

# Building an Integrated UN System Strategy for Biodiversity in Indonesia thru the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity

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UNEP Biodiversity Strategy Advisor



# Indonesia's Biodiversity at a Crossroads: Rich Ecosystems Face Rising Threats

**The Republic of Indonesia is among the most biodiversity rich countries in the world.**

Biogeographic, geological, climatic and ecological factors have all contributed to the evolution of a megadiverse fauna and flora, with a high number of endemic and ecologically highly-adapted species.

**Indonesia is ranked as one of 17 “mega-diverse” countries in terms of biodiversity, as it possesses two of the world's 25 biodiversity “hotspots,” 18 of the World Wildlife Fund's “Global 200” ecoregions, and 24 of Bird Life International's “Endemic Bird Areas”.**



Despite significant support from many international partners, **Indonesia continues to see declines in biodiversity**, caused by a host of factors, including habitat degradation and fragmentation, overexploitation, illegal wildlife trade, pollution, and climate change.



**Indonesia ranks first as the country with the highest number of endangered species in Southeast and South Asia.**

A 2017 study published in Nature found Indonesia had "absolutely the highest number of declining species", representing around 21% of the total decline globally.

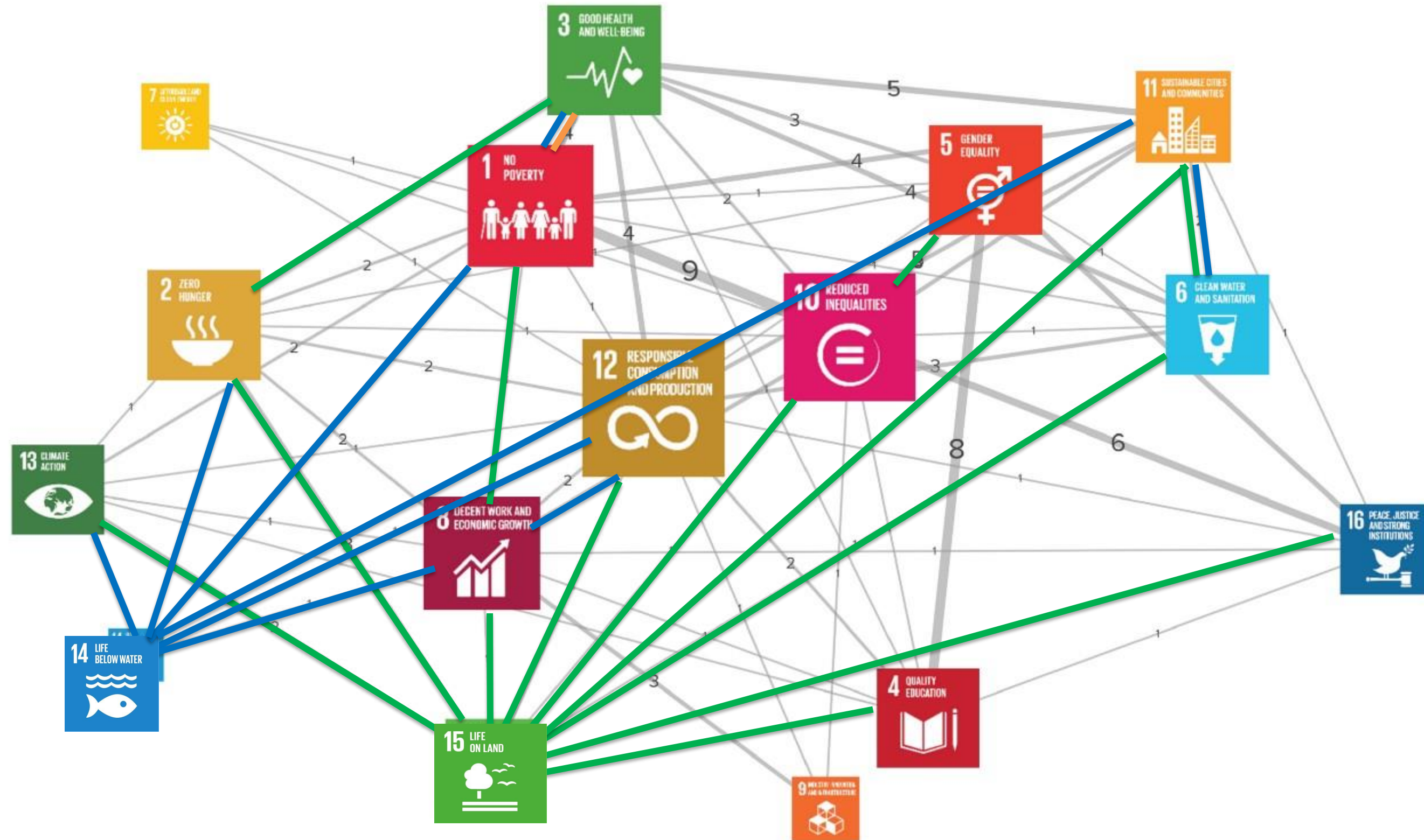
**An estimated 40 million Indonesians living in rural areas rely on biodiversity for their subsistence needs.**

Biodiversity and ecosystem services play a major role in food security, human health and livelihoods, providing, for example, clean water, timber, medicinal plants and other important services.

