

UNEP Programme of Work on Biodiversity Conservation and One Health

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UNEP Programme of Work on Biodiversity Conservation

Programme Direction and Envisaged Impact

Programme Objective:
Improved health and resilience and sustainable management of terrestrial, marine and coastal, and freshwater ecosystems for the benefit of people and nature.

Programme Outcomes:

Outcome 1

Enhanced conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of natural and productive terrestrial, marine, coastal and freshwater ecosystems.

Outcome 2

Mobilized finance and investment for conservation, restoration, and sustainable use, including for indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs).

Outcome 3

Implemented and upscaled Nature-based solutions for sustainable development.



UNEP Programme of Work on Biodiversity Conservation

Programme Direction and Envisaged Impact

Programme Outputs (seven key areas of work):

Outcome 1

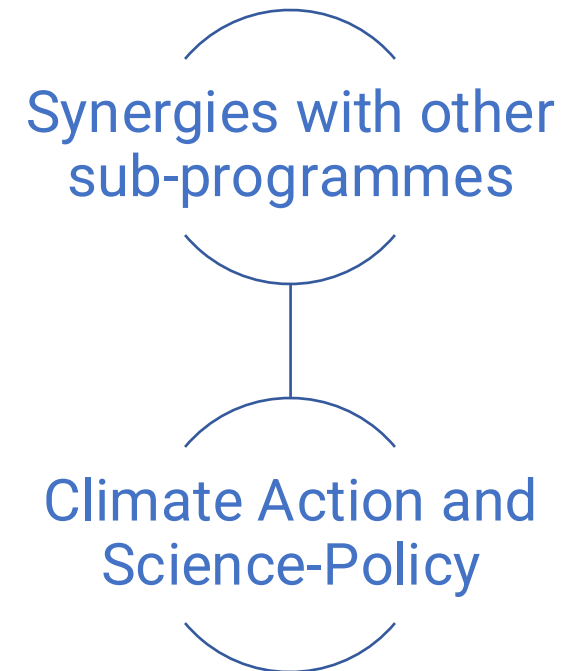
- Decision-makers supported to improve policies, legislation and planning for conservation, restoration and sustainable use.
- Enhanced technical and institutional capacity of policy makers and implementing entities including IPLCs.
- Implementation of conservation, restoration, and sustainable management actions.

Outcome 2

- Increased investment for conservation, restoration, and sustainable use.
- Increased benefits and income to IPLCs from and for conservation, restoration, and sustainable use.

Outcome 3

- Enhanced understanding amongst Member States on nature-based solutions.
- Implementation and upscaling of NbS interventions.



Project Portfolio: Overview

Project portfolio:

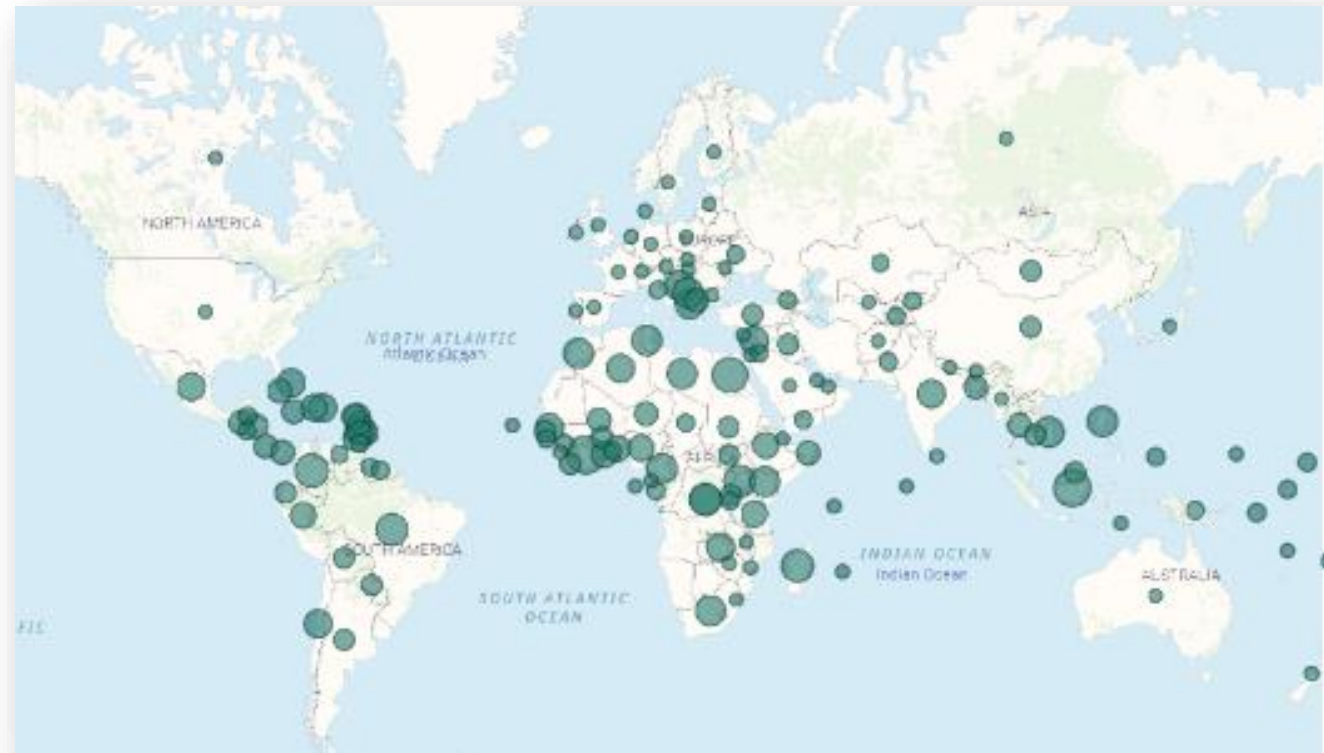
- The Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable use of Biodiversity Programme has 160 projects under implementation (US\$ 861.9 million budget) and 45 projects in the design pipeline (US\$ 312.2 million proposed budget).

Source of funds:

- 85% of the projects are supported through GEF funding.
- The rest are supported through GCF, bilateral cooperation [BMZ and International Climate Initiative (IKI), SIDA, etc.,] and others.

Geographic coverage:

- Projects are implemented across 155 countries.
- The current implementation portfolio comprises:
 - 20 projects with global scope
 - 40 projects with regional scope
 - 4 multi-country projects
 - 96 single country initiatives

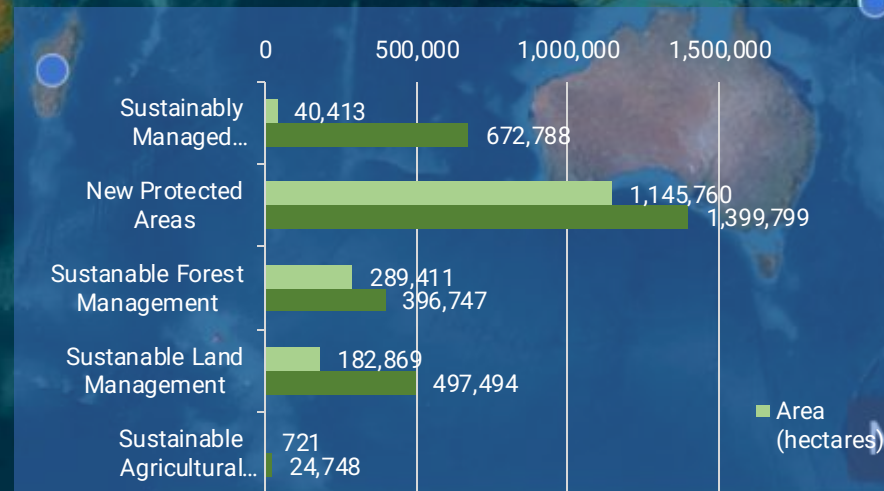


Results: Enhanced conservation, restoration, and sustainable use

Sustainable Management of Terrestrial Ecosystems

Sustainable management of 2,991,576 hectares of terrestrial ecosystems (1.3 million hectares increase from 2022) supported by December 2023:

- 672,788 ha sustainably managed under protected areas
- 1,399,799 ha of new protected areas created
- 396,747 ha under sustainable forest management
- 497,494 ha under sustainable land management
- 24,748 ha under sustainable agricultural practices



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
*Click [here](#) for details on countries, ecosystem types and hectares under improved management for each location.

