

B. Living in Harmony with Nature

2030 Outcome

Recovery of Nature occurs and contributes positively to ecosystem stability and human well-being

Living in Harmony with nature has three programmatic areas

1. Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

2. Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Across Sectors & Systems

3. Governance & Accountability for Biodiversity

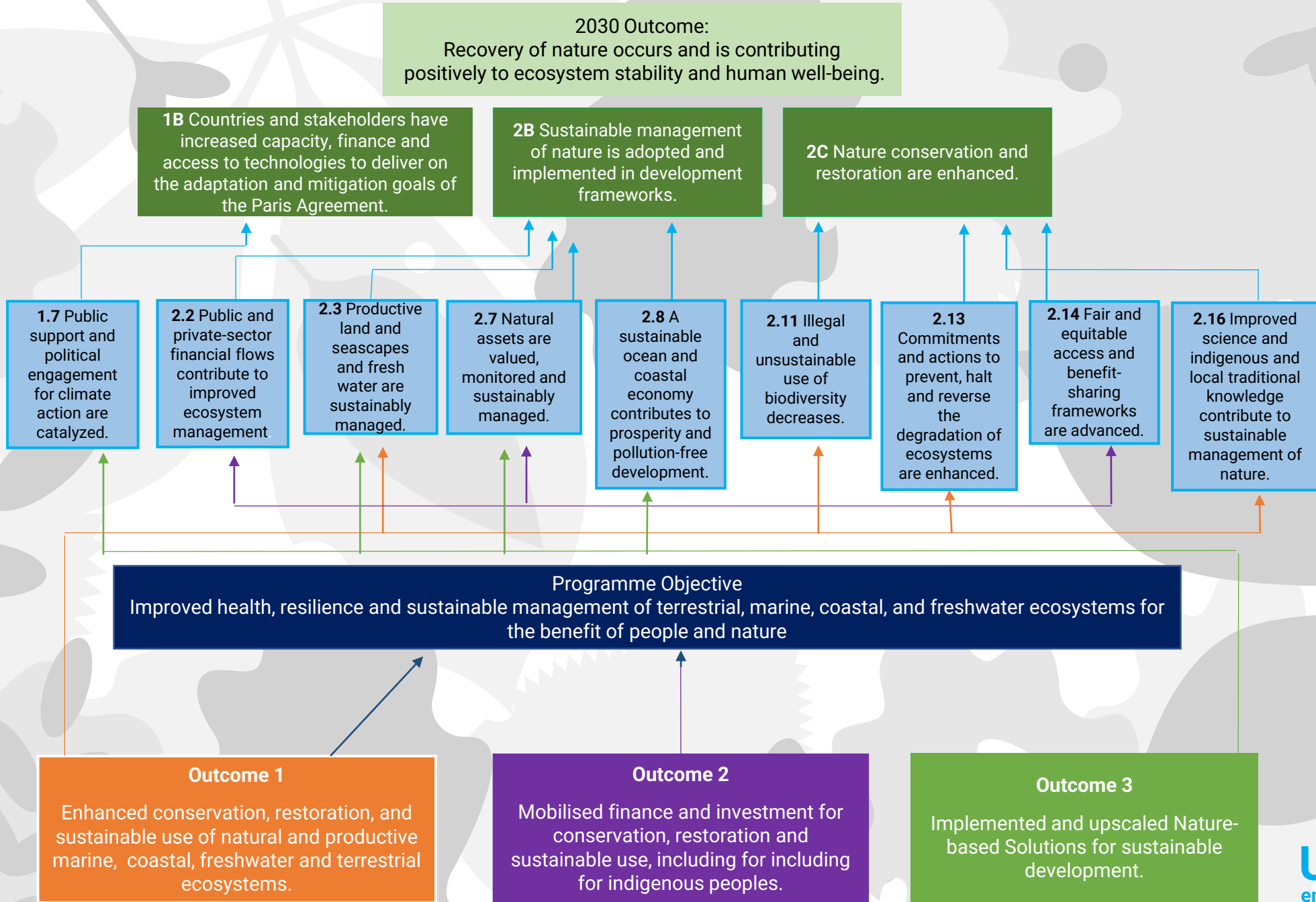


1. Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Doreen Lynn Robinson
Head, Biodiversity and Land Branch
doreen.robinson@un.org

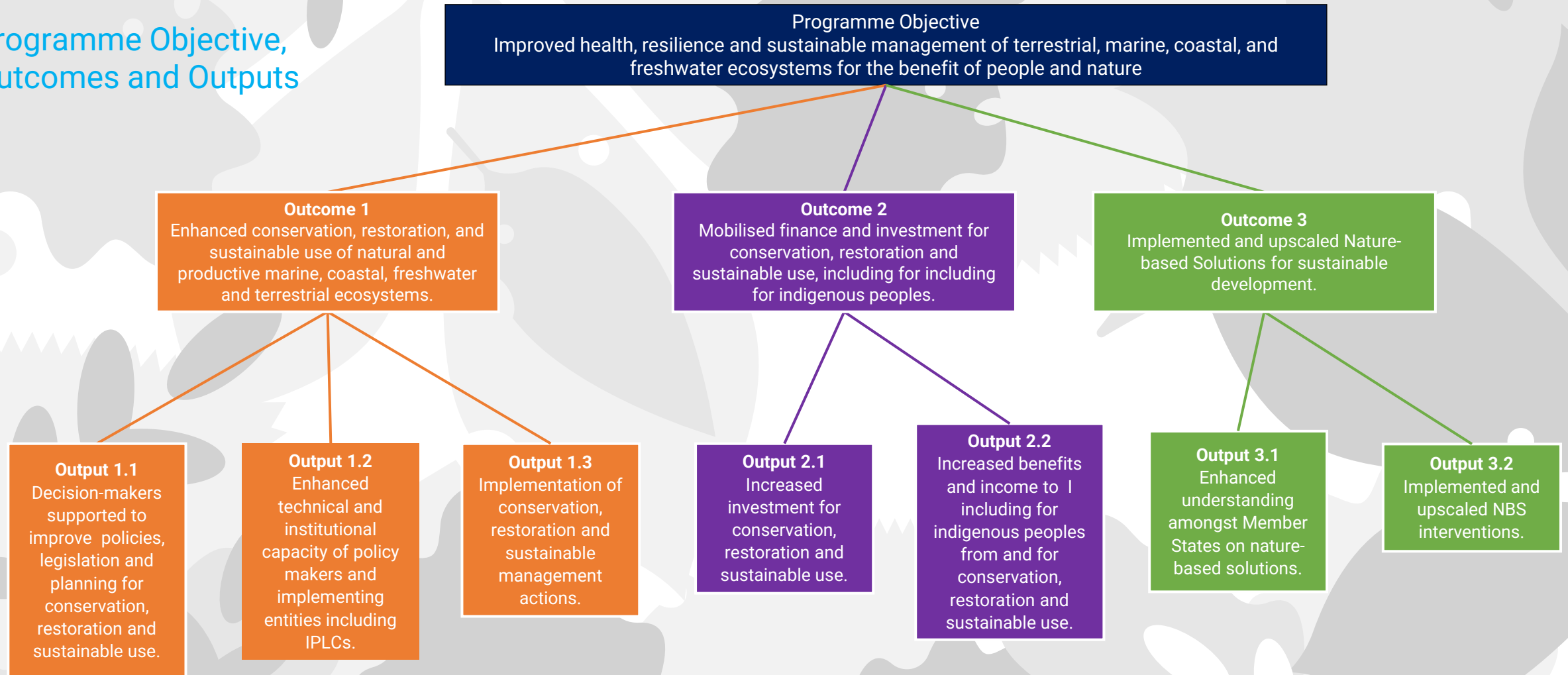
A. Background: Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Contribution of the Programme to Nature Strategic Objective