# A Mosaic of Development Threats and Pressures Putting Indonesia's Biodiversity at Increasing Risk



# Protecting Nature must take an “Integrated Systems Approach”

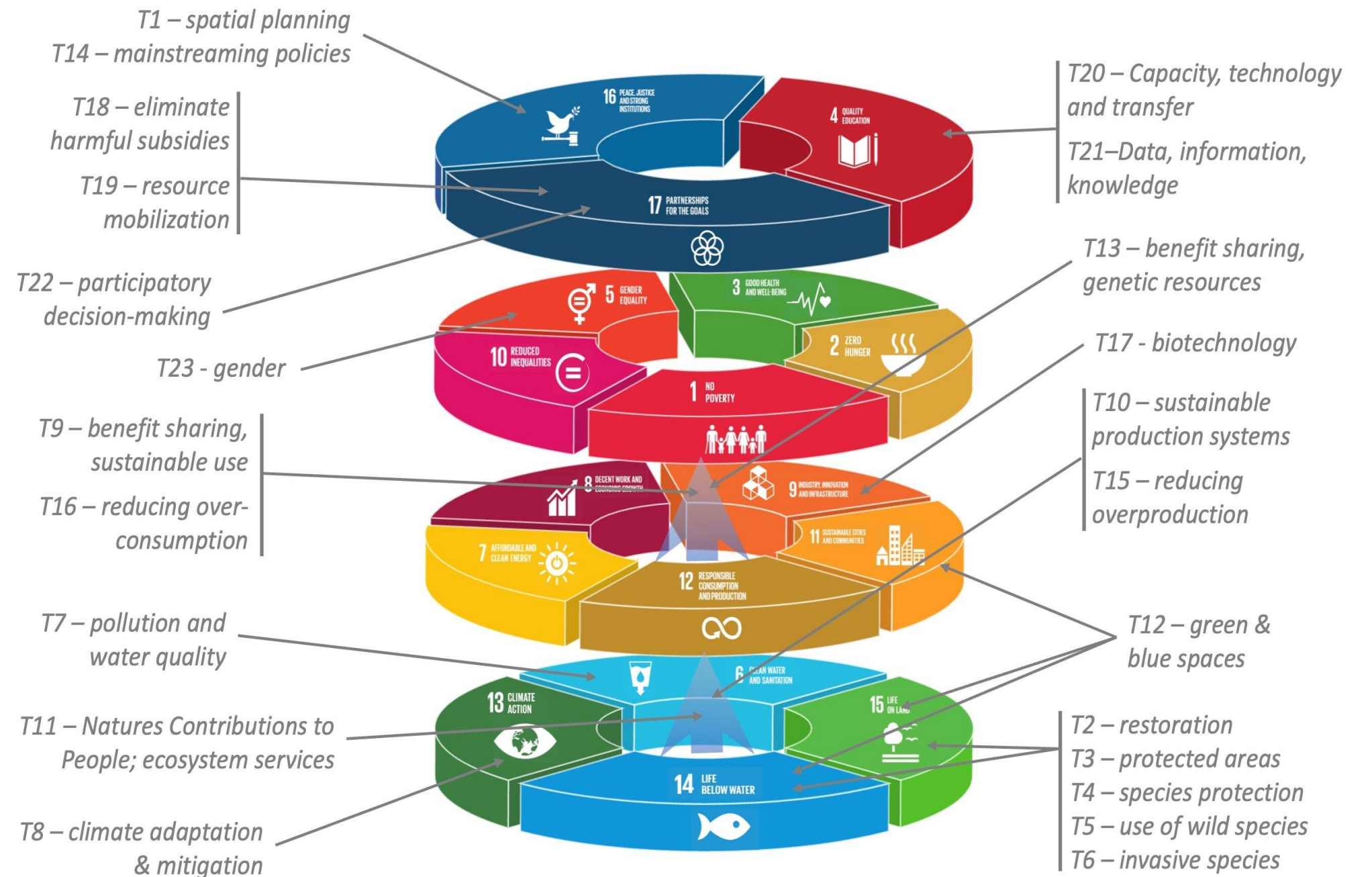


# Key Message # 1

**Nature, Biodiversity and Ecosystem functions and services form the foundation of everything else on this planet.**

Protecting nature is central to achieving the SDGs and sustaining life'

Protecting nature should be a key priority across all sectors and with all stakeholders... "leaving no one behind".



# Key Message # 2 ... Nature has Economic Value

**Biodiversity is the basis of human wellbeing and much of our economic activity.**

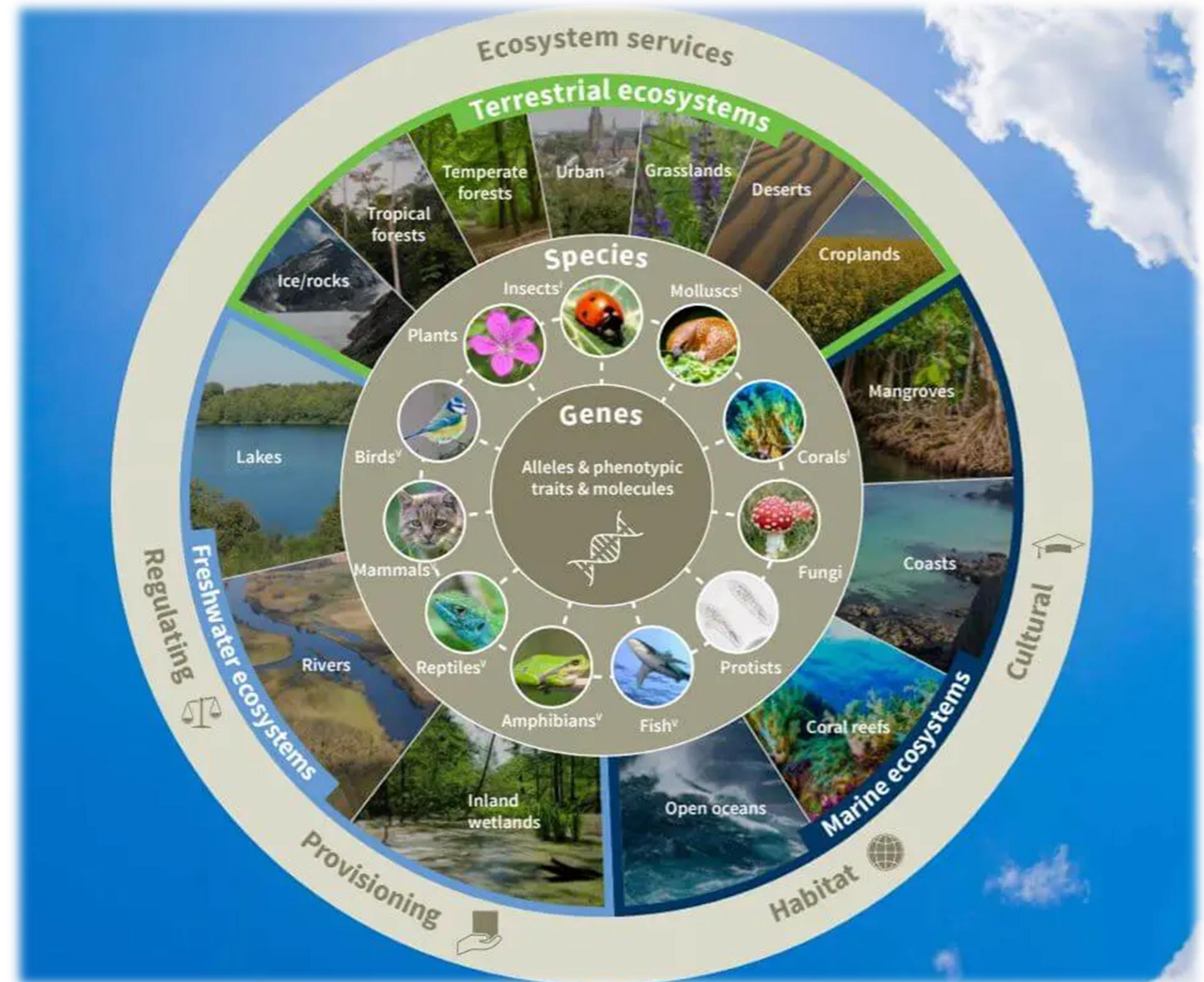
**Economic activities fuel global biodiversity decline. At the same time, they crucially depend on biodiversity and ecosystem services.**

