



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/MS/WS/2018/1/4
9 November 2018

ENGLISH ONLY

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Fourteenth meeting

Item 22 of the provisional agenda*

Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, 17-29 November 2018

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERT WORKSHOP ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY IN THE SECTORS OF ENERGY AND MINING, INFRASTRUCTURE, MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. Parties to Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have increasingly focused on the need to “mainstream” biodiversity in the sectors that have the greatest relevance to biodiversity, from dependencies to potential adverse impacts. In decision XIII/3, Parties decided that at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 14), they would consider the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, as well as health.
2. In preparation for the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI-2) and the 2018 United Nations Biodiversity Conference, the Government of Egypt and the Secretariat of the CBD convened an international expert workshop, “Biodiversity Mainstreaming in the Sectors of Energy and Mining, Manufacturing and Processing and Infrastructure”, in Cairo, from 20-22 June 2018, with the generous support of the Government of Germany and the European Commission, and with the technical support of the UN Environment World Conservation and Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC).
3. The international expert workshop brought together 70 participants¹, including members of the COP 14 Bureau, members of the Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Economic Sectors established in accordance with the recommendation adopted by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technical and Technological Advice at their twenty-first meeting,² a limited number of other government experts, industry experts, as well as experts from other relevant United Nations organizations, international organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, academia, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholder representatives involved in the work of the Convention.
4. While an executive summary of the outcomes of the meeting was submitted by UNEP-WCMC to SBI-2³, UNEP-WCMC requested the Secretariat to post the full revised report of this meeting as an information input to agenda item 22 on mainstreaming. The text is reproduced in the form it was received by the Secretariat.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

* CBD/COP/14/1.

¹ List of Participants presented in annex III.

² SBSTTA recommendation XXI/4, paragraph 7(d).

³ CBD/SBI/2/INF/37.

1. The main objectives of the workshop were as follows:
 - (a) Examine current and projected trends in these sectors and their potential impacts on biodiversity;
 - (b) Identify concrete actions to facilitate dialogue and enhanced cooperation among governmental ministries responsible for planning and budgeting, the relevant sectors, and entities responsible for biodiversity;
 - (c) Identify challenges and opportunities for mainstreaming within and across these sectors;
 - (d) Identify effective tools, policies and practices to mitigate the negative impacts and promote positive impacts, and opportunities to scale up their use;
 - (e) Identify opportunities to achieve effective outcomes at COP 14 on the mainstreaming of biodiversity into these sectors.
2. Over the two and half days, the workshop examined the mainstreaming of biodiversity, first on a sector-specific basis and on the second day, on cross-sectoral mainstreaming, including finance, tools and policies and institutional arrangements⁴. During break out group sessions, participants worked to identify concrete actions and priorities for both the sector-specific and cross-sectoral approaches. The outputs of these sessions are included in Annex I.
3. The third and final day of the workshop included a plenary discussion on the roadmap to 2020 and beyond and identified top level messages and recommendations. These recommendations are included in Annex I.
4. Participants of the workshop agreed that there was political momentum towards COP 15 and the development of the post-2020 framework and highlighted to need to set ambitious goals for commitments to be made at COP 15 with regards to mainstreaming in these and other economic sectors.
5. They also highlighted that to achieve such an outcome, there is a need to lay the ground work at COP 14 to build awareness and support from political, finance and business sector leaders on the need to integrate the consideration of biodiversity in economic and financial planning and decisions.
6. Suggestions included preparing influential papers on the financial cost of biodiversity loss, developing a robust business case and convening high level summits. There was also discussion on the need to bring the biodiversity mainstreaming agenda into other fora and engage with other initiatives. This speaks to the need to integrate with the climate change agenda but also initiatives focused on the economic sectors such as the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative.
7. A range of sectoral, cross-sectoral and inter-ministerial platforms for ongoing constructive dialogue were also suggested that could be established at COP 14 with a view to setting ambitious commitments at COP 15.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

8. The workshop was opened at 9 a.m. on Wednesday 20th June 2018 by Professor Hamdallah Zedan from the Ministry of Environment of Egypt. On behalf of the Minister of Environment, he welcomed the participants and expressed his pleasure in hosting the workshop in preparation for the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP 14). He spoke of Egypt's vision for COP 14 and emphasised how mobilisation of political will was needed to launch a process and strategy for post-2020.
9. The Professor spoke of how the need to mainstream biodiversity into sectors was announced at COP 13 in Cancun, Mexico, with the sectors of Energy and Mining, Manufacturing and Processing and Infrastructure being of particular importance due to having large impacts upon biodiversity. The predicted

⁴ Final Agenda presented in Annex II.

expansion of the global population and cities in the future will lead to the growth of the aforementioned sectors, so there is a need to reconcile these sectors and development with biodiversity.

