

# ACIUCN GBF Workshop

Help Australia meet targets by 2030

May / June 2023







## Carbon Farming Industry Forum - Cairns Social and Community Benefit Sharing

- ❖ **People and Place**
- ❖ **Trust and relationships**
- ❖ **Equity and Justice**
- ❖ **Frameworks and Standards**

## Biodiversity and human health



Image from Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health; UNEP, CBD, WHO

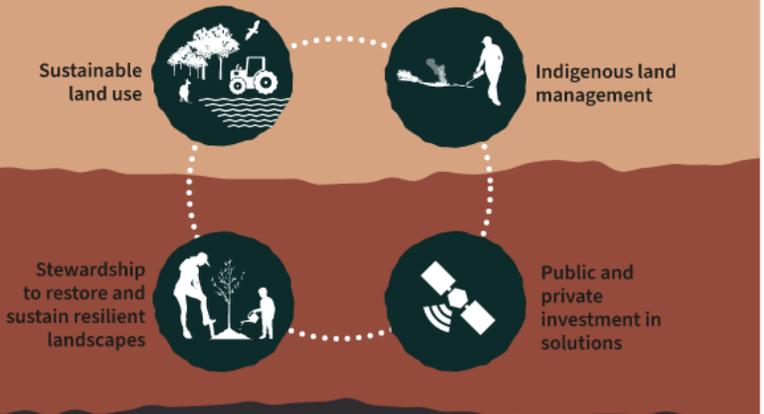
## Protecting land resources is essential for our future

Our land – soil, water, biodiversity and natural systems – sustains plants and animals, purifies our water, and buffers the extremes of weather and climate.

As land uses expand and intensify, we can work together to sustainably manage the land resources and nature that we need to live and thrive.



Better coordination among governments, businesses and communities can help protect and restore our land.



Protecting and restoring our land will bring environmental, economic, social and cultural benefits.

Image Australia State of the Environment 2021

## Nature underpins our

- ❖ food security
- ❖ wellbeing
- ❖ community and health
- ❖ Economies

# The state of our environment demands sustainable use and benefit sharing

## Humanity's Ecological Footprint by land use

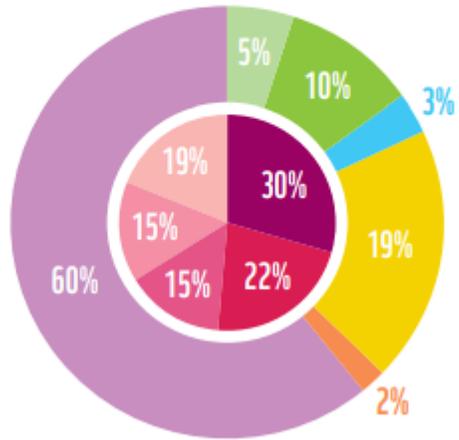
Key

- Grazing land footprint
- Forest product footprint
- Fishing grounds footprint
- Cropland footprint
- Built-up land footprint
- Carbon footprint

## Humanity's Ecological Footprint by activities

Key

- Food
- Housing
- Personal transportation
- Goods
- Services



**Figure 13: Humanity's Ecological Footprint by land use and by activities**  
The Ecological Footprint measures how much demand human consumption places on the biosphere and compares it to what ecosystems can renew. In 2020, the world average Footprint amounts to 2.5 global hectares per person, compared to 1.6 global hectares of biocapacity. The Footprint can be broken down by area categories (outer circle) or, using Multi-Regional Input-Output Assessments, by activity fields (inner circle)<sup>185,186,187,188,189</sup>.

## ❖ Land use change

## ❖ Land degradation

## ❖ Biodiversity loss

- valuing natural capital
- Understanding dependencies and risks
- Sustainable land use

Image and data from WWF Living Planet Report 2022

## Meeting People's needs through sustainable use and benefit sharing

- 9. Management of wild species
- 10. Sustainable production systems
- 11. Ecosystem Services
- 12. Urban green and blue spaces
- 13. Access and benefit sharing

**Target 10** Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

## Considerations:

### Trust and relationships

- Respect and reciprocity
- FPIC
- Cross sector/cross cultural partnerships
- Deliberative decision making processes and planning
- Case studies and demonstrating success
- Build social license
- Just transitions

### Frameworks and Standards

- Understand values
- Tech and innovation
- Law and regulatory reform
- Industry standards
- Circular economy
- TNFD
- Natural capital Accounting
- Sustainability frameworks
- Investment vehicles
- Consumer-led market
- Harmful incentives

### People and place

- Intersect of dependency, impact and opportunity
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander knowledge, rights and responsibilities
- Health and wellbeing
- Rural and regional livelihoods
- Jobs
- Outreach and engagement
- Drive practice with community

### Equity and Justice



Montréal 