



Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible

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Estructura

1. Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible

- a) Agenda 2030: Objetivos y Principios
- b) Procesos para la puesta en marcha de la Agenda 2030 a nivel nacional

2. Agenda 2030 y biodiversidad

- a) Importancia de la biodiversidad para el cumplimiento de la Agenda 2030
- b) La ENBioMex y la Estrategia Nacional de la Agenda 2030

Agenda 2030: Objetivos y principios

- **Interdependencia** de las tres dimensiones del desarrollo sostenible: **social, económica y ambiental**.
- Mandato de “**no dejar a nadie atrás**”.
- **Enfoque universal** - todos los países.

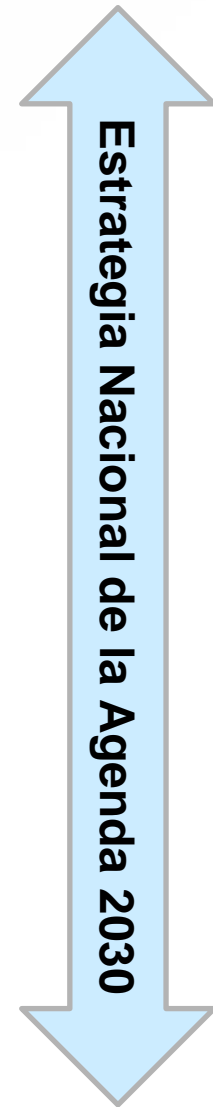
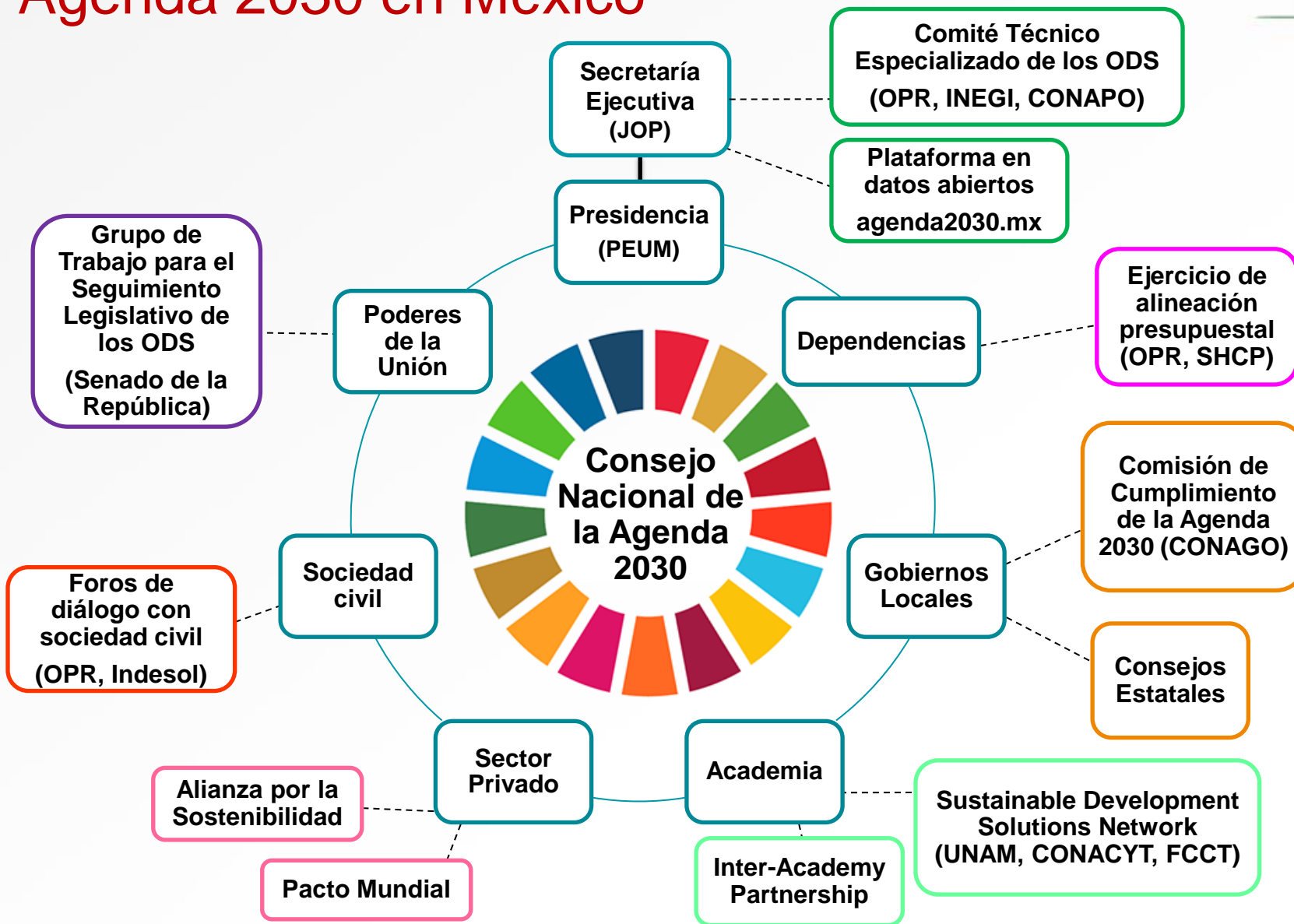
- ❑ Adoptada el **25 de septiembre de 2015** por los **193** Estados Miembros de las Naciones Unidas.
- ❑ **17 Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible**, **169 metas**, **232 indicadores** globales.



Procesos para la puesta en marcha de la Agenda 2030 en México



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Agenda 2030 y biodiversidad

Resolución A/RES/70/1 (18.09.2015) – “Transformar nuestro mundo: la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible”

“Aspiramos a un mundo [...] donde sean sostenibles las modalidades de consumo y producción y la utilización de todos los recursos naturales, desde el aire hasta las tierras, desde los ríos, los lagos y los acuíferos hasta los océanos y los mares; [...] un mundo en que el desarrollo y la aplicación de las tecnologías respeten el clima y la biodiversidad y sean resilientes; un mundo donde la humanidad viva en armonía con la naturaleza y se protejan la flora y fauna silvestres y otras especies de seres vivos.”



La protección de la biodiversidad es fundamental para cumplir los ODS

Well functioning ecosystems are relevant to achieve all the Goals, exemplified here with reference to targets that are especially important.

*Read more about the targets at: un.org/sustainable-development/sustainable-development-goals

Goal 1. Biodiversity is crucial for all humanity and essential for the poorest as it contributes directly to economic development and local livelihoods. (See targets 1.4 & 1.5)

Goal 7. Biofuels and hydropower investments increase access to clean energy but can put pressure on biodiversity and ecosystems. (See target 7.2)

Goal 8. Biodiversity and ecosystem services are crucial for long-term sustainable economic growth. (See targets 8.4 & 8.9)

Goal 9. Many future innovations will be nature based. Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems provide cost-effective natural infrastructure, such as wetlands for bio-filtration and improved water quality, or forests for storm and water management. (See targets 9.1, 9.4, 9.5 & 9.a)

Goal 2. A rich biodiversity is the foundation of food security. Crop varieties and animal breeds are based on genetic diversity, and biodiversity upholds basic functions such as pollination, soil fertility and pest control. (See targets 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 & 2.a)

Goal 3. Functioning ecosystems help mitigate the spread and impact of certain types of air, water and soil pollution. Many medicines originate from natural substances. A varied diet from a diversity of crops and animals is more nutritious. (See target 3.9)

Goal 4. Addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss requires behavioural change; awareness and learning about the values of biodiversity are therefore important. (See targets 4.7 & 4.b)

Goal 5. Understanding the different roles of men and women is essential when working with natural resources. Strengthening women's rights and access to natural resources are often critical for food security. (See targets 5.1, 5.5 & 5.a)

Goal 6. Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems contribute to the provision of clean drinking water and regulate water availability, including during the extremes of drought and flood. Natural water infrastructure including the conservation and restoration of ecosystems, such as forested watersheds and wetlands, is part of an integrated approach to water management. (See targets 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 & 6.6)

Goal 10. Analysis of who benefits from ecosystems, and who bears the burden of negative impacts, is needed to reduce inequality within and among countries. (See targets 10.1, 10.2, 10.5, 10.6 & 10.b)

Goal 11. Biodiversity and ecosystem services are essential in urban planning, underpinning functions such as water and food supply, regulating temperature, and reducing flooding and other disaster risks. Nature-based solutions will become increasingly important as the world's urban population rapidly grows. (See targets 11.3, 11.4, 11.7, 11.a & 11.b)

Goal 12. Healthy ecosystems provide us with ecosystem services that are the basis for sustainable consumption and production. Sustainable consumption and production is also intended in order to ensure their long-term availability. (See targets 12.2, 12.4, 12.8 & 12.a)

Goal 17. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development refers to the CBD and its strategy for resource mobilisation that includes phasing out harmful subsidies, and introducing positive incentives and mechanisms such as Payment for Ecosystem Services, Green Markets, and synergies with climate financing, along with safeguards considering e.g. access to resources and livelihoods. (See e.g. target 17.7)

Goal 13. Biodiversity and ecosystem services have a key role in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Mainstreaming them in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the UNFCCC offers an opportunity. (See targets 13.1, 13.a & 13.b)

Goal 14. This goal explicitly deals with marine and coastal ecosystems and biodiversity. Sound management of these ecosystems is essential for the sustainable use of ocean resources. (See all targets under Goal 14)

Goal 15. This goal explicitly deals with terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity. Achievement of this Goal underpins success for all the SDGs. (See all targets under Goal 15)

Goal 16. Most poor people's livelihoods depend on access to natural resources. Equity in access to these benefits, and to justice and accountable institutions, are vital to exercise rights to food, water, etc. (See targets 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7 & 16.8)



Biodiversidad en la Estrategia Nacional para la Puesta en Marcha de la Agenda 2030

Estrategia Nacional de la Agenda 2030



Alineación
con
ENBioMex



Estrategia Nacional
sobre Biodiversidad
de México

Plan de Acción • 2016 - 2030

- ✓ Transversalizar la conservación, restauración y el uso sustentable de la biodiversidad en la política nacional de desarrollo.
- ✓ Operacionalizar principios compartidos.
- ✓ Asegurar la continuidad y coordinación de los esfuerzos de todos los actores en ambos campos de acción.



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