10. He spoke of how the upcoming 25th anniversary of the CBD was a cause for celebration, but also a time to reflect on what has been achieved, what hasn't been achieved, and the challenges ahead. Participants were informed that the workshop was an informal discussion to exchange expert views on necessary actions to incorporate biodiversity into the sectors of Energy and Mining, Manufacturing and Processing and Infrastructure now and in the future.

11. Ms. Amy Fraenkel, Principal Officer for Mainstreaming, Cooperation and Outreach for the CBD, welcomed and thanked everyone for their presence on behalf of the CBD, highlighting the diverse nature of sectors and representatives in attendance. She spoke of how we are at a crossroads, with projections of huge growth in the sectors of infrastructure and mining and energy, and increased recognition of the importance of biodiversity among governments and the private sector due to the dependency of human society upon them. Ms. Amy Fraenkel reminded the audience that despite this growing awareness, biodiversity is still being lost in every region of the world, and the projected growth of industry highlights the huge challenge ahead.

12. Ms Fraenkel re-emphasized the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity into these sectors and thanked the Egyptian government for hosting the workshop, the German government and EU Commission for their generous funding and the Secretariat to the CBD as well as UNEP-WCMC for organising and facilitating the event.

ITEM 2. SETTING THE STAGE

13. On behalf of Mexico's National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO), Mr. Hesiquio Benitez thanked the governments of Egypt and Germany and provided an overview Mexico's mainstreaming developments under the CBD. He spoke of the need for collaborative work across sectors, with an open dialogue which enabled all stakeholders to learn and understand one another's language.

14. Mr. Matthias Krause, of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, spoke of how his Ministry believes that preservation of biodiversity is at the heart of sustainable development and that it is key to fighting poverty and addressing other development issues. He highlighted the need for further efforts to halt the dramatic decline in biodiversity and the need to incorporate the value of biodiversity into the decisions of governments, businesses and consumers.

15. Mainstreaming is a process and not a policy measure, which is needed to create new alliances that will feed into policy-making decisions. He spoke of how collaboration with science in particular is needed to make the value of biodiversity visible within national accounting to highlight our dependencies. He highlighted the role of mainstreaming in contributing to the new biodiversity framework to be agreed at COP 15, and the significance of COP 14 in this process.

16. Finally, Ms. Amy Fraenkel thanked the introductory speakers and explained the goals, objectives and organisation of the workshop. She highlighted how this workshop was an opportunity for informal discussions to support the formal negotiations whereby the results and outcomes would be made available for the SBI 2 and COP 14.

17. Mainstreaming has been addressed 'bit by bit' in different areas but now a long-term approach and vision is needed for mainstreaming biodiversity into industry in a meaningful way. She hoped that everyone would come away from the workshop with a deeper understanding of mainstreaming and how biodiversity can be incorporated into day-to-day activities.

18. With regard to rules and procedures, she stated that the working language would be English and for the discussions, the workshop would follow the Chatham House Rule. The structure of the workshop

was stated with the first day covering discussions of the three sectors, the second day addressing more cross-cutting issues, and the third day identifying the most important issues and actions needed to be taken.

19. Ms. Amy Fraenkel noted the strong presence of parties, industry representatives, NGOs and indigenous peoples that provides a wealth of information, and the potential to break down barriers for meaningful outcomes.

ITEM 3. MAINSTREAMING IN SECTORS AND COUNTRY EXPERIENCES

20. Experts in four sectoral panels addressed challenges, opportunities and enabling conditions needed to ensure biodiversity mainstreaming.

Infrastructure

21. The thematic session was opened by Professor Bill Laurance, who spoke of the unprecedented amount of infrastructure we face today, much of which is linked to energy and mining projects. 90% of current infrastructure is occurring in developing nations, which are mostly located in tropical and subtropical regions, areas where the highest levels of biodiversity can be found. He highlighted the direct impacts of habitat loss, fragmentation, and mortality, as well as the indirect impact associated with increasing access. The example of logging roads built into tropical forests was given, explaining the scale of impacts from poaching that is drastically reducing wildlife populations. 95% of deforestation occurs within 5.5km of a road and they are therefore a key target for improved policy. He spoke of the need for less infrastructure and a focus on only building infrastructure that was strictly necessary, green and smart. He advised for infrastructure projects to be slowed down to allow for public debate and transparency, as this may halt the most destructive projects. He highlighted the potential scale of initiatives such as the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative stating the need for slowing the pace of development and effective and smart planning.

22. Providing a perspective from industry was Mr. Mohamed Khaled Hussein from the Suez Cement Group (Heidelberg), the largest producer of cement in Egypt. His organisation was not aware of the concept of biodiversity until 2012. Yet they now have sustainability commitments in place until 2030, with one of the five pillars focusing on biodiversity management. The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) was highlighted as the main tool to support this, with monitoring of biodiversity being carried out by NGOs alongside quarry excavation to inform their planning and operations.

