

UN System-wide Collaboration on the Environment 2019 -

Advancing the Biodiversity Agenda

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Executive Summary

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.2 Mainstreaming biodiversity in the post-2020 agenda

Lead CBD

(including reference to mainstreaming biodiversity – CBD SPI 02 04, <https://www.cbd.int/mainstreaming/>, refer to <https://www.cbd.int/mainstreaming/doc/mainstreaming-reference-document-SCBD.pdf> and CBD “very nature of economic sectors”; illustration from Van Den Heuvel – Biofin. Reference document CBD Policy Brief and Technical Note on Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda)

1.3 About this Report (objectives, audience)

Strong evidence shows lack of progress and ever-increasing rates of biodiversity loss. Inadequate mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations into other sectoral policies and strategies are one of the main reasons. With its many different entities representing different sectors in society, the UN system is well placed to set the example of how mainstreaming can be improved.

In the Advancing the Biodiversity Agenda Report, the foundation for a new and multi-sector paradigm of cooperation were sketched out on the basis of a multi-sectoral policy perspective to the biodiversity challenge. It demonstrated that opportunities for improved mainstreaming exist, and what a multi-sectoral approach can bring to the development and implementation of the biodiversity agenda.

In this context, the UN Environment Management Group can facilitate the involvement of relevant policy sectors at the interagency level and – as an interagency body – can help inform the process of advancing the biodiversity agenda and of the agenda.

This report aims to showcase the links of different policy sectors to biodiversity – both how these sectors depend on biodiversity (and the ecosystem services it provides), but also reversely how actions in these sectors potentially affect biodiversity. By identifying the steps taken by individual UN organizations, this report aims to deepen the consistency of their strategies and activities in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

After a short description of the sectoral interactions with biodiversity for each policy sector, an overview of UN activities in support of mainstreaming biodiversity in the sector, including commitments is presented, followed by recommendations and the identification of new opportunities for cooperation to further support and enhance biodiversity mainstreaming in the 2020-2030 period; at the same time that the development of a Post2020 Biodiversity Strategy is being discussed in the margins of the CBD.

The sectoral review encompasses 6 main sectors: 1. primary production (agriculture, fisheries and forestry); 2. production and services (energy, extractive industries, infrastructure and construction, manufacturing and processes, telecommunication, tourism); 3. social services (health, refugees, migration, poverty); 4. finance and trade; 5. humanitarian affairs (indigenous people and local communities, human rights); 6. Environment (institutions and policies, data, protected areas, invasive species, ecosystem restoration, valuation of ecosystem services, climate change, resource mobilization for biodiversity, water, land, oceans).

The report addresses cross-sectoral issues such gender, and the role of the private sector, in liaison with biodiversity, before concluding with recommendations of the UN system as a whole.

For chapters 2 to 7: describing first Impacts and benefits linking the sector and biodiversity, then addressing UN current activities to mainstream biodiversity in the sector; keeping in mind as relevant, 7 themes : support to national policies NBSAPs / Aichi targets / post2020 targets, monitoring / reporting / indicators, science-policy interface, information management / awareness raising, capacity-building, funding / resource mobilization, institutional collaboration; including individual agency projects, interagency ones, and partnerships with other stakeholders; the Sourcebook has a similar list but merges info managt and reporting

2. Primary production policy sector and biodiversity

2.1 Agriculture

Lead FAO.

Foreseen contributors IFAD, UNDP

Suggested mentions: FAO Mainstreaming Biodiversity Platform and FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors approved by FAO Council (Dec.2019); ITPGRFA. FAO's 2019 report on 'The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture' included country-reporting processes that had allowed countries to assess gaps and needs with respect to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture. Technical guidance on The 10 Elements of Agroecology. CBD IBD booklet 2008. <http://teebweb.org/agrifood/>

2.2 Fisheries and aquaculture

Lead FAO

Foreseen contributors GEF International Water Focal Area

Suggested mentions: FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

2.3 Forestry

Lead FAO of UN Forum on Forests?