A. Background: Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Programme Objective, Outcomes and Outputs



A. Background: Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Alignment with CBD COP 15 Decisions and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

UNEP MTS 2022-2025

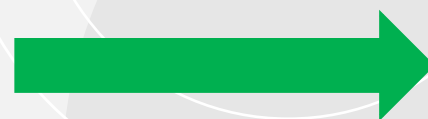
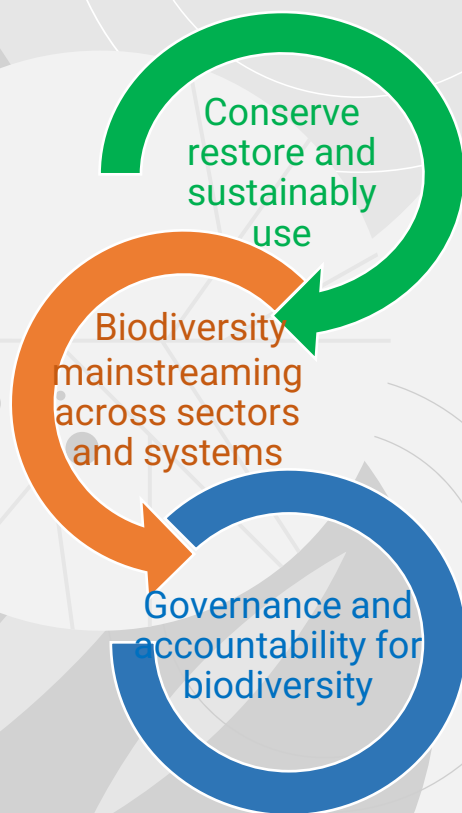
Objective: *Living in harmony with nature where humanity prospers in harmony with nature: Three 2030 and three 2025 Outcomes and 16 direct outcomes.*

GBF

Vision: *Living in harmony with nature by 2050*

4 goals for 2050

23 targets for 2030



GBF Goals A, B, C
Targets 1-6; 8-11

GBF Goals A, B
Targets 10,14,15, 18, 19

Goal B,C and D
COP 15 Decision 15/4; 15/5; 15/6; 15/7; 15/13

B. Results: Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Outcome 1: Enhanced conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of natural and productive marine, coastal, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems

Global Peatlands Assessment

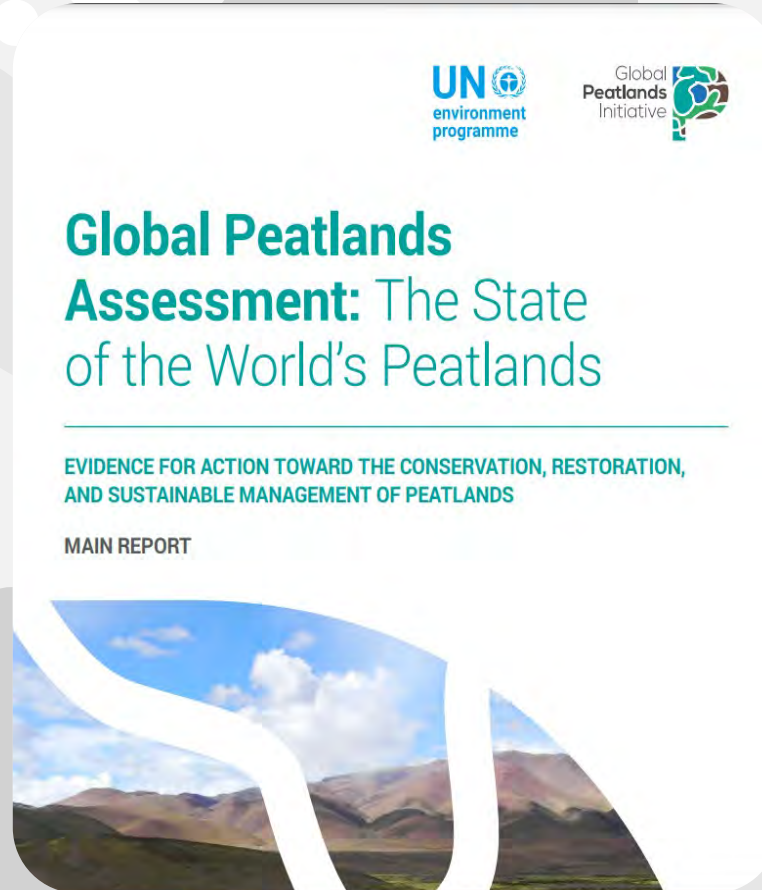
November 2022

- Significant contribution to scientific knowledge of world's peatlands.

UN Water Conference

March 2023

- Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Gabon, Mexico and Zambia launched the Freshwater Restoration Challenge co-led by UNEP and FAO.
- Aims to restore 300,000 kms of rivers and 350 million hectares of wetlands by 2030.



UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

December 2022

- Launch of 10 ground-breaking initiatives as world restoration flagships.
- Aim to restore more than 68 million hectares and create nearly 15 million jobs in 38 countries worldwide.

B. Results: Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Outcome 1 (cont.): Enhanced conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of natural and productive marine, coastal, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems

GEF Biodiversity/Land Degradation portfolio

During the reporting period, 26 countries reported 5,441,431 hectares of increase in territory of land- and seascapes that are under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration:

- 161,574 Ha PA under improved management.
- 926,525 Ha new protected areas.
- 2,387,488 Ha sustainable forest management.
- 523,934 Ha sustainable land management.
- 1,441,908 Ha sustainable food systems.

Global Fund for Coral Reef

The Fund's new Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for measuring impact of investments has been launched and will be run by UNEP.



B. Results: Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Outcome 2: Mobilised finance and investment for conservation, restoration and sustainable use, including for indigenous peoples.

With project preparation funds from SIDA, UNEP held stakeholder workshops to co-design the “Wild Biodiversity Economy” project.

Unlocking financial flows for national and local stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, through the sustainable use and management of wild biodiversity.

Publication of a Wildlife Economy report for Kenya and the drafting of a Wildlife Economy framework for AMCEN.



B. Results: Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Outcome 3: Implemented and upscaled Nature-based Solutions for sustainable development

With financial support provided by the EU, Canada and France, UNEP is implementing [resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022](#), entitled "Nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development" which requested the ED to convene intergovernmental consultations.

The first global and regional consultations were convened in May, June and July virtually, with the concluding consultations held in person from 9-13 October 2023.