**[The Biodiversity Imperative for Business – Preserving the Foundations of our Wellbeing](#)**

highlights that biodiversity provides over US \$ 170 trillion in yearly benefits on top of its inherent value,

**Transformational change is needed within the systems that underpin our economies for them to benefit nature.**

**Biodiversity must be mainstreamed into all political decisions and economic processes.**



## Why this Common Approach happening now?

- **The United Nations in Indonesia is currently working on a new Common Country Analysis (CCA) for the next UNSDCF (period 2026 – 2030), which will be developed in September 2024. The findings of this consultancy will feed into this process.**
- **The Government (Bappenas) plans to start the consultation phased of the new NBSAP in May this year (2024). GEF 8 funding through the UNEP NBSAP Accelerator program will involve taking the new NBSAP forward .**
- **Indonesia’s Blue Economy Roadmap will transition to Phase 2 (2025 – 2029) – Develop of Indonesia’s Blue Economy as a new source of GDP Growth.**
- **The next Indonesia National Long-term (2025 – 2045), and Medium-term (2025 – 2029) National Development Plans are being formulated now, and will be launched in 2025.**
- **The new President and administration will be sworn in in October 2024.**
- **The next UNSDCF will be developed in 2025 (for the period of 2026-2030), and should reflect both the urgency of the biodiversity situation for Indonesia and the importance of biodiversity to the country’s sustainable development future.**

# Priorities for the new President elect administration

## Conversation With President-Elect Prabowo Subianto



**Haslinda Amin**

Chief International  
Correspondent, Southeast  
Asia & Anchor  
Bloomberg Television



**H.E. Prabowo Subianto**

Minister of Defense  
& President-Elect  
Republic of Indonesia

**Qatar Economic Forum 15 May 2024**

- 1. Food Security**
- 2. Energy Security / Energy Self-sufficiency**
- 3. Poverty Reduction**
- 4. Eliminating Hunger / Improve Nutrition**
- 5. GDP growth of 8% by end of 5 years.**

**How? "Processing of the country's natural resources."**

**Question: How to insure achieving these  
SDGs 1, 2, 7, 8, 9 .... and conserve and protect  
Biodiversity (SDG 14 / 15)**



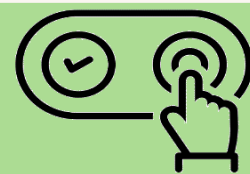
# A convergence of catalysts and enablers for prioritizing biodiversity



The **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)**, which was adopted in Montreal on 19 December 2022, commits 196 countries to tackling nature loss.



The **UN Common Approach to Biodiversity** offers a normative framework to support the various UN system agencies to organize collective actions to create and carry out nature-based solutions



The **SDG High Impact Initiative**, for which the Government of Indonesia (GoI) has volunteered, along with Brazil, to lead through example the “**Nature Driving Economic Transformation**” thematic hub.



The new **IBSAP 2025-2045**, and the link with other sectors to assist them in achieving their targets.



The Indonesia **Blue Economy Agenda Roadmap** and the **National Blue Agenda Actions Partnership (NBAAP)**



The **Common Country Analysis (CCA)** and the subsequent **UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)** for 2026 - 2030

# Relevance of GBF Targets to Sustainable Food Systems

## Kunming-Montreal GBF\*: 2030 Global Targets



**1** Bring loss of areas with high biodiversity importance close to zero, respect rights of people

## Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

**14** Ensure full integration of biodiversity and its values into any decision-making

## Tools and solutions for implementing and mainstreaming

**2** Effective restoration for 30% of areas and degraded ecosystems

**3** Effective conservation and management for ≥30% of areas, respect rights of people

**4** Stop human induced species extinction, increase recovery and conservation of species

**9** Sustainable use and management of wild species

**10** Sustainable management of areas used for agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry

**15** Reduce negative impact on biodiversity by business and finance and increase positive impacts

**16** Encourage sustainable consumption (e. g. half food waste, reduce overconsumption and waste)

**17** Establish, strengthen capacity for and implement biosafety measures

**5** Safe, legal and sustainable use, sustainable harvesting and trade of wild species

**6** Mitigate impacts of invasive alien species, reduce introduction rates by ≥50%

**7** Stop pollution risks harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem services (e. g. pesticides, chemicals, plastic)