23. Ms. Asha Rajvanshi from the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) spoke of the growing demand for infrastructure in India and efforts to green linear infrastructure. Although India has a large number of protected areas, it also has the second largest road and fourth largest rail network, with variable impacts on biodiversity. Sustainable solutions developed by WII were provided, such as improving the permeability of roads and research to identify wildlife road crossing hotspots and the reasons they choose particular areas. She spoke of the need for communication and knowledge exchange between ecologists and engineers to ensure that the structures built to aid wildlife crossing were effective.

24. Mr. Yannick Autret from the Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition of France spoke about the interactions between infrastructure and biodiversity in France in the context of public-private partnerships. He spoke of how new approaches had been implemented in 2008 onwards to manage the relationship between biodiversity and infrastructure. An example included research into how linear transportation infrastructure could be planned to identify routes with minimal impact on biodiversity.

Energy & Mining

25. The panel was moderated by Mr. Jonathan Hobbs, of Hobbs-Tigon Ltd. He highlighted the transformation experienced by the extractive industry in recent years and the progress being made by the industry, emphasising the need for biodiversity to be at the heart of responsible oil, gas and mining activities.

26. First to speak from the industry perspective was Mr. Mohamed Hassan Afifi from PETROBEL. He informed the audience about biodiversity and ecosystem services management in PETROBEL operations. He spoke of how Egypt's geographical position had resulted in unique biodiversity, which was highly important to the wellbeing and prosperity of the Egyptian people. There is growing expectation from PETROBEL's stakeholders to manage biodiversity and ecosystem services responsibly. Biodiversity assessments are therefore carried out at all new and existing project sites, both onshore and offshore. He spoke of the challenges they faced, such as limited human and logistical resources.

27. Mr. Steven Dickinson from Total S.A. and representative of IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues, spoke of the aim of IPIECA to support sustainable production of fuels and products. He highlighted strategies such as their training programme for member companies to build capacity on biodiversity and ecosystem services. This training includes the impacts and dependencies of companies upon biodiversity and ways to manage and monitor the impacts of their operations.

28. Moving into the large-scale mining sector, Ms. Hafren Williams from the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) spoke of the commitment of ICMM's members to implement and report against 10 core principles, of which biodiversity conservation is one. She highlighted the responsible practices being implemented by leading mining companies in recent years. These included promises not to mine or explore in World Heritage sites and the application of the mitigation hierarchy across operations. She recognised the indisputable site-specific impacts the sector has on biodiversity, highlighting the importance of site assessments and screening. An example was given of a mining company in northern Canada who consulted the local Inuit population about the effects their mining activities could have upon the caribou population. Passovers were constructed to assist the caribou in their migration and shipping was only permitted at certain times of the year to prevent disturbance. She highlighted the need for consistent regulation that applies to all companies to prevent voluntary commitments such as no-go from leading companies allowing those with lower standards to operate in sensitive sites. She finished by speaking of the need for greater collaboration between actors within a landscape for positive outcomes, with the example of how individual offsets on a project by project basis will be less effective than broader aggregated offset plans.

29. Mr. Jonathan Stacey from Levin Sources spoke on behalf of the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector. ASM contributes a large proportion of total mining and has large impacts upon the environment. The mobility and informality of this type of mining means it can penetrate deep into protected areas and it can also impact upon the hydrology of an area, reducing the amount of water in the upper ground. Real case examples were given, such as 80% of sapphires coming from protected areas in Madagascar, illegal gold mining in Peru, bush meat impacts from ASM in the Democratic Republic of Congo and sediment runoff from ASM killing coral reefs in Indonesia. He highlighted how ASM is particularly detrimental to biodiversity due to its informal and unregulated nature. Licensing is created with large-scale mining in mind and is not appropriate for ASM. There is also a lack of global best practices for this sub-sector. He highlighted that there are practical solutions out there, such as the frugal rehabilitation methodology for small-scale mining in Mongolia, but these need to be looked at more closely. ASM is a growing economic issue, with significant environmental impacts, which therefore needs to be highlighted through the CBD.

30. Ms. Luiza Pizzutti from Brazil's Ministry of Environment, provided a country case study on corporate guidelines for biodiversity mainstreaming in Brazil. Brazil is a megadiverse country and so stands to lose considerably from biodiversity loss. She highlighted that mainstreaming biodiversity into business management is therefore essential to incorporate natural capital values into decision making. She introduced a set of corporate guidelines named DeVESE that provides economic valuation of ecosystem services with the aim of engaging the business sector in biodiversity protection. The analysis is simplified so that it can be used by companies of different sizes and case study examples are available. Water provision and climate change regulation were the ecosystem services evaluated most frequently. An example was given of the energy company COPEL assessing the results of urban forests programmes for

climate regulation. This found that it made economic sense to keep the forests, even though the law did not require them to do so.