The screenshot shows a webpage with a navigation bar at the top left containing the links "Home / About UN Environment Programme". The main heading is "Intergovernmental Consultations on Nature-Based Solutions" in large white text over a background image of a green valley. Below the heading is a paragraph of text: "At the resumed fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA 5.2) held in February 2022 in Nairobi, the Assembly adopted [resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022](#), entitled "Nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development". To the right of this text is a vertical list of links: "Overview", "First Global Consultation on Nature-based Solutions", and "Regional Consultations on Nature-based Solutions". A small photo credit "Photo by Robert Lukeman/ Unsplash" is visible in the bottom right corner of the image area.

B. Results: Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Gender, environment and social safeguards

Interfaith Rainforest Initiative

The UNEP implemented Initiative commissioned a gender analysis of its programme (Brazil, DRC, Peru, Colombia and Indonesia) in November 2022.

The review highlights IRI's positive efforts to engage women, to take into account growing knowledge about feminine dimensions of rainforest challenges and protection, and through its participatory ethos, to engage women in its local, community work.



UN-REDD

A partnership between UNEP, FAO and UNDP supported assessments and requirements of national safeguards systems provided to Nepal and Vietnam to help them to advance on the Architecture for REDD+ Transactions.

C. Opportunities: Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity



The adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework presents a significant opportunity for the implementation of this Programme.

Restoration, conservation and sustainable use are in a number of targets, as is nature-based solutions and enhanced integration of IP and LCs in target language.

Implementation of the Programme provides an excellent opportunity to advance several SDGs (5, 14, 15, 17).

D. Lessons Learned and Changes Made: Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Lessons Learned

UNEP strategic engagement, advocacy, technical support and partnerships at country, regional and global level is critical for delivery of this Programme.

Changes Made

Well defined management and implementation arrangements for the Programme with clearly defined role responsibilities across UNEP.



E. Looking Ahead: Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Promotion and implementation of collective action on the nature agenda at global, regional and national levels particularly to support the KM-GBF.

Enhanced multisectoral approach to sustainable management of nature.

Promote cooperation and synergies between biodiversity and climate action through nature-based solutions.



Thank you

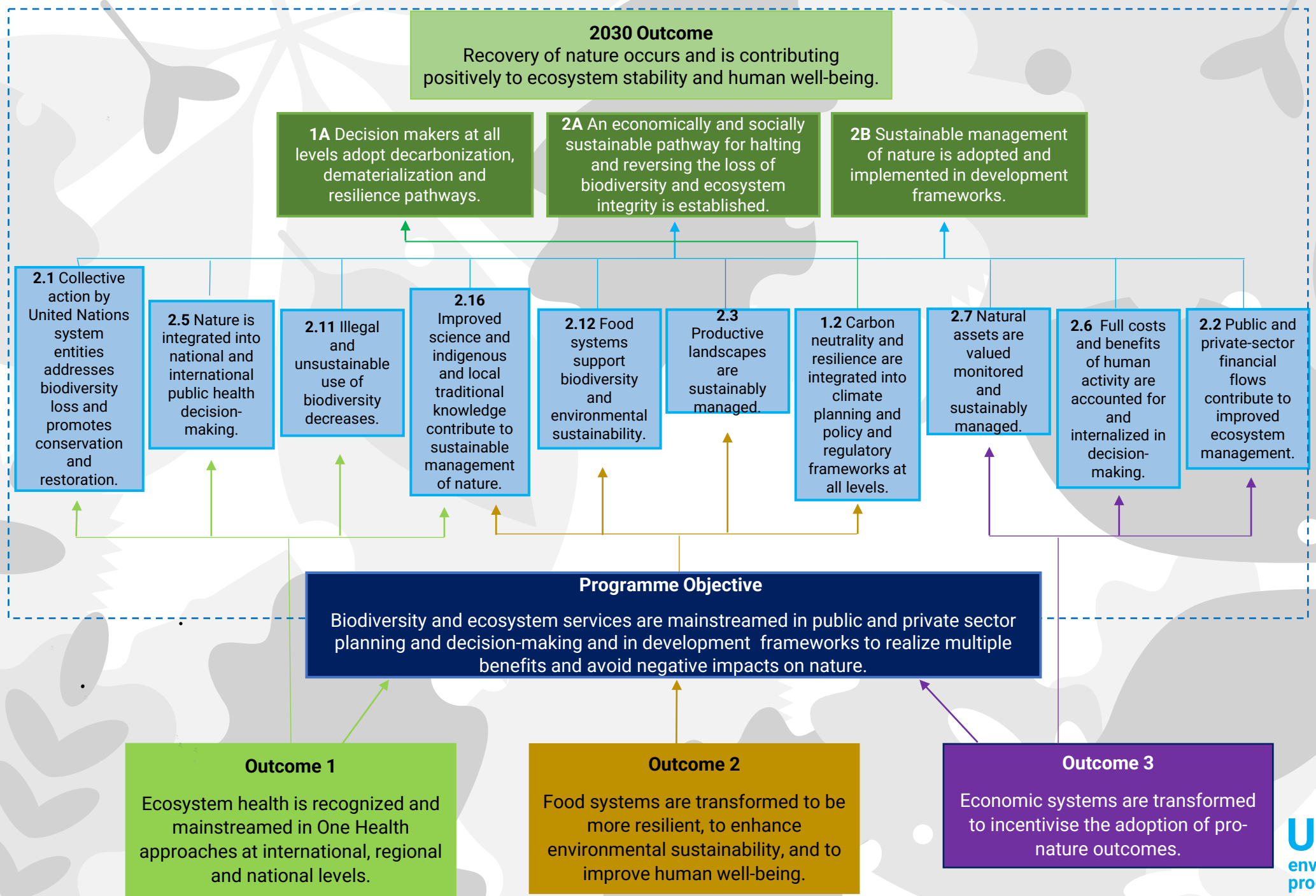
Doreen Lynn Robinson
Head, Biodiversity and Land Branch
doreen.robinson@un.org

2. Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Across Sectors & Systems

Doreen Lynn Robinson
Head, Biodiversity and Land Branch
doreen.robinson@un.org

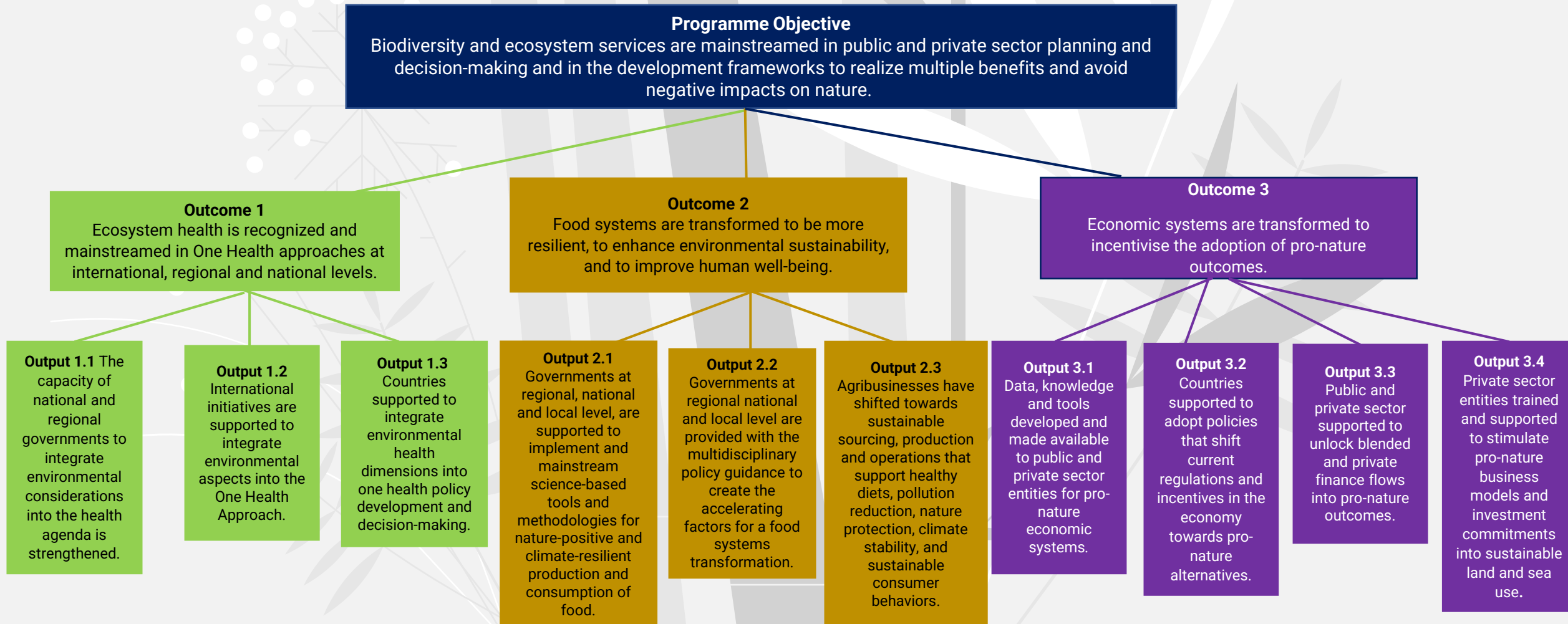
A. Background: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystem services Across Sectors and Systems

Contribution of the Programme to Nature Strategic Objective



A. Background: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services Across Sectors and Systems

Programme Objective, Outcomes and Outputs

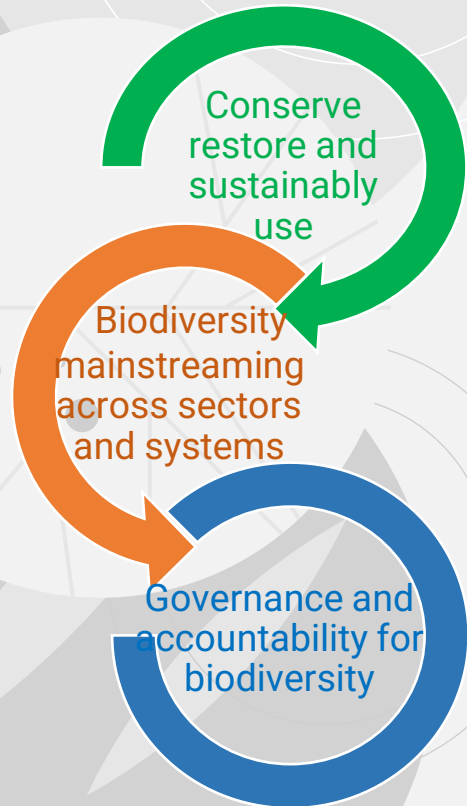


A. Background: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services Across Sectors and Systems

Alignment with CBD COP 15 Decisions and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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Objective: *Living in harmony with nature where humanity prospers in harmony with nature: Three 2030 and three 2025 Outcomes and 16 direct outcomes*



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COP 15 Decision 15/4; 15/5; 15/6; 15/7; 15/13

B. Results: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services Across Sectors and Systems

Outcome 1. Ecosystems health is recognized and mainstreamed in One Health approaches at international, regional and national levels

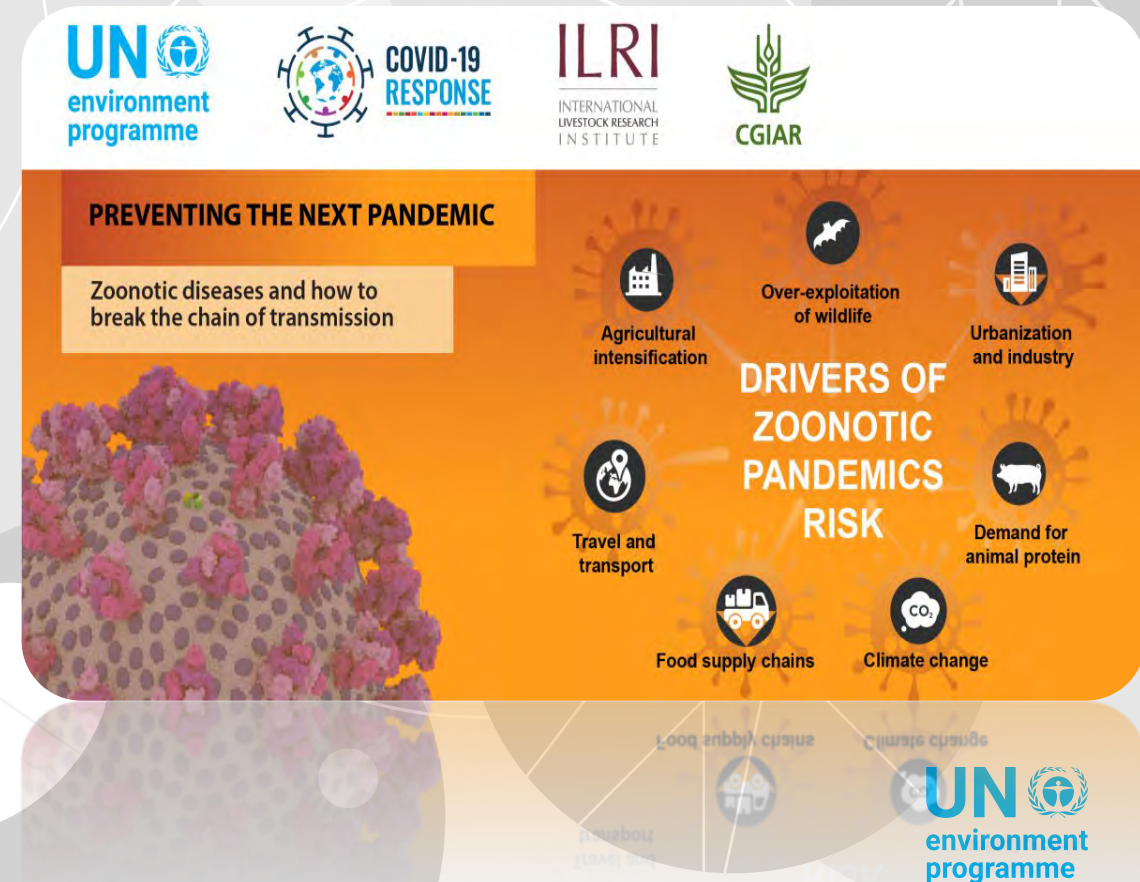
Mainstreaming the environmental dimensions of One Health

Six pilot countries Ecuador, Ghana, Mongolia, Rwanda, Vietnam and Zambia are being supported to utilize systems approach to pandemic prevention under the Nature4Health Programme. Systemic approaches emphasize collective action in dealing with complex issues such as pandemic prevention.

