

## Convention on Biological Diversity

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### OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

First meeting

Nairobi, 27-30 August 2019

Item 3 of the provisional agenda\*

### INFORMAL ADVISORY GROUP ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY: PROGRESS REPORT

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### I. BACKGROUND

1. Given the relevance of biodiversity mainstreaming,<sup>1</sup> the present document describes the ongoing work of the Informal Advisory Group (IAG) established to provide advice on the development, by the Secretariat and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, of a long-term approach on mainstreaming to support the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In accordance with decision 14/3, the draft elements of the long-term approach on mainstreaming will be submitted to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting, to be held in Montreal, Canada, in July 2020.

2. The Group is composed of 15 experts from Parties and 15 from organizations, selected from a significant number of nominations for their relevant work on the topic. An extended consultative network was formed with 35 organizations to further support the work of the IAG<sup>2</sup> and has been regularly briefed on the group's progress and invited to contribute points of view and suggestions.

#### II. WORKPLAN, MODUS OPERANDI AND TIMELINE

3. The IAG began working in mid-May 2019. Inception webinars were held on 10 and 11 June 2019 for the IAG, and information was shared with the extended network on 18 June. The webinars revised the establishment, goals, composition, expected output and workplan of the IAG, defined its modus operandi and validated the contribution of the broader network. The Secretariat provided an overview of existing mainstreaming approaches in the Convention and with selected partners. Participants shared information on their work. The IAG agreed to work remotely, with regular webinars, surveys and teleconferences, while continuing to examine options to hold a face-to-face consultation.

4. A workplan and timeline for the work of the IAG was approved (see annex I below). The Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework will provide guidance to the Group's work. The IAG agreed on the usefulness of a face-to-face meeting to fully develop the long-term approach on mainstreaming. Members also agreed to share short biographical notes and indications of possible areas for collaboration towards the long-term approach on mainstreaming and mainstreaming in

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\* CBD/WG2020/1/1.

<sup>1</sup> Mainstreaming is strongly mentioned in reports of regional preparatory meetings, and particularly in "Potential elements of the structure and scope of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework" (CBD/WG2020/1/3).

<sup>2</sup> The composition of the IAG was shared through notification 2019-045 on 13 May 2019. For a list of the members of the IAG and the extended network, see <https://www.cbd.int/mainstreaming/doc/IAG-ECN-Members-2019-07.pdf>.

general. A slightly edited version of the mainstreaming document circulated to members was shared at the ninth Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity, held from 2 to 5 July 2019;<sup>3</sup> other working documents include a useful list of updated references on mainstreaming and elements of a long-term approach on mainstreaming for the post-2020 framework.

5. To further support the IAG, the Secretariat of the Convention reached out through webinars to inform the CBD groups discussing Article 8(j) (an online forum on 19 July with the Equator Initiative and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity) and island biodiversity (through the Global Islands Partnership, GLISPA). Further input was requested in interactions with the private sector, through the Global Partnership on Business and Biodiversity, and local and subnational governments through ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability and Regions4. The Secretariat also held coordination calls with IAG members such as the World Business Council on Sustainable Development, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA), the International Council on Mining and Minerals, the Global Cement and Concrete Association, Birdlife International and others. The Secretariat also surveyed national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and fifth national reports for information on mainstreaming and is coordinating with the process of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and with CBD groups working on resource mobilization and capacity-building through an internal task force on mainstreaming.

6. The surveys conducted between 10 June and 16 August 2019 by exchange of emails, “*surveymonkey*” and an online forum focused on definitions, tools and practices in mainstreaming. A summary of the main findings up to date is offered below. Building on the work of the IAG, a provisional website on mainstreaming has been developed by the Secretariat at <https://www.cbd.int/mainstreaming/>. Subsequent consultations will allow for expansion and greater interactivity of the site.

7. The first teleconference of the IAG took place on 26 July 2019, from 9 to 10.30 a.m. (EDT), with an introduction by Executive Secretary of the Convention, Ms. Cristiana Paşca Palmer, acknowledging the inputs provided as well as the importance of the work ahead. The working documents of the Group were revised, and a discussion and comments session followed. Members provided updates on their work on mainstreaming, a brief review of the outcomes of the Trondheim Conference on mainstreaming was shared, and the Secretariat reviewed the timeline and work plan leading up to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and stressed the importance of increasing interaction and the contribution of Parties and other members of the Group and the network. Participants agreed to submit this information note to the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at its first meeting.

8. The IAG has provided valuable input to the development of a long-term approach on mainstreaming. As of August 2019, 46 per cent of the members of the IAG and the network participated in the surveys, over half of IAG and network members were present in the two inception Webinars, and 65 per cent of IAG members participated in the first teleconference call. Going forward, increased participation of members and more frequent exchanges with other work groups will be critical.

### III. SUMMARY OF VIEWS EXPRESSED THUS FAR

9. Overall, consultations support the indication by the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework that mainstreaming is a cross-cutting issue, a pathway towards achieving transformative changes in the framework. Participants reviewed the main definitions and references on mainstreaming. Sources included CBD texts and decisions, relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets, similar features of other multilateral environmental agreements, and references from IUCN, the Global Environmental Facility, FAO, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank Group and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the United Nations

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<sup>3</sup> <https://trondheimconference.org/assets/Files/TC9%20speeches/Mainstreaming-reference-document-SCBD-TRONDHEIM-CONF.pdf>

Development Programme (UNDP) and many others, a compilation of which will be uploaded to the website. Participants highlighted the need for the long-term approach on mainstreaming to be responsive to recent reports of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The concepts of inclusive governance (whole government and whole society) and multi-actor governance interventions (levers) to address cross-sectoral policy areas, used in these reports, were considered relevant to the long-term approach on mainstreaming.

10. Approaches can focus on the stages proposed by the theory of change (inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts): in order for mainstreaming to lead to beneficial impacts, all stages need to be considered. In the view of participants, biodiversity mainstreaming involves government, women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, and academia, among others, and consists of many layers embedded in regional, national and local policies. However, within the Convention, prioritizing policies, plans, and facilitating private actors as well as facilitating investments that have a positive impact on biodiversity are fundamentally the remit of government and public agencies.

11. Issues addressed by participants under mainstreaming included risk management (avoidance, mitigation restoration, offsetting the cost of loss of biodiversity), the valuation of nature's benefits to people (nature-based solutions, nature in cities, land use planning), the involvement and collaboration of all stakeholders, with special attention to indigenous and traditional knowledge, practices, and collective action, the appropriate use of tools for the regulation and adequate governance of business, as well as capacity-building, scientific and technical cooperation and knowledge production related to mainstreaming.

12. Survey results noted the importance of improving awareness and understanding of nature's relevance for people and economic activities. The insight that societies and economies, including all private actors, depend on nature for the creation of inclusive wealth for people is a first prerequisite for the inclusion of nature in all decisions. Facilitating collective learning by promoting the use of available international standardized and aligned frameworks, such as the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and UN-SEEA/EEA frameworks for Governments (see below in references) and the Natural Capital Protocol for business, sharing best practices and promoting joint implementation and upscaling of these frameworks and best practices is essential.

13. As outlined also in the IPBES reports, participants noted that, considering the need for urgent action, small concessions to biodiversity from business and other major players are no longer sufficient; a transformative change is needed to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity also as core factor for social and economic development. Unless the need to stop the loss and deterioration of biodiversity is recognized, and limits to the impact of current levels of production and consumption are set, the breakdown of ecosystems and ultimately of human societies is inevitable. The long-term approach on mainstreaming needs to support a concerted and collective integration of biodiversity targets reflecting the best strategies for bending the curve of biodiversity loss. Voluntary initiatives are important and part of the responsibility of the actors; yet, alone, they will not change the trajectory. Effective regulatory instruments, incentives, awareness and information instruments, long-term education efforts and other policies are also urgent to create a level playing field for all actors in the way individuals and organizations value biodiversity. In formulating the approach, it is also important to better understand the motivations of urban actors and the private sector, such as risk avoidance, perceptions of profitability, reputation, provisioning and market responsibility. Participants noted that a significant volume of best practices is already available for wider replication and upscaling.