Foreseen contributors UNDP

Suggested mentions: Collaborative Partnership on Forests; REDD+. ITTO/CBD Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity (www.itto.int/cbd)

3. Production and services policy sector and biodiversity

3.1 Energy

CMS Energy Task Force; <http://www.un-energy.org>; https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2010-05/AGECCsummaryreport_0.pdf

3.2 Extractive industries

Lead UNDP

Suggested mention: UNEP-WCMC Biodiversity indicators for extractive companies

3.3 Infrastructure and construction

Lead UNEP-led Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership (SIP) or UN-Habitat

Foreseen contributors: UN partners in SIP (UNIDO, UNDP, UNECE, world Bank, UNOPS)

Suggested mention: UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan for the period 2020-2023

3.4 Manufacturing and processes (should there be a separate section for chemicals, lead BRS or SAICM Secretariat?)

Lead UNDP

Suggested mentions: 2011 joint guidance BRS / CBD on chemicals and biodiversity. ILO Devinvest program on Green works; WESO report 2018. Business and Biodiversity Forum, Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity. UNITAR 2019 Workshop on the sound management of chemicals and waste; ; UNIDO: Mobilizing Industry for Environmental Action 2018

3.5 Telecommunications?

Lead ITU

3.6 Tourism

Lead: WTO

Foreseen contributors: WTO

Suggested mentions: voluntary Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development. UNDP. "Tourism for Development. 20 reasons sustainable tourism counts for development". Knowledge Series, The World Bank Group, 2017.

4 Social services policy sector and biodiversity

4.1 Health

Lead WHO / ILG

Suggested mentions: CBD SPI 02 04 in particular para21. ILG on Biodiversity and Health, World Health Assembly May18. CBD SharlEISheik Highlevel segment doc. Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health, A State of Knowledge Review. www.cbd.int/health/stateofknowledge. World Health Organization document A71/11.

4.2 Refugees (should it be under chapter 6?)

Lead OHCHR

Foreseen contributor: UN-Habitat

Suggested mentions: Report Sp.Rapp on biodiv. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/environment/srenvironment/pages/biodiversity.aspx>; Report Sp.Rapp. On indig.people; UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan for the period 2020-2023

4.3 Migration

Lead IOM

Joint reports with UNFCCC, with UNCCD , work with IUCN for the Congress. World Refugee Day, Organization of African Union's Africa Refugee Day

4.4 Poverty (could be under cross-sectoral issues?)

Lead UNDP

PEI. UNEP UNDP Guidance Note on Mainstreaming Environment into National Development Planning

5 Finance and trade policy sector and biodiversity (does this include insurance?)

Lead UNCTAD or UNEP-FI

Foreseen contributors: CITES, GEF

UNEP Finance Initiative. UNEP FI / WWF / UNESCO "Protecting our World Heritage, Insuring a sustainable future". UNODC – CITES joint work on wildlife trade. UNEP Financial Inquiry (unepinquiry.org). (2007 GEF) Experience of Executing Agencies under Expanded Opportunities in the GEF (may be outdated)

6 Humanitarian affairs policy sector

6.1 Indigenous people and local communities

Lead UNESCO

Foreseen contributors: UNDP, WIPO

WIPO technical guidance. Joint programme UNESCO – CBD on traditional knowledge (cf Sourcebook). IPBES taskforce on the same theme. IPBES / UNESCO Technical Unit on indigenous and local knowledge

6.2 Human rights

Lead OHCHR

7 Environment policy sector

7.1 Institutions and policies

Lead UNEP

Foreseen contributors FAO, UNDP, UNEP-WCMC

Suggested mentions: Support to NBSAPs, to NFPs. CBD / UNDP / UNDP NBSAP Forum. UNEP-WCMC and IEEP: Incorporating Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service Values into NBSAPs: Guidance to Support NBSAP Practitioners. CBD NBSAP capacitybuilding modules, and guidance on legal obligations. CMS / CITES guidance material on migratory species in NBSAPs; CITES guidance material to its parties on revising NBSAPs. UNEP Sourcebook.. UNEP / CBD / CITES / CMS Workshop on “indicators and integration of CITES and CMS objectives as part of NBSAP updating” for Francophone Africa (Douala, 2013). Ecolex (FAO / IUCN / UNEP). CBD / UNEP-WCMC “National level synergies between REDD+ and the NBSAPs: a review of current guidance and national efforts”. UNDP BES-NET <https://www.undp.org/content/nairobi-gc-red/en/home/biodiversity-and-ecosystem-services--bes-net-.html>

Support to regional cooperation (UNEP Regional Offices – cf Sourcebook). Ramsar Regional Initiatives

7.2 Data on ecosystems and biodiversity

Lead UNEP or UNEP-WCMC

Foreseen contributor DESA / Statistics Division

Biodiversity Indicators Partnership; KBAs. InforMEA (?). IPBES. UNEP AEWA online reporting. European Biodiv Observation Network (eubon.eu). CMS / CITES / WHC information system on elephant poaching. UNEP / GEF Support to Wings over Wetlands project. System of Environmental Economic Accounting

7.2 Protected areas

Lead UNEP-WCMC

Foreseen contributors: UNDP, UNESCO, Ramsar, GEF

Ramsar sites, World Heritage, UNEP-WCMC database. Ramsar Advisory Missions.