Quadripartite Alliance on One Health

As the current chair of the Quadripartite Alliance on One Health as of March 2023-March 2024, UNEP:

- Led the intergovernmental negotiations in the drafting of the Treaty on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (PPR).
- Supported contextualization and development of the One Health Joint Plan of Action for the ASEAN countries.



B. Results: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services Across Sectors and Systems

Outcome 2. Food systems are transformed to be more resilient, to enhance environmental sustainability and to improve human well-being

UN Wide Coordination

As Co-Chair of the UN Task Force with WHO, and in collaboration with UNDCO, UNEP mobilized an interagency group to inform the Secretary General's Report to the UNFSS+2 Stock Taking Moment.

Regional Coordination

UNEP's Regional Offices (Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific) supported the regional stocktaking moment - ensuring that all relevant Issue Based Coalitions touch on food systems and consider the Triple Planetary Crisis.



Country work

In Lao PDR in 2023, UNEP contributed to the national food systems strategy focus areas related to sustainable and resilient agriculture production.

Technical assistance

UNEP, FAO & UNDP 2023 guide Rethinking our food systems: A guide for multi-stakeholder collaboration developed.

UNEP & UN-Nutrition. 2023. Nutrition and the environment – Nurturing people, protecting the planet.

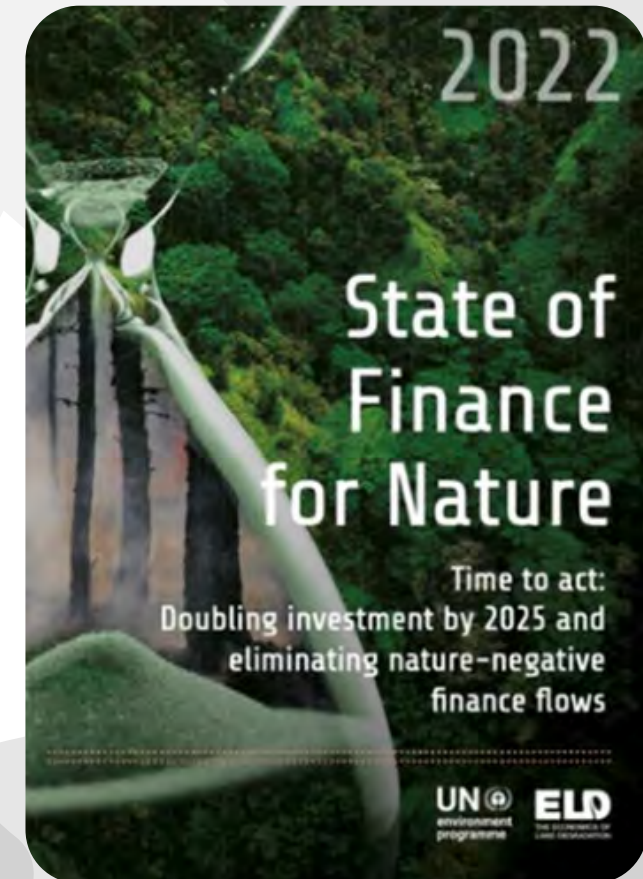
B. Results: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services Across Sectors and Systems

Outcome 3. Economic systems are transformed to incentivize the adoption of pro-nature outcomes



State of Finance for Nature

Launched in December 2022.
Found limited financial flows in support of healthy ecosystems.



The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for Agriculture and Food (TEEBAgriFood) Initiative

Brazil: TEEBAgriFood initiative led by UNEP developed the Technical Guidelines - in consultation with municipalities, academia and civil society – which supported signing of a Presidential Decree on Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture (UPA) in September 2023.

B. Results: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services Across Sectors and Systems

Outcome 3 (cont.) Economic systems are transformed to incentivize the adoption of pro-nature outcomes

Finance sector commits to biodiversity target setting

236 financial institutions supported by the UNEP [Finance Initiative](#) and representing over US\$ 42.8 trillion in assets under management, and 63 public and private-sector entities, made commitments to protect and restore biodiversity through their finance activities and investments.

Finance sector engagement in the action plan to implement the GBF

UNEP Finance Initiative developed and published [a high-level financial sector roadmap](#) for aligning financial flows with the GBF in July 2023.



Alignment of banks, investors and insurers on portfolio targets to implement the GBF

A briefing paper on [Banking on nature: What the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework means for responsible banks](#), published in May 2023, provides banks a first overview of how the GBF applies to their industry, through the axes of risk, opportunities, dependencies and impacts.

A briefing paper [Stepping Up on Biodiversity: What the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework means for responsible investors](#) developed by UNEP FI, the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) and the Finance for Biodiversity Foundation provides an overview of the goals of the GBF and recommendations on how investors should implement them.

B. Results: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services Across Sectors and Systems

Cross-cutting Issues



UNEA resolution 5.2/1 "Animal welfare-Environment-Sustainable Development (AWESDE) Nexus"

- Established the AWESDE Nexus Steering Group comprising of UNEP, FAO, WHO, WOAH, as well experts from the One Health High Level Panel to guide the implementation of the resolution.
- Conducted initial analysis on the nexus between animal welfare, the environment and sustainable development.

G20 Environment Working Group

The TEEB framework has been included in the Compendium of Best Practices.

C. Strategic Risks and Opportunities: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services Across Sectors and Systems

Strategic Risks

A siloed approach by different sectors would delay the process of shifting towards pro-nature development planning.

Level of ambition vis-a-vis sufficient resources.



Opportunities

Adoption of Global Biodiversity Framework and alignment of Programme with its goals and targets provides an opportunity to support countries on its implementation.

Many countries have National pathways for food systems transformation, thanks to the UN Food Systems Summit. These present an opportunity for countries to align their national food systems and agriculture strategies with NBSAPs.

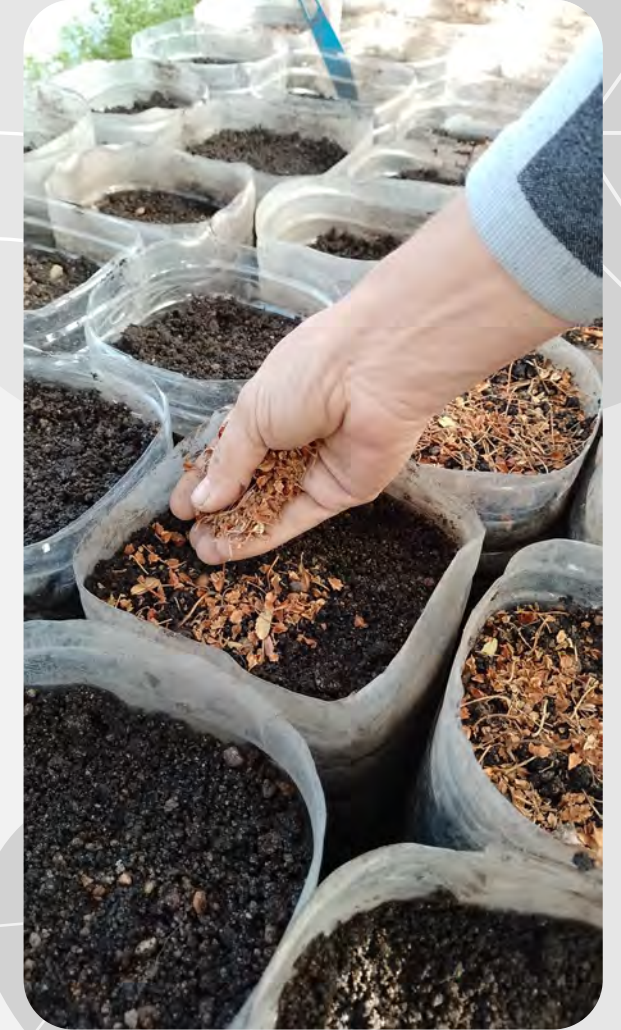
D. Lessons Learned and Changes Made: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services Across Sectors and Systems

Lessons Learned

Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystems approach across systems and sectors is a long-term process and it requires commitment and patience from the whole society.