31. Mr. Osama El Gebaly from the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) then introduced a case study from Egypt on a national collaboration to enable bird-friendly wind energy. Egypt is important to migratory soaring birds and the second most important flyaway globally. The most promising wind-energy regions coincide with migratory routes for birds and create bottlenecks, which results in potential for conflict. Egypt has increased its investment in renewables with multiple windfarm projects being planned. He explained how surveys were carried out at existing wind farms, showing that around 290,000 birds fly through a single farm, highlighting the challenge to create wind farm infrastructure that is not harmful for birds. Interventions such as shut down on demand are being explored, that result in relatively small amounts of energy loss. He stated the role of partnerships between NGOs, government and the energy sector to discover ways of safeguarding migratory birds.

Manufacturing and Processing

32. This panel was moderated by Dr. Joël Houdet from the Albert Luthuli Centre for Responsible Leadership, University of Pretoria. He spoke of how the manufacturing and processing industry is more diverse than mining and energy. With this comes more diverse issues to address. Most growth in the coming decades will come from OECD countries, but resource extraction will occur in developing countries. Top food companies are present in nearly every country and therefore targeting these companies is advised. The manufacturing industry has a large dependency on biodiversity and ecosystem services. The impacts of the sector associated with pollution can be severe. Often the onus for biodiversity impact is placed on the consumer and retailer, but the whole supply chain needs to take responsibility. He highlighted how inputs are a large issue for manufacturers and used the examples of soya and oil palm. While some companies are starting to address these issues to become more sustainable and less destructive to the environment, there is a lack of communication to exchange experiences, successes and case studies.

33. First to give an industry perspective was Mr. Jeff Seabright, the Chief Sustainability Officer from Unilever. He spoke of how a clear target is needed regarding biodiversity so that companies have a goal to work towards, similar to the two degree maximum warming target agreed at the Paris Climate Summit. He spoke of the work conducted by Sir Nicholas Stern for the UK Government regarding the costs of acting to prevent climate change as opposed to the higher cost of inaction and made the case for a similar principle for biodiversity. The linkages between the natural world and the economy need to be re-affirmed as, over time, it has increasingly become the case that the two are not seen as closely interlinked. Supply chains need to be 'cleaned up' with a new standard that prevents destructive activities, such as palm oil, soya and pulp and paper stopping tropical deforestation altogether. The value chain also needs to be addressed as this concerns the customer too. Finally, he spoke of the aspiration for a circular economy and its importance in preventing environmental damage, using the example of plastic pollution. He articulated the commitment from Unilever at CEO level and the difference this makes in private sector action.

34. Ms. Tamara Richards, Business and Biodiversity Consultant from the CBD then spoke on the work of the Secretariat on business reporting, highlighting the need for standardised reporting by business on their effects upon biodiversity. The typology for business reporting has now been revised from 10 to three categories, making the process clearer and simpler. She spoke of how different biodiversity projects may bring the risk of many different methodologies and a lack of consistency, yet ongoing work by the CBD was helping to address these issues.

35. Mr. Pravir Deshmukh from the Confederation of Indian Industry addressed the audience on the topic of opportunities for the Indian manufacturing and processing sector to mainstream biodiversity. He spoke of how manufacturing and processing in India is expected to rise to 25% of GVA by 2025. This industry has large dependencies on biodiversity and therefore has potential to cause large impacts. The example of sugar cane was used highlighting the water-intensive nature of production and additional impacts throughout its supply chain. Efforts such as restoration of ponds, reduction in pesticide use and restoring nesting habitat for birds to better integrate biodiversity into this supply chain were highlighted.

The business case for this was articulated and included securing supply, increasing sugar production, and reducing input costs through the protection of biodiversity.

ITEM 4 CROSS-SECTORAL MAINSTREAMING

Increasing financial investment in biodiversity

36. The panel was moderated by Ms. Kate Newman from WWF US, who opened the discussion by stating how finance provides opportunities for conservation action. She spoke of the need for investment in infrastructure to achieve the SDGs and the gap between demand and supply of finance from development banks. She finished by asking the audience to think about how the finance sector can become a force for implementing a good and sustainable future.