14. Survey results showed that the first and most important mainstreaming tool and reference are each country's NBSAP as well as national legislation and policy instruments – and the political will to prioritize them in implementation often over competing regulations. Participants agreed that the future long-term approach on mainstreaming and its means of verification should clearly align with the targets

of the Sustainable Development Goals. Many respondents also noted the need for the post-2020 framework, and the national biodiversity strategies and action plans supporting it, to include objectives and targets with which key actors, such as the private sector and multilateral development agencies, can align their activities and targets. Participants also noted that the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols are vital to mainstreaming, for instance to address the issues of synthetic biology and genetic engineering techniques, benefit-sharing and implications of digital sequence information.

15. While public policy aspects are critical, notably in the key public policy sectors proposed by Parties, participants also focused on the engagement of the private sector and finance sector. In the text of decisions and in pre-session documents, the Convention has used “business” and “private sector”<sup>4</sup> as synonyms. This includes micro, small, medium, large and multinational for-profit “ongoing concerns”, including but not limited to the sectors handled by CBD (agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, forestry, tourism, energy, health, infrastructure, mining, manufacture and processing) as well as their networks, associations, foundations and other representative bodies. The financial sector is added because it has been identified as an important cross-cutting sector that can help enable change towards nature-inclusive decisions in other sectors. Respondents provided insights on how to facilitate engagement with the private sector:

- (a) Building workplans on the issues for which nature is important for business;
- (b) Clarifying/improving pathways for the private sector to be engaged with the Convention;
- (c) Creating or strengthening regulations and incentives for mainstreaming biodiversity within business and the private sector;
- (d) Integrating and upscaling the existing biodiversity mainstreaming practices of various industry actors;
- (e) Inviting the private sector, where relevant, to be an integral part of deliberations and engagement platforms, alongside Parties and other stakeholders, rather than having parallel discussion forums.

16. Aside from important mainstreaming tools highlighted in previous consultation reports (risk assessment tools, environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments, ecosystem assessments, natural capital accounting and other methods for valuation of biodiversity, blue economy, and green economy), participants identified the use of policy instruments such as positive incentives, and the reform of subsidies harmful to biodiversity,<sup>5</sup> as those most useful in their work. Emphasis was given on sources of known expertise such as OECD, the Natural Capital Coalition, the Global Environment Facility, and the World Bank/International Finance Corporation (IFC), with the Corporation’s Standard 6<sup>6</sup> coming up often. Members also referred to important past work, such as meetings on biodiversity offsets and mitigation hierarchies, and on focusing on the financial sector. At the local, metropolitan and regional scales, tools included integrated territorial planning (land use and spatial), mapping of ecosystem services in urban and metropolitan planning to prioritize investment in nature-based solutions and green infrastructure, and interactive co-creation and co-production engagement methodologies. Additional references offered are listed below in annex II.

17. Many respondents referred to the need for an engagement platform (existing or to be created by building on current capacities and offering capacity-building and exchanges) as a source of knowledge and/or help desk to facilitate results-based milestones on mainstreaming. Many mentioned the need for

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<sup>4</sup> “Business” in this context stands for business or the corporate sector, i.e. the sector of an economy owned by private individuals or groups operating enterprises for profit.

<sup>5</sup> OECD conservatively estimated that subsidies potentially harmful to the environment outweigh the finance mobilized to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity by a factor of 10.

