



System of
Environmental
Economic
Accounting

Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework Role of Natural Capital Accounting

28-31 October 2019, Pretoria, South Africa



#SEEAfricaTraining **#StatsSA**

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Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



United Nations



gaborone declaration
for sustainability
in africa



The Convention

- 2010 – Nagoya, countries agreed upon the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for the 2011-2020 period.
- UN Decade on Biodiversity
- Domestication: NBSAPs: Aichi Biodiversity Target 17
 - > **By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.**
- National report (6NR) to monitor and share progress

Relevant Aichi Targets

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



Target 1

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.



Target 2

By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

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



Target 14

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Natural Capital Accounting agreements

- GDSA 2012
- AMCEN declaration
- UNEA resolution 2016
- CoP 14- 2018
- Sharm el-Sheikh declaration investing in biodiversity for people and planet

UNITED NATIONS



United Nations
Environment Assembly of the
United Nations Environment
Programme

United Nations Environment Assembly of the
United Nations Environment Programme
Second session
Nairobi, 15-27 May 2016

2/13. Sustainable management of natural capital for sustainable development and poverty eradication

The United Nations Environment Assembly

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", and the Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Recalling also paragraph 2 of Governing Council decision 27/8 and resolution 1/10 adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly, which acknowledge that United Nations Member States have developed different approaches, visions, models and tools in order to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication,

Acknowledging that natural capital is a concept whose meaning is still under discussion, and that, for the purposes of this resolution, natural capital assets have different intrinsic values and are subject to national jurisdiction and sovereignty,

EP

UNEP/EA/2/Res.13

Date: General

4 August 2016

Original: English

Cairo Declaration on Managing Africa's Natural Capital for Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

We, African ministers of the environment,

Having met in Cairo from 4 to 6 March 2015 at the fifteenth session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment,

Recognizing the commendable role that the Conference has played in the 30 years since its establishment in Cairo in 1985, especially in facilitating consensus-building and enhancing Africa's effective participation in global and regional dialogue and action for the achievement of the continent's environmental and sustainable development interests,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), entitled "The future we want",

Recognizing that the Rio+20 Conference reaffirmed the Rio principles on sustainable development as contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development made at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992,

Welcoming the special declaration of the Assembly¹ of the African Union at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2015, on illicit financial flows,

Welcoming also the decision of the Assembly² at its twenty-third ordinary session, held in Malabo on 26 and 27 June 2014, on the post-2015 development agenda,

Welcoming further the decision of the Assembly³ at its twenty-fourth ordinary session on the report of the High-level Committee on the Post-2015 Development Agenda,

Welcoming the decision of the Assembly⁴ at its twenty-third ordinary session in which it decided that the African Peer Review Mechanism should be an autonomous entity within the African Union system,

Recalling the decision of the Assembly⁵ at its twenty-second ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2014, approving the 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy,

Recognizing that disaster risk reduction is a pillar for the integration of ecosystems and climate change requiring a multisectoral approach in order to be effective and that disasters are increasingly causing ecosystem degradation leading to loss of lives and investment,

SHARM EL-SHEIKH DECLARATION INVESTING IN BIODIVERSITY FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET

We, the ministers and other heads of delegation, having met with the occasion of the United Nations Biodiversity Conference, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, 2018¹, on 14 and 15 November,

Biodiversity Mainstreaming

Reaffirm that biodiversity and ecosystems are the fundamental infrastructure that supports all forms of life on Earth. They are essential not only for the provision of all natural services, but also for underpinning economic growth and sustainable development;

Note that human health depends on biodiversity in multiple ways, and that the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services negatively impacts human health;

Note that the increase in human population and rapid urbanization projected over the coming decades will lead to significant demand for resources associated to various economic and development related sectors, including energy and mining, infrastructure and manufacturing and processing, posing significant risks to biodiversity and ecosystems, but could also present multiple benefits to society, if managed in an inclusive and sustainable manner;

Recognize that virtually all economic sectors, including energy and mining, infrastructure, and manufacturing and processing, as well as health, rely on the services provided by nature, including the provision of raw materials, freshwater, and protection against natural disasters;

Note that the loss of such services has an impact on all aspects of human life, including on global resources and development opportunities, as well as on business models, trade relations and regional relations, among social aspects that may gravely affect the future of the world for the rest of the century and beyond;

Note that indigenous peoples and local communities, academia, civil society, local governments and authorities, the business sector, and other non-state actors, have an essential role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, given that they have a direct impact on sustainability choices;

Underline that we need to form alliances to mainstream biodiversity across sectors to better align goals, actions and resources, feeding into a coordinated approach on biodiversity- sustainability actions, as a center piece for the transition to sustainable development, hand in hand with safeguarding and restoring biodiversity and ecosystem functions;

Reaffirm our commitment to:

Work at all levels within our governments and across all sectors to mainstream biodiversity, establishing effective institutional, legislative and regulatory frameworks, tailored to national needs and circumstances, and incorporating an inclusive and transformative economic, social and cultural approach with full respect for nature and human rights, through the following actions:

- (a) Ensure that the multiple values of biodiversity are well integrated in legislative and policy frameworks, development and finance plans and policy processes at all levels;



Process toward Post 2020 framework

- <https://post2020.unep-wcmc.org/>
- Thematic working groups
- Open Ended Working Groups (sept 19, July 20)
- Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
- CoP 15 – Oct 2020, Kunming



What will the new targets / biodiversity strategy look like?

- Timeline
- National instruments
- Number of targets

Community of Practice



Community of practice

- A group of people who share a concern or a affinity for something they do, and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly.



Group discussion

4 groups - 4 themes

- The people stay at one table, the topics rotate (with laptop to take notes)
 - > Development of accounts
 - > Mainstreaming
 - > Link to Post 2020 biodiversity framework
 - > Community of Practice
- Groups add content to the theme that arrives at their table
- Themes will be presented by the last group who discussed them

Theme 1: Preparatory stages for the development of SEEA-EEA accounts

- *What inter-institutional co-ordination mechanisms are required to ensure national stakeholder buy-in for the development of accounts?*
- *What data sharing arrangements are needed?*
- *What technical assistance needs to be developed?*

Theme 2: Mainstreaming use of SEEA-EEA in institutional architecture and policy decision making?

- *How do we ensure that SEEA-EEA accounts are integrated within existing national organs for data collection and dissemination? How should ecosystem accounts be integrated with the system of national accounts?*
- *How do we ensure that policymakers are able to understand and draw upon information from SEEA-EEA in their environmental, land use and economic decision-making?*

Theme 3: Feeding SEEA-EEA into the UN Convention on Biological Diversity Post-2020 biodiversity agenda and targets

- *What are the objectives of African countries for inclusion in the post-2020 agenda and targets of explicit objectives for the SEEA-EEA?*
- *How should African countries prepare for negotiations for the post-2020 agenda? What, if any, support can be provided by international organisations?*

Theme 4: Establishment of an African Community of Practice on Natural Capital Accounting

- *What could be the role and modalities of an Africa-wide community of practice on NCA? What would be the objectives of such a community?*
- *How would such a community function? What fora exist to reach out to countries not represented at this workshop?*

THANK YOU

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