Changes Made

Mobilize the whole-of-government and society approach to implementing nature action by facilitating dialogue and stakeholder engagement in order to strengthen collaboration among different sectors and actors including public, private and civil society. This will contribute to the success of various processes put in place to ensure that biodiversity is driving economic transformation.



E. Looking Ahead: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services Across Sectors and Systems



Mainstreaming food systems approaches, national food systems pathways and strategies into National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plans and National Determined Contributions to address multiple environmental and societal challenges and fast-track delivery of multiple GBF targets.

Enhanced collaboration and partnerships with a range of partners to deliver on the objectives of this programme.

Building on momentum from SDG Summit, UNEP will support Member State to ensure that biodiversity is driving the economic transformation.



Thank you

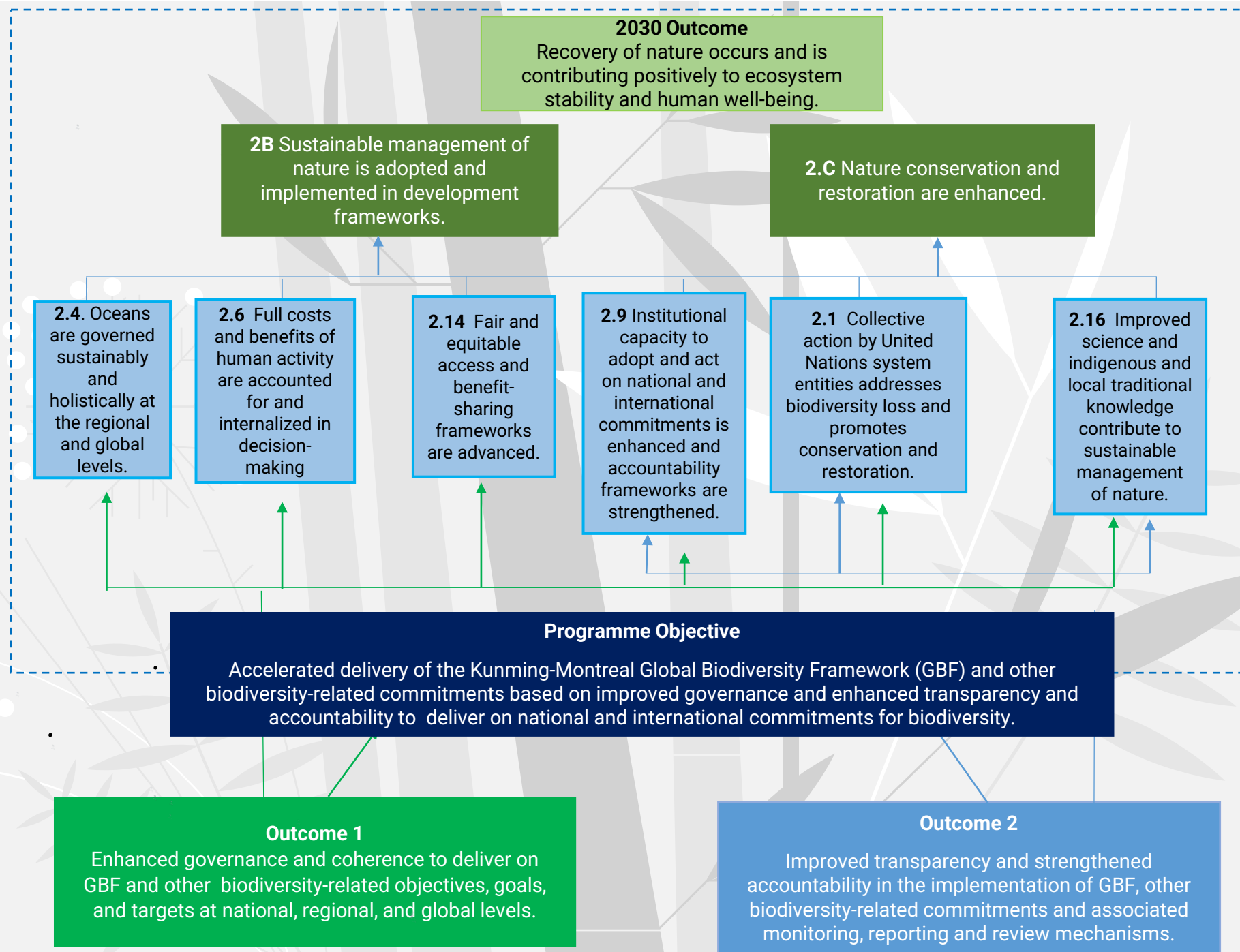
Doreen Lynn Robinson
Head, Biodiversity and Land Branch
doreen.robinson@un.org

3. Governance & Accountability for Biodiversity

Leticia Carvalho
Head, Marine & Freshwater Branch
leticia.reisdecarvalho@un.org

A. Background: Governance and Accountability for Biodiversity

Contribution of the Programme to Nature Strategic Objective



2030 Outcome
Recovery of nature occurs and is contributing positively to ecosystem stability and human well-being.

2B Sustainable management of nature is adopted and implemented in development frameworks.

2.C Nature conservation and restoration are enhanced.

2.4. Oceans are governed sustainably and holistically at the regional and global levels.

2.6 Full costs and benefits of human activity are accounted for and internalized in decision-making

2.14 Fair and equitable access and benefit-sharing frameworks are advanced.

2.9 Institutional capacity to adopt and act on national and international commitments is enhanced and accountability frameworks are strengthened.

2.1 Collective action by United Nations system entities addresses biodiversity loss and promotes conservation and restoration.

2.16 Improved science and indigenous and local traditional knowledge contribute to sustainable management of nature.

Programme Objective
Accelerated delivery of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and other biodiversity-related commitments based on improved governance and enhanced transparency and accountability to deliver on national and international commitments for biodiversity.

Outcome 1
Enhanced governance and coherence to deliver on GBF and other biodiversity-related objectives, goals, and targets at national, regional, and global levels.

Outcome 2
Improved transparency and strengthened accountability in the implementation of GBF, other biodiversity-related commitments and associated monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms.

A. Background: Governance & Accountability for Biodiversity

Programme Objective, Outcomes and Outputs

Programme Objective

Accelerated delivery of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) and other biodiversity related commitments based on improved governance and enhanced transparency and accountability to deliver on national and international commitments for biodiversity.