<sup>6</sup> International Finance Corporation, *Performance Standard 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources* (2012).

collaboration with the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions. Some suggested the necessity and importance of non-Party commitments to achieve the aims of CBD, particularly from critical players in the private sector, development, climate change, the finance sector,<sup>7</sup> and local and subnational governments. Members noted that the sectors discussed at the thirteenth and fourteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties had been chosen because they were arguably those that most impacted – and were impacted by – biodiversity. Some of them were found to be easier to engage (extractive industries, energy, tourism), while others were harder to approach (the private sector in agriculture, for instance, is a wide and complex set of players, from farmers of all scales to agri-food corporations, to wholesalers and retailers of food, not easily and globally unified in one voice). The financial sector has been identified as an important cross-cutting sector that can help enable change towards nature-inclusive decisions in other sectors. There are many other relevant business sectors, such as advertising, information technology/innovation and biotechnology; any mainstreaming strategy would not exclude additional sectors if they were appropriately engaged.

18. For Parties, mainstreaming activities can have at least three directions:

(a) Coordinating biodiversity governance and policies between ministries (horizontal coordination) of environment and other ministries and government agencies responsible for the economy, development, land- and resource use, the productive sectors and industry, trade and climate change;

(b) Harmonizing biodiversity and development strategies between all levels of government, from local and subnational (vertical cooperation), and support decentralized cooperation for mainstreaming;

(c) Establishing cooperation avenues with organized business/the private and finance sector and other interest groups, considering the wider views and needs of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children and youth, NGOs, workers and trade unions, and supporting voluntary initiatives and defining safeguards and incentives.

19. On noting that biodiversity is still not a decision-making factor in development decisions, participants highlighted the following main challenges and needs faced in mainstreaming biodiversity:

(a) Lack of effective legal frameworks and policy mechanisms and associated indicators for decision makers related to mainstreaming;

(b) The need for coherent, consistent and more effective application of norms, incentives and regulations;

(c) Lack of mechanisms to include nature and people's dependency on nature in decision-making;

(d) Limited understanding of the contribution of biodiversity to economic development and human well-being and thus a need to stimulate political will and increased consumer awareness;

(e) Need for significantly higher inclusion of major business sectors impacting on biodiversity;

(f) Lack of tools (or, where they exist, insufficient application) for decision makers, including economic incentives and disincentives to create or stimulate multi-stakeholder results-oriented partnerships and platforms (engagement mechanisms);

(g) Limited acceptance or understanding of the need to immediately address the destruction of biodiversity by human economic activity.

20. This closely supports the challenges identified for instance during the discussions in the Regional Consultation on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework for Africa (Addis Ababa, April 2019), namely: (a) lack of understanding or due recognition of the true value of biodiversity and ecosystem

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<sup>7</sup> Development banks, private banks, microfinance institutions, investment funds, and insurance companies.

services by various sectors; (b) lack of political will and commitment; (c) lack of harmonization at the national level, among ministries and agencies dealing with various conventions; and (d) little consideration of biodiversity issues in critical tools, such as strategic impact assessments and environmental impact assessments.

#### IV. NEXT STEPS

21. The timeline of the IAG is below. After incorporating advice from the first meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the IAG will work to develop draft elements of the long-term approach on mainstreaming to submit to the Working Group at its second meeting, in February 2020, also benefiting from the support of the extended network. During the last teleconference, participants proposed two distinct outcomes of the work of the IAG by the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation: (a) draft references to mainstreaming as operative paragraphs in the post-2020 framework; and (b) a separate decision to adopt the long-term approach on mainstreaming and, as appropriate, support equitable and transformative engagement of major players. In a subsequent webinar and building on productive cooperation with its Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform, FAO signalled its interest in hosting a meeting of the IAG in Rome to coordinate the Group's contribution to the post-2020 framework, parallel to a workshop on mainstreaming progress towards sustainable agriculture, at a date to be determined before the second meeting of the Working Group, thus in time to deliver the draft long-term approach on mainstreaming to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting.