Results: Capacity building and Technical Support

Support to decision-makers to improve policies and planning

Promotion of integrated approaches to addressing environmental and social issues.

Global level

- Strengthening regional mountain governance and interregional cooperation between mountain peoples across Alpine, Carpathian, Andean and East African mountains.

Regional level

- New Great Green Wall Vision adopted (African Union).

Local level

- Subsidy system for ecological restoration of former mining sites in Baokang County (China; 2023).

Examples



Results: Capacity building and Technical Support

Enhancing technical and institutional capacity

Addressing information gaps for Peatlands conservation

- Global Peatlands Assessment (Nov 2022).
- Peatland Atlas (Sep 2023).
- Investing in Peatlands Report (Jan 2024).

Building capacity to control invasive species

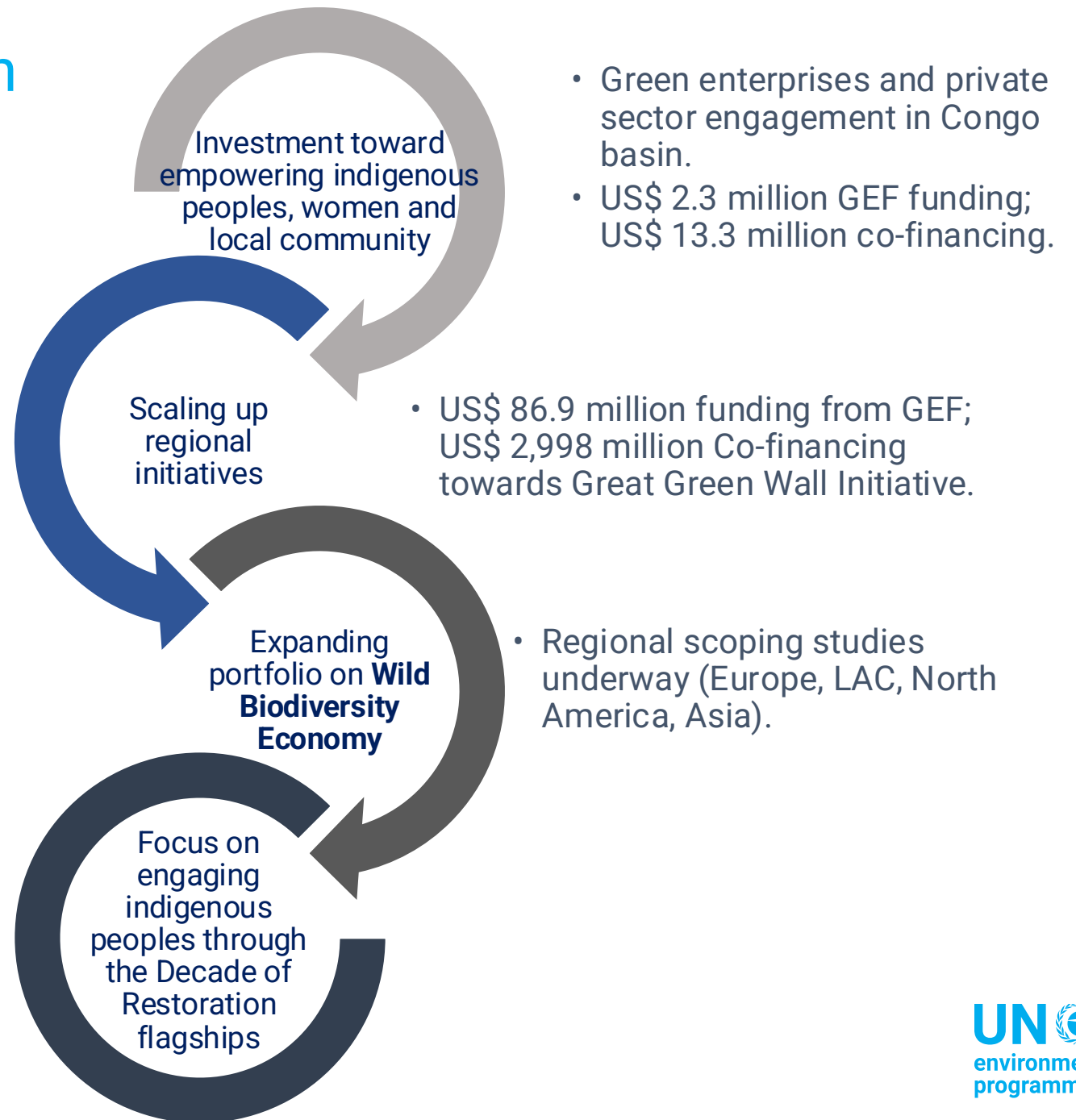
- Marine Biosecurity Toolkit developed (2022).
- Pacific countries developed National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) (Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu; 2023).



