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Item 11 of the provisional agenda*

MAINSTREAMING OF BIODIVERSITY WITHIN AND ACROSS SECTORS AND OTHER STRATEGIC ACTIONS TO ENHANCE IMPLEMENTATION

LONG-TERM APPROACH TO MAINSTREAMING

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In decision [14/3](#), the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting decided to establish a long-term strategic approach for mainstreaming biodiversity (para. 17) and to establish an Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity to advise the Executive Secretary and the Bureau on the further development of the proposal for a long-term approach, including on ways to integrate mainstreaming adequately into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to be submitted to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its third meeting (para. 18). In paragraph 19(c) of the decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to work with the Informal Advisory Group referred in the development of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming.

2. In paragraph 19(b) of decision 14/3, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to ensure that discussions and inputs with respect to mainstreaming biodiversity were appropriately integrated in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Further, the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at its first meeting invited the Informal Advisory Group to include in its report to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting concrete proposals as relevant.¹ In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties also decided on a number of other operational activities to be undertaken by the Executive Secretary (para. 19(a), (d)–(i)).

3. Pursuant to these requests, the present document summarizes the activities and outputs of the Informal Advisory Group and an additional network of experts (section II), explains the structure of the proposed long-term approach that resulted from the work of the Informal Advisory Group (section III), reports on progress on other elements under this agenda item resulting from paragraphs 16, 18 and 19 of decision 14/3 (section IV), and provides draft text on a recommendation for consideration by the Subsidiary Body (section V). The proposed long-term approach to mainstreaming (LTAM) is shown in annex II, while annex I contains recommendations of the Informal Advisory Group to Parties on how to strengthen linkages between the post-2020 framework and this approach. Document CBD/SBI/3/13/Add.1 contains a complementary action plan, which provides an indicative catalogue of activities, developed by the Informal Advisory Group under each of the elements of the long-term approach, as additional guidance for Parties and partners for implementation of the long-term approach.

4. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting may wish to consider the information provided in this document and, pursuant to decision 14/3, annex II, paragraph 6, review the mandate and composition of the Informal Advisory Group.

* CBD/SBI/3/1.

¹ CBD/WG2020/1/5, para. 7(c).

II. PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INFORMAL ADVISORY GROUP ON MAINSTREAMING

5. Pursuant to decision 14/3, paragraph 16, and its terms of reference, provided in annex II to the decision, the Informal Advisory Group was established to advise the Executive Secretary and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties on further development of the proposal for a long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity, including on ways to integrate mainstreaming adequately into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to be submitted to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its third meeting.

6. Further to annex II of decision 14/3, the Informal Advisory Group was established comprising 15 government-nominated experts and 15 representatives of relevant international organizations and initiatives, selected on the basis of their competence in fields relevant to the mainstreaming of biodiversity, with due regard to regional representation, gender balance and the special conditions of developing countries.² As explained further below, an extended open consultative network was also created.

7. The Informal Advisory Group initiated its work in June 2019. The work was undertaken through webinars, surveys and teleconferences, with physical meetings of members of the Informal Advisory Group being held in the margins of the first and second meetings of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The work was carried out in the following phases:

(a) Inception webinars were held in June 2019, reviewing the goals, expected outputs, work plan and modus operandi, based on an overview of existing mainstreaming approaches in the Convention and with selected partners, provided by the Secretariat. The Informal Advisory Group agreed on a work plan and timeline;

(b) A survey was conducted between June and August 2019 by exchange of emails, “*surveymonkey*”, as well as an online forum, focussing on definitions, tools and practices in mainstreaming. As a spinoff of this work, an information note on biodiversity mainstreaming was prepared for the ninth Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity, held from 2 to 5 July 2019;

(c) Based on a brainstorming meeting of the Informal Advisory Group in the margins of the first meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, a draft wireframe of the long-term approach was prepared by the Secretariat and revised and amended by the Informal Advisory Group in September 2019. The Working Group was also briefed on the work progress of the Informal Advisory Group, through CBD/WG2020/1/INF/2, and via an update provide by Ms. Theresa Lim of the Philippines;

(d) Based on the wireframe, a zero draft long-term approach was prepared by the Secretariat and circulated to the Informal Advisory Group in October 2019. The draft went through two subsequent iterations of review and amendments. A broader network of partners (see below) was also invited for comments and feedback, with a total of 35 responses received;

(e) A second progress report was provided to the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at its second meeting, in the form of a written report³ and via an update provided by Ms. Theresa Lim. This second report also contained elements of advice on how to appropriately reflect mainstreaming in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Adjustments were undertaken to reflect the deliberations at the Working Group and revised versions of the advice and the long-term approach were further reviewed and approved by the Informal Advisory Group in April and July 2020.

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

³ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/ef76/8279/9e6afdae557407bcc891a789/wg2020-02-mainstreaming-en.docx>

8. Building on the work of the Informal Advisory Group, a first outline of a website on mainstreaming has been developed by the Secretariat at <https://www.cbd.int/mainstreaming/> and is open for comments from Parties.