37. The first panellist was Mr. Conrad Savy from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), speaking of how his organisation was acting as a driver for mainstreaming biodiversity into development. The IFC focuses on private sector projects and works with them to support broad development objectives such as poverty alleviation. Their set of performance standards were developed in close consultation with NGOs, companies and governments. In 2012, they were updated to include eight standards, one of which is biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of living resources. All projects that they engage with are screened against these standards and they must comply with them. Smaller companies have to adhere to the standards as larger companies do, but the way they go about achieving them is different and the IFC helps to provide the resources to be able to do this. He explained how the mitigation hierarchy is at the core of IFC's work and targets such as a no net loss or net gain of biodiversity are set. All projects go through a disclosure period and all are transparent. He spoke of the impact of the IFC standards, both through the \$4.5 trillion put into projects that adhere to these standards, and the finance of other smaller banks that now adopt these standards themselves.

38. Second to speak on financial investment on biodiversity was Ms. Amal El Araby from the Commercial International Bank of Egypt who spoke of private bank incentives for investing in biodiversity. As the leading private sector Bank in Egypt, the Commercial International Bank of Egypt are joining the international community to help achieve the SDGs. Their aim is to be a leader in environmental issues in Egypt. They have put in place actions such as banning single-use plastics in their offices, which resulted in a reduction in plastic consumption and raised awareness. She spoke of how the bank was also granting loans to companies which could show they were having a positive impact upon the environment and making responsible credit decisions. Customers were being made aware of the benefits of protecting biodiversity through the bank hosting awareness sessions on green finance. She told the audience how they are the only Egyptian bank granting green loans and finance to companies. In collaboration with multilateral banks their social and environmental risk department have updated their social credit risk policy and developed a procedure manual.

39. For the finance panel, Mr. Andrew Deutz from the Nature Conservancy, spoke on mobilising innovative private sector finance for conservation. He spoke of how \$300-400 billion is needed per year to reach the world's biodiversity needs, whereas only \$50 billion is being spent. The private sector is the biggest opportunity to close this financial gap by increasing investment in conservation. He spoke of how there is a lot of opportunity for investment, but the challenge was channelling it into conservation. He gave the example of investment in Payment for Ecosystem Services programmes, such as that in Bogota whereby farmers are paid to implement better farming practices so that water sources supplying the city are not depleted to unsustainable levels. He mentioned the debt for nature swap in the Seychelles whereby 30% of the nation's Exclusive Economic Zone was given protected status, and how this is now being tried in Caribbean nations. He referred to the hope for conservation to follow a similar path to renewable energy. 15 years ago, renewable energy had little investment, but today has more than fossil fuel extraction. He also spoke of the importance of the customer in influencing investments along supply

chains. Protecting biodiversity can also be achieved in collaboration with climate solutions, such as the REDD+ initiative which seeks to reduce 30% of near-term emissions by improving land use practices. He also used the example of biodiversity offsets within the infrastructure sector, which could result in large amounts of money being spent on conservation.

Policies and tools

40. Moderating this panel was Mr. Ken Mwathe from Birdlife International Africa Secretariat who welcomed and introduced the panellists.

41. The first of the panellists to speak was Mr. Roel Slootweg from SevS Natural and Human Environment Consultants, on biodiversity-inclusive strategic environment assessment (SEA) and environmental impact assessment (EIA). The Netherlands Commission on Environmental Assessment has worked with the CBD to develop formal guidelines as there is a lack of understanding of what is needed at the national level, coupled with a lack of capacity. He spoke of how SEAs are generally used as a 'stick' rather than a 'carrot'.

42. Next to speak was Ms. Celia Caceres from the Peruvian National Service for Environmental Certification for Sustainable Investments (SENACE) who spoke about Peru's experience with EIAs. Although EIAs have a history in Peru of over 20 years, they haven't been used extensively or systematically. This has resulted in rapid development has been carried out unchecked. This is particularly concerning given Peru's extremely high levels of biodiversity. SENACE is working to change this by carrying out EIAs for large investment projects.

43. The final panellist to speak was Dr. Joël Houdet from the Albert Luthuli Centre for Responsible Leadership, University of Pretoria. He spoke of how businesses need to assess which aspects of biodiversity are relevant to their business, how it can affect them and how they can protect that biodiversity. Valuations are a way to help with decision-making, but do not necessarily have to be financial. He spoke of how the entire assessment process depended on the target audience, such as clients or the CEO, and this would help define the approach. There needs to be an increase in demand for biodiversity-relevant data as currently companies do not have to disclose their biodiversity impacts. He urged for a biodiversity measurement protocol to be developed which could measure changes in time and space.

Institutional arrangements: inter-ministerial, subnational governments, and engagement with stakeholders and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

44. This panel was moderated by Mr. Francis Ogwal from the National Environment Management Authority in Uganda who welcomed and introduced the panellists.