Results: Finance mobilization including for IPLCs

Mobilizing finance and investments

- Engagement with donors, private sector actors, and development banks to bridge funding gaps in conservation.



Example: Wild Biodiversity Economy (WBDE)

“The sustainable use of wild lands and wild species for the benefit of people and nature”



The wild biodiversity economy consists of economic activities and their enabling frameworks **based on the sustainable use of nature** that **create measurable positive impacts on wildlife and on the communities living in and around wildlife.**

Programme Outcome:

Policy makers and international actors create enabling environments that stimulate investments and business activities in the sustainable and inclusive WBDE that create benefits for IPLCs, women and other relevant marginalized groups

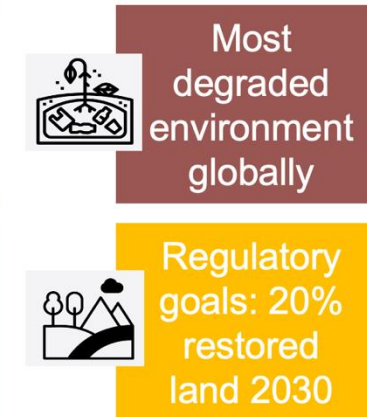
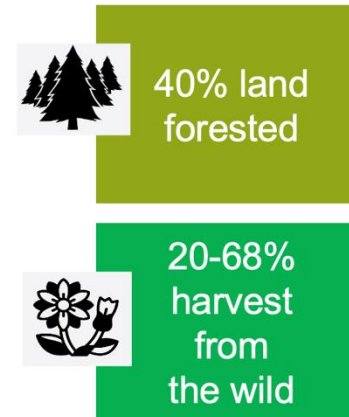
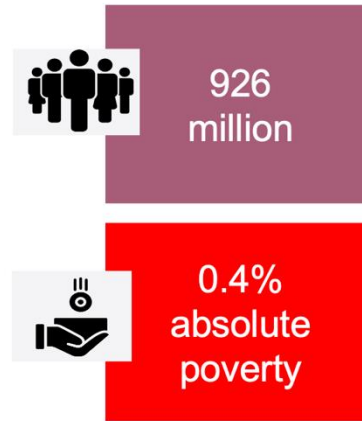
Example: Wild Biodiversity Economy (WBDE)

Regional State of Knowledge / Scoping Report: Europe



CONTEXT

- 54 countries
- Demand-side driver – as consumer, but also supply-side driver
- WBDE, Sustainable use not widely used Instead: Natural capital, nature-based solutions, biodiversity economics, natural markets, ecosystem services, natural markets, nature transition, natural resource accounting



Europe: WBDE Activities



	Facts	Species
Foraging	Estimate 130 million people forage regularly and 180 million consume	Liquorice, mushrooms, truffles, berries
Hunting	Estimate 25 million hunters (2.7%) (including 7 million registered), and over 450 million consumers (50%)	Deer, pheasants, turtle doves, finches
Tourism	Specific wildlife and biodiversity tourism exists, including niches 12% GDP, 700 million tourists, €500bn,	Lynx, bears, beavers, flowers, forests, etc. composite with landscapes
Nature markets	Lots: Biocredits, bonds, biodiversity offsets, TNFD,	
Payments for Ecosystem Services	Embedded in EU Legislation	
Bioprospecting		
Ranching/ captive breeding	000s of farms across EU54	Deer, birds, crocodilians, flowers,
Conservation agriculture	EU is focused on agriculture which limits wildlife industry by imposing same standards	
Fishing		Sturgeon, freshwater species, eels