**11** Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people

**12** Increase blue and green spaces, their quality and connectivity in urban areas, improve connection to nature

**18** Reduce harmful incentives for biodiversity by ≥500 bn US dollars per year, scale up beneficial incentives

**19** Increase level of financial resources for biodiversity by ≥200 bn US dollars per year

**20** Strengthen global scientific research, technology transfer and partnerships

**8** Minimize climate change and ocean acidification impact on biodiversity

## Reducing threats to Biodiversity

**13** Ensure fair and equitable share of benefits from genetic resources and digital sequence information

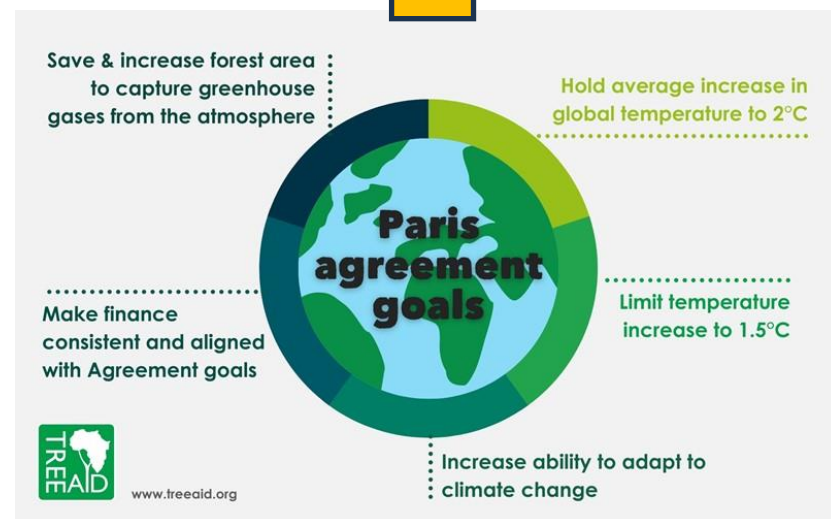
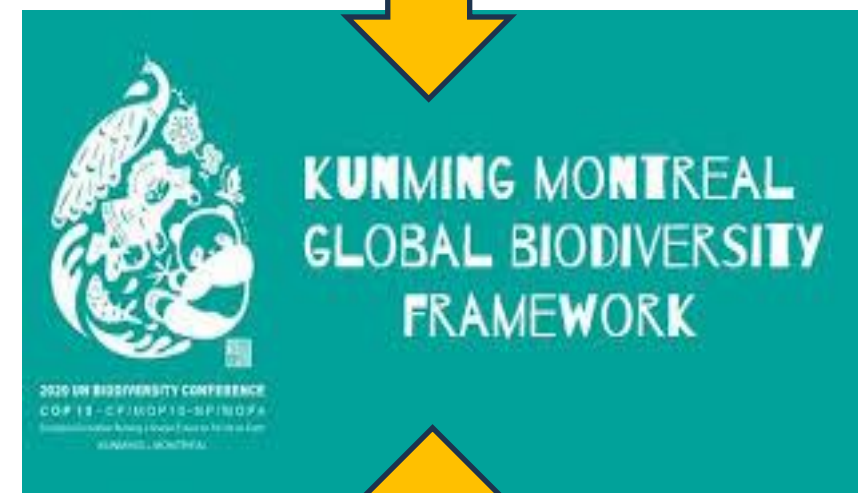
**21** Strengthen accessibility of best available data, (traditional) knowledge, education and communication

**22** Ensure full and equitable participation of marginalised groups in decision-making

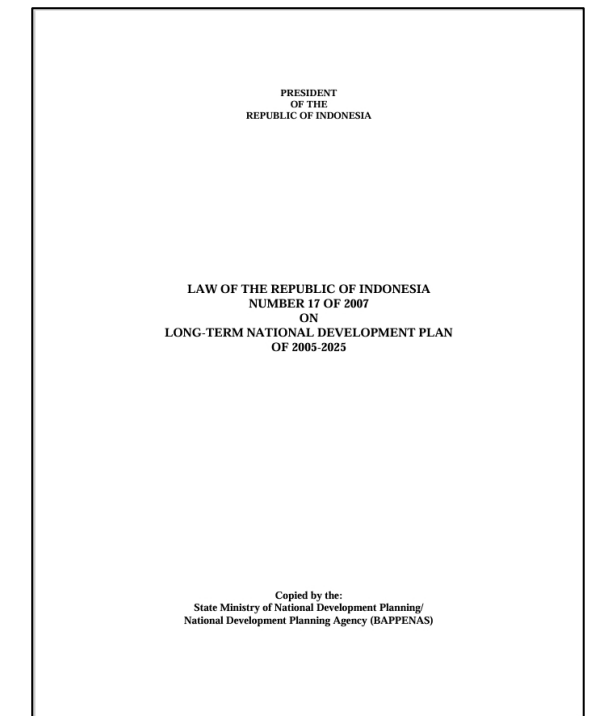
**23** Ensure gender equality in decision-making

Global Biodiversity Framework, CBD 2022  
<https://www.cbd.int/gbf/>

# Integrating biodiversity into existing and new national policy and planning frameworks



Through a Systems-based Common Approach to Biodiversity and Nature – based Solutions