22. The ultimate goal of the long-term approach on mainstreaming is to facilitate achievable commitments, built on best practices, from Parties and other actors by designing a living platform, a mechanism to address drivers of biodiversity loss that catalyses the work of change agents (public, political and corporate decision makers) at all levels, with associated metrics. It needs to offer concrete opportunities for peer-to-peer sharing in best practices of “frontrunners” in all areas and regions and aims to ensure that no political or business decision is taken that is not “net-biodiversity neutral” or “net-biodiversity positive”.

23. In support of the above, the Secretariat will:

(a) Continue to support the work of the IAG, possibly through smaller subgroups, and to link the IAG with outcomes of the second and third meetings of the Working Group on post-2020, in consultation with the extended network of relevant partner organizations;

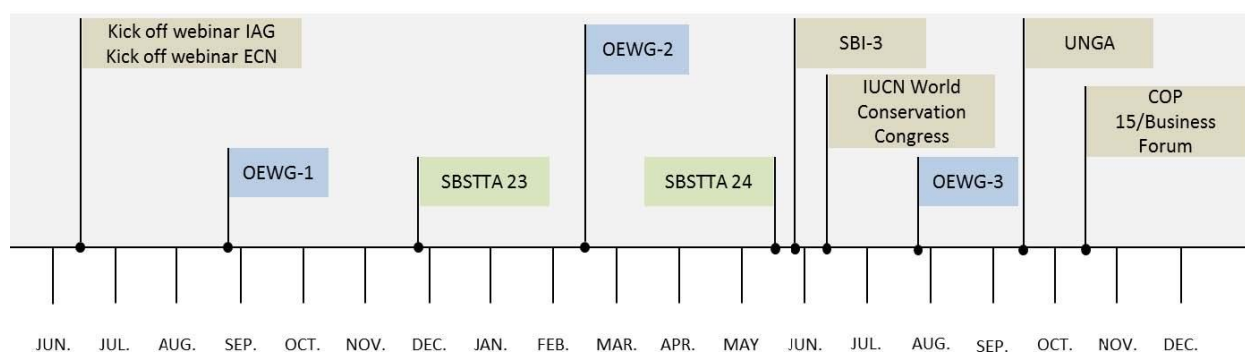
(b) Research additional documents and other references to compile a checklist of recommendations and actionable suggestions for consideration of the long-term approach on mainstreaming;

(c) Continue to engage with Parties, partners and all major groups and processes, and coordinate with relevant organizations, networks and processes in the United Nations and at the international level;

24. With the input received, the provisional web page on mainstreaming will host further content, including successive iterations of the long-term approach on mainstreaming, reference documents produced, and information on the activities and meetings of the IAG, as appropriate.

Annex I

**Timeline and Work Plan of the Informal Advisory Group and Extended Consultative Network on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity and the Secretariat<sup>8</sup>**



Month	Date	Element	Secretariat	IAG
2019 June	13th	<b>Kick-off webinar IAG</b>	Prepare work plan and timeline	Participate in the webinar for information on definition, mechanisms and TORs, definition of timeline and work plan
	18th	<b>Kick off webinar ECN</b>		
	Late June/early July	<b>Online survey</b>	Prepare content of first survey and send out	Contribute to online surveys and questionnaires, with a view to define the possible elements of the LTAM
	From June and ongoing	<b>Individual calls</b>	Set up individual calls as need to clarify survey submissions and possible contributions	Provide feedback and insights

<sup>8</sup> \*Relevant resources include: Articles, relevant presentations (regional consultations), publications, recent decisions, preparatory documents for COPs 13 and 14, similar initiatives, recent NBSAPs, recent NRs, submissions on post-2020, updated timeline, work plan, meetings/activities/consultations, CVs of IAG members, features for online forums and quarterly newsletter and other communication materials.

<b>July</b>	Week of July 15th	<b>1st Teleconference call</b>	Prepare draft for content of the web-based consultations (thematic questionnaires and GoToMeeting Teleconferences)	Participate in first teleconference to further develop elements for LTAM; conclusions to be shared with ES and Bureau
	Ongoing	<b>Website</b>	Revise/improve website, with an organized reference library and make available relevant resources*	Provide any important documentation to the secretariat to be put on website
<b>August</b>	27th-30th	<b>OEWG-1</b>		Share conclusions of IAG including possible elements of LTAM; Pertinent guidance from OEWG on linkages with post-2020 to be fed back into IAG discussions and work
<b>September to December</b>			Share any guidance from OEWG-1 with IAG; invite feedback from members; Further develop draft LTAM and possible elements in post-2020 framework	
<b>2020 January</b>	(TBD)	<b>2nd teleconference call OR (alternatively) workshop on mainstreaming including physical meeting of the IAG (TBD)</b>	Revised (refined) draft LTAM and possible elements in post-2020 framework	Participate in 2nd teleconference call (or meeting) with a view to provide reviews of draft LTAM
<b>February</b>	(TBD)	<b>OEWG-2</b>		Refined LTAM submitted for



				information and possible ways for integrating mainstreaming into post-2020 framework to be considered
<b>March/ April</b>	(TBD) (late March or early April)	<b>3nd Teleconference call</b>	Further revise draft based on OEWG-2 discussions and guidance	Participate in 3nd teleconference call with a view to provide reviews of the draft LTAM
<b>May</b>	25th-29th	<b>SBI-3</b>	<b>Finalize documentation providing draft LTAM 6 weeks before SBI-3</b> and possible side event to provide additional information	SBI-3 to adopt recommendation on draft LTAM and on how to adequately reflect mainstreaming in the post-2020 framework
<b>June</b>	11th-19th	<b>IUCN World conservation Congress (Marseilles)</b>	Bring work of IAG and LTAM to the attention of the meeting, including to businesses at the planned business summit.	
<b>July</b>	27th-31st	<b>OEWG 3</b>	SBI-3 recommendation above to be reflected in documentation for OEWG 3	OEWG to further consider on how to integrate mainstreaming adequately in the post-2020 framework, based on SBI-3 recommendations
<b>September</b>	15th-30th	<b>UNGA</b>	Proposed business event in partnership with Global Compact, WeMeanBusiness, Business4Nature, etc	
<b>October</b>	(TBD)	<b>COP 15/ Business Forum</b>	Ensure coordination through speakers from the IAG to agenda items and HLS.	Ways and means to upscale business engagement, as part of the LTAM, are promoted; members are encouraged to participate in Technology and innovation Fair.

*Annex II*

**WORKPLAN AND TIMELINE OF THE INFORMAL ADVISORY GROUP  
ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY**

<b>Element</b>	<b>Link</b>
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs)	<a href="https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&amp;Lang=E">https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&amp;Lang=E</a>
Polluter Pays Principle  See also CBD Article 14 especially 14 (2) on liability and redress for damage to biodiversity	Principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992 -  <a href="http://www.unesco.org/education/information/nfsunesco/pdf/RIO_E.PDF">http://www.unesco.org/education/information/nfsunesco/pdf/RIO_E.PDF</a>
Precautionary Approach particularly in the development of new technologies and products.  See also reference to conflict of interest in decision 14/33	Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, also mentioned in decision II/10 on marine and coastal biodiversity.
Biodiversity-related conventions	<a href="https://www.cbd.int/brc">https://www.cbd.int/brc</a>
Rio conventions	<a href="https://www.cbd.int/rio">https://www.cbd.int/rio</a>
Aarhus Convention (UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters)	Access to information, public participation and justice on matters concerning the local, national and transboundary environment  <a href="https://www.unece.org/env/pp/introduction.html">https://www.unece.org/env/pp/introduction.html</a>
CBD Gender Plan of Action	<a href="https://www.cbd.int/gender/doc/CBD-GenderPlanofAction-EN-WEB.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/gender/doc/CBD-GenderPlanofAction-EN-WEB.pdf</a>
Regional Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (RBSAPs)	<a href="https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/related-info/region-bsap/default.shtml">https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/related-info/region-bsap/default.shtml</a>
Biodiversity in EIAs and SEAs	<a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/imp-bio-eia-and-sea.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/imp-bio-eia-and-sea.pdf</a>
IPBES summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services	<a href="https://www.ipbes.net/system/tdf/spm_global_unedited_advance.pdf?file=1&amp;type=node&amp;id=35245">https://www.ipbes.net/system/tdf/spm_global_unedited_advance.pdf?file=1&amp;type=node&amp;id=35245</a>

*Annex III***SOME ADDITIONAL REFERENCES PROVIDED BY PARTICIPANTS****Sources provided by participants****A. Good practices and cases**

- Wildlife Habitat Council, White papers highlighting the leaders and innovators <https://www.wildlifehc.org/knowledge-center/white-papers/>
- Wildlife Habitat Council, Corporate Success stories <https://www.wildlifehc.org/our-impact/corporate-success-stories/> and webinars <https://www.wildlifehc.org/knowledge-center/on-demand-webinars/>
- SANBI, Biodiversity for Development - South Africa's landscape approach to conserving biodiversity and promoting ecosystem resilience (<https://www.sanbi.org/documents/primer-biodiversity-for-development-2/>)
- Dams and Development: A new Framework for Decision-making: The Report of the World Commission on Dams
- Respecting free, prior and informed consent. Practical guidance for governments, companies, NGO's, indigenous peoples, local communities in relation to land acquisition (2014) <http://www.fao.org/3/ai3496e.pdf> (Spanish, French and Arabic versions also available)

**B. National level references (examples)**

- Belarus Strategy for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (in Byelorussian) <http://www.government.by/upload/docs/file7f314d21163f74f6.PDF> and Belarus Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity for 2016–2020 <http://www.government.by/upload/docs/filef64438d6b97e97f0.PDF>
- “Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into Moldova’s territorial planning policies and land use practices” 2017. Integrating of the priorities for biodiversity conservation in spatial planning policies and practices of land use in Moldova, final report <http://www.md.undp.org/content/moldova/en/home/projects/biodiversity-mainstreaming-project.html>
- Greening economy chapter of “Green Slovakia: Strategy of the Environmental Policy of the Slovak Republic until 2030” at [https://www.minzp.sk/files/iep/greener\\_slovakia-strategy\\_of\\_the\\_environmental\\_policy\\_of\\_the\\_slovak\\_republic\\_until\\_2030.pdf](https://www.minzp.sk/files/iep/greener_slovakia-strategy_of_the_environmental_policy_of_the_slovak_republic_until_2030.pdf)
- OECD Environmental Working Paper No 104, “Key Ingredients, Challenges and Lessons from Biodiversity Mainstreaming in South Africa – People, Products, Process”; [https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/key-ingredients-challenges-and-lessons-from-biodiversity-mainstreaming-in-south-africa\\_5jlzgj1s4h5h-en](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/key-ingredients-challenges-and-lessons-from-biodiversity-mainstreaming-in-south-africa_5jlzgj1s4h5h-en)
- OECD Development Co-operation Working Paper No 45, “Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development in Peru: Insights and Lessons Learned”; <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/2933d7d2-en.pdf?expires=1566339458&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=2D2B2ADE71557D9D67A84DFE5B743EDE>
- White Paper on the Oceans and Ocean Policy in Japan (Ocean Policy Research Institute, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, English summary, 2018) <https://www.spf.org/en/global-data/2018110712252120.pdf> )