9. Pursuant to decision 14/3, annex I, paragraph 3, the Secretariat was to support technical and policy discussions as well as inputs from various stakeholders and partners in order to develop the long-term approach. To this effect, the Secretariat established, simultaneously to the Informal Advisory Group, an extended open consultative network of relevant 38 organizations and initiatives working on various elements of the biodiversity mainstreaming agenda. In order to support the work of the Informal Advisory Group, this network has been regularly briefed on the group's progress and invited to contribute points of view and suggestions along the stages summarized above. In order to encourage active participation, and pursuant to requests expressed in decision 14/3, paragraph 19, and annex I, paragraph 6, to this decision, the Secretariat also liaised with a number of relevant international organizations and initiatives (see the next section for details). Proposals received from the extended network and additional consultations were submitted to the Informal Advisory Group for final agreement. In addition, cross-linkages to the work on resource mobilization, pursuant to decision [14/22](#), were also considered.⁴

10. Interest has increased significantly in the last months in the work area of biodiversity and human health, as a critical component of the biodiversity mainstreaming agenda, and how it can contribute, for instance, to reducing the risk of zoonosis. The long-term approach, as a broad framework, provides avenues to further advance this work at all levels of governance, from global to regional and from national to local levels, including through the prioritization of mainstreaming efforts in specific sectors, in accordance with specific circumstances and conditions. Cooperation with the World Health Organization and other relevant bodies is considered in section IV below.

III. ARCHITECTURE OF THE LONG-TERM APPROACH AND ITS INTERPLAY WITH THE POST-2020 GLOBAL FRAMEWORK

11. The draft long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity, as presented in annex II, consists of 16 headline actions in 5 global action areas, grouped under three actor-oriented strategy areas. As indicated in the progress report of the Informal Advisory Group to the Open-ended Working Group at its second meeting, four of the action areas under the draft long-term approach already informed the current draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework and were reflected in similar action targets under its “tools and solutions” section (namely, targets 13, 14, 15, and 17⁵). Maintaining and further strengthening this alignment as both the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the draft long-term approach are further developed and finalized would be useful, as the draft long-term approach provides further guidance on the implementation of the mainstreaming elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

12. Under the first area, the alignment of policies and coordination of work between ministries of environment and economic areas and planning, and vertically between national, subnational and local levels of government, was deemed critical for mainstreaming biodiversity and thus to merit dedicated actions on integration across policies and planning processes, and on fiscal, budgetary and financial mainstreaming, including incentive alignment to reward net positive impacts on biodiversity. Similarly, under the second area, embedding the value of nature into the decision-making of businesses was of crucial importance, as this would enable producers and consumers to implement solutions and buy products and services that are less detrimental to nature or even have a positive effect. Also, the finance sector (mixed public-private agencies as well as funds and equity managers, commercial banks and insurance companies) was deemed to merit a separate, dedicated action as this sector plays a critical “multiplier” role in achieving biodiversity mainstreaming across all sectors.

⁴ See CBD/SBI/3/5 and Add.3.

⁵ All global biodiversity framework target numbers will refer to those in the peer reviewed document on the post-2020 monitoring framework prepared for the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (<https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf>).

13. The long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity is complemented by an Action Plan, provided in document CBD/SBI/3/13/Add.1, which follows the same structure and provides, under each headline action, an indicative catalogue of detailed actions, including possible milestones and indicators, relevant actors, and sources of additional information and guidance. Information document CBD/SBI/3/INF/21 offers a collection of references and key publications to support the development of action plans, provided by the Informal Advisory Group and the extended network.

14. There are interlinkages among the proposed areas. For instance, achieving sustainable consumption and lifestyles is, ultimately, based on the choices of individuals as consumers, and is thus addressed under strategy area 3. However, businesses play a critical role in enabling sustainable consumer choices by providing sustainable products and services, while Governments play a critical role in overseeing and regulating business operations and sponsoring sustainability education and awareness, in creating appropriate incentives and other elements of an enabling environment and, in some critical areas, in sustainably providing such services as public transportation and other infrastructures which enable more sustainable consumption and lifestyles.

15. The long-term approach does not explicitly single out economic sectors beyond finance, which has a dedicated function, as all economic sectors rely on financial services, and the financial sector thus has unique leverage. In developing their concrete mainstreaming policies, Parties and other players may wish to consider the sector-specific guidance already developed by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth and fourteenth meetings, which reflect findings by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the World Economic Forum (WEF) on those associated with the top five drivers of biodiversity loss (changes in land and sea use; direct exploitation of organisms; climate change; pollution; and invasive alien species), namely food, infrastructure and extractive industries. In the process of developing the long-term approach, it was also noted that businesses themselves often self-align not on impacts but on function (food, beverages, nutrition, fibres, furniture, banking, insurance, construction, waste, mobility, commerce/trade, and innovation), mode of operation (extractives, retail or wholesale) or resources traded (biotrade, commodities). Thus, the long-term approach action plan proposes that each player prioritize those sectors with the highest impact and opportunity for progress in a given national or thematic context, as a precondition for more targeted, and hence likely more effective, mainstreaming action in the coming decade. Some of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework's action targets, such as those on threats and people's needs, can provide useful pointers for such a prioritization exercise at the national level. For instance, the references to agricultural and other managed ecosystems, to nature-based solutions contributing to clean water provision, or to the benefits of green spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers, provide useful entry points for mainstreaming action.

16. The Informal Advisory Group proposes the continuation of its work to keep the long-term approach under review, coordinated with and as part of the review mechanism for the post-2020 global framework. The group would build on the multi-stakeholder experience brought together in the Informal Advisory Group and its supportive extended network, for instance the various experiences of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the CBD Alliance, the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Business Forum on Sustainable Development and the Capitals Coalition. In addition, for instance, the Global Partnership and the regular Business and Biodiversity Forum could serve as regular exchange platforms for information on progress in implementing the business-related elements of the long-term approach, and to leverage possible commitments to the post-2020 Action Agenda for Nature and People.

17. In drafting the individual elements of the LTAM, attention was given to relevant targets of the Sustainable Development Goals with a view to enabling synergies in implementation. The long-term approach also builds on:

(a) The urgent pressures and dependencies to achieve transformational change to counter the steep rate of loss of biodiversity and to "bend the curve" on indirect or underlying drivers of biodiversity in line with recommendations such as those from the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;

(b) The need for integration with processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity on capacity-building, communication, education and public awareness, monitoring and indicators, and resource mobilization, to avoid duplication of existing structures and initiatives, and to build on thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work and Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as business and societal engagement;

(c) Related international environmental agreements and agendas of relevant organizations, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Rio conventions, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, FAO and the experiences and good practices of global, regional and subregional organizations in implementing relevant global policies.