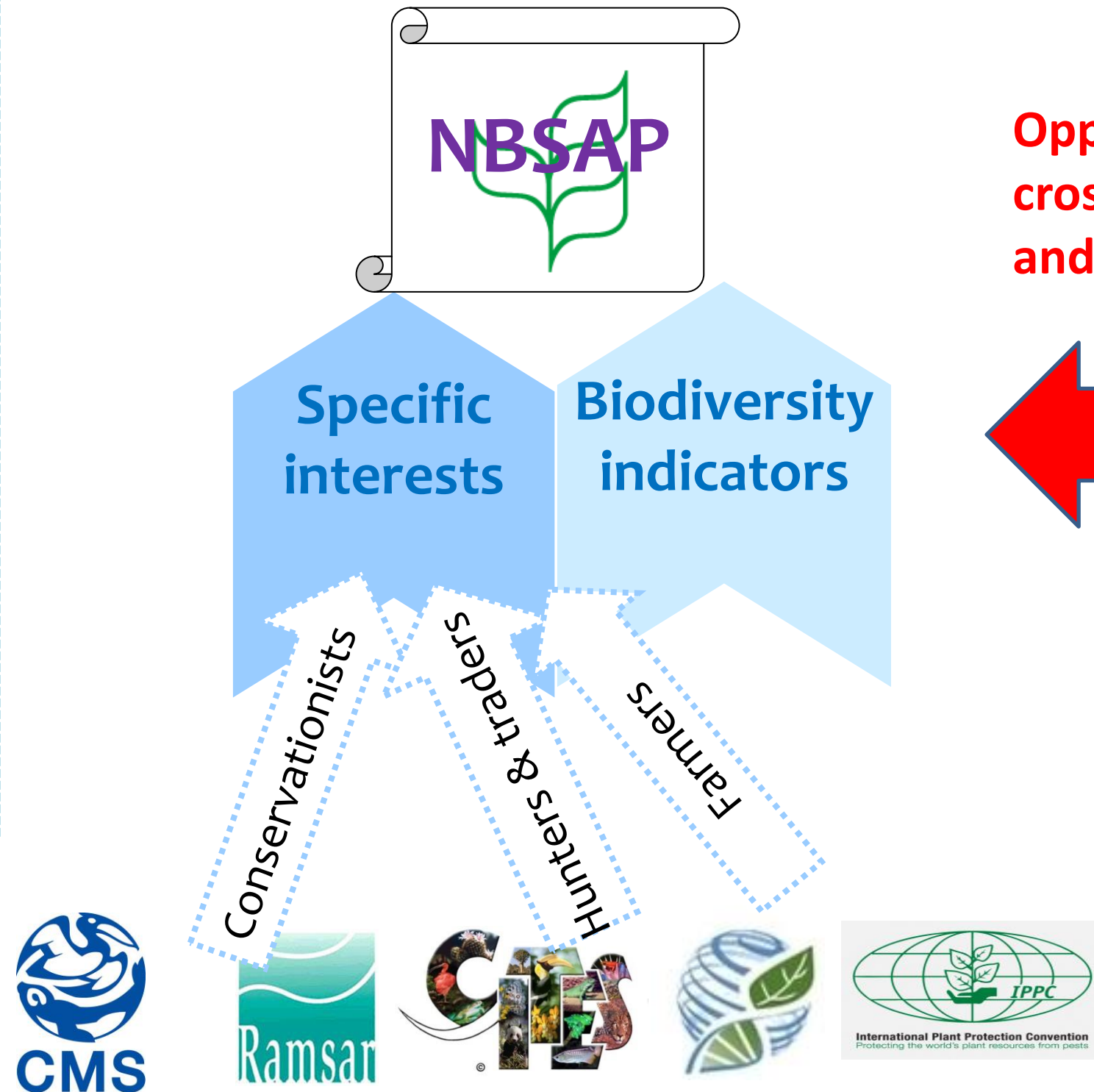
RPJPN 2025 - 2045

RPJMN 2025 - 2029

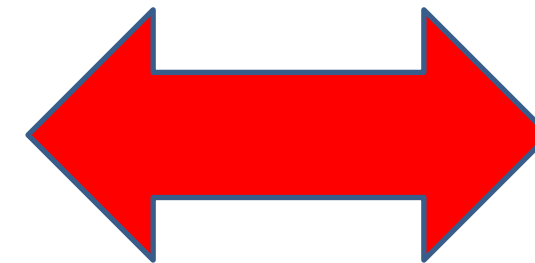
# Ensuring Synergies between NBSAPs and National Food Systems Pathways Implementation

Countries are currently working on the alignment of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) with GBF, as well as the development and implementation of national pathways/action plan for agrifood systems transformation

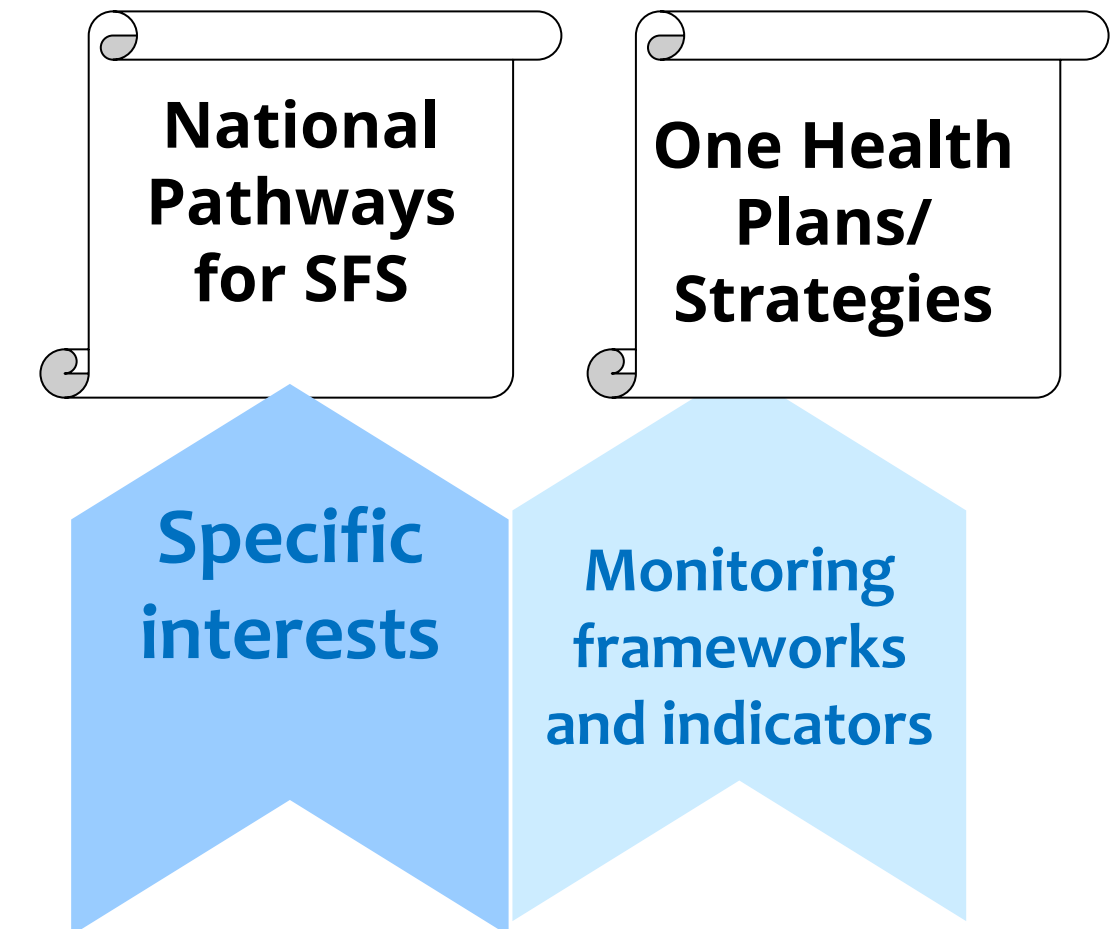
## NBSAP – As an Overarching Framework for Multiple Biodiversity Conventions