Europe: Preliminary Conclusions & Actions

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSION	OPPORTUNITIES / ACTIONS
<p>WBDE Under-represented explicitly, and will be complementary and catalytic for all/ most of these policies, bringing communities, private sector, and local governance together</p>	<p>Policy paper for different audiences</p>
<p>Hunting & Fishing Pooled rights for harvest for food of fish, birds, and mammals prove successful in managing flows/ yield from migratory species – ‘adaptive management’ model based on data and use statistics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the facilitation of the ‘adaptive management’ approach to wildlife management. • Support: SMEs needed to facilitate, standards, legislation, permitting, and other elements of leading practice
<p>NTFP Experience across a large number of areas protected by sustainable use via mushrooms, tourism, and other local governance mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission research action research to understand the business models employed, successes, failures, and principles. • Benefits and costs to local communities, nature conservation, and the attendant supply chains. • Identify how to support scaling
<p>Ecotourism Abundance should drive the initial years of restoration, but support with appropriate tourism, and leading practice, in the medium-term</p>	<p>Lay the foundations for ‘restored land tourism’ as well as sharing knowledge and experience globally of the complementary goal of tourism and nature conservation and wider support ‘wild tourism’ goals</p>

Example: A Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity

- **Objective:** To deliver knowledge related to biodiversity indicators adopted under the monitoring framework for the GBF, to assist with monitoring of implementation of the GBF at national, global and regional scales.
- **Outcome 1:** Knowledge for monitoring implementation of the GBF is sourced from key stakeholders and organisations and an online portal prototype is developed for Parties input
- **Outcome 2:** A network of practitioners, including inter alia, the agencies listed in Annex II of draft recommendation SBSTTA/26/2, the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP), relevant UN agencies and, potentially, the nominated regional and/or subregional Technical and Scientific Support Centres, is mobilised to support national monitoring of implementation of the GBF. Communications with GKSSB community, including users, data partners and MEA Secretariats

Example: A Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity

Information and knowledge that could be available online for national monitoring review and reporting

Guidance materials and documents:

- On indicator development and selection and use (pdf documents)
- Relevant documents from the AHTEG and CBD processes (link to CBD.int)
- Policy support documents: e.g. establishment of National Monitoring Systems developed under the GEF Early Action Support

Metadata (in different languages and downloadable as a pdf) for the indicators of the monitoring framework: currently at <https://gbf-indicators.org/>

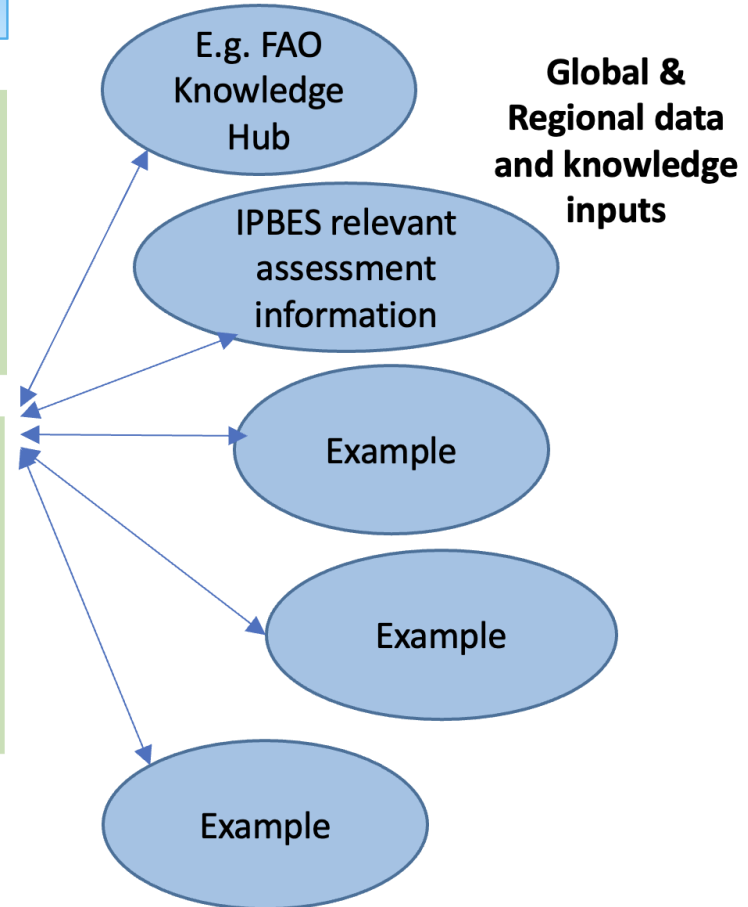
BIP indicators and their progress: currently at <https://www.bipindicators.net/>

