सत्यमेव जयते

National Consultation on SDG 13, 14 and 15

प्रकृतिः रक्षति रक्षिता

Nature Protects if She is Protected

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SDG 13, 14 and 15

- SDG 13: Climate Action – integrate measures to prevent climate change into national policies, strategies and planning
- SDG 14: Life below Water - conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for SD.
- SDG 15: Life on Land - protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

India's challenge with terrestrial biodiversity

- 2.4% of world's land area, 7-8% of recorded species, 18% of human and cattle population.
- Tremendous biotic pressure, high population density.
- Over 46,000 species of plants and 96,000 species of animals recorded so far – megadiverse
- Acknowledged centre of crop diversity.
- Diversity of ecosystems – 10 biogeographic zones

India's marine and freshwater biodiversity

- With over 200 diatom species (smaller than plankton), 90 dinoflagellates (floating microorganisms), 844 marine algae and 39 mangrove species, the marine floral biodiversity of India is remarkable
- 23 marine Protected Areas (PAs) in peninsular India and 106 in the islands
- The global value of ecosystem services of wetlands $ 4.9 trillion/year

Climate Change-Biodiversity linkages

- Healthy ecosystems and rich biodiversity are fundamental to our life – food, fibre, raw materials, clean air and fresh water
- Even small changes in average temperatures can have a significant effect upon species and ecosystems.
- The inter-connectedness of nature means climate change has a knock-on effects upon a range of ecosystem functions.

Beyond Conservation to Mainstreaming

- The mainstay of MoEFCCs approach thus far has largely been – protection and conservation
- The strategy has relied largely on the protected areas

(IUCN Definition) 'A clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values" (terrestrial or marine)

Strategic Goals of CBD

2010 Conference of the Parties of Convention on Biodiversity :

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

SDG & MoEFCC interface through legislation

- Indian Forest Act, 1927 & (state amendments)
- Wildlife Protection Act 1972
- Forest Conservation Act 1980
- Environment Protection Act 1986
- National Forest Policy 1988
- Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act 1996
- Biological Diversity Act 2002
- The Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006

Enlarge and strengthen interface with others

- Important to ask – which are the key drivers of biodiversity loss/ecosystem transformation
- Many facts come to mind
  - Urban areas (globally) account for 3% of the world's surface area but consume 70% of the world's resources, By 2050, 60% of India may be in urban areas
  - Agriculture uses 70% of the freshwater resources

Enlarge and strengthen interface with others

- Need to go beyond MoEFCC to partner with key sectors like Agriculture, Urban Development,
  - Sustainable resource base (land, water) for continued food security of a growing, and largely poor population (Strategic Goal A, B)
  - Protecting rich biodiversity of seeds, traditional knowledge in weed and pest control (Strategic Goal A, B)
  - Burgeoning urban growth – number and sprawl in cities – to be matched with secure water supply, waste management that does not destroy ecosystems/habitats, clean energy that does not contribute to climate change

Some beginnings…yet to become the norm

- Ecologically intensified agricultural practices
- Integrated pest management
- Conservation of traditional seeds
- Organic agriculture
- Green buildings
- Certification for all vendor provided elements in the building supply chain – eg: dual flush tanks, water efficient faucets, energy efficient lights
- Mass Rapid Transport Systems

Biodiversity and the SDGs

- Biodiversity and ecosystems feature prominently in two goals directly related to biodiversity – 14 and 15

- Other goals are of direct interest to biodiversity and include some biodiversity-related targets, such as: Goal 2 (zero hunger), 3 (good health and well being) 6 (clean water and sanitation), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 12 (responsible consumption and production) and 17 (partnerships for the goals).

12 NBTs

Icon	National Biodiversity Targets
	By 2020, a significant proportion of the country's population, especially youth, is aware of the values of biodiversity and its conservation and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
	By 2020, values of biodiversity conservation are integrated in national and state planning processes, development programmes and poverty alleviation strategies.
	Strategies for reducing rate of degradation, fragmentation and loss of all natural habitats finalized and actions put in place by 2020 for environmental amelioration and human well-being.
	By 2020, Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and strategies to manage them developed so that populations of prioritized invasive alien species are managed.
	By 2020, measures are adopted for sustainable management of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.
	Ecologically representative areas under terrestrial and inland water, and also coastal and marine zones, especially those of particular importance for species, biodiversity and ecosystem services are conserved effectively and equitably based on protected area designation and management and other area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes covering over 20% of the geographic area of the country by 2020.

12 NBTs

7	By 2020, genetic diversity of cultivated plants, farm livestock, and also of their wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.
8	By 2020, ecosystems services especially those relating to water, human health, livelihoods and well-being, are enumerated and measures to safeguard them are identified, taking into account the needs of women and local communities, particularly the poor and vulnerable sections.
9	By 2015, Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization as per Nagoya Protocol are operational, consistent with national legislations.
10	By 2020, an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity action plan is made operational at different levels of governance.
11	By 2020, national initiatives using communities' traditional knowledge relating to biodiversity are strengthened, with the view to protecting this knowledge in accordance with the national legislations and international obligations.
12	By 2020, opportunities to increase the availability of financial, human and technical resources to facilitate the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the national targets are identified and Strategy for Resource Mobilization is adopted by 2020.

Linkages between SDG 15, Aichi targets and National Biodiversity Targets - Mapped

Sustainable Development Targets	Relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Relevant National Targets
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	4, 5, 7, 11, 14, 15	3, 5, 6,10
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	4, 5, 7, 14, 15	3, 5, 6,10
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	4, 5, 15	3,10

Linkages between SDG 15, Aichi targets and National Biodiversity Targets

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	11, 14, 15	3,6,8,
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	5, 12	3,6
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	16	9
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	12	6
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	9	4
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	2	2

Key take-away

- Mapping to NBTs needs to be the norm across departments and sectors

- Mapping cannot remain on paper – should be matched by action on the ground

High Level Segment of CoP-13: Cancun declaration

In the Cancun Declaration, Ministers and other Heads of Delegation declare that, *inter alia*:

- **the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which strongly reflect biodiversity, provide new opportunities to address development challenges in a transformative manner;**

- **additional efforts are needed to ensure the effective implementation of the CBD, the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets, and the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, and facilitate closer collaboration with other initiatives related to sustainable development, trade, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and tourism, among others.**

CoP-13 decisions relating to SDGs

- Encourages Parties to review their national biodiversity strategies and action plans periodically, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capacities, to consider increasing the level of ambition and/or scope of the national or regional targets to a level that is commensurate with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to integrate the targets across different sectors, including in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, so as to make a greater contribution to collective global efforts to achieve the global targets;
- invites governments to use, in accordance with the priorities and policies of each country, FAO guidance related to biodiversity and agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, including the five elements developed by it as a basis for policy dialogue and governance arrangements to identify sustainable development pathways across the SDGs, sectors and along related value chains;

THANK YOU!