**Opportunity for cross fertilization and integration**



## National Pathways and Action Plans for Sustainable Agrifood Systems, One Health-related plans and strategies

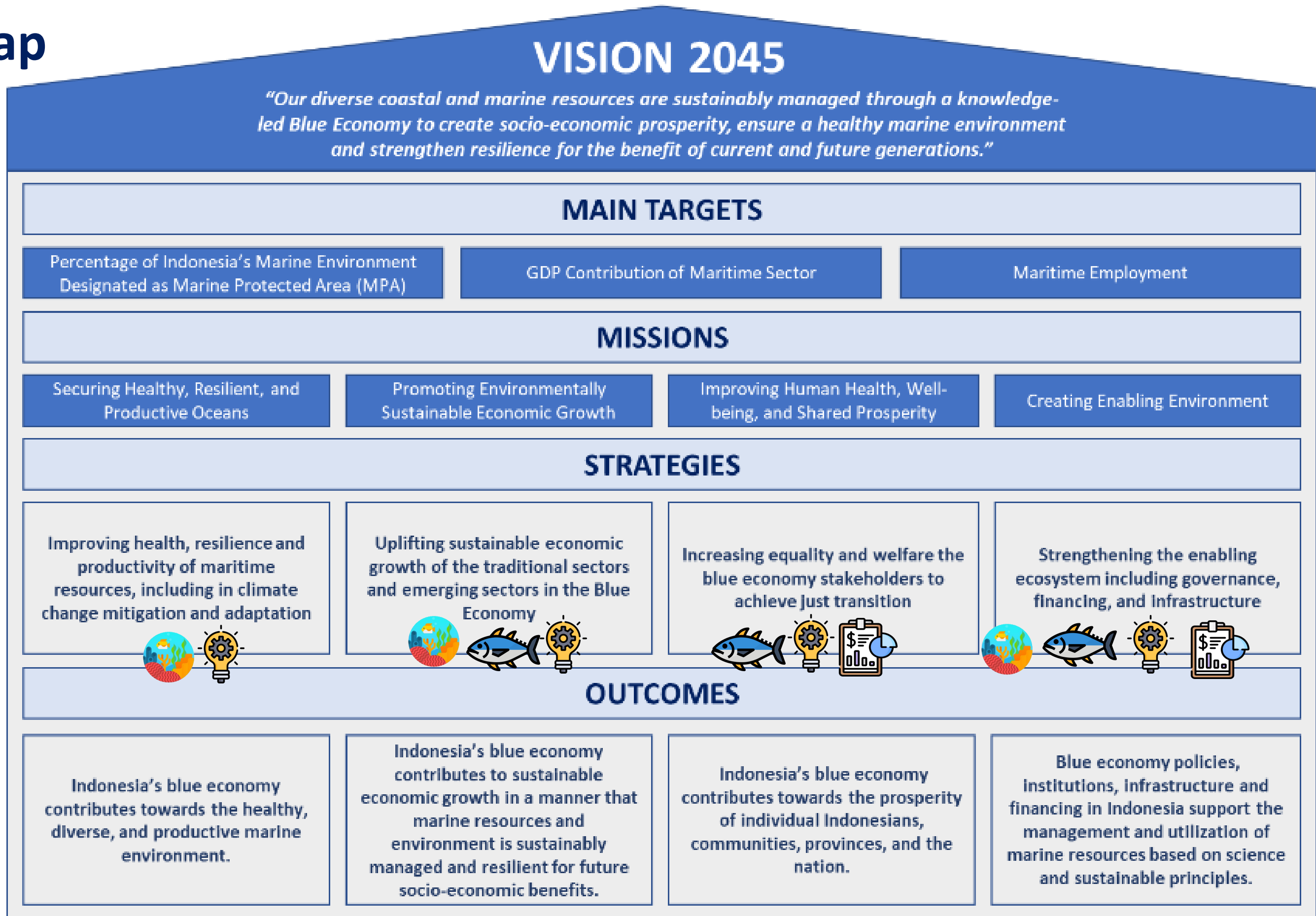


**Key stakeholders involved in Sustainable Food Systems and One Health**

# Indonesia's National Blue Economy Roadmap



NBAAP supports Indonesia's Blue Economy Roadmap by fostering collaboration and innovation in sectors such as marine conservation, fisheries, tourism, renewable energy, and marine biotechnology.



