

NEA

NATIONAL  
ECOSYSTEM  
ASSESSMENT  
**INITIATIVE**



# WEBINAR: HOW NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENTS CAN SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK – PART 2



# Interpretation



- ✓ Off
- English
- Spanish
- Mute Original Audio
- Manage Language Interpretation...

Mute Start Video Security Participants 1 Chat Interpretation More

# HOUSEKEEPING



**Recording:** This webinar will be recorded and will be uploaded to our NEA Initiative website. If you have any issues with this, please let us know.



**Microphone and Camera:** Your microphone will be muted throughout the webinar.



**Questions:** If you would like to comment or ask a question during the Q&A session, please type it in the chat function accessible from the bottom of your screen.



**Support:** If you have any technical issues, please send a direct message to our [Technical Support Laura Mack](#) via the chat.



## The Sub-Global Assessment Network

A community of practice that connects and supports individuals and organisations involved in sub-global ecosystem assessments

From August 2021, UNEP-WCMC is pleased to reconvene members and welcome new partners with the intention of strengthening the activities of the network by:

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*Supporting national ecosystem assessments*

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*Encouraging and fostering knowledge sharing between and amongst sub-global assessments*

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*Providing opportunities for training in specific tools and approaches related to ecosystem assessments*

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# Webinar Agenda

- Opening remarks
- Presentation 1: Human rights approach in national ecosystem assessments
- Presentation 2: How national ecosystem assessments can support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal biodiversity framework
- Q&A
- Presentation from Thailand
- Presentation from Colombia
- Q&A
- Conclusion and closing remarks

# Opening remarks

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Claire Brown

Principal Technical Specialist, UNEP-WCMC

# Human Rights Approach in National Ecosystem Assessments



Pernilla Malmer

Senior Advisor, SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Centre,  
Stockholm University







Human Rights Based Approach and biodiversity conservation



HRBA in the new Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



How to realize a HRBA in NEAs and NBSAPs

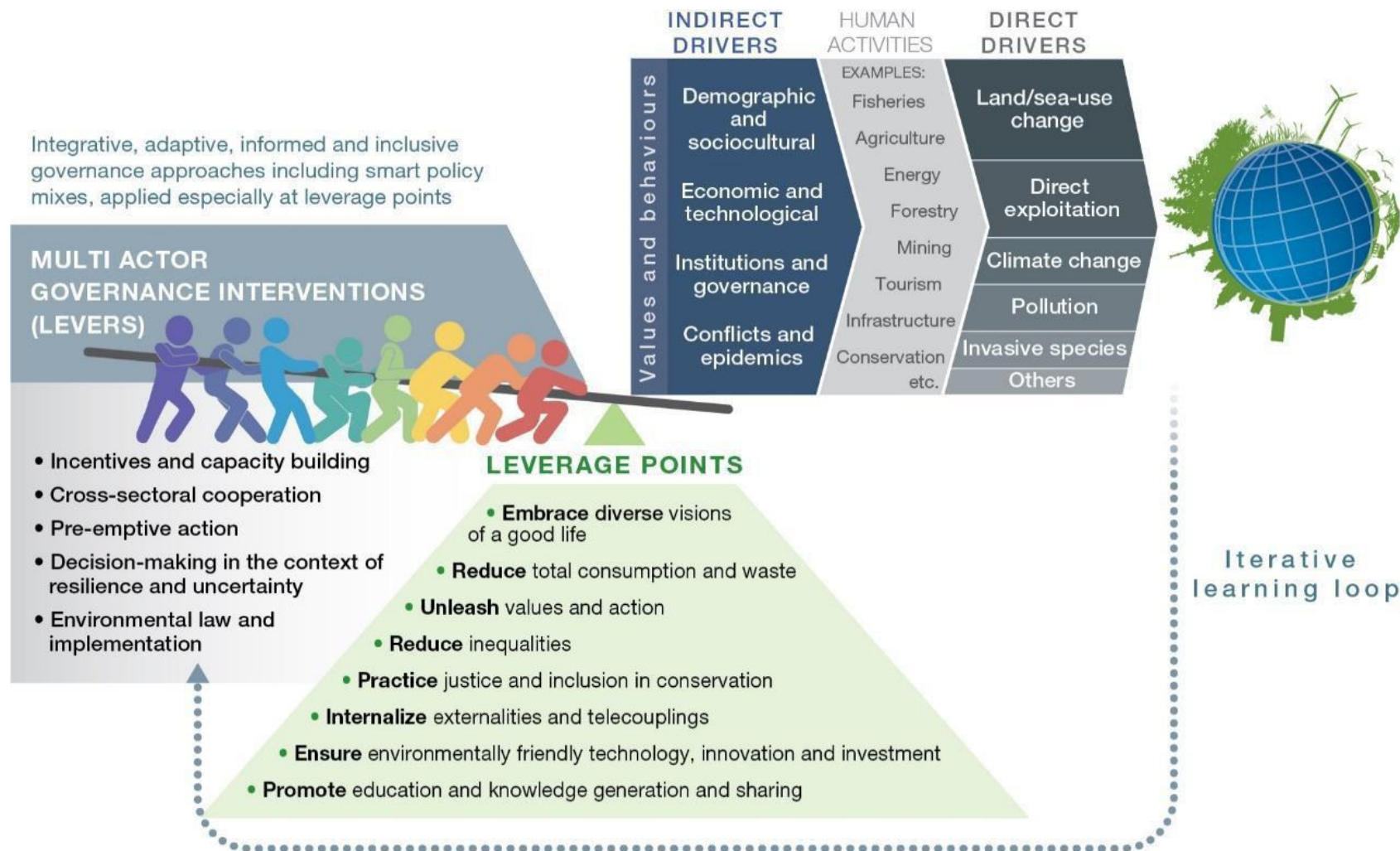
# The challenges we target

People and nature as interlinked at the core of equitable development

Peoples contributions to nature

Rapidly changing social-ecological systems

Need for transformative change to meet societal and environmental goals



# Knowledge and practice of Indigenous Peoples and local communities have a key role in biodiversity protection

“Nature is generally declining less rapidly in Indigenous Peoples’ land than in other lands, but is nevertheless declining, as is the knowledge of how to manage it”.

IPBES 2019



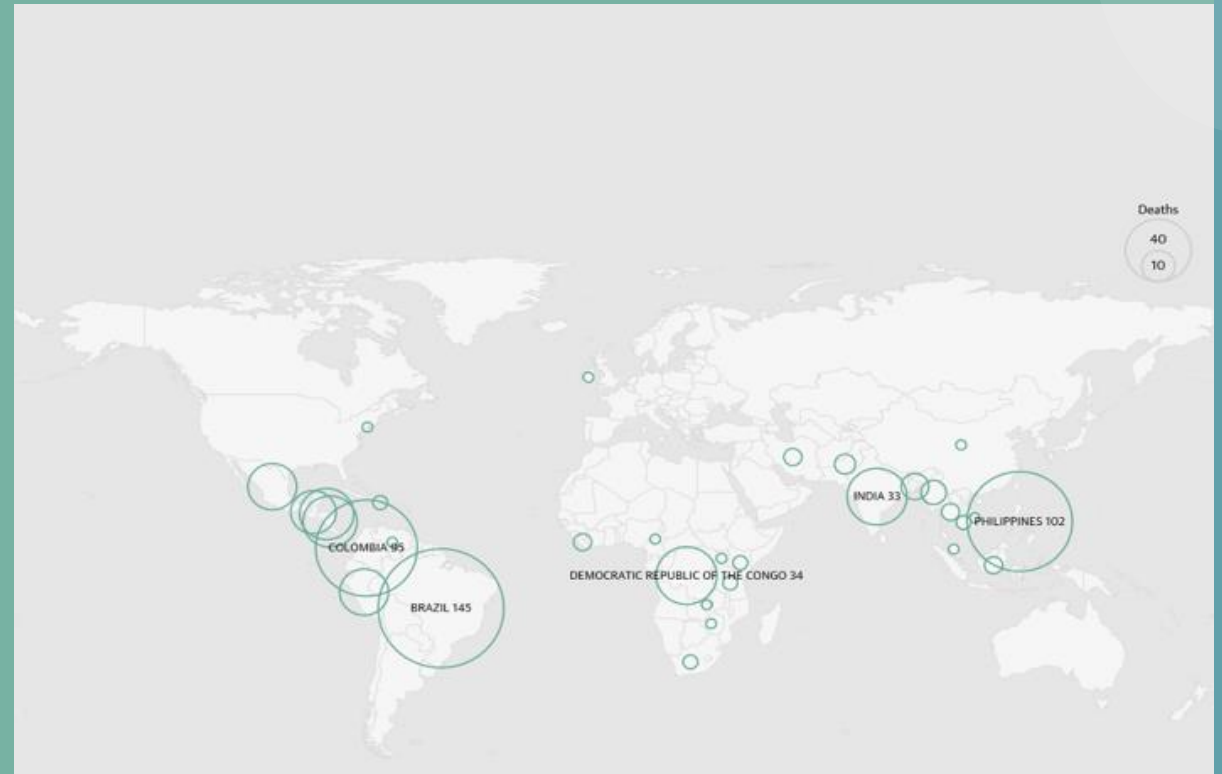
# Drivers of biodiversity loss heavily affects Indigenous Peoples and local communities

- Mining and oil extraction
- Infrastructure: e.g., dam buildings, ports, roads
- Logging (illegal as well as legal)
- Protected areas and natural reserves where people with traditional and indigenous lands are being evicted

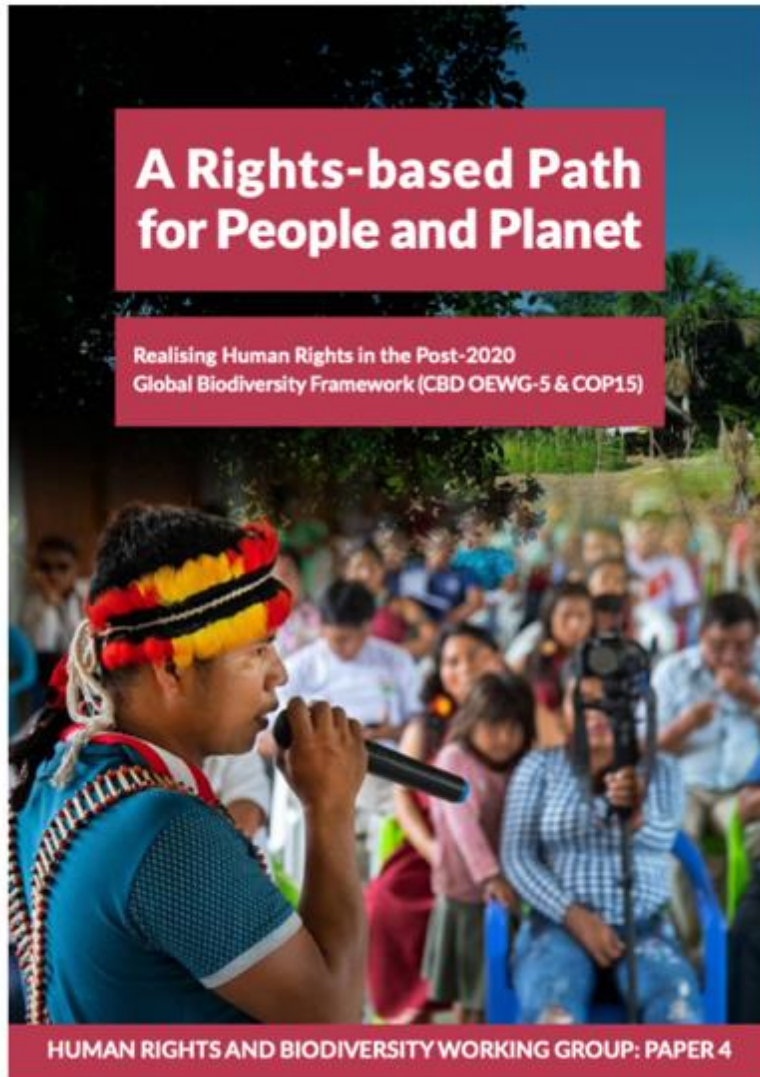


# Human and environmental rights defenders around the world are daily risking their lives

- 2019, 212 environmental rights defenders around were killed.
- Many of these protested against illegal logging and evictions from traditional for exploitation project without their involvement.
- A large proportion of the murdered environmental rights defenders are Indigenous Peoples.



# HRBA in policy and practice



Human rights-based approaches to conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing in simple words mean biodiversity policies, governance and management **do not violate human rights** and that those designing or implementing such policies **actively seek ways to support and promote human rights** in their design and implementation.

Significant work done on developing these norms already in place in the UN system and links to these norms are critical. Expertise exists (OHCHR, UNEP, UN Common Approach) ready to be tapped.

Sector-specific guidance to deliver a HRBA in implementation is under development.

# HRBA Principles -PLANET-

P-articipation

L-ink to human rights obligations

A-ccountability

N-on-discrimination & equality

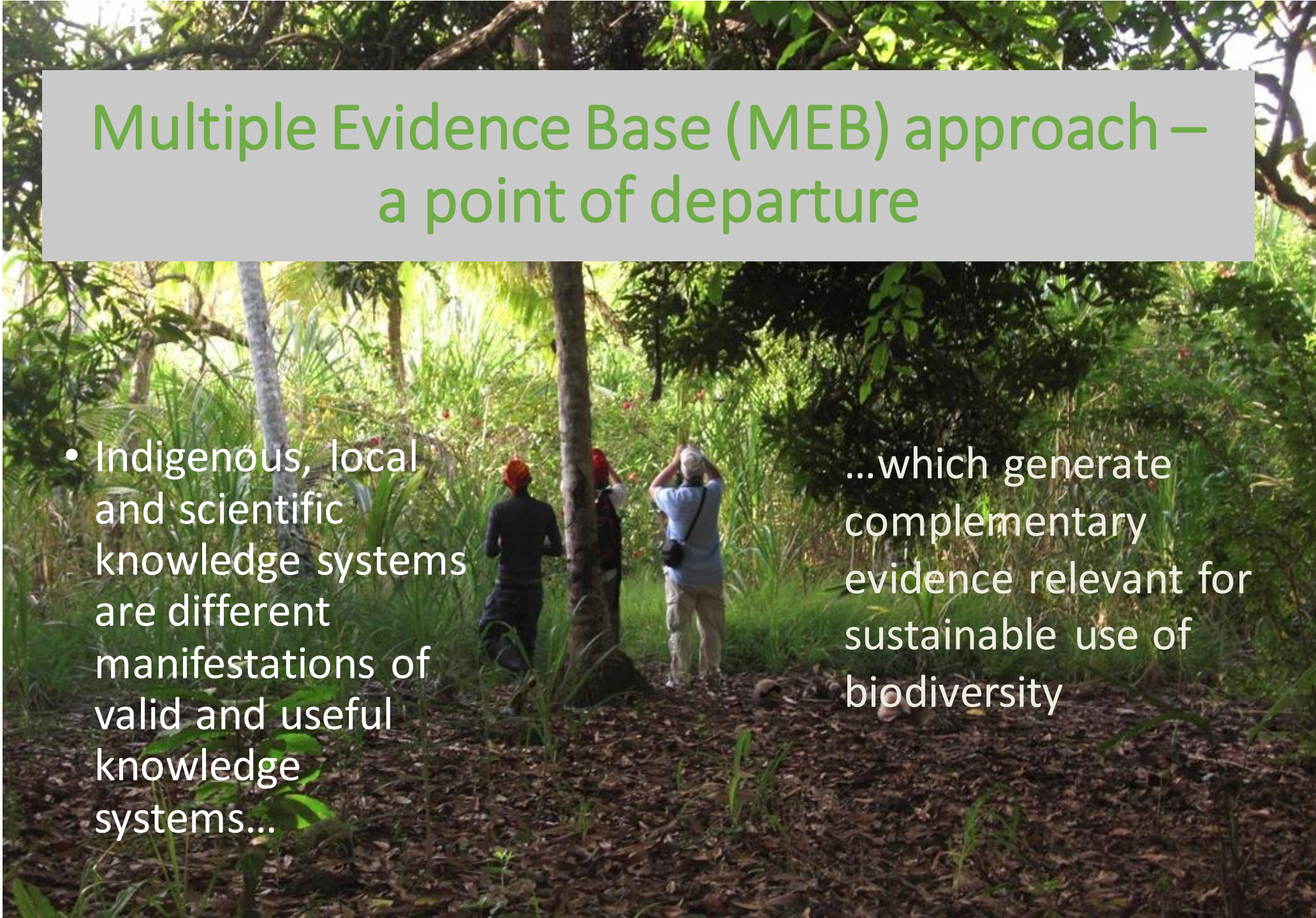
E-mpowerment and capacity development

T-ransparency

# Multiple Evidence Base (MEB) approach – a point of departure

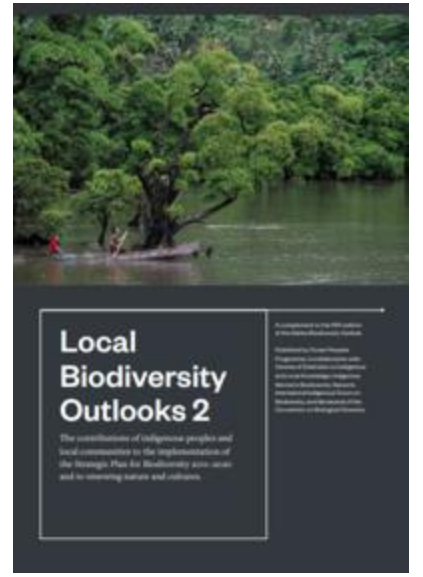
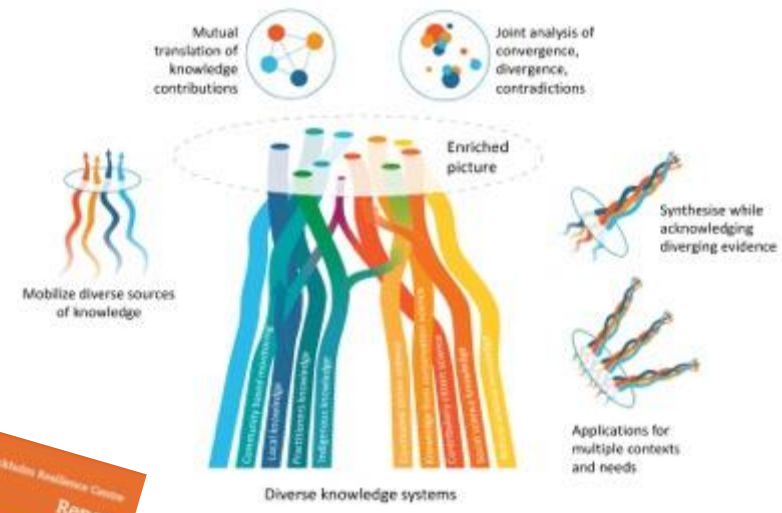
- Indigenous, local and scientific knowledge systems are different manifestations of valid and useful knowledge systems...

...which generate complementary evidence relevant for sustainable use of biodiversity





# Indigenous Peoples and local communities are contributing to biodiversity conservation with their traditional knowledge, customary sustainable use and governance systems



# The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment



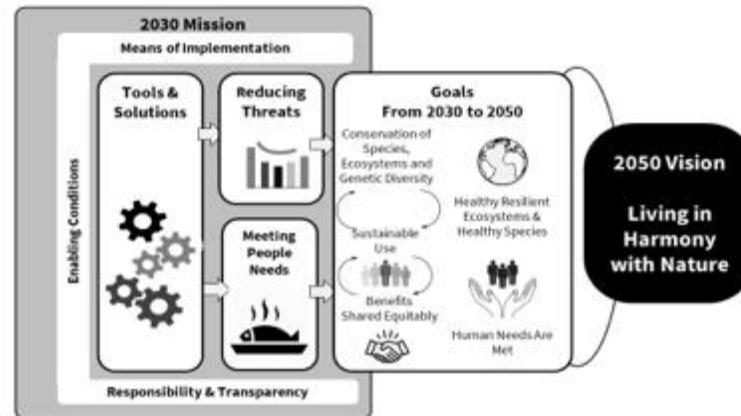
- UN General Assembly Resolution 76/300 of 28 July 2022
- Is related to other rights and existing international law and affirms that its promotion requires the full implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) under the principles of international environmental law.

# Convention on Biological Diversity

New post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework towards "living in harmony with nature" in 2050

*The CBD post-2020 process (decision COP14/34): Participatory, inclusive, gender-responsive, transformative, comprehensive, catalytic, visible, knowledge-based...*

*Theory of change*



# The Kunming-Montreal post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

## A package of decisions



### Section C:

- The important roles and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and partners in conservation, restoration and sustainable use
- Implementation must ensure that the rights, knowledge, innovations, worldviews, values and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are respected, documented, and preserved with their FPIC.
- Human rights-based approach, respecting, protecting, promoting and fulfilling human rights.
- Acknowledges the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.
- Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and reducing inequalities.

# Human rights-based approach in the Kunming-Montreal GBF



The importance of traditional knowledge, rights to traditional lands, protection and respect for sustainable customary use, gender equality, etc, have been included cross-cutting in several goals such as 1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 19 , 21, 22, 23

# Kunming - Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:

## HRBA in NBSAPs



Duty-bearers: States and companies  
Rights-holders: IPLCs, youth, women girls...

- Right to information
- Right to take part in decision making
- Right to land
- Right to food and clean water

- Ecosystem based approach
- Indigenous Peoples and local communities as partners in conservation and restoration
- *Guidance on integrating human rights in National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs):*

Build synergies in global fora between human rights and conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.



Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

UN Special Rapporteurs

The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. (IPBES)

UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

UNEP (UN Environment Programme)

IUCN CEESP. Conservation standards

# Thank you!

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 fb.com/swedbio |  @SwedBio





# How national ecosystem assessments can support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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Yuko Kurauchi, *Programme Specialist, UNDP*

Juanita Chaves, *NEA Initiative Project Lead, UNEP-WCMC*

Joseph Karanja, *BES-Net ILK Project Officer, BES-Net ILK Support Unit, UNESCO*

# Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network: Collective contributions to the GBF goals and targets

 Yuko Kurauchi | Programme Specialist, UNDP

 [yuko.kurauchi@undp.org](mailto:yuko.kurauchi@undp.org)

 <https://www.besnet.world/>

 Twitter | @besnet\_undp

 Facebook | @besnet.world



# BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES NETWORK (BES-NET)

**UNDP, UNEP-WCMC**  
and **UNESCO** working  
as a consortium

Committed to  
building knowledge,  
capacity and  
collaboration  
between **science**,  
**policy** and **practice**  
communities for  
biodiversity  
conservation

Contribute to and  
complement the  
**IPBES** work  
programme by  
supporting the uptake  
of the assessments  
and application of the  
tools and guides

Operate with the  
support of the  
**Government of  
Germany** and  
**SwedBio**



# KUNMING–MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (GBF)



## Reducing threats to biodiversity

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Land and sea use change            |
| 2 | Restoration of degraded ecosystems |
| 3 | Protected areas and OECMs          |
| 4 | Species loss                       |
| 5 | Sustainable use of wild species    |
| 6 | Invasive alien species             |
| 7 | Pollution                          |
| 8 | Climate change/ocean acidification |



## Sustainable use and benefit sharing

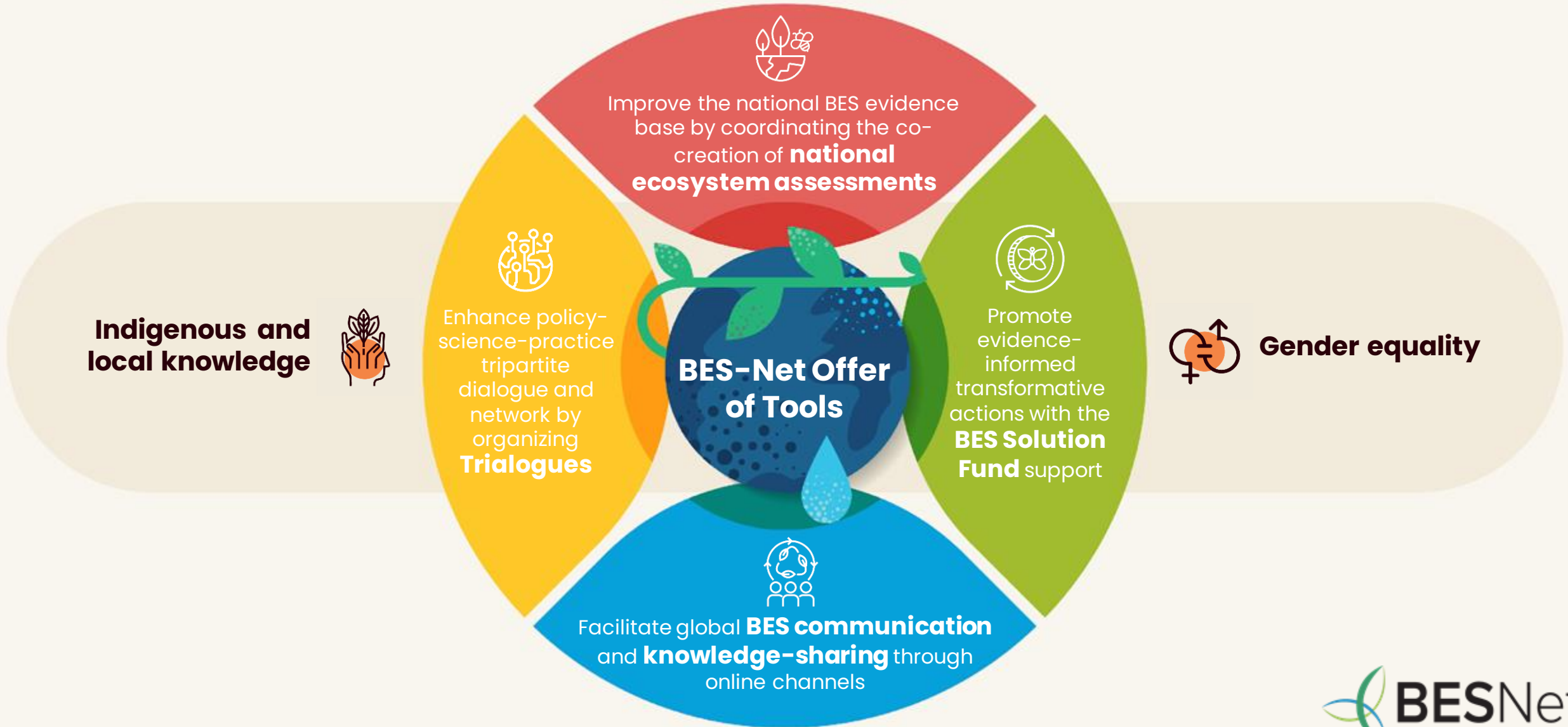
|    |  |
|----|--|
| 9  | Sustainable management and use of wild species                     |
| 10 | Agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry                   |
| 11 | Nature's contributions to people, ecosystem functions and services |
| 12 | Green and blue spaces in densely populated areas                   |
| 13 | Use of genetic resources, including digital sequence information   |



## Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 14 | Integration into policies and plans     |
| 15 | Business and biodiversity               |
| 16 | Sustainable consumption                 |
| 17 | Biosafety                               |
| 18 | Incentives harmful for biodiversity     |
| 19 | Financial resources                     |
| 20 | Capacity-building and development       |
| 21 | Data, information and knowledge         |
| 22 | Full and effective participation by all |
| 23 | Gender equality                         |

# BES-NET CONSORTIUM'S INTEGRATED OFFER OF TOOLS



# BES-NET CONTRIBUTION TO GBF

Global goals and targets  
(e.g. SDGs, 2050 vision, GBF)

## Dialogues

Collective efforts by the science,  
policy and practice sectors &  
diverse knowledge holders

## BES Solution Fund

Financial resources,  
strengthened  
capacity, enhanced  
awareness

National development  
plans, sector/thematic  
plans (e.g. NBSAP)

## Online comms platforms

Cross-border, regional and  
global Partnerships and  
communication

## National ecosystem assessments

Knowledge, data and evidence co-  
created through global, regional,  
thematic and national assessments

A world living in harmony  
with nature

### TARGET 14

Integrate biodiversity into  
policies, plans and practices

### TARGET 20

Strengthen capacity, access to innovation  
and scientific cooperation through south-  
south/triangular cooperation

### TARGET 21

Make the best data, information and  
knowledge available, including ILK with  
FPIC, to guide decisions and actions

### TARGET 22

Ensure full, equitable, inclusive,  
effective and gender-responsive  
representation participation



# How national ecosystem assessments can support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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Juanita Chaves, NEA Initiative Project Lead, UNEP-WCMC

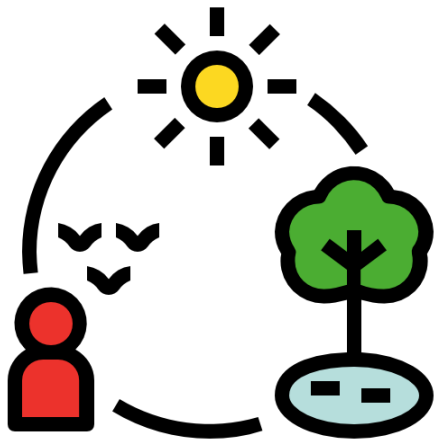


[juanita.chaves@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:juanita.chaves@unep-wcmc.org)



<https://unep-wcmc.org/en/national-ecosystem-assessments>

# What is a National Ecosystem Assessment?



Evaluation of knowledge on drivers, impacts and responses to changes in biodiversity and ecosystem services



Aims to address policy questions



Synthesizes available information and identifies knowledge gaps

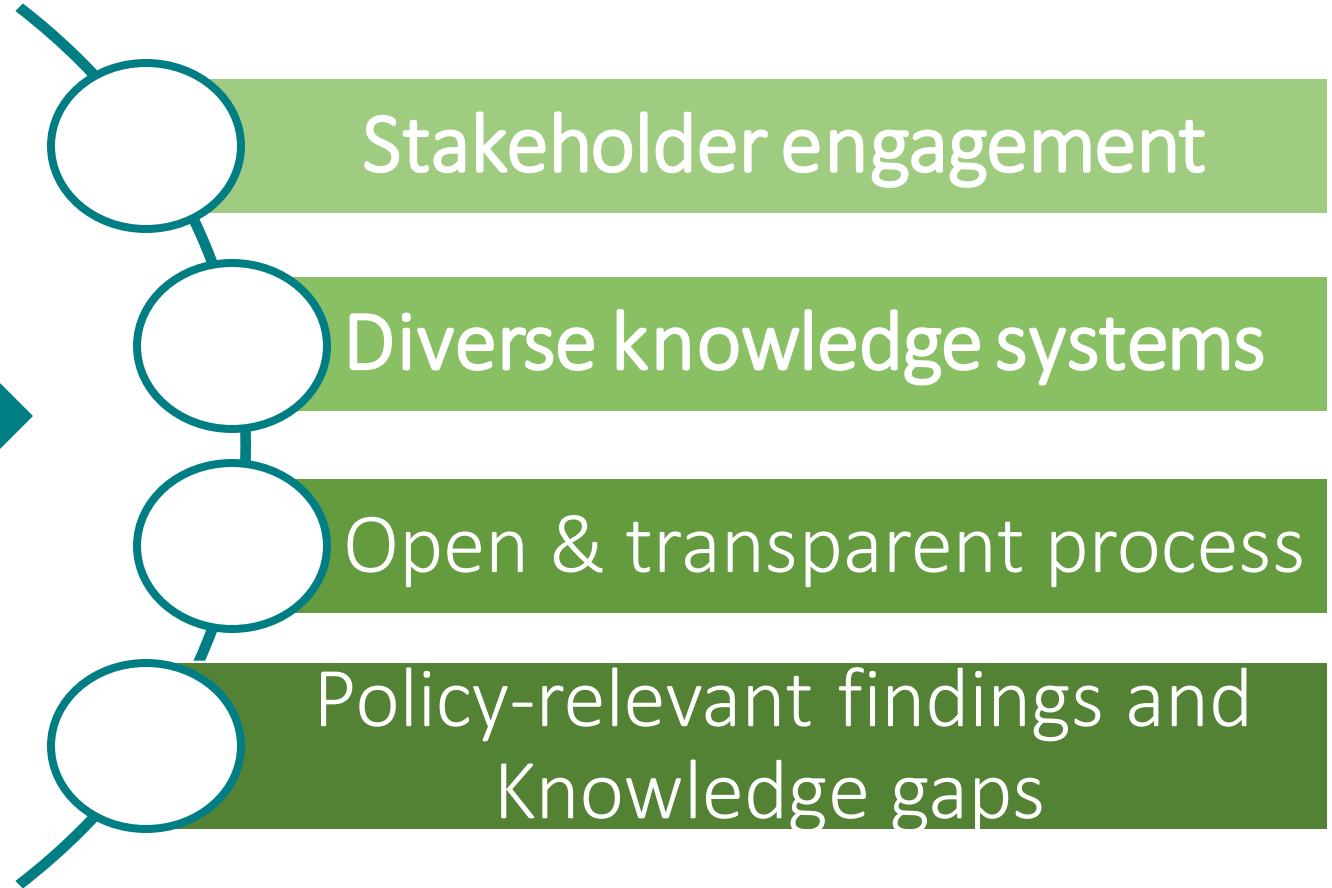
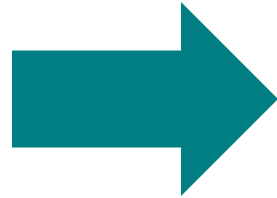


Communicates complex information to decision-makers



# Key assessment components

 Credible, Legitimate  
and Relevant



# The National Ecosystem Assessments Initiative

- Building shared knowledge
- Promoting platforms that **strengthen engagement**
- **Developing capacity** and sharing **lessons learned**
- Supporting national engagement with international processes (IPBES, **CBD**)



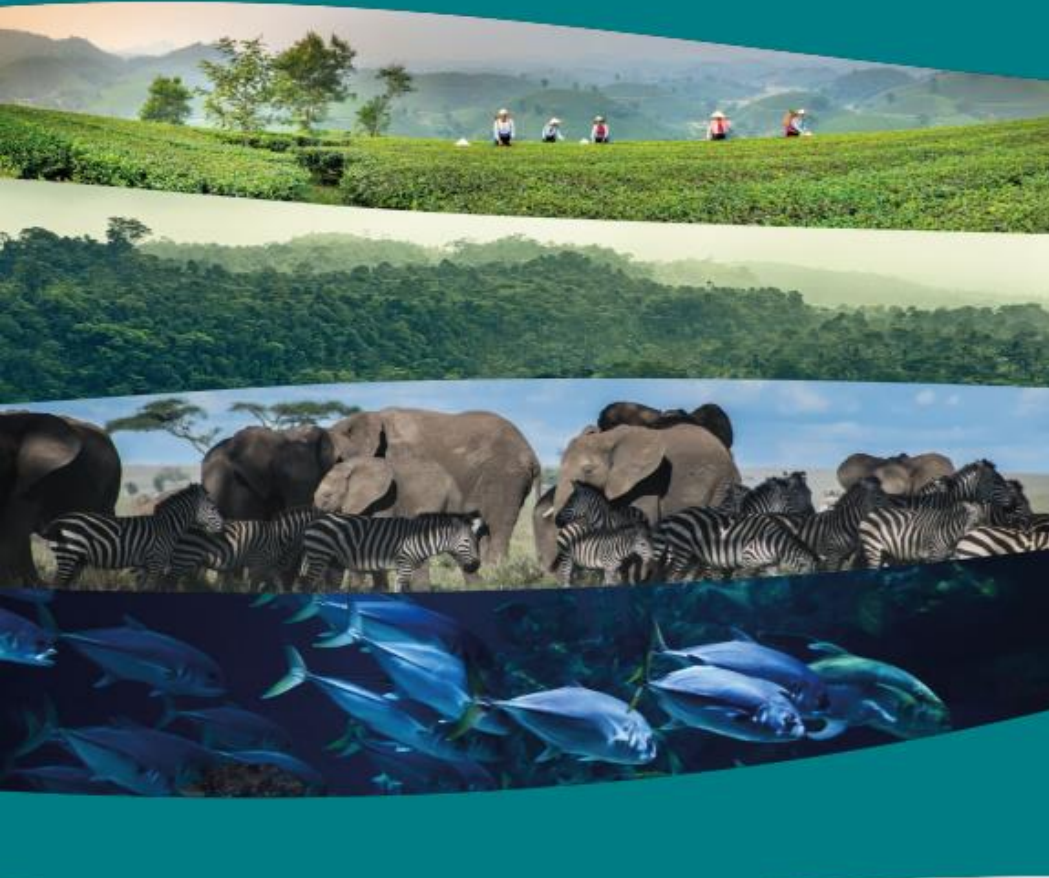
# HOW NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENTS CAN SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CBD AND THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

# CBD COP Decision 14/1

(COP 2018): calls on Parties to consider undertaking national assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services

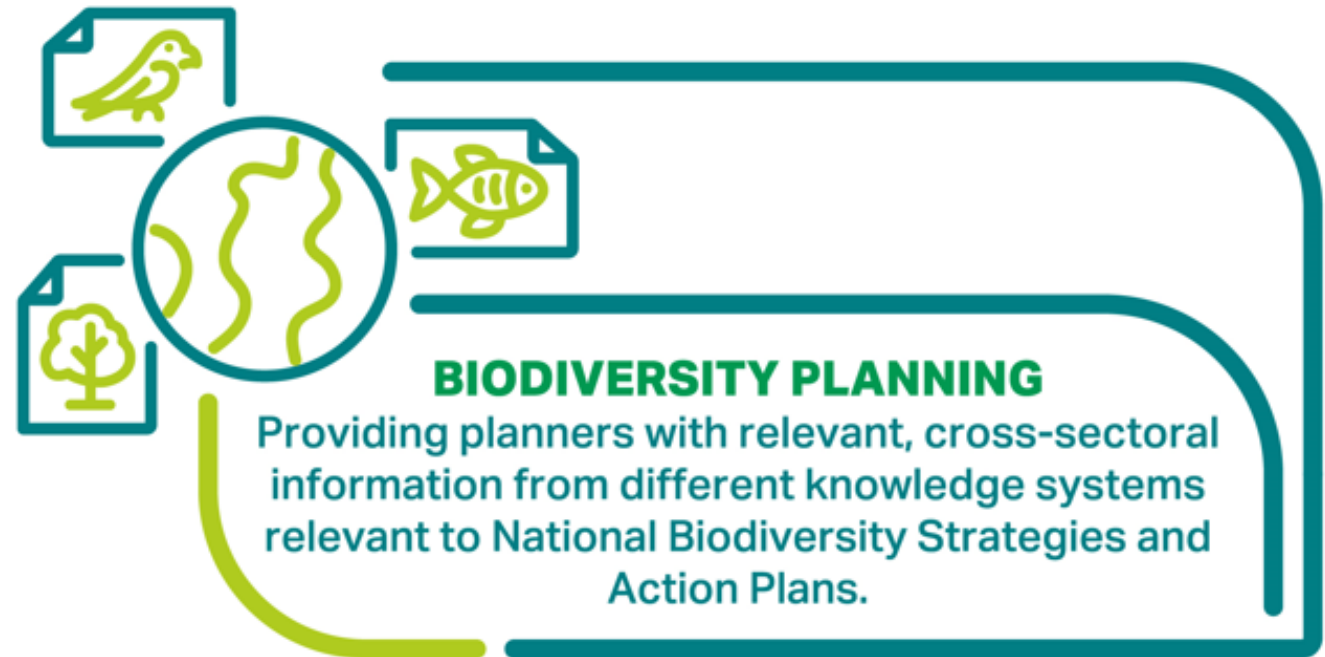


# NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENTS TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY



# TARGET 14: Full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes

- Climate change
- Economic valuation
- Health



# TARGET 20: STRENGTHEN CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION



1. Written materials (guidance documents, reports, toolkits)

2. Webinars



3. Direct support (1:1)



4. Knowledge-exchange + workshops



## CAPACITY-BUILDING

Developing in-country capacity at the science-policy-practice interface and identifying capacity-building gaps.

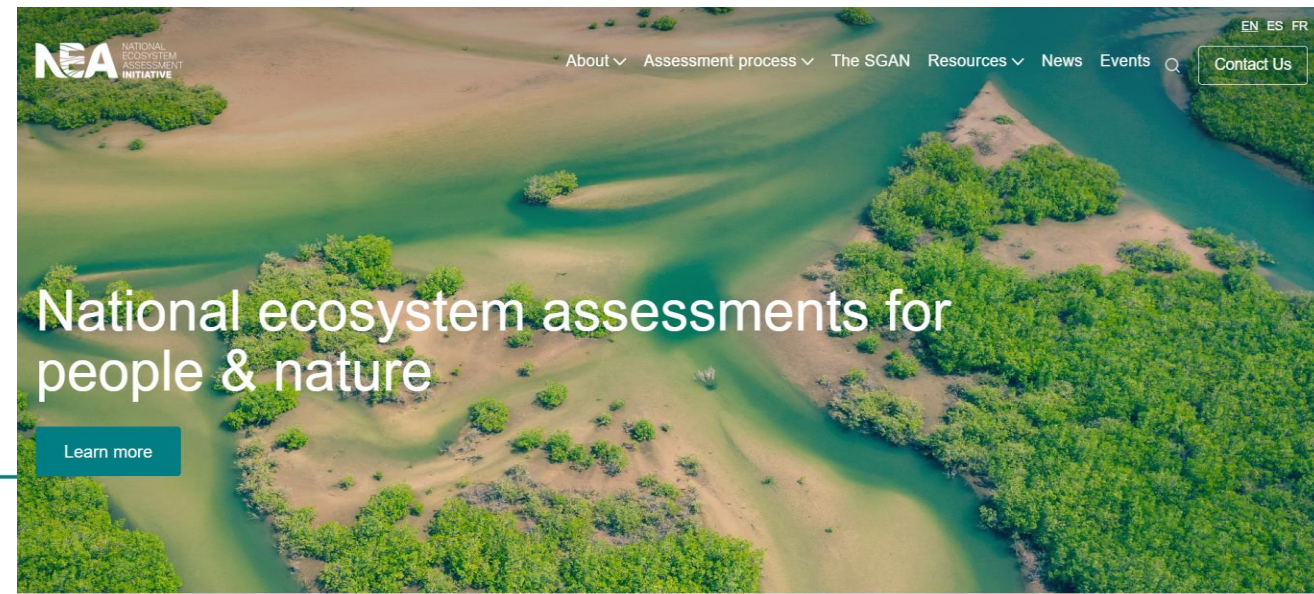
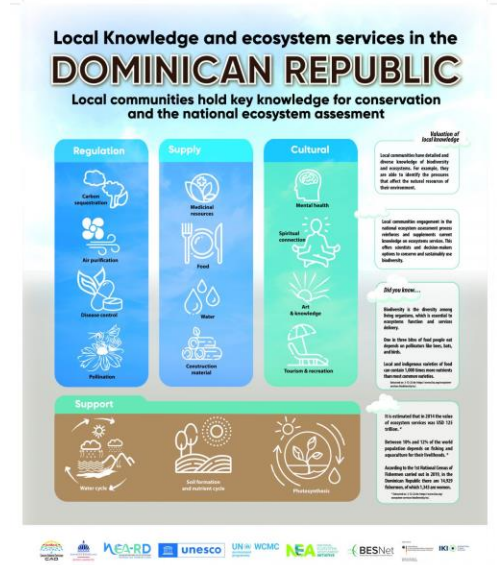


## TECHNICAL & SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

Building and enhancing relationships across different knowledge holders and catalyze country-level collaboration.

# TARGET 21: ENSURE ACCESSIBILITY OF BEST AVAILABLE DATA, INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE TO DECISION MAKERS, PRACTITIONERS AND THE PUBLIC

- Science communication
- Identifying key messages for policy impact
- Identifying the most effective ways to reach stakeholders





# TARGETS 22 & 23: ENSURE FULL EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE, EFFECTIVE AND GENDER RESPONSIVE REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING, AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND INFORMATION RELATED TO BIODIVERSITY



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CAPACITY-BUILDING MATERIAL FOR NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENTS



## GENDER CONSIDERATIONS AND GENDER BALANCE

**WHY** is it important to include gender considerations in a national ecosystem assessment?



Open webinar

### The gender-biodiversity nexus:

Strengthening the integration of gender in the production and application of knowledge for biodiversity conservation



Tuesday  
**20 September**  
2022



**14:00–15:30**  
BST



# Amplifying the Voices of IPLCs and their Knowledge through NEA: Targets 21-22

Joseph Karanja

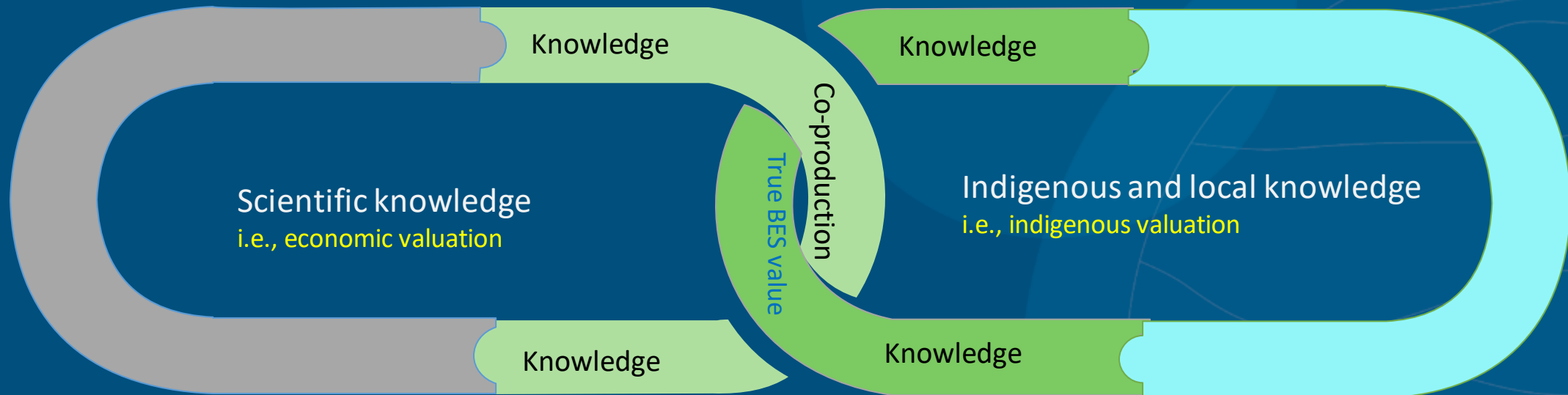
BES-Net ILK Project Officer,  
BES-Net ILK Support Unit,  
Local and Indigenous Knowledge System (LINKS),  
Natural Sciences Sector,  
UNESCO



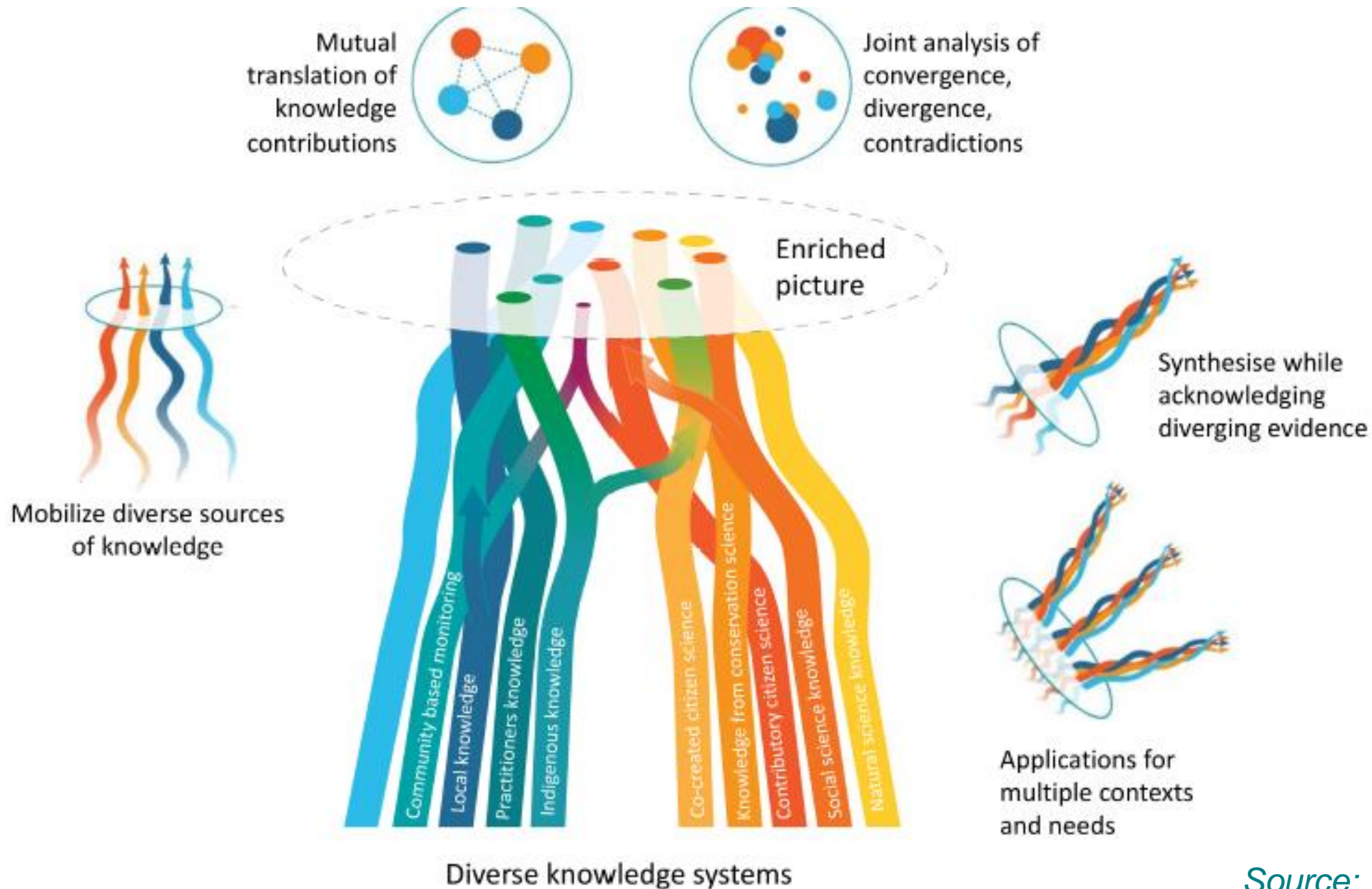


# Best Available Knowledge

- BES-Net acknowledges the value and contributions of Indigenous and local knowledge in biodiversity conservation
- Applying human rights-based approach
- Combining the two epistemologies to gather the **best available knowledge** to increase NEA's robustness, relevance and accuracy
- Complementarity creates opportunities for knowledge co-production



# ANCHORING MULTIPLE EVIDENCE BASE APPROACH



Source: Tengö et al. (2014).

# Mainstreaming ILK in NEAs

## Authors

- ILK TWG – Many countries
- ILK dedicated authors and contributing authors (ILK experts and holders)

## Engaging IPLCs in NEA process

- ILK Dialogue workshops
  - BES-Net National Dialogues
- \*Capturing IPLCs voices & world views

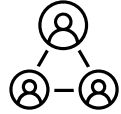


## ILK Ground Research

- Dialogue with elders
- FGDs
- Community dialogues
- Walking workshop
- Direct-to-digital mapping,
- P3DM
- etc.



# IPLC's Contributions to NEAs & GBF Targets 21 & 22



- **Robust NEA:** Enrich knowledge base by leveraging on multiple knowledge systems – thereby ensuring NEA is informed by all available knowledge
- **Cross-fertilization:** Create platforms for dialogue and knowledge exchange between ILK holders & experts, assessment authors and policy-makers.
- Comprehensive account of **multiple values** of nature, including indigenous and cultural values – more informed conservation and development policies
- Great understanding of **customary/community management systems** and interlinkages between culture and biodiversity conservation

Target 21



- Enables IPLCs to share their perspectives and insights and contribute to **policy development**
- Meaningful engagement of IPLCs ensures conservation policies are **compatible** with sustainable IPLC practices and livelihoods
- The NEA findings and recommendations could enhance and support **policy advocacy** for IPLC issues

Target 22

A photograph of a whale breaching the ocean surface. The whale's head and back are visible above the water, and its tail is partially submerged. The water is a deep blue color. The words "Thank you" are written in a white, sans-serif font across the middle of the image.

Thank you



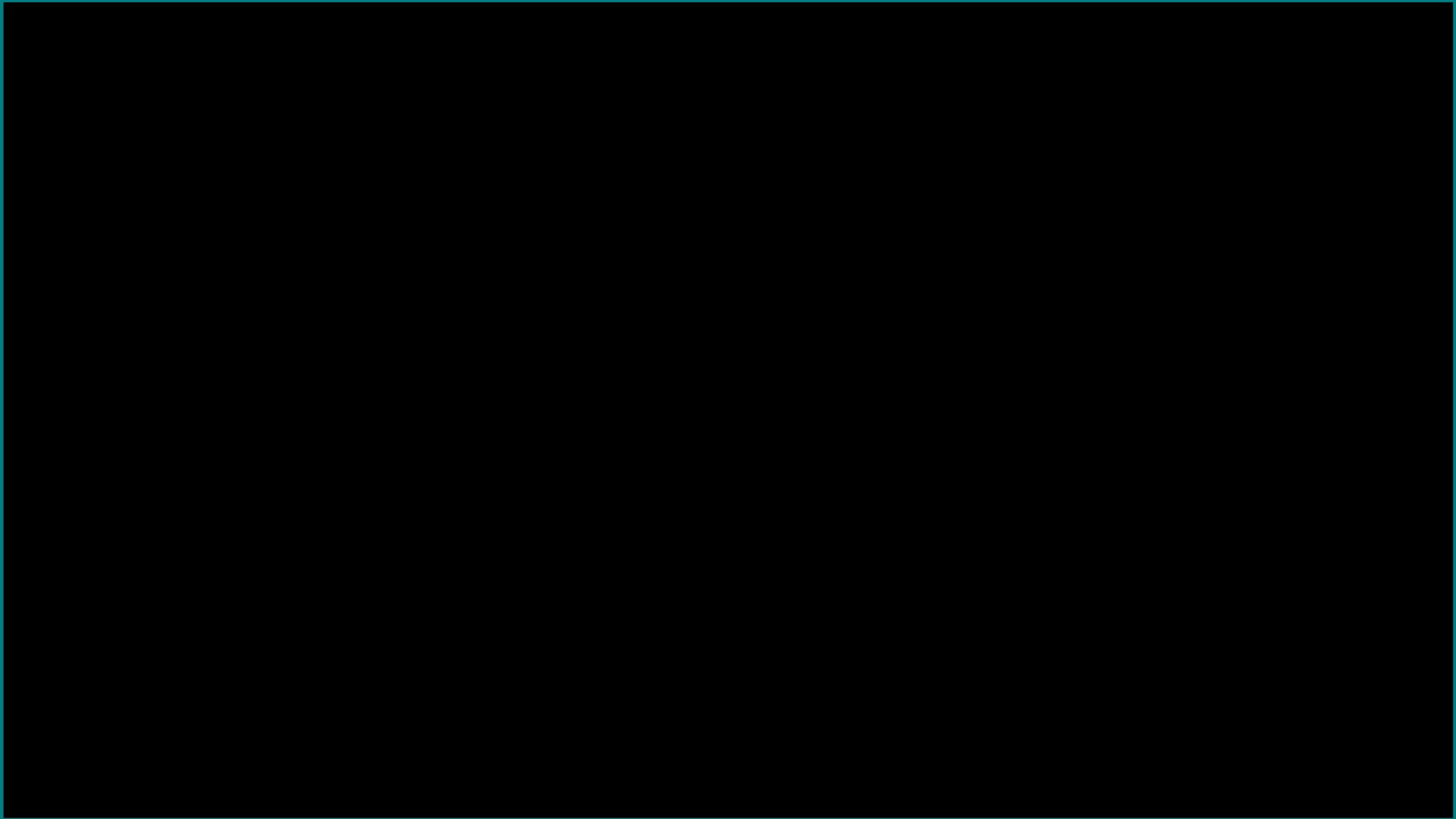
Q&A



# Use of NEA to Implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Thailand

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**Dr Benchamaporn Wattanatongchai,**  
Director of Biodiversity and CBD National Focal Point  
Biodiversity Management Division,  
Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning,  
Thailand





# Use of NEA to Implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Colombia

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**Laura Camila Bermudez Wilches,**

Adviser, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Office of the Minister



Q&A

A fisherman wearing a hat is seen from behind, pulling a large, shimmering fishing net from the water. The scene is set at sunset, with the sun low on the horizon, creating a golden glow and long reflections on the water. The net is partially submerged and glistening with water. The background shows a calm body of water and distant hills under a clear blue sky with a few clouds.

# Closing remarks

Noor Noor

Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC

# What's next?

**WEBINAR**

**GUIDEBOOK LAUNCH: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY PLATFORMS TO SUPPORT THE INTERFACE OF SCIENCE, POLICY AND PRACTICE FOR NATURE AND PEOPLE**

 **4th of May | 15:00 BST - Spanish and English interpretation**

 **10th of May | 09:00 BST - French and English interpretation**

 **REGISTRATION OPEN**



# Thank you!

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