Target Tracker: currently at <https://target-tracker.org/en> linked to the CBD ORT

Helpdesk function – global experts .e.g Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)

Tools and resources for countries signed up to National Monitoring Support initiative: registered user access

Online Reporting Tool



Example: A Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity

GKSSB at CBD CoP 16

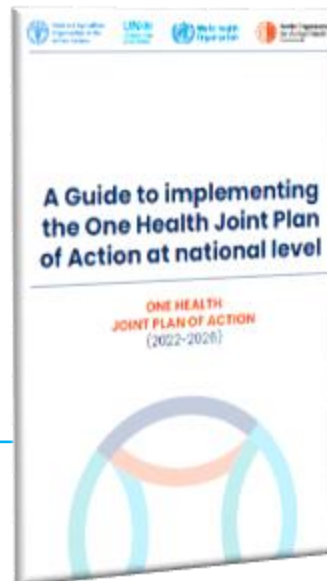
- Side event: 22 October at 11.30, Blue Zone
- [Side Event Registration \(cbd.int\)](https://www.cbd.int/)
- Help Desk: Shared UNDP / UNEP / UNEP-WCMC Help Desk on Early Action Support, NBSAP Accelerator, National Monitoring Support Initiative and the GKSSB, Blue Zone

UNEP Programme of Work on One Health

OH Initiative: UNEP is working along the Quadripartite members (FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOAH), focusing on integrating the environmental dimension into the One Health approach. Some regional activities have been: the Regional One Health Seminar, the Joint Risk Assessment Workshop in the Western Balkans, and the National Bridging Workshop in Ukraine, along with the One Health Quadripartite Regional Coordination Mechanism.

Important documents:

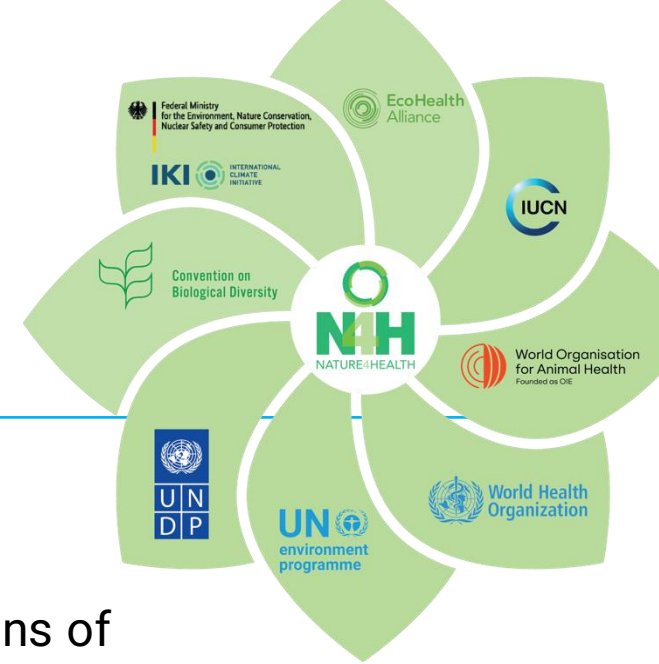
- One Health Joint Plan of Action
- One Health Implementation Guide



It provides **practical guidance** on **how** countries can **adopt** One Health Joint Plan of Action to **strengthen** and **support** national **One Health** action.



UNEP Programme of Work on One Health



Future OH opportunities in the region:

- **Nature 4 Health:** The second phase of the N4H initiative will soon open for expressions of interest, inviting countries or regional organizations to apply. Six countries will be chosen to receive N4H partnership support. This phase aims to broaden the partnership, providing an opportunity to prioritize investments in addressing the triple planetary crises and preventing pandemics and related health risks.
- **Leveraging the role of the environment sector/MEAs to Prevent, Prepare for, and Respond to emerging infectious disease outbreaks**





Thank you



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