### C. Tools for business

- Business for Nature is a global coalition calling for action to reverse nature loss and restore the planet's vital natural systems - <https://businessfornature.org/>
- Act4nature's publications (methodology to mainstream nature in business activities) - <http://www.act4nature.com/en/resources/>
- The World Business Council for Sustainable Development offers a searchable collection of corporate cases/example, and biodiversity mainstreaming/natural capital are included. <https://www.wbcsd.org/Programs/Redefining-Value/Business-Decision-Making/Measurement-Valuation/Business-Examples>
- The Natural Capital Protocol, <https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/natural-capital-protocol/helps-business-to-measure-and-value-impacts-and-dependencies-on-nature>
- In addition to the Natural Capital Protocol additional guidance is available through Sector Guides (additional guidance for specific sectors <https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/sector-guides/>) and the Supplement for the Financial Sector <https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/finance/>) For biodiversity, additional guidance is on its way (Biodiversity and Natural Capital <https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/projects/biodiversity/>)
- The NatCap Checker <https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/natural-capital-protocol/natcap-checker/>
- World Wildlife Council - 16 business reasons for engaging in conservation <https://www.wildlifehc.org/businesscase/>
- The Biological Diversity Protocol, Biodiversity Disclosure Project managed by the National Biodiversity and Business Network (NBBN) of South Africa – options for organizations to identify, measure, manage and report on impacts on biodiversity in a standardised, comparable, credible and unbiased manner. <http://www.bdprotocol.org/bdp-protocol.php>
- Wildlife Habitat Council - Voluntary sustainability standard Conservation Certification <https://www.wildlifehc.org/certification/about-conservation-certification/> and weighted scoring system <https://certsupport.wildlifehc.org/en/a/external-review-process> monitoring and alignments and provides feedback on the efficacy of actions
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  - Collection of case studies: <https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/category/case-studies/>
  - The UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) builds on common systems of national accounts, and on internationally agreed standard concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules and tables for producing internationally comparable statistics and accounts. It is composed of a Central Framework, an Experimental Ecosystem Accounting, and applications and extensions, See <https://seea.un.org/content/methodology/>.
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### **F. Sector-specific references**

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## 3. Mining

- ICMC principles ([https://www.icmm.com/website/publications/pdfs/commitments/revised-2015\\_icmm-principles.pdf](https://www.icmm.com/website/publications/pdfs/commitments/revised-2015_icmm-principles.pdf)), particularly 7 on biodiversity, and the “Good practice guidance for mining and biodiversity” at <https://www.icmm.com/en-gb/publications/biodiversity/mining-and-biodiversity-good-practice-guidance>
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## 4. Energy

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- Learning tool for biodiversity conservation activities: Let's Try Biodiversity (LTB) (2018)

## 5. Finance

- Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Sustainable Development (OECD, 2018), and Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action (OECD, 2019; <https://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversity/biodiversity-finance-and-the-economic-and-business-case-for-action.htm>)
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## 6. Extractive industries

- The extractives industry informed baseline studies and impact assessments using biodiversity data and information tools, such as the International Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), the Ocean Data Viewer and Biodiversity A-Z developed, in collaboration with UN Environment WCMC through the [Proteus Partnership](#)., <https://www.proteuspartners.org/about>.
- The extractives industry has produced guidance to support the establishment of biodiversity baselines and ensure effective implementation of the mitigation hierarchy. [CSBI's Mitigation Hierarchy guide](#) and [Good Practice Baseline data collection guide](#). [https://www.dropbox.com/sh/lln2tr7rmjtt3zk/AABrbvD-GgxFGoBnKTz\\_pshWa?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/sh/lln2tr7rmjtt3zk/AABrbvD-GgxFGoBnKTz_pshWa?dl=0)
- Tools and guidance of the Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative in the United Kingdom, a partnership between [IPIECA](#), the [International Council on Mining and Metals](#) (ICMM) and the [Equator Principles Association](#), for developing and sharing good practices related to biodiversity in the extractive industries. In particular, the CSBI timeline tool aids in understanding timelines for considering biodiversity during project finance, feasibility and development phases of extractives projects: <http://www.csbi.org.uk/our-work/tools-guidance/>.

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