IV. REPORT ON ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES ON MAINSTREAMING BY THE SECRETARIAT

18. In this section, updates are provided on action items and requests to the Executive Secretary contained in paragraphs 19(d)-(i) of decision 14/3. Such updates were requested in paragraph 19(f) of the decision. In paragraph 19(a) of decision 14/3, the Executive Secretary was requested to undertake activities to support implementation of that decision and to continue to support efforts related to the mainstreaming of biodiversity as requested in prior decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Pertinent activities are captured in the following paragraphs.

19. In paragraph 19(d) of decision 14/3, the Executive Secretary was requested to undertake additional work to facilitate the disclosure and reporting of the impacts of businesses on biodiversity and their dependencies on biodiversity, working in collaboration with relevant organizations and initiatives, including to support the objectives listed in paragraph 16 of the decision, pertaining to the development and improvement of metrics, indicators, baselines and other tools to measure the biodiversity dependencies of businesses in these sectors and their impacts on biological diversity, in order to provide business managers and investors with trusted, credible and actionable information for improved decision-making and the promotion of environmental, social and governance investments. In response, relevant work was carried out by the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre in collaboration with the Secretariat and more than 20 organizations and initiatives at developing biodiversity measurement approaches for business. The work included reviews of drivers and current practices around business measurement and disclosure on biodiversity and investigated the role of emerging biodiversity measurement approaches in future disclosure for informing global policy targets. The findings of the work will be summarized in a report for policymakers, which is planned to be launched in time for the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and will be made available as an information document for the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body.

20. In paragraph 19(e) of decision 14/3, the Executive Secretary was requested to undertake additional work to examine the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in mainstreaming biodiversity. Both the Informal Advisory Group and the extended network of partners, by design, included representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities and other rights holders. Indigenous peoples and local communities provide a substantial contribution through their traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity; for this reason, the Secretariat has discussed and collected input on mainstreaming from the members of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) through two webinars in October and November 2019.

21. In paragraph 19(g), the Executive Secretary was requested to continue organizing, in collaboration with relevant organizations and stakeholders, in conjunction with other capacity-building activities, forums for discussion and exchange of experiences with respect to mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors, including on a regional basis. Such exchange of experiences was facilitated by the choice of experts and organizations composing the Informal Advisory Group and the extended network. In parallel to the work of the group, the Secretariat liaised with a broader and open network of partners, including the World Bank, the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA), and the International Council on Mining and Minerals (ICMM), also through the Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative of the

Equator Principles Association, as well as, regarding infrastructure and extractives, the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA), as successor to the Concrete Sustainability Initiative.

22. With the support of the Japan Biodiversity Fund, the Secretariat implemented a two-phased project to support Parties in enhancing their efforts to mainstream biosafety from 2015 to 2019. In this context, 20 Parties to the Cartagena Protocol carried out national level activities and 30 Parties took part in regional level activities aimed at bringing together stakeholders from various sectors to plan practical actions to mainstream biosafety, which resulted in the development of strategies to mainstreaming biosafety. In addition, a series of global e-learning materials were developed, showcasing practical ways of mainstreaming biosafety in policies, laws and institutions, based on country experiences. The project was successful in bringing together stakeholders from different sectors, including environment, agriculture and finance, and resulted in a number of important tangible results. The project was developed in response to and in line with the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020 as well as decisions [BS-VII/5](#) and [CP-VIII/15](#).⁶

23. In addition, interest from relevant economic sectors and associated business-led initiatives is increasing the discussions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework provided opportunity for different initiatives to join forces. As a result, several collaborative platforms were created which could play a significant role in supporting implementation of the global biodiversity framework and its mainstreaming elements. For instance, WEF has curated partnerships of relevance to the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity on mainstreaming, which are represented in the Informal Advisory Group and the broader network of partners, such as the Food and Land Use Coalition and the Friends of Ocean Action network. The WEF and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, both members of the Informal Advisory Group, have launched the Business for Nature initiative. Other WEF-related initiatives such as the One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B) coalition as a unique international cross-sectorial, action-oriented business coalition are further evidence of the growing interest of biodiversity to businesses. These business-led initiatives, including also Act 4 Nature, the (Natural) Capitals Coalition, the Food and Land Use Coalition, Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative, OP2B, among many others, have been contributing to harnessing corporate commitments and actions towards a more sustainable way of operating and the Secretariat will continue to invite these actors to engage in the long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity, while also encouraging wider civil society participation.

24. Specifically with regard to the finance sector, the Secretariat is currently benefiting from support by the *Agence Française de Développement*, in the form of a two-year non-reimbursable loan of an expert on mission to support the Convention in building or strengthening collaboration with the finance sector in its various components, such as multilateral and bilateral development banks, regional and national development banks, national public finance, central banks and regulators, investment funds and pension funds, insurance, as well as guarantee and reinsurance corporations, with a view to integrating biodiversity risks in their overall risk approach (to reduce risks on biodiversity caused by the financed assets and/or to reduce risks related to biodiversity dependency in their portfolios) and to increase the investments dedicated to biodiversity and/or to other economic sectors with biodiversity co-benefits.

25. The Secretariat has continued to support the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity⁷ by providing a platform for national and regional initiatives to share relevant information, concrete cases, tools and mechanisms to address the challenges and solutions that can help different sectors to contribute to more sustainable practices across different sectors.⁸ The Platform and its members are represented in the Informal Advisory Group and its extended network. The Secretariat will also continue to cooperate with civil society and rightsholders to strengthen their engagement and representation in the long-term approach and associated review bodies.

