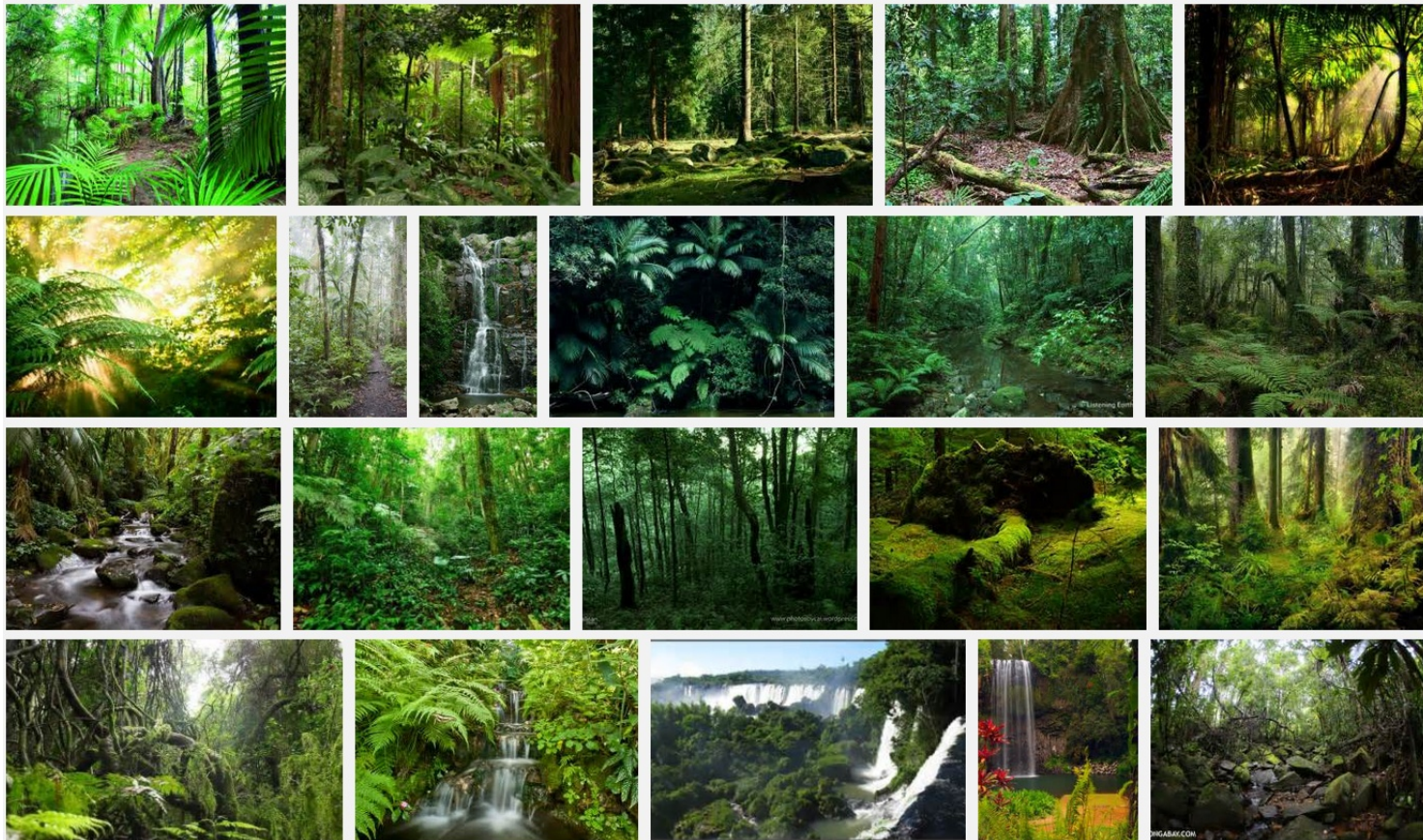


# Financing sustainable, resilient and inclusive solutions to attain SDG 15



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# SDG 15 Condensed

- 15.1 Ensure fulfilment of obligations under international agreements
- 15.2 Sustainable management of forests
- 15.3 Land degradation-neutral world
- 15.4 Mountain ecosystems
- 15.5 Halt the loss of biodiversity
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resources
- 15.7 End poaching and trafficking of protected species
- 15.8 Prevent and reduce the impact of invasive alien species
- 15.9 Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning
- 15.a Mobilize financial resources to support ecosystems
- 15.b Mobilize financial resources for sustainable forest management and provide incentives to developing countries
- 15.c Support to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species

# Guiding question #1

What are the main technology and innovation solutions and gaps for attaining SDG 15 (terrestrial ecosystems)?

What are the primary obstacles to technology adoption and scaling up?

# Messages from literature review

## T&I SOLUTIONS and GAPS

- 1) There are many gaps as it regards scientific and economic assessments and these are primary targets for funding.
- 2) "Green" vs. "gray" infrastructure (requires systematic evaluation and takes more time).
- 3) Current and near-term limits in remote sensing monitoring technologies imply the need for in-situ measurements that incur considerably higher costs.
- 4) A promising solution to this gap could be:
  - (1) a wider use of (incentives-based) citizen science that has yet to be explored;
  - (2) data fusion employing multiple sources e.g. satellite and LiDAR, however these are not yet operationalized.

# Messages from literature review

## OBSTACLES TO TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION

- 1) Legally binding agreements at the international level are needed to open possibilities for private finance.
- 2) Quantification - commonly accepted biophysical and socio-economic indicators are needed.
- 3) The lack of market incentives, insecure land tenure and resource use rights is a major prohibiting factor across many SDTs of the SDG 15.
- 4) In addition to a stronger law enforcement, improving socio-economic situation is a key to many SDTs.
- 5) Long-term strategy, commitments, planning, and funding are a key in the context of the SDG 15.

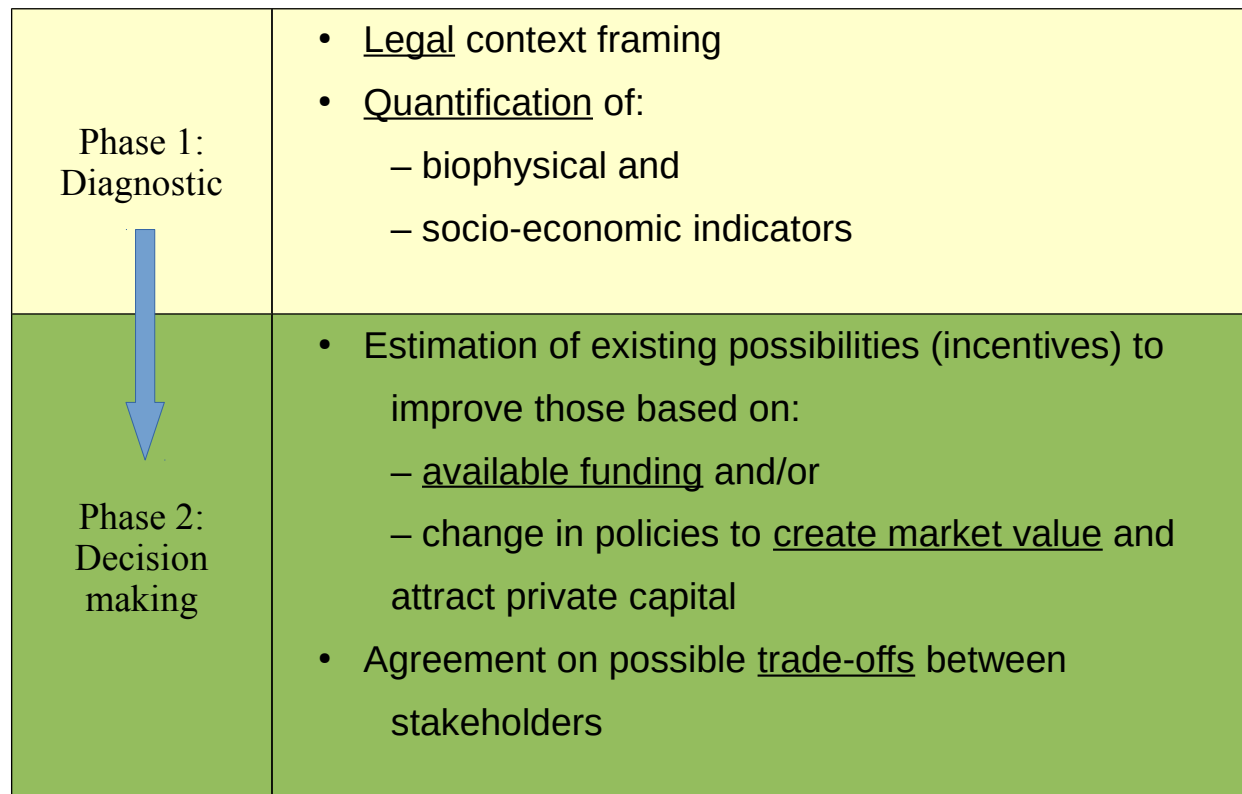
# Guiding question #2

What are the best approaches for addressing financing shortfalls and challenges at different levels (global, national and sub-national)?

Do STI roadmaps hold potential?

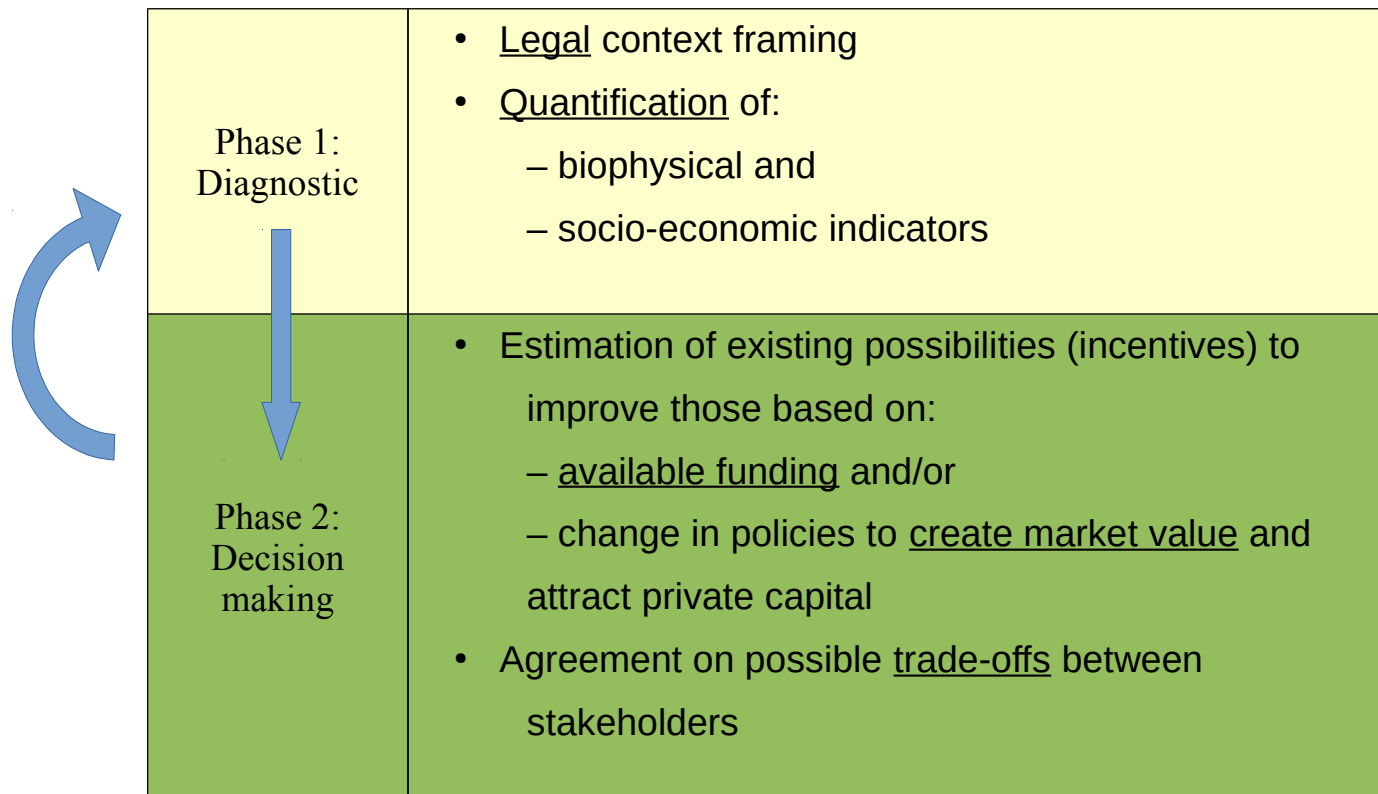
# Answers to question #2

- 1) Emergence of a global carbon market could foster valuing ecosystems via REDD and create financial inflow to support actions under SDG 15.
- 2) Approaches based on optionality and benefit sharing mechanism could amplify its positive effect even further.
- 3) Roadmap example – implementation at a case/project/higher level:



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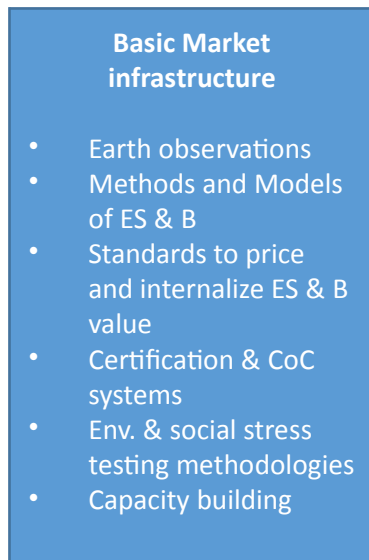
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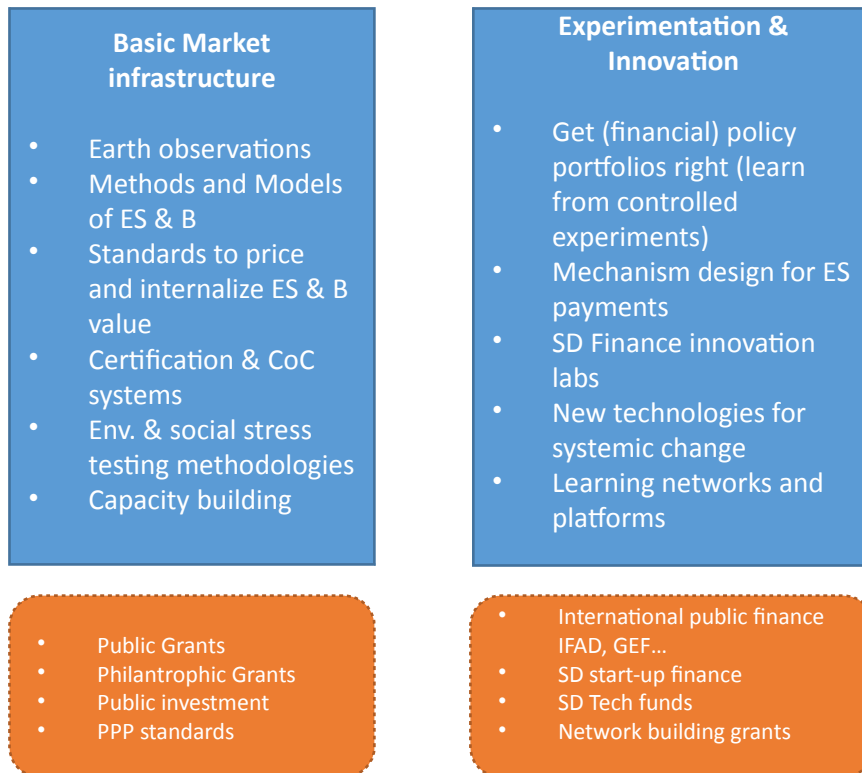
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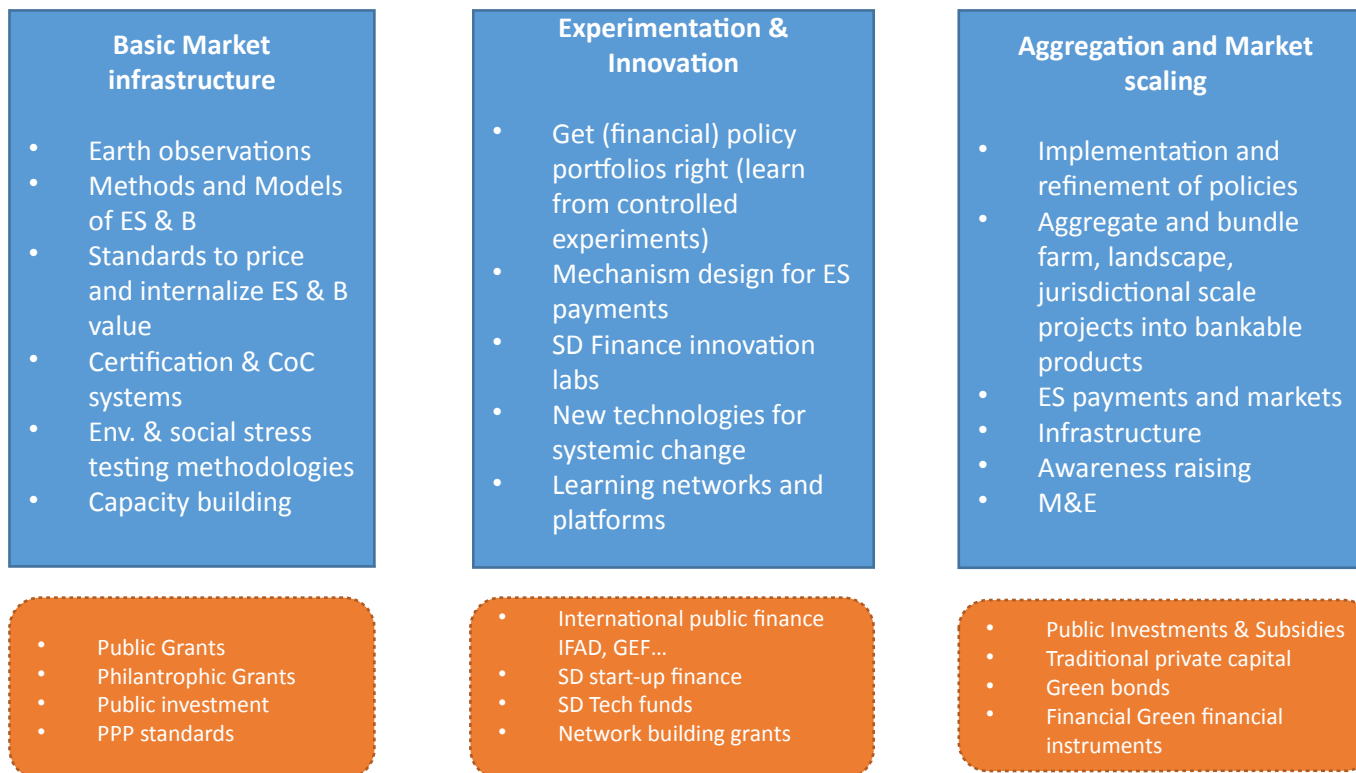
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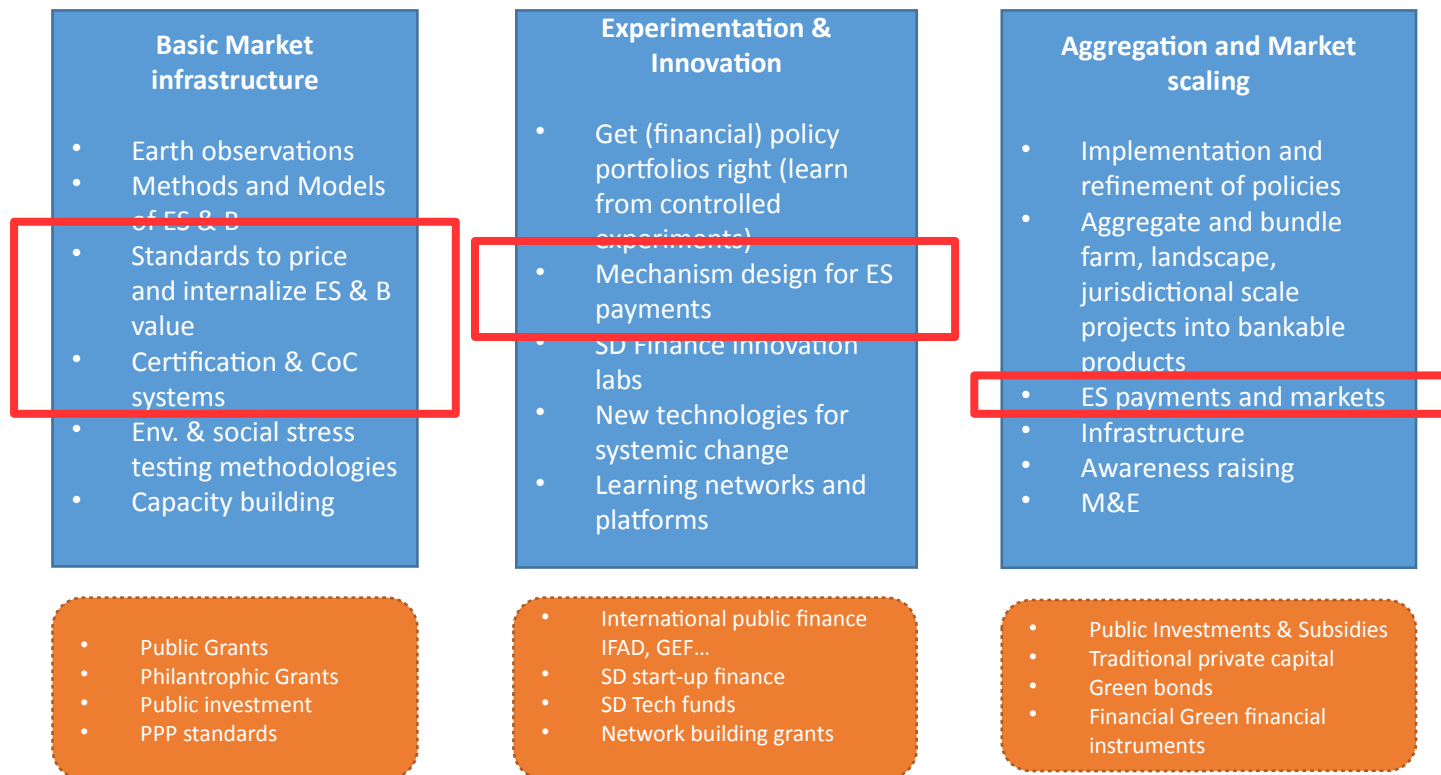
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## Guiding question #3

# What is most important recommendation for the way forward?

- *"Foreign direct investment is concentrated in a few sectors in many developing countries and often bypasses countries most in need, and international capital flows are often short-term oriented."*
- *"We will develop policies and, where appropriate, strengthen regulatory frameworks to better align private sector incentives with public goals, including incentivizing the private sector to adopt sustainable practices, and foster long-term quality investment."*
- *"We will continue to promote and create enabling domestic and international conditions for inclusive and sustainable private sector investment,..."*

*Addis Ababa Action Agenda  
of the Third International Conference on  
Financing for Development, July 2015*

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### Summary:

- \* international investment targeting ecosystems
- \* long-term
- \* private sector
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Answer:

### International ES Market

- \* Quantify ES Value
- \* Define ES Targets
- \* Create ES Market

Thank you!