7.3 Invasive species

Lead IPBES Technical Unit for the assessment of IAS?

7.4 Ecosystem Restoration

Lead UNEP

Contributor FAO

Decade on ecosystem Restoration

7.5 Valuation of ecosystem services

Lead UNDP, UNEP or World Bank

Foreseen contributors GEF, IPBES Technical Unit on values

Suggested mentions: By 2020 at the latest, it is expected that biodiversity values will have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, and incorporated into national accounting and reporting systems (UNDP Framework)

WAVES - Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services; The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEBweb.org). Payment for Ecosystem Services. the Inclusive Wealth Index: <http://inclusivewealthindex.org>, and the Natural Capital Coalition's Natural Capital Protocol. UNSD – UN Environment Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (NCAVES) project <https://seea.un.org/home/Natural-Capital-Accounting-Project>. SEEA Ecosystem Accounting, with revision in 2020 <https://seea.un.org/ecosystem-accounting>. UNEP Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Sitebased Assessments

7.6 Climate change and biodiversity (could be under cross-cutting issues)

Lead UNFCCC

Foreseen contributors UNEP, UNDP

Nature-based solutions; Ecosystem-based adaptation. Article 2 of the UNFCCC recognizes the importance of limiting climate change to a level that would allow ecosystems to adapt naturally.

2017, there was a TEP (Technical Examination Process) on resilient ecosystems and one on resilient cities (focusing on health, water and food) and participation under the joint work programme could be considered in future including in 2018 when the technical examination process focused on adaptation planning for vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems (quote from 1st meeting ILG Health)

UNITAR / IUCN on-line open courses such as “Integrated planning for climate change and biodiversity”

UNEP – IUCN Global Fund for Ecosystem-based Adaptation 2020 – 2024. UNEP lead of the Action Track on adaptation of the Global Commission on Adaptation, and the Global Adaptation Network

7.7 Resource mobilization for biodiversity and ecosystems

Lead UNDP?

Foreseen contributor GEF, World Bank

Biofin; CDM /LULUCF

7.8 Water

Lead UNECE?

Foreseen contributors Ramsar, UNEP GPI

Water Convention. Global Wetland Outlook (focus on Biodiversity chapter). Global Peatland Initiative

7.9 Land

Lead UNCCD

Suggested mentions: GM’s LDN and biodiversity thematic assessment. Global Land Outlook (focus on Biodiversity chapter)

7.10 Oceans

Lead UN-Oceans? (not yet involved in CP)

Suggested mentions: Oceans Summit. UNITAR 2017 learning center on Oceans, Biodiversity and Sharks, UNITAR CIFAL Curibita 2017 training on Oceans, Seas and Marine resources. Taskforce on biodiversity ABNJ <http://www.unoceans.org/unoceanstaskforcebiodivabnj/en/> . Regional seas conventions

8. Cross sectoral issues

8.1 Gender

Lead UN Women

Suggested mention: UNWomen's research paper "Towards a gender-responsive implementation of the CBD" (<https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2018/towards-a-gender-responsive-implementation-of-the-convention-on-biological-diversity-en.pdf?la=en&vs=4802>)

8.2 The private sector (tentative – could be addressed in opportunities under partnerships)

Lead Global Compact or UNDP

9. Opportunities and Recommendations

9.1 UN-wide activities

Suggestions:

- *UN-wide coordination (maintain the biodiversity network of the Consultative Process as a UN-Biodiversity served by CBD or UNEP; regular reporting to CBD COP? including current interagency initiatives such as JLG, BLG, the WHO-CBD ILG)*
- *Commitment to mainstream biodiversity in all countries UNDAF.*
- *Commitment by EMG to mainstream biodiversity in UN-wide sustainability strategy (or reference to it if ready)*
- *Statement by CEB*

Reference CBD COP13 – 15 annexII

9.2 Sectoral activities

(along Post-2020 Structure of targets, or along sectors as above)

commitments on custodianship / championship of Post-2020 targets / indicators; reference to biodiversity-relevant SDGs targets and their custodianship.

There could be an annexed table which would list all agencies wanting to express precise commitments on the Framework implementation and the mainstreaming of biodiversity in their activities

9.3 Partnerships?

Would include UN entities' involvement in key alliances such as GGKP, GEO Secretariat...

Annexes, List of contributors, and References

DRAFT