⁶ More information on mainstreaming biosafety and the project activities is available at: <http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/issues/mainstreaming/>

⁷ Established further to the business engagement [decision X/21, paragraphs 1\(d\) and 3\(a\)](#) and [decision XI/7, paragraphs 1 and 5\(a\)](#).

⁸ See <https://www.cbd.int/business/> for detailed information.

26. FAO co-organized with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity a series of global⁹ and regional multi-stakeholder dialogues and consultations: for Latin America and the Caribbean,¹⁰ Asia and the Pacific,¹¹ Africa,¹² and the Near East and North Africa¹³ (see also CBD/COP/14/INF/1), and is currently working on the follow-up to these meetings. The FAO Council adopted the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors in 2019,¹⁴ and the action plan for the implementation of the Strategy is under preparation¹⁵ (see CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/14 and CBD/SBI/3/INF/6).

27. On the tourism sector, the Secretariat has been working with the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the tourism coalition in the Friends of the Ocean Action led by the World Resources Institute, and the expert networks EcoTrans and Linking Tourism & Biodiversity, to call for significant engagements from the sector to the targets of the global biodiversity framework and the long-term approach.

28. The Secretariat coordinated with the advisory committees in the Global Partnership on Local and Subnational Action on Biodiversity for cities and for subnational governments under the Convention, respectively ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability and the Network of Regions for Sustainable Development, Regions4. These and other key players, such as the Group of Leading Subnational Governments for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the European Union's Committee of the Regions have provided statements and input to the long-term, emphasizing the importance of vertical integration and the role and contributions of all levels of subnational government in intensified mainstreaming action.

29. As for regional organizations, the Secretariat has been consulting on mainstreaming with the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity, the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and the CARICOM Secretariat, among others, as well as regional offices and representative offices of United Nations agencies and subregional bodies, such as the European Union's Business and Biodiversity Platform and its Committee of the Regions.

30. In paragraph 19(h) of decision 14/3, the Executive Secretary was requested to develop cooperation and partnerships with the secretariats of relevant multilateral agreements and international organizations as regards the mainstreaming of biodiversity. While collaboration with international organizations is covered by the previous paragraphs, the Secretariat's cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) mostly addresses the linkages between biodiversity and climate change; through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Biodiversity Liaison Group of Conventions, there is collaboration on synergies for the post-2020 process. In addition, work under the United Nations Environment Management Group may also become relevant, building on its current engagement to support the implementation of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan and its facilitation of consultations among members of the Environment Management Group on the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

31. Pursuant to decisions of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat has a joint work programme with the World Health Organization (WHO) on the interlinkages between biodiversity and health. In this context, the second meeting of the inter-agency liaison group on biodiversity and health co-convened by the Convention on Biological Diversity and WHO was held from 4 to 6 May 2020. This issue will be addressed by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting.

32. In paragraph 19(i) of decision 14/3, the Executive Secretary was requested to continue to develop, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and other partnerships and stakeholders, as appropriate, metrics for measuring mainstreaming success which will provide a basis for adequately

⁹ CBD/COP/14/INF/1; <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/multi-stakeholder-dialogue-on-biodiversity/en/>

¹⁰ <http://www.fao.org/americas/eventos/ver/en/c/1156040/>

¹¹ <http://www.fao.org/asiapacific/events/detail-events/en/c/1604/>

¹² <http://www.fao.org/africa/news/detail-news/en/c/1249491/>

¹³ <http://www.fao.org/neareast/news/view/en/c/1244948/>

¹⁴ CL 163/11 Rev.1; CL 163/REP, paragraph 10 g

¹⁵ PC 128/9

integrating biodiversity mainstreaming in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In addition to the work on business metrics, the Executive Secretary continued to liaise with relevant organizations and processes that are pertinent to the proposed goals of the LTAM, such as with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on indicator for harmful and positive incentives, or with the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental Economic Accounting (UNCEEAA), regarding ecosystem accounting as a key mainstreaming tool. Together with the United Nations Environment Programme, the Convention Secretariat is co-custodian of the indicator for SDG Target 15.9 (which, in turn, was inspired by Aichi Biodiversity Target 2) and contributed to its further development and its upgrading by the Inter-Agency Task Force on SDG Indicators). Target 15.9 is proposed as action area 1 of the long-term approach.¹⁶

33. In conclusion, it is expected that implementation of the long-term approach and the associated action plan can benefit from strengthening existing mechanisms under the Convention to support mainstreaming efforts. Specifically, it is envisaged that strengthening and broadening national and regional partnerships for business and biodiversity, as well as the associated Global Partnership on Business and Biodiversity, as an umbrella for exchanging experiences and good practices, as well as the secondment of a finance expert to the Secretariat of the Convention, together with further intensified collaboration with relevant organizations and initiatives, as outlined above, can result in the further engagement, for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, of businesses and their associations and networks at regional and national levels and in economic sectors, including of the finance sector, based on improved alignment and coherence of approaches to biodiversity. In addition, it is also expected that the long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity can contribute to better alignment of relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant international organizations, as well as the Convention Secretariat, in supporting mainstreaming action.

V. SUGGESTED ELEMENTS OF A DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

34. The Subsidiary Body may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Recalling the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting to establish a long-term strategic approach to biodiversity mainstreaming, to develop it further with the support of an informal advisory group, and to consider its advice on ways to integrate biodiversity mainstreaming adequately into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,¹⁷

Welcoming with appreciation the work of the Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming Biodiversity established pursuant to decision 14/3, as reflected in the progress report of the Executive Secretary submitted to the Subsidiary Body of Implementation at its third meeting,¹⁸

1. *Invites* the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the Open-ended Working Group at its third meeting to take the advice of the Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming Biodiversity on ways to integrate biodiversity mainstreaming into consideration in the further development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as expressed in annex I to the present draft recommendation;

2. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Reiterating the critical importance of mainstreaming biodiversity across all levels of government, within all sectors of society and across economic sectors for achieving the objectives of the Convention, and the urgent need to integrate biodiversity mainstreaming adequately in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

¹⁶ See annex II and the additional information provided therein.

¹⁷ Decision 14/3.

¹⁸ CBD/SBI/3/13.

Emphasizing the importance of intensified mainstreaming action to achieve the transformational change needed for attaining the 2050 vision,

Also reiterating the role and importance of a long-term strategic approach to biodiversity mainstreaming, as a key component of taking effective action against biodiversity decline, at all levels, in the next decade;

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Informal Advisory Group on Biodiversity Mainstreaming as reflected in the progress report of the Executive Secretary to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting;

2. *Adopts* the long-term approach to biodiversity mainstreaming provided in annex II to the present decision;

3. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, at all levels, as well as businesses, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant stakeholders to use the long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity as further guidance in implementing the elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework related to biodiversity mainstreaming;

4. *Welcomes* the action plan of the long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity,¹⁹ and *invites* Parties and other Governments, at all levels, as well as businesses, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant stakeholders to take into account the catalogue of possible mainstreaming actions to be taken at all levels and across Governments, economic sectors and society;

5. *Invites* Parties and other Governments, international organizations and initiatives, indigenous peoples and local communities, business and civil society organizations, as well as other stakeholders, to report their good practices, lessons learned, and other relevant experiences in implementing the long-term strategic approach and its action plan, as part of their national reports;

6. *Invites* the Informal Advisory Group, established with terms of reference as per decision 14/3, to continue its work, engaging with a broader network of partner organizations and initiatives, with a view to keeping implementation of the long-term strategic approach to biodiversity mainstreaming under review, consistent with the arrangements in place for reporting, monitoring and review of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework, by exchanging and analysing case studies, good practices and lessons learned, including on (but not limited to) (a) mainstreaming action in sectors with most significant impacts on, and dependencies from, biodiversity, and (b) on ways and means to strengthen social engagement and the representation and capacity of civil society in implementing mainstreaming action, and to report on its work to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting;

7. *Invites* developed country Parties as well as relevant organizations and initiatives, to consider providing financial support to the work of the Informal Advisory Group;

8. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting to consider the report of the Informal Advisory Group and to develop recommendations for consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

9. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, subject to the arrangements in place for reporting, monitoring and review of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to undertake at a meeting in 2024 or 2025, a mid-term review of the long-term strategic approach, reviewing progress made, challenges encountered, and lessons learned, and identifying any need for further action, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth meeting;

10. *Encourages* Parties and other Governments, in collaboration with business and civil society organizations, to establish, or further strengthen, national, subnational, regional or global

¹⁹ CBD/SBI/3/13/Add.1.

business and biodiversity partnerships as institutional partners for the implementation of the long-term strategic approach through national action, building on the experience of the Global Partnership on Business and Biodiversity and the Global Business Forum on Biodiversity and associated instruments;

11. *Takes note with appreciation* of the biodiversity mainstreaming strategy the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and *invites* relevant international organizations and initiatives, as well as global and regional multilateral development banks, to develop their mainstreaming strategies and plans, and/or to strengthen their implementation of existing ones, building on the long-term strategic approach and taking into account its action plan;

12. *Welcomes* the work carried out on mainstreaming under the Cartagena Protocol and the support provided in this regard by the Japan Biodiversity Fund, *encourages* Parties and other stakeholders to step up their mainstreaming efforts, building on the long-term strategic approach and *invites* donors to support such activities;

13. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to strengthen mainstreaming in its future programming and assist Parties in developing and implementing their mainstreaming actions building on the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity;

14. *Takes note* of the interim report prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre on building a common view among key stakeholders on the measurement, monitoring and disclosure of corporate impacts and dependencies on biodiversity;

15. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre and collaborating institutions to continue the work with a view to agreeing on a comparable set of biodiversity-related measurements for businesses which can be integrated into corporate disclosure and reporting;

16. *Invites* international funding and development organizations to further support the work to develop the capacity of business managers and financial institutions to measure the biodiversity impacts and dependencies of their economic actions, and to provide verifiable and actionable information for improved decision-making and the promotion of environmental, social and governance standards;

17. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To continue to support the work of the Informal Advisory Group as per paragraph 6 above;

(b) To continue to coordinate with relevant conventions and United Nations organizations and processes, and to continue organizing, in collaboration with relevant global, regional, and thematic organizations and other stakeholders, and in conjunction with other capacity-building activities, workshops and forums for discussion and exchange of experiences with respect to mainstreaming of biodiversity in key sectors, further to decision 14/3, paragraph 19(g);

(c) To collaborate with the Secretariat of other Rio and biodiversity-related conventions to optimize synergies among similar initiatives related to mainstreaming and multi-stakeholder cooperation;

(d) To continue to promote and collaborate in the work on business metrics for corporate biodiversity impacts and dependencies;

(e) To continue to promote, expand and provide support to the Global Partnership on Business and Biodiversity and its national and regional partnerships, with a view to scaling up these partnerships, to further enhance their effectiveness as a mechanism to engage businesses and exchange pertinent experiences and good practices, including through the Global Forum on Business and Biodiversity as a multi-stakeholder platform for exchanges at all levels of governance and with

relevant players, also to identify gaps, opportunities, challenges and lessons learned in mainstreaming;

(f) To monitor and analyse progress in implementing the long-term strategic approach and its action plan, based on national reports provided by Parties and relevant experiences by relevant international organizations and initiatives;

(g) To provide a progress report on these activities, as well as on any other pertinent developments, and including proposals for undertaking the mid-term review of the long-term strategic approach, consistent with the arrangements in place for reporting, monitoring and review of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting.

Annex I

ADVICE ON WAYS TO INTEGRATE MAINSTREAMING ADEQUATELY INTO THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

1. As indicated in the progress report of the Informal Advisory Group on Biodiversity Mainstreaming to the Open-ended Working Group at its second meeting, the emerging post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the draft long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity (LTAM) are already broadly aligned:

(a) The theory of change outlined in the zero draft of the global biodiversity framework also underpins the draft long-term strategic approach;

(b) Under “Reducing threats”, target 6²⁰ on pollution, a direct consequence of unsustainable production processes, target 4 on management of wild species, linked to economic cycles, and target 7 on nature-based solutions to climate change, provide important entry points for mainstreaming action;

(c) Under “Meeting needs”, targets 9 (managed ecosystems, agriculture) and target 11 (access to green infrastructure particularly in cities) also provide important entry points. Target 8, on sustainable food systems and nutrition security via agrobiodiversity, could arguably be presented as the most critical goal of mainstreaming biodiversity into the agricultural sector;

(d) Both the draft global biodiversity framework as well as the draft long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity mention the contributions of local and subnational governments;

(e) Under “Tools and Solutions”, four targets of the draft global biodiversity framework (13 on integrating biodiversity values, 14 on sustainability of economic sectors and businesses, 15 on sustainable consumption and lifestyles and 17 on incentives) reflect already closely four of the five action areas of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity.

2. Maintaining and further strengthening this alignment as both the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity are further developed and finalized would be useful for the following reasons:

(a) The long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity could then be clearly understood as complementary guidance to support implementation of the mainstreaming elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and, in particular, the relevant action targets, but also other possible elements, as mentioned above;

(b) At the same time, this interaction would enable the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to stay at strategic level, with a relatively coarse granularity, as further operational guidance would be provided by the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity and its action plan.

3. Maintaining and further strengthening this alignment could be undertaken by:

²⁰ All global biodiversity framework target numbers will refer to those in the “update of the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework” ([CBD/POST2020/PREP/2/1](#)).

(a) Using consistent language for the actions and action areas of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity and the related targets in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, under the “tools and solutions” section;

(b) By grouping the relevant “tools and solutions” targets together, in the light of their close connection and interplay;

(c) Further highlighting and strengthening the overarching and cross-cutting nature of the mainstreaming agenda in further iterations of the global biodiversity framework.

*Annex II***LONG-TERM STRATEGIC APPROACH TO MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY****Introduction**

1. Despite the progress already made in the last decade, biodiversity decline and ecosystem degradation continue largely unabated and increasingly threaten sustainable development and human well-being. Profound changes are required to transform the mechanisms that steer development as well as business and investment decisions in order to integrate biodiversity into development, climate change mitigation and adaptation and economic sectors and strive towards net positive impacts on ecosystems and species. To achieve this, the multi-faceted values of nature need to be reflected in all decision-making and actions across society, including in all areas and levels of government, in the private sector (business and finance), and across society. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), in its Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, states:

*Goals for conserving and sustainably using nature and achieving sustainability cannot be met by current trajectories, and goals for 2030 and beyond may only be achieved through transformative changes across economic, social, political and technological factors.*²¹

*[W]e must raise the level of ambition and political will for mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.*²¹

2. Past decisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity on biodiversity mainstreaming (XIII/3 and 14/3) already highlighted the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity into economic sectors and transversally across all levels of government. The present long-term strategic approach for mainstreaming biodiversity establishes priorities for action, based on scientific evidence of likely impacts and benefits in accordance with the national capacities and circumstances of Parties. It identifies key actors that need to be engaged in implementing such actions and appropriate mechanisms to do so.

3. The long-term approach should be kept under review by the Conference of the Parties and be flexible enough to respond to relevant changes.

4. In *establishing priorities for action*, the long-term approach and its associated action plan will:

(a) Address the pressures on biodiversity and the indirect or underlying drivers of biodiversity decline, in line with recommendations such as those from the *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* issued by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and from the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*;

(b) Not duplicate but build on previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties relevant to mainstreaming, such as the existing thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, as well as past decisions on mainstreaming, incentive measures, impact assessments, business engagement;

(c) Cross-reference in particular the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with a view to (i) facilitating resource mobilization through mainstreaming action and (ii) generating and leveraging resources needed for mainstreaming action;

(d) Support and build on existing international environmental agreements and approaches, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development or the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), and the experiences and good practices in implementing these other global policies.

5. In *facilitating monitoring and assessment*, the long-term approach and its action plan will:

²¹ https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2020-02/ipbes_global_assessment_report_summary_for_policymakers_en.pdf.

(a) Provide a flexible and robust framework to support and facilitate definition and implementation of national priority mainstreaming actions and associated SMART targets, milestones and indicators;

(b) Provide suggested milestones in order to enable monitoring of progress towards outcomes and impacts.

6. In order to facilitate the design and implementation of national priority mainstreaming actions, the accompanying action plan will also reference useful mainstreaming guidance, tools, and good practice cases.

Strategy and action areas and proposed headline actions

<p>Strategy area I: Mainstreaming biodiversity across government and its policies</p>
<p>Action area 1: Fully integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values²² into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts,²³ integrating spatial planning and applying the principles of the ecosystem approach.²⁴</p> <p>Indicators of success:²⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with the above goal in their national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) and the progress reported towards these targets; (b) Number of countries that have integrated biodiversity impacts and dependency measurement and values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA); (c) Number of countries that have included biodiversity targets within key policy documents, such as national action plans to address climate change and national developments plans, as well as the progress reported towards these targets. <p>Rationale: Mainstreaming across governments and its policies will ensure that biological diversity is considered in all relevant policy areas of governments at all levels, in particular with regard to policies related to finance, economics and trade, planning, development, poverty alleviation, reducing inequality and food and water security, promoting an integrated approach to health, research and innovation, scientific and technological cooperation, development cooperation, climate change and desertification, as well as policies related to key economic sectors, in particular those that relate to the IPBES approach for sustainability, possible actions and pathways,²⁶ and nexus areas.²⁷</p>
<p>Action 1.1: Governments at all levels systematically apply strengthened biodiversity assessment, valuation, and accounting tools and methodologies for biodiversity mainstreaming, and use results to inform decision-making.</p>
<p>Action 1.2: Governments enhance policy coherence by establishing effective structures and processes for interministerial and cross-sectoral collaboration and for coordination of programmes and policies related to biodiversity among national, subnational and local governments.</p>

²² See decision X/3, paragraph 9(b)(ii): the intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components.

²³ SDG Target 15.9, with an updated timeline (2030 instead of 2020).

²⁴ See decision V/6, <https://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/>.

²⁵ They correspond to the indicators for SDG target 15.9, with suitably updated wording, as recently adopted and upgraded (from tier III to tier II) by the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators.

²⁶ IPBES Global Assessment Summary for Policymakers, pages 44-47, https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2020-02/ipbes_global_assessment_report_summary_for_policymakers_en.pdf

²⁷ <https://ipbes.net/nexus/scoping-document>

Action 1.3: Governments at all levels implement integrated spatial planning and management for decreasing negative and increasing positive impacts on biodiversity at landscape, seascape and urban levels, including, as appropriate, through voluntary or regulatory plans, and innovative policies and programmes related to economic sectors affecting biodiversity loss, respecting the mitigation hierarchy and striving towards net positive impacts.

Action area 2. Mainstream biodiversity in fiscal, budgetary and financial instruments, in particular by eliminating, phasing out or reforming incentives, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity in key economic sectors, by applying innovative technologies, and by developing and applying positive incentives for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.

Indicators of success:²⁸

- (a) Trends in potentially harmful elements of government support to agriculture (OECD producer support estimates) and in potentially harmful elements of government support to fisheries (OECD fisheries support estimates, under development);
- (b) Number of countries with national instruments on biodiversity-relevant taxes, charges and fees; on payments for ecosystem services, including REDD+ schemes; and on biodiversity relevant tradable permit schemes (OECD PINE database, further extensions under way).

Rationale: Fiscal tools and positive incentive measures can attribute the true costs of biodiversity-harmful activities and reward activities that are biodiversity-friendly. Ending or reforming incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity is a critical component of incentive alignment and thus a key plank in biodiversity mainstreaming and achieving the goals of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Removing biodiversity-harmful subsidies can also liberate scarce financial resources. This target would not imply a need for developing countries to remove subsidies that are necessary for poverty reduction programmes. Current negotiations under the Doha Trade Round aim to clarify and improve World Trade Organization (WTO) disciplines on fisheries and in trade-distorting agricultural subsidies, and these negotiations have the potential to generate synergies with this target, in addition to countries or regional groups taking their own initiatives to phase out and/or reform environmentally harmful subsidies. A more effective use of strategic environmental assessment could be one mechanism to help avoid harmful incentives emanating from new, proposed policies.

Action 2.1: Prohibit, in key economic sectors, forms of incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful for biodiversity, including by redirecting them to biodiversity-positive activities, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal biodiversity-harmful activities, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions, and consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations.

Action 2.2: Develop, strengthen and apply positive incentives for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.

Action 2.3: Apply innovative digital technologies for mainstreaming biodiversity into planning, development, finance and business, in a way that protects privacy while providing citizens, the private sector and Governments with access to data and information for better decision-making related to mainstreaming.

Strategy area II: Integrate nature and biodiversity into business models, operations and practices of key economic sectors, including the financial sector

²⁸ From decision XIII/28, annex.

Action area 3: Businesses in all relevant economic sectors and at all levels, and especially large and transnational companies and those with the most significant impacts on biodiversity, actively transition towards sustainable technologies and practices, including along their supply, trade and value chains, demonstrating decreasing negative and increasingly net positive impacts on ecosystems and their services to people, biodiversity and human well-being and health.

Indicator of success:

- (a) Number of companies integrating the value of nature into decision-making²⁹ or making net positive impact commitments, or the volume or percentage of their investments;
- (b) Number of companies publishing their biodiversity dependencies and net impacts in corporate reports;³⁰
- (c) Number of companies which demonstrate, in their corporate reports, their net positive impacts and contributions to ecosystems, species and human health;
- (d) Area of natural habitats lost/restored by private sector activities.

Rationale: Integrating biological diversity, ecosystems and their values into economic sectors enables achieving necessary changes in production and consumption, such as incorporating natural solutions to production chains, and reducing resource waste at all levels of production and consumption. Such transformative actions can be induced through financial and sectorial policies but can also be encouraged by engaging relevant businesses and their associations. Businesses can ensure that the values, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity throughout their supply chains are accounted for according to international standards and be partners in the design and implementation of positive incentive measures for biodiversity, using science-based and verifiable information on biodiversity in consumer and producer decisions, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, for example through the application of the mitigation hierarchy, certification, eco-labelling or B2B standards, as appropriate.

Action 3.1: Businesses apply an agreed set of biodiversity metrics, ecosystem accounts, and reporting and disclosure standards, based on dependencies and net impact measurement, integrating the values of biodiversity³¹ and their role in business models and ensuring that the values, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity throughout their supply chains are accounted for according to international generally accepted principles and codes of conduct.

Action 3.2: Businesses at all levels transition to sustainable production practices, maximizing net positive impacts on nature, biodiversity and human health, applying the mitigation hierarchy, while managing dependencies and avoiding or minimizing negative impacts, over-exploitation and pollution, including in business models and through voluntary standards, labelling and sustainability certification, and provide verifiable evidence of change, such as traceability of biodiversity impacts and transparency in supply chains and ingredients.

Action 3.3: Governments at all levels, rightsholders, the private sector and civil society collaborate to establish and strengthen mechanisms to encourage and promote business commitments to biodiversity and partnerships which enable collaboration and communication at all levels.

Action area 4: Financial institutions at all levels apply biodiversity risk assessment policies and processes, having developed tools for biodiversity financing to demonstrate decreasing negative

²⁹ SDG indicators 12.6.1

³⁰ SDG indicators 12.6.1

³¹ See decision X/3, paragraph 9(b)(ii): the intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components.

impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity in their portfolios and increasing amounts of dedicated finance.

Indicators of success:

- (a) Number of financial institutions integrating the biodiversity risks and opportunities into decision-making;³²
- (b) Number of financial institutions publishing verifiable sustainability reports;³³
- (c) Number of financial institutions which demonstrate, in their sustainability reports, significantly improving their impacts and contributions to ecosystems, biodiversity and human health in their portfolios.

Rationale: Financial flows need to be consistent with a pathway towards living in harmony with nature and redirected towards achieving the nature ambition. Public and private finance should be aligned more effectively and the focus in the global framework should broaden from “also financing green projects” to “greening the financial system as a whole”.

Action 4.1: Financial institutions at all levels apply and engage with their clients on an agreed and verifiable set of biodiversity metrics, reporting and disclosure standards, based on dependencies and net impact measurement and integrating the values of biodiversity in investment portfolios and lending decisions.

Action 4.2: Financial institutions at all levels incorporate biodiversity loss in their risk analyses and have increasing net positive impacts on biodiversity, including by financing activities that can verifiably demonstrate biodiversity benefits or co-benefits.

Action 4.3: Financial institutions apply, and promote the use of, tools such as green investments, impact loans, blended finance and parametric insurance.

Action 4.4: Partnerships are established or strengthened with a view to promoting financial institutions’ commitments to biodiversity and collaboration and communication at all levels.

Strategy area III: Mainstreaming biodiversity across society

Action area 5: People everywhere have relevant information, awareness and capacities for sustainable development and lifestyles that are in harmony with nature, reflecting the values³⁴ of biodiversity³⁵ and their central role in people’s lives and livelihoods, and take gender-specific measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national socioeconomic conditions.

Indicators of success:

- (a) Extent to which (i) human rights are respected in environmental policy; (ii) global citizenship and environmental education and (iii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment;³⁶

³² Similar to SDG indicator 12.6.1.

³³ Similar to SDG indicator 12.6.1.

³⁴ The intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components; see decision X/9, paragraph 9(b)(ii).

³⁵ SDG 12.8, with amendment to reflect the role of biodiversity values and actions taken.

³⁶ SDG indicator 12.8.1 with some amendments.

(b) Indicators for measuring global awareness of biodiversity (such as UEBT’s barometer).³⁷

Rationale: Mainstreaming across society relates to the gendered impacts (positive and negative) which individuals and groups have on biodiversity, to the social and cultural benefits which ecosystems and biodiversity provide, as well as the spiritual and intrinsic values of biodiversity, which is of particular importance to indigenous peoples and local communities central to decisions taken about biodiversity, especially in their lands and territories. It also relates to the steps that can be taken, individually and collectively, to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, for instance by adopting or strengthening sustainable lifestyles and consumption patterns that reduce ecological footprints. Mainstreaming can be achieved for instance through identifying gender-specific needs for and creating access to training, education and capacity-building on biological diversity to support participatory, inclusive and equitable decision-making processes, the strengthening of traditional knowledge systems, creating access to health education and the impacts of environmental stressors and benefits to health, and making use of evidence-based communication tools for public awareness.

Action 5.1: Educational institutions and other relevant bodies reflect the gendered social, cultural, intrinsic, and traditional values of nature and biodiversity in formal and informal education systems, including technical and university training, to promote understanding and provide gender-specific guidance on sustainable consumption and lifestyles and the role of biodiversity in achieving them.

Action 5.2: Governments at all levels ensure the equitable and fair use of the knowledge, innovations, practices, institutions and values of indigenous peoples and local communities in mainstreaming, and the application of free, prior and informed consent in accordance with national legislation, and engage, incentivize, enable and empower rights- and stakeholders, such as women, youth, and indigenous peoples and local communities, to participate fully, equitably and effectively³⁸ in decision-making related to mainstreaming of biodiversity.

Action 5.3: People everywhere, in accordance with their gendered sociocultural and socioeconomic conditions, and with the support of organized civil society, take concrete and measurable steps to adopt sustainable consumption and lifestyles and reduce their ecological footprint, through sustainable consumption and procurement, choosing sustainable transportation, pursuing a healthy and sustainable diet, and giving preference to green jobs and business opportunities, among others.

³⁷ <http://www.biodiversitybarometer.org/#uebt-biodiversity-barometer-2018>

³⁸ Participation means the involvement of intended beneficiaries in the planning, design, implementation and subsequent maintenance of the development intervention. It means that people are mobilized, manage resources and make decisions that affect their lives'; <https://www.socialcapitalresearch.com/designing-social-capital-sensitive-participation-methodologies/definition-participation/>