45. First to speak was Mr. Kishan Khoday from the UNDP Arab Region who spoke on country-level capacity development initiatives that focused on mainstreaming biodiversity into local development and crisis prevention/recovery efforts. He informed the audience of how UNDP has been helping design state institutions in developing countries, including those for natural resources such as water, agriculture, forestry and so forth. This became an established practice after the Rio Convention to address both climate change and biodiversity. Capacity building at the national level has been key. He spoke of how, despite conservation initiatives, there was currently a high rate of extinction and of the need for social accountability for destructive actions. Institutional responses for countries in crisis need to take biodiversity into account. He used the example of Syrian refugees fleeing to other countries and camps being set up in or close to the host country's biodiversity hotspots.

46. The second panellist to speak was Ms. Elisa Canqui from Oxford-IBIS, giving the perspective of indigenous peoples and local communities. She spoke of how business needed to be part of the solution in preventing biodiversity loss for the good of everyone. Indigenous people play a large role in the conservation of biodiversity yet are often not involved in conservation planning. She spoke of a need for increased dialogue between indigenous peoples and the private sector. She also spoke of how biodiversity conservation can only be achieved by protecting the rights of indigenous peoples.

47. The final panellist was Mr. Víctor Joaquín Alvarado Martínez from GIZ-CONABIO, speaking of Mexico's inter-ministerial experience in mainstreaming biodiversity. He told the audience how there had been clashes within the government between the ministries of finance, infrastructure and development regarding the integration of biodiversity into the state development plan of Veracruz. They were however able to agree a strategy once they began to discuss with one another their needs and priorities and this cooperation was a result of the work of many agencies and actors. He spoke of using this as an example not just within governments, but between governments and other stakeholders such as the private sector and NGOs.

Annex I. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Top-Level Messages

48. During discussion in the final plenary, the participants agreed that the following were among the top-level priorities for mainstreaming biodiversity in these sectors:

- (a) A business case for biodiversity, both for governments, the business sector and the finance sector:
 - at both macro-economic (e.g. a "Stern report for biodiversity"), sector and company-level scales
 - value of reclamation and good practices
- (b) Better metrics, indicators and a baseline for impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services that can form the foundation for good practices
 - Centralized data portals and tools and data sharing
- (c) Upstream strategic planning for economic investments/development which consider the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as the more widespread use of spatial planning.
- (d) National practices and policies on sectoral and cross-sectoral mainstreaming should be aligned with international best practices:
 - social and environmental safeguards which include biodiversity and ecosystem services
 - mitigation hierarchy should be applied and any conditions for investments enforced
 - legislation/regulatory updates as needed
 - artisanal mining needs an international forum
- (e) Value and supply chain measures to shift consumer and production patterns in a manner that considers the importance of biodiversity
 - public and private procurement policies that incorporate the value of biodiversity
- (f) Better linkages between biodiversity and climate change.
- (g) Transparency and effective mechanisms to allow for meaningful opportunities for views of indigenous peoples and local communities, public and stakeholders.
- (h) Innovation and technology need to be brought into biodiversity world:
 - natural infrastructure
- (i) Strategic communications, education and capacity-building, and partnerships.

- (j) Continued dialogue/workshops regionally on the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity in these sectors.

B. Sector-Specific Outcomes

49. The first day of the workshop focused on sector-specific aspects of mainstreaming. During breakout group sessions participants identified the following key actions, opportunities and challenges identified:

Energy

50. Actions/Opportunities:

- The co-development of a biodiversity standard between Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and industry. The existing International Finance Corporation performance standard 6 and the World Bank Social Environmental Framework provide a basis as internationally accepted good practices;
- Country to country/ peer to peer training around biodiversity and the energy sector (or multiple sectors);
- Regular multi-stakeholder meetings for dialogue with industry;
- Incentive-based policies for investment in biodiversity conservation by the private sector.

51. Challenges:

- Insufficient commitment and high-level buy in by governments and businesses that can impede the adoption and implementation of best practices due to real or perceived higher short-term costs, tight timeframes and lack of support from sectoral ministries;
- Insufficient follow-up and compliance with management plans within the EIA process, after the issues of permits;
- Poor baselines, data and metrics making it technically and financially challenging to assess impacts, in part due to a lack of data sharing mechanisms;
- A lack of cross-sectoral coordination around spatial planning, for instance, lack of an aligned approach between ministries creates overlapping priorities (e.g. oil and gas concessions and protected areas).

Mining

52. Actions/Opportunities:

- The use of existing case studies of responsible mining to inform best practice development in the sector;
- The use of Strategic Environmental Assessment to breakdown ministerial silos and achieve integration of priorities, including both policy development and strategic spatial planning;
- Multi-sector input to NBSAPs as a platform for setting national priorities;
- Engagement with broader governance initiatives – including the Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI);
- Artisanal and small-scale mining as a development opportunity through formalizing environmental best practices and governance/licensing structure;
- Building on the successes of supply chain due diligence initiatives (e.g. schemes to address minerals) to better integrate biodiversity considerations.

