakeholder awareness, education, and stewardship of biodiversity conservation

- **Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies**

3.2: By 2030, at least 2 partnerships established to ensure that wild-harvested flora and fauna-based products are sourced sustainably

- **Corresponding disaster Risk Reduction actions**

-Establish and strengthen public private partnerships for biodiversity conservation

NBSAPIII (2025-2025) TARGETS COVERING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION Actions cont.

- **NBSAPIII Target 3:To enhance stakeholder awareness, education, and stewardship of biodiversity conservation**
- **Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies**

3.5: By 2030, appropriate incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including subsidy redesign strategies on the importation, purchase, and use of agrochemicals harmful to biodiversity, are in place and applied

- **Corresponding disaster Risk Reduction actions**

-Implement measures to lower use of harmful agrochemicals

-Promote sustainable agricultural practices

NBSAPIII (2025-2025) TARGETS COVERING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION Actions cont.

- **NBSAPIII Target 3:To enhance stakeholder awareness, education, and stewardship of biodiversity conservation**
- **Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies**

3.6: By 2030, a comprehensive National Agroecological Systems Strategy for enhancing the sustainability, resilience, and productivity of smallholder and large-scale farmers established and fully operational

- **Corresponding disaster Risk Reduction actions**

- Implement measures to increase sustainability and resilience of agricultural systems

NBSAPIII (2025-2025) TARGETS COVERING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION Actions cont.

NBSAPIII Target 4:To strengthen stakeholder co-ordination, inclusive participation, partnerships, and frameworks for biodiversity conservation (Corresponds to KMGBF GOAL D: Invest and Collaborate)

- **Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies**

4.1: By 2028, biodiversity values integrated into the National Development Plan, Sector Strategic Plans, Local Government Development Plans, Budget Framework Papers, Ministerial Policy Statements, regulatory instruments, and budgets.

- **Corresponding disaster Risk Reduction actions**

-Putting in place measures for inclusive and equitable stakeholders participation and coordination.

NBSAPIII (2025-2025) TARGETS COVERING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION Actions cont.

NBSAPIII Target 4:To strengthen stakeholder co-ordination, inclusive participation, partnerships, and frameworks for biodiversity conservation (Corresponds to KMGBF GOAL D: Invest and Collaborate)

- **Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies**

4.3: By 2030, ensure the inclusive and meaningful representation and participation by IPLCs, women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities

Corresponding disaster Risk Reduction actions

-Develop inclusive Biodiversity stewardship platforms.

NBSAPIII (2025-2025) TARGETS COVERING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION Actions cont.

NBSAPIII Target 4:To strengthen stakeholder co-ordination, inclusive participation, partnerships, and frameworks for biodiversity conservation (Corresponds to KMGBF GOAL D: Invest and Collaborate)

- **Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies**

4.4: By 2030, collaboration and partnerships strengthened with the private sector, development partners, civil society, IPLCs, and cultural and faith-based institutions

- **Corresponding disaster Risk Reduction actions**

- Strengthen collaboration in Biodiversity conservation

NBSAPIII (2025-2025) TARGETS COVERING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION Actions cont.

NBSAPIII Target 4:To strengthen stakeholder co-ordination, inclusive participation, partnerships, and frameworks for biodiversity conservation (Corresponds to KMGBF GOAL D: Invest and Collaborate)

- **Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies**

4.5: By 2030, international cooperation and networking, including south-south cooperation, north-south cooperation, will be effective in enhancing and fostering scientific, technical, and communication advancements that support the value of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

Corresponding disaster Risk Reduction actions

- Promote strong stakeholders communication and collaboration

6.0 STEPS UNDERTAKEN TO PLAN AND IMPLEMENT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES COVERED IN NBSAPIII (2025-2025)

- The NBSAPIII(2025-2030), has been mainstreamed into the National Development Plan(NDPIV 2025/2031)
- NBSAP is anchored in the National Environment Act, Cap 181(2019).
- Government of Uganda with support from UNEP/GEF, FAO is currently supporting District Local Governments and Urban Authorities to mainstream NBSAP into the District and Urban Authorities and Cities Environment Action Plans and Development Plans; DLGs, Kisoro, Mbarara, Rubirizi, Rukungiri,Sheema, Kabale, Pallisa, Namutumba, Kibuku,Ntungamo, Kasese; Cities, Soroti, Lira, Gulu,Arua,Hoima, Masaka, Jinja, Kampala.
- District Disaster Management Committees are participating and contributing to the development the Environment Action Plans



STEPS UNDERTAKEN TO PLAN AND IMPLEMENT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES COVERED IN NBSAPIII (2025-2025) cont.

- Uganda is currently implementing a Landscape restoration project in the Mount Elgon area which a rich Biodiversity heritage.
- The project supporting local communities in restoring the degraded ecosystems in the Mount Area which has in the recent past witnessed recurrent incidences of Landslides and Mudslides.
- The Mt. Elgon developed the Mount Elgon Integrated Landscape Restoration Plan
- Strengthened community education and awareness campaigns on sustainable land use management practices.
- The project has developed Hazard Risk Vulnerability management plan
- Strengthened Agricultural value chains for livelihood resilience

Thank you

Thank You

More information:

EMG Website

UNDRR Website

UN Common Approach to Biodiversity Webinar Series



Image: Nataliia Gomalova / Climate Visuals Countdown

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT GROUP EMG

UNDRR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction