

### Darwin and the Global Goals















### Background



- The Global Goals for Sustainable Development were adopted in September 2015.
- They follow on from the MDGs and set the development agenda for the next 15 years.
- In 2011 Darwin introduced a combined biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation objective
- To understand how the Darwin Initiative has supported people living in poverty in developing countries, we have carried out a review of the Darwin projects' contribution to the SDGs.

#### What are the SDGs?



For Sustainable Development



### Darwin and the SDGs



- 2015 study to examine how DI projects understand and address poverty and biodiversity
- Examined evidence from projects to identify how the DI has contributed to poverty alleviation and the other SDGs
- Results demonstrate the contribution of past and current DI projects to the aims of the SDGs





End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

- helping people meet basic material needs
- supporting poor people achieve freedom of choice
- improving security for poor people









#### **End hunger**

- increasing food production by promoting sustainable agriculture
- Increase access food through securing local rights and access to resources including forests and the sea









#### **Gender equality**

- increasing women's participation in natural resources governance
- providing targeted support to women to lift them out of poverty



#### Clean water and sanitation

- developing and implementing plans to protect
  water resources such as wetlands and rivers
- providing support for people to access safe and affordable drinking water
- conserving water sources for people through wetland, forest and river management, protection and restoration





Decent work and economic growth

- developing and promoting income-generating opportunities for local people
- building institutional capacity for local economic development
- Enhancing local skills through training and education
- providing jobs for local people



Responsible \_ consumption and production \_

- reducing pressure on key natural resources
- promoting sustainable production
- ensuring harvesting of wild resources is at safe and sustainable levels





#### **Climate change**

- reducing CC impacts for the poor by protecting their access to important resources
- reducing the vulnerability to climate impacts
- reducing the scale of climate change by conserving and restoring important carbon sinks such as forests



## Conserve the oceans, seas and marine resources

- reducing destructive practices including overfishing and dynamite fishing
- increasing the local capacity to sustainably manage resources
- providing evidence and supporting policies for better management





Sustainable use of terrestrial resources

- developing and implementing management plans
- restoring and conserving important terrestrial ecosystems
- building capacity of developing countries to manage their ecosystems
- developing incentive measures to promote sustainable resource use





### Key Challenges



### Collecting Evidence

- Capacity to collect appropriate evidence
- Difficulties of demonstrating direct impacts in project timeframes
- Difficulties in providing evidence to measure unintended impacts
- Costs of M&E

### Reporting Evidence

- Balance between attribution and contribution
- Evidence collected vs. reported
- Reporting of failures

### Exercise – DI projects & the SDGs



#### Working in pairs:

- Identify which SDGs your project is contributing to
- Consider how you will capture this contribution
- Consider how you will report on this contribution?
- Feed back to the rest of your table; identify commonalities and differences.
- Report back to the wider group
  - Which SDGs will your combined projects contribute to?
  - What are the common mechanisms used to capture this impact?
  - What are likely common challenges with capturing impact?