53. Challenges:

- The diverse nature of the sector that includes large scale and small scale artisanal activities therefore requiring a range of approaches. The informality and illegality of small scale artisanal mining forces them into protected areas where the biodiversity impacts can be more severe;
- ‘Silo’ thinking at ministerial level with typically a lack of influence of Ministry of Environment;
- Poor capacity by government institutions to implement mainstreaming efforts;
- Implementation deficit and a failure to translate EIAs and management plans into practice;
- Corruption at political and project levels;
- New investment opportunities associated with BRIC countries that lack accountability mechanisms.

Infrastructure

54. Actions/Opportunities:

- To define what sustainable infrastructure is and demonstrate leadership on developing criteria;
- Sharing experiences and case studies between nations and networks;
- Build and disseminate a business case for sustainable infrastructure;
- Ask Parties to report back at COP 15 on progress in implementation mainstreaming decisions;
- Improve national safeguards;
- NBSAPs to provide specific information/commitments for upstream planning;
- Data-sharing mechanisms between institutions and processes (e.g. EIAs and SEAs);
- Capacity building initiatives for government institutions for upstream planning and implementing the mitigation hierarchy;

55. Challenges:

- Lack of coordination among actors and ministries;
- Difficulty integrating biodiversity as part of economic decision making for infrastructure development;
- Lack of upstream spatial planning and enforcement with those that exist;
- Lack of integrating ecological concepts into engineering disciplines (beyond few examples);
- Lack of independence within government regulatory approvers and developers;
- Poor environmental management capacity within government institutions (approvers, assessors, managers);
- Lack of nationally adapted best practice.

Manufacturing and Processing

56. Actions/Opportunities:

- There is political momentum for COP 15 in 2020;
- New evidence is becoming available through reports like the IPBES assessments that could support developments within the sector;
- Sustainable finance offers an opportunity to drive the uptake of best practices and needs to be mobilised;

- Smart communications can engage stakeholders;
- Brand value proposition offers an opportunity to communicate biodiversity value to customers.

57. Challenges:

- A lack of awareness within the sector and responsible institutions of biodiversity considerations;
- Insufficient data to assess impacts and dependencies;
- A lack of accountability which is linked to transparency within supply chains;
- A lack of political support;
- A lack of recognition for businesses who are implementing best practices;
- A lack of consensus between companies and policy makers.

C. Cross-sectoral Outcomes

58. The second day focused on cross-cutting mainstreaming, specifically on increasing financial investment in biodiversity, tools and policies, and institutional arrangements that are important for these sectors. During breakout group sessions participants identified the following actions, opportunities, and challenges:

Policies and tools

59. Actions/ Opportunities:

- A business case to increase mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors and in cross-sectoral approaches to engage finance and sector ministers. A concept note could be prepared for COP 14 with a view to elaborating on it at COP 15;
- Reference NBSAPs in sectoral laws and regulations, establish inter-ministerial committees to implement NBSAPs and link to national development plans;
- Inter-ministerial cooperation at the national level and sectoral integration;
- Develop international communication strategy for mainstreaming in these sectors;
- Institutionalised dialogue between government and private sector;
- Global level intergovernmental commitments and platform for integrating of biodiversity into policy to help resolve inconsistencies across jurisdictions on the content and quality of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs);
- Set national contributions for global biodiversity conservation;
- Linkages and alignment between climate change and biodiversity Conferences of the Parties and inclusion of environment and climate change in national constitutions;
- Make SEAs a priority instrument through national regulations allowing for application of the mitigation hierarchy at the strategic level, sustainability appraisal and scenario planning;
- Build the evidence base around the effectiveness of SEAs;
- Optimizing standards and requirements for EIAs, such as a biodiversity standard framework that helps people fill in biodiversity requirements, such as ISO 14000;
- Biodiversity performance indicators (KPIs), national level indicators and KPIs that are assessed on an overall development scale;
- Data sharing and policies for purposes of transparency and disclosure, engagement with stakeholders, and verification of EIAs; and centralized data portals at the national level;

- No loss net targets for entire sectors' value chain, and a forum to bring this to national level. This includes consistent offset policies to respond to opportunities for conservation at the landscape level identified through application of the mitigation hierarchy;
- EITI-type transparency policy and structures around EIA decisions and monitoring, allowing for local civil society process to support disclosure at national and international levels;
- Financial support for global business and biodiversity platforms at national level and sectoral ministry buy-in;
- Clear understanding of Key Biodiversity Area values;
- Development agencies to adopt more integrated mandates;
- Circular economy thinking and use of Life Cycle Assessment;
- Increasing customer focus on specific commodity impacts in supply chains and the establishment of commodity and national associations responding with member requirements;
- Natural capital indexing for business operation (rating system);
- Subsidies for evidence-based no net loss primary producers and extractors;
- Mandatory corporate biodiversity and dependency disclosure (national level and including supply chains);
- Biodiversity footprint tax (imports/exports);
- Biodiversity footprint information on product labels (certification);
- Consistent application of protected area restrictions and protection of areas conserved by private sector;
- Disclosure of incentives harmful to biodiversity;
- Move the burden of EIA to project approvers.

60. Challenges:

- Complexity of issues and lack of capacity at government level, including poor understanding of biodiversity among sectoral ministries;
- Lack of upstream policy development and spatial and temporal planning at the landscape level;
- Corruption and illicit financial flows;
- Lack of high level commitments, with biodiversity a low priority for government;
- Perception that impact assessment focuses on environment leading to resistance;
- Siloed approach within sectors business and governments;
- Perverse subsidies;
- No single metric for biodiversity;
- No binding CBD decisions including business commitments and a voluntary NBSAP process;
- Lack of linkages between NBSAPs and business;
- Lack of finance for pre-project planning;
- Lack of financial insurance mechanism;
- Difficulty addressing cumulative impacts;

- Transboundary issues.

Finance

61. Actions/Opportunities:

- Review and share what is already happening regarding sustainable finance (34 initiatives already existing);
- Awareness raising and business case for public and private finance sector. This could be established through a ‘Stern Report’ for biodiversity focused on the macroeconomics and risks of biodiversity loss demonstrating materiality of biodiversity to businesses bottom line;
- Policy reform in the public finance sector, requiring alignment with international standards and facilitating pilots of financing mechanisms like green bonds, to build an enabling environment for removing the biodiversity risk from investment;
- Voluntary efforts in the private finance sectors such as preferential interest rates for good practices, and credit ratings tied to environmental practices/performance;
- Establish a ‘Banking for biodiversity summit’ during or before COP 14 to establish dialogue among finance ministers and leading institutions (e.g. equator principle banks);
- Aim for a finance commitment at COP 15 with a CBD decision on how to acknowledge good practice and standards;
- Collaboration between different stakeholders and non-biodiversity stakeholders.

Institutional arrangements

62. Actions/Opportunities:

- Establish high-level inter-ministerial meetings;
- Adopt sustainable and inclusive national planning;
- Public-private partnerships and decentralization of local governments;
- Develop a robust communication strategy;
- Business and human rights forum;
- Build momentum at high-level;
- Respect for Indigenous Peoples and local communities rights;
- Create an open forum for financial planning.

63. Challenges:

- Poor communication;
- Lack of clear targets;
- Lack of institutional capacity;
- Need a level playing field for biodiversity investment.

Mainstreaming in sectors and country experiences:
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Annex II

FINAL AGENDA

International Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Mainstreaming in the Sectors of Energy and Mining, Manufacturing and Processing and Infrastructure: Cairo, 20-22 June 2018

Time	Session
Day 1	Wednesday 20 June
0800-0900	<i>Registration</i>
0900-0915	<p>Opening – welcome remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt’s Vision for the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 14), and aims of the workshop, Professor Hamdallah Zedan, Chairman, Preparatory Committee for COP 14, Ministry of Environment of Egypt • Welcome remarks by CBD Secretariat, Ms. Amy Fraenkel, Director, Division on Mainstreaming, Cooperation and Outreach, CBD Secretariat • Video message: Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Ms. Cristiana Paşca Palmer
0915-1045	<p>Setting the stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico’s Mainstreaming developments under the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr. Hesiquio Benitez, General Director- International Cooperation and Implementation, Mexican National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO) • German Development Cooperation's Commitment to Biodiversity Conservation: The Relevance of Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Sustainable Development, Mr. Matthias Krause, Deputy Head Environment Division, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development • Looking ahead to the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, COP14 and beyond- Ms. Amy Fraenkel, Director, Division on Mainstreaming, Cooperation and Outreach, CBD Secretariat <p><i>Q&A and discussion</i></p>
1045-1100	<i>Coffee Break</i>

1100-1230	<p><u>I. Infrastructure</u></p> <p>Overview: “Surviving the global infrastructure tsunami: Key goals for the CBD” - Distinguished Professor Bill Laurance, James Cook University</p> <p>Industry Perspectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Biodiversity is thriving in Heidelberg Cement’s Quarries” - Mr. Mohamed Khaled Hussein, Suez Cement Group (Heidelberg).
1515-1645	<p><u>III. Country Case Studies:</u></p> <p>Overview: “Greening of linear infrastructure: The Indian Experience”- Ms. Asha Rajyanshi, Head, Environmental Impact Assessment Cell, Wildlife Institute of India “Mainstreaming biodiversity in the manufacturing and processing sector” - Mr. Joel Houdet, Independent Consultant and Senior Research Fellow at the Albert Luthuli Centre for