Outcome 1

Enhanced governance and coherence to deliver KM-GEF and biodiversity related MEA objectives, goals, and targets at national, regional, and global levels.

Outcome 2

Improved transparency and strengthened accountability in the implementation of KM-GBF and associated monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms.

Output 1.1 Decision-makers supported to improve policies and planning frameworks for KM-GBF implementation at national and regional levels.

Output 1.2: Support services provided to UN system for catalysing action with partners for implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework.

Output 2.1 Technical support and guidance provided to enhance monitoring and reporting of national, regional and global progress in delivery of the KM-GBF.

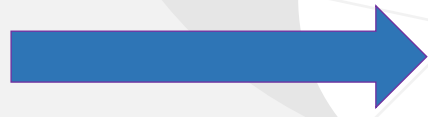
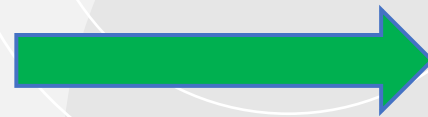
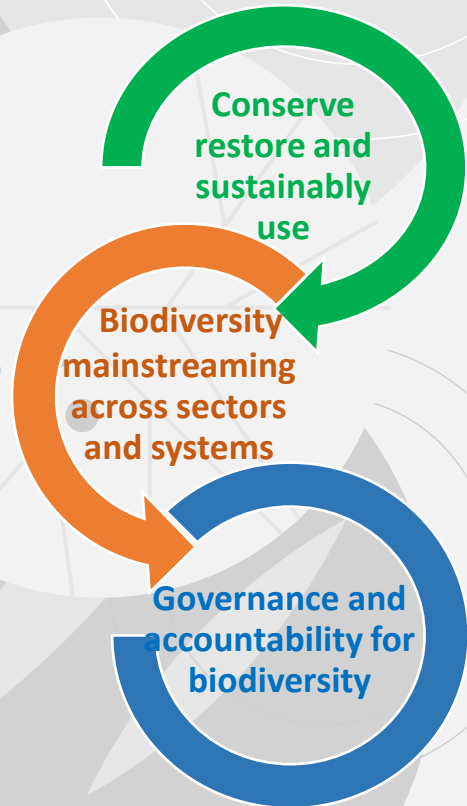
Output 2.2: Technical support and analysis provided to review and communicate progress towards the Goals and Targets of the Global Biodiversity Framework and other biodiversity related commitments.

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B. Results: Governance & Accountability for Biodiversity

Outcome 1. Enhanced governance and coherence to deliver GBF and biodiversity-related MEA objectives, goals, and targets at national, regional, and global levels

Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) – Early Actions Support

Objective: Help countries fast-track readiness and early actions to implement the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and to align the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), including national biodiversity targets, monitoring, policy, and finance frameworks with GBF.



Made available financial and technical support packages to 69 countries supported by UNEP (69 countries supported by UNDP).

B. Results: Governance & Accountability for Biodiversity

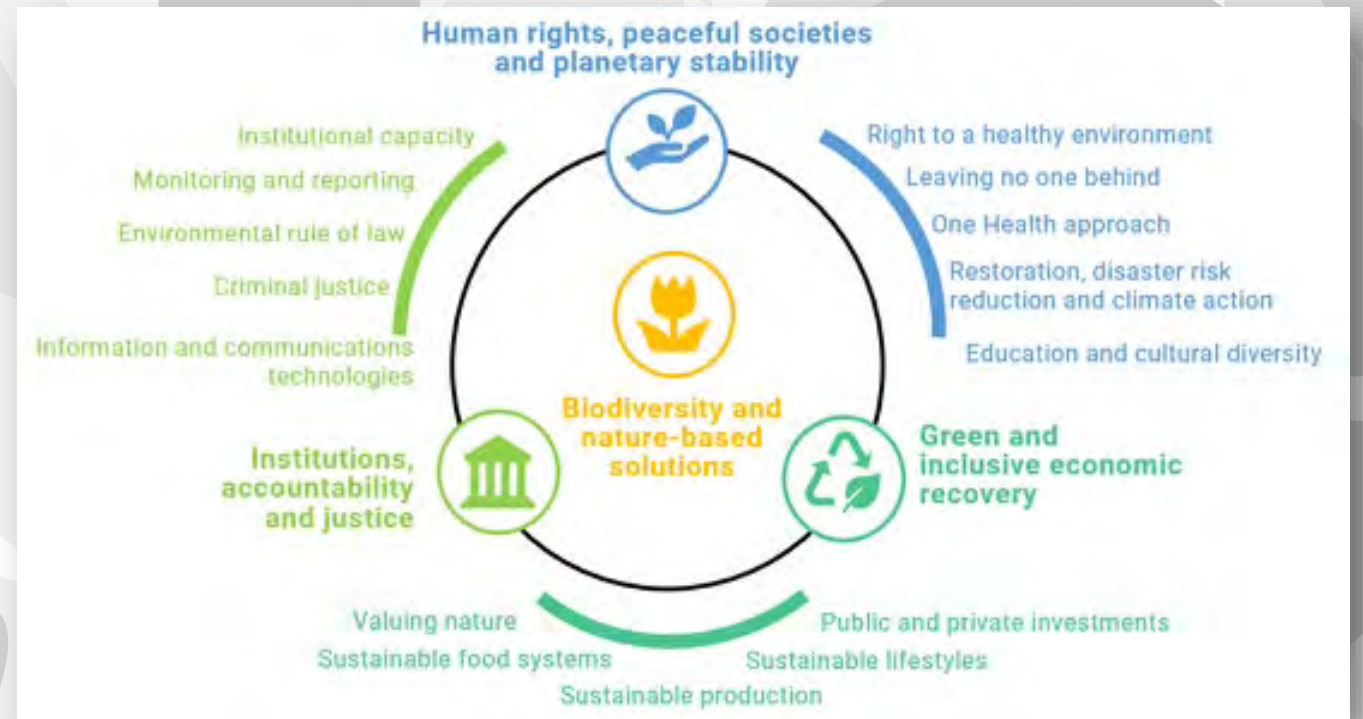
Outcome 1. Enhanced governance and coherence to deliver GBF and biodiversity-related MEA objectives, goals, and targets at national, regional, and global levels

Monitoring and Reporting Framework for implementation of the UN Common Approach to Biodiversity

UNEP, through the Issue Management Group on Biodiversity of the EMG, has led the development of a Monitoring and reporting framework for the implementation of the UN Common Approach to integrating biodiversity and nature-based solutions for sustainable development into UN policy, programme planning and delivery.

The Draft M&R framework established with **13 indicators** allows for tracking of the UN Common Approach's performance at the Impact, Output and Operations levels.

Common Approach Results-based Structure 3 Impact Areas and 15 Medium-term Objectives



B. Results: Governance & Accountability for Biodiversity

Outcome 2. Improved transparency and strengthened accountability in the implementation of GBF and associated monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms

Knowledge Management and support for National Monitoring

Target Tracker tool for visualizing progress towards global and national targets for biodiversity being operationalized and piloted.

Service for Biodiversity, as recognized in CBD COP 15/6 on knowledge management.

27-30 June at the invitation of the Government of Switzerland on cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions for the Implementation of GBF in preparation for the Bern III Conference.

National monitoring support being established linked to wider mechanisms to support capacity at national level for monitoring implementation of NBSAPs and reporting on contributions to the implementation of the GBF.

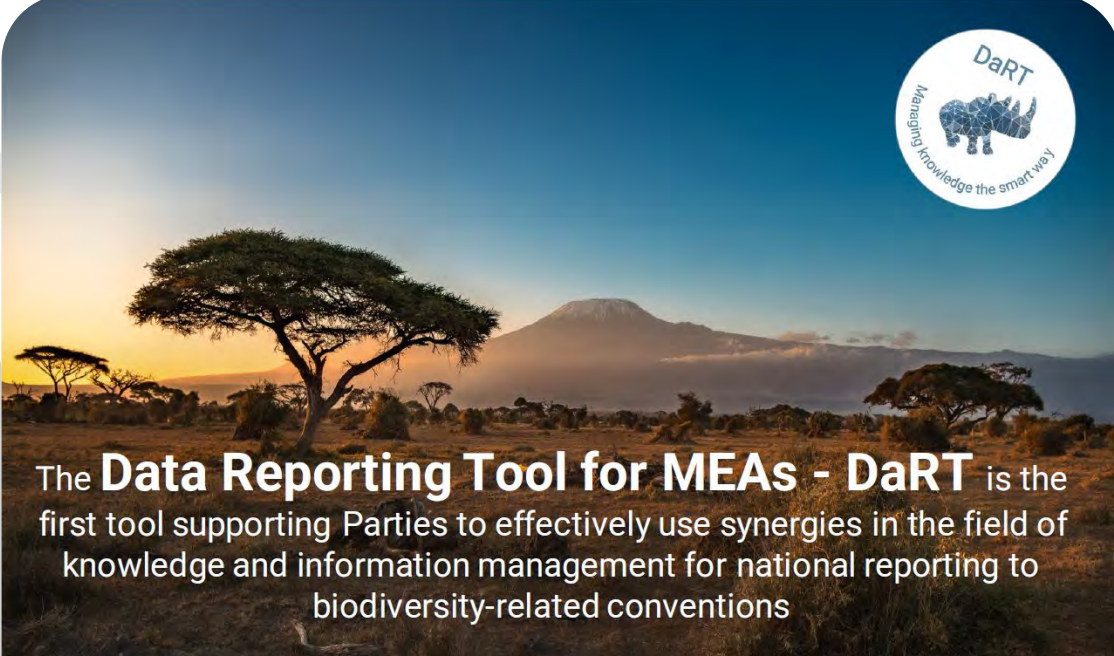



B. Results: Governance & Accountability for Biodiversity


Outcome 2 (cont.) Improved transparency and strengthened accountability in the implementation of GBF and associated monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms

Data Reporting Tool for MEAs - DaRT

- Promotes synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions at the national level.
- Capturing, managing and using biodiversity-related data and information.
- Key global databases related to the biodiversity-related conventions.
- Supports mapping of NBSAP with targets of multiple MEAs strategies.
- 50 countries have been trained to use DaRT through national and regional training workshops and webinars and have national operational working spaces established.



The **Data Reporting Tool for MEAs - DaRT** is the first tool supporting Parties to effectively use synergies in the field of knowledge and information management for national reporting to biodiversity-related conventions



B. Results: Governance & Accountability for Biodiversity

Gender

Monitoring gender sensitive indicators and targets of GBF

UNEP is working with the CBD Women's Caucus Group to include the Gender Plan of Action in DaRT, to monitor gender targets of the GBF and to facilitate national reporting on GBF including Gender responsive actions on all targets and goals of the GBF.



C. Strategic Risks and Opportunities: Governance & Accountability for Biodiversity

Risks

- Lack of political support for whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to national biodiversity planning.
- Inadequate cross-sectoral policy frameworks and institutional arrangements sufficiently developed to enable GBF delivery.
- Unwillingness towards information-sharing and transparency in national biodiversity planning and governance.
- Ineffective institutional and stakeholder consultations for integrated biodiversity policy, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation is feasible at the country level.

Opportunities

- Operationalizing of NBSAP Accelerator Partnership Administered by UNEP, UNDP and CBD Secretariat in collaboration with NBSAP Accelerator Partnership Provide catalytic technical and financial support to address challenges that countries face in implementing NBSAPs.
- Technical, financial and political support made available globally for national action enabling delivery, monitoring and reporting of the GBF.



D. Lessons Learned and Changes Made: Governance & Accountability for Biodiversity

Lessons Learned

- Engaging with the UN system at the regional and country levels – has allowed UNEP to increase its visibility and the impact of its PoW in the regions.
- Working with RCs and UN Country Teams UNEP has been able to participate in national development dialogues as well as to mobilize and leverage funds.
- However, to further amplify UNEP's voice and visibility at the country level, more resources are needed.



Changes Made

Strengthened engagement with UNEP regional offices for strategic guidance and programmatic direction based on specific country's needs.

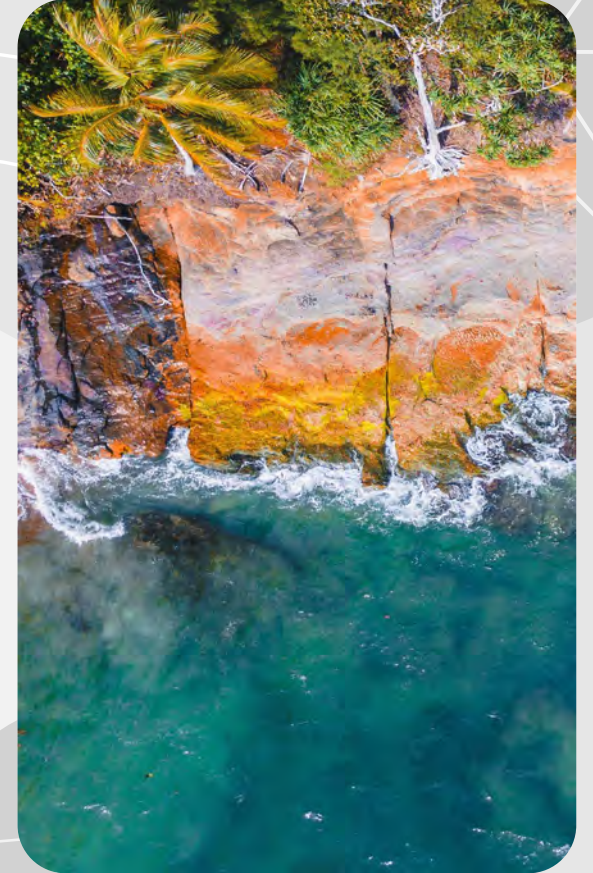
E. Looking Ahead: Governance & Accountability for Biodiversity



Strengthen south-south cooperation in knowledge sharing and technical support to enable member states to deliver on their commitment under GBF.

Advocate for and facilitate “a whole society” and “a whole ecosystem” approach to deliver the high ambition of GBF targets.

Enhance Data gathering and reporting system on national actions and progress in implementing the GBF.



Thank you

Leticia Carvalho
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leticia.reisdecarvalho@un.org