Source: Indonesia Blue Economy Roadmap (2023)

# National Blue Agenda Actions Partnership (NBAAP) Indonesia



- NBAAP **was launched** in November 2022 **during the G20 Summit in Bali – Indonesia** to support the ocean development agenda
- Providing a clear vision, focused plans, and a commitment to continuous improvement, **the NBAAP aims to strengthen the synergy and coordination to make a significant impact on the health and well-being of Indonesia's precious marine environment and the communities that rely on it.**
- Hosted by MARVEST, this collaborative initiative brings together the **Government of Indonesia (GOI), 8 United Nations agencies, and 12 development partners**
- **NBAAP aims to accelerate GOI's development targets on the Blue Agenda** at the National Development Long-term Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 **and global goals** (e.g. Paris Agreement, UNCLOS, BBNJ, UN Decade of Ocean Science and UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration)

## BLUE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development



### Blue Health

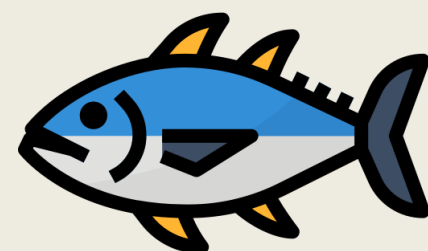
Co-chair: MMAF, UNEP, USAID

#### 49 programs

- Marine and biodiversity conservation
- Restoration Ecosystem management
- Marine spatial planning
- Marine debris management

#### Development partners:

ADB, AFD, Australia, Canada, Germany, Norway, USAID, World Bank, KFW, MTCRC, **FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO**



### Blue Food

Co-chair: MMAF, UNIDO, SECO

#### 89 programs

- Production and Consumption in Aquaculture
- Market Access, Supply chain
- Food security system
- Small scale producers
- Sustainability, Competitiveness, Certification, Investment

#### Development partners:

Australia, Germany, JICA, USAID, FCDO UK, SECO, MTCRC, **FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, UN WOMEN**



### Blue Innovation

Co-chair: BRIN, ILO, FCDO UK

#### 27 programs

- Science, Technology applications
- Human development, Capacity building, Employment, Livelihood
- E-applications, etc.

#### Development partners:

Australia, KFW, USAID, SECO, FCDO UK, AFD, MTCRC, FAO, ILO, **UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOPS, UN WOMEN**



### Blue Finance

Co-chair: Bappenas, UNDP, World Bank

#### 20 programs

- Creative economy,
- Blue economy environmental services
- Blue Bond, Blue Sukuk,
- Incubation/start-up, etc.

#### Development partners:

ADB, AFD, Australia, EU, USAID, World Bank, KFW, **UNDP**

## Medium-term Development Plan 2020-2024



### Blue Health

#### Targets in RPJMN:

- Marine or open water **conservation area** e.g. ATSEA-2 Project (UNDP)
- **Restoration of damage** in coastal areas and small islands e.g. SIAP SIAGA project (Australia)
- **Restoration of mangrove** and coastal ecosystems e.g. M4CR Project (World Bank)
- **Reduce marine debris** e.g. CoBSEA (UNEP)



### Blue Food

#### Targets in RPJMN:

- **Fisheries production** – capture fisheries & aquaculture e.g. production of superior adults for breeding (MMAF)
- The **proportion of fish catches within MSY** e.g. Ber-IKAN (USAID)
- **Seaweed production** e.g. low carbon seaweed aquaculture (UNIDO)



### Blue Innovation

#### Targets in RPJMN:

- **Innovation of maritime, ocean, and fisheries research** e.g. COAST Project (FCDO UK)
- **Improving capacity** of marine & fisheries human resources e.g. strengthening capacity of small-scale fisheries women processing group (FAO)



### Blue Finance

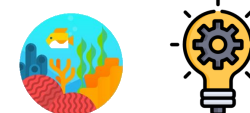
#### Targets in RPJMN:

- **Fisheries export value** e.g. SMART-Fish II (SECO)
- **Funding for small-scale marine & fisheries entrepreneurs** e.g. blue finance accelerator (ADB)
- **Increase of fisheries investment** e.g. IBCSF Project (AFD)

## Indonesia Ocean Policy

NBAAP supports Indonesia's Ocean Policy by fostering initiatives that align with its pillars, thereby contributing to the nation's efforts in promoting sustainable ocean governance and maritime prosperity.

### 1. Marine and Human Resources Development



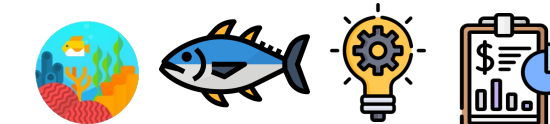
### 2. Maritime Security, Law Enforcement and Safety At Sea



### 3. Ocean Governance and Institutions



### 4. Maritime Economy Development



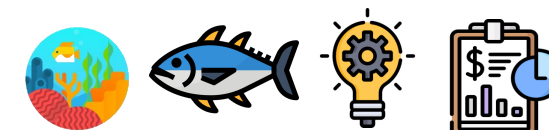
### 5. Sea Space Management and Marine Protection



### 6. Maritime Culture



### 7. Maritime Diplomacy





# Biodiversity touch points within the UN System (UNCT)

- **Climate change mitigation and adaptation** / disaster risk reduction (FAO, UNDP, UN Women, WHO, UNOPS, IFAD, UNESCO)
- **Blue carbon management and utilization** (UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO)
- **Blue Economy Action Agenda Partnership - NBAAP** (UN RCO, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, UN Women, UNOPS, UNESCO)
- **Agriculture system transformation and crop diversity** (FAO, IFAD, UNEP, WFP)
- **Green/renewable energy transition** (UNDP, UN Innovation Finance Lab, UNIDO)
- **Forest health and forest, peatland and non-forest land restoration** (FAO, UNOPS, UNEP)
- **One Health framework** (ecosystem health, animal health, human health) (FAO, WHO)
- **Women's empowerment and engagement in climate change and food system transformation** (UN Women)
- **Finance innovation within the country and resource mobilization from outside** (e.g. Kunming Global Biodiversity Framework Fund) (UNDP BioFin, Innovation Finance Lab, UNEP, UNOPS, etc.)
- **Labour force strengthening and green job competency mapping** (ILO)
- **Human rights and indigenous rights** (UN OHCHR)
- **Pollution, Urban development, Geo Industrial park** (UNIDO)

# Challenges for Effective Biodiversity Management in Indonesia

- **The change of government** (new President and Cabinet) and the President's new vision and priority development areas (some of which may have increased impact on biodiversity in the future)
- **The Government's institutional framework and complex structure** for implementing the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan and Blue Economy Roadmap
- **Decentralization and sustainable natural resource management**, weak forest and marine governance and law enforcement related to biodiversity
- **Connecting the NBSAP with the Blue Economy Roadmap Framework** so that they are working in concert to support the Medium & Long-term National Development Plans.
- **Insufficient funding to support Biodiversity Protection, Conservation and Management** through the NBSAP (i.e. [estimated need is 10 billion USD. Currently the government has pledged / allocated USD 300 million](#);
- **Human Resource Capacity among key ministries and at the sub-national level** in relation to ecosystem based management and biodiversity management and monitoring.
- **Lack of quality data** on status of current biodiversity, ecosystem health and nature valuation, and insufficient monitoring systems and capacity at sub-national level

# Early Thinking on UN Common Approach to Biodiversity Strategy

1. **Demonstrating Biodiversity Value & Multiple Benefits through Nature Valuation Accounting and an Integrated Systems Approach** for Enhance Food Security, Sustainable Economic Growth, Gender Equality & Empowerment, and Climate Resilience, etc.
2. **Strengthening UN Unity on Biodiversity (speaking with one voice)** - Enhancing internal communication and coordination on biodiversity value
3. **Capitalizing on UN Expertise: Technical Skills, Convening Power, and Resource Mobilization for Biodiversity**
4. **Multilateral Partnership Platforms** - Strengthening UN and Government Collaboration **through NBAAP and NBSAP** and other frameworks and platforms
5. **Promoting Indonesia's Leadership on Biodiversity on the International Stage** (e.g. Nature Driving Economic Transformation)
6. **Leveraging International Financial Instruments (e.g. Kunming GBF Fund) & Strengthening National Financial Mechanisms and Instruments to Support Biodiversity (Blended Sharia financing like Green Sukut, Blue Bond, SDG Bond, Climate Tagging / Biodiversity Tagging)**
7. **Integrating Biodiversity into UN Coordination Mechanism Structure** – e.g. Establishing Taskforces within the existing Transition Model, and positioning biodiversity as a Cross-Cutting issue in the UN Results Groups
8. **Biodiversity Advocacy - Showcasing Indonesia's Commitment and Value of Biodiversity to External Stakeholders**
9. **Leverage UN's Digital Strength for Biodiversity Monitoring, Managing, Reporting, Sharing (e.g. UN Global Pulse Asia Pacific)**

# Integrated Biodiversity Strategy Consultancy Deliverables Timeline

## Conduct a stocktaking analysis of UN System's efforts on biodiversity in Indonesia (February – May 2024)

- Identify the current baseline status of biodiversity-related policies, plans, programmes, frameworks, strategies and activities (past, present and soon upcoming .... i.e. in 2024 / 2025) of all UN system organisations and agencies, as well as relevant Government Ministries and development partners.
- Identifying of gaps, opportunities and entry points for scaling-up biodiversity-related initiatives by all UN agencies.
- **Develop and Deliver Biodiversity Stock take Analysis Report (30 June)**

## Biodiversity Analysis for the Common Country Analysis () (30 June 2024)

- Biodiversity situational analysis report that provides analysis and recommendations on how the UN system can more effectively support the Government of Indonesia (GoI) on biodiversity protection, conservation management.
- .... and 3-page Executive Summary

## Co-develop an Integrated Common Approach to Biodiversity Strategy Framework for the RCO & UNCT (June – September 2024)

- During this time I will work with the UNCT to develop a integrated common approach to biodiversity strategy framework , that will need to be picked up by the RCO and get buy-in and agreement from the UNCT.

# Stakeholder Consultations (conducted from March thru May 2024)

## UN Agencies and Projects Staff

- UN Resident Coordinator (RC)
- UNIDO – Country Head
- UNDP (NBSAP Focal Point)
- UNEP – Programme officer
- FAO – Country Head & Crop Diversity Program Officer
- IFAD – Country Director, Head of SE Asia and Pacific Hub
- UNOPS – Country Head and Regional Head
- UN Women - Program Manager, Women’s Economic Empowerment and Sustainable Livelihoods
- UNDP Innovative Financing Lab - Head
- UNDP BIOFin
- UN Global Pulse Lab (Partnership & Advocacy Lead)
- ILO Employment and Labour Market Policy Specialist
- UNESCO, Natural Sciences team
- UNEP COBSEA, Head, and Coastal Ecosystem and Habitat Manager
- WHO, Health Emergencies Program, Env Health team
- United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), Country Director
- UNEP GEF Biodiversity Land Degradation Unit, Task Manager

## Government Ministry Counterparts

- Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), National Focal Point for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD),
- Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Directorate of Marine Affairs & Fisheries
- Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Deputy for Marine Affairs and Natural Resources, NBSAP Focal Point
- Ministry of Finance, Deputy Director, Investment risk and climate tagging team
- Ministry of Spatial Planning – DG Spatial Planning, GEF 8 RIMBA Project Team
- Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment (MARVES), Assistant Deputy

## NGOs, Institutions, INGOs

- GIZ Climate and Biodiversity Hub Team (ClimB)
- Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF)
- USAID, marine specialist and biodiversity and wildlife specialist
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) – Country Director and team
- Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies , Director and Team
- Burung Indonesia (Bird Life), Head of Conservation & Development
- Konservasi Indonesia (Conservation International), Ocean Program Director
- Kehati, Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation, Program Director
- Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF), Program Director and team
- BioGen, Director
- WWF, Forest and Wildlife Program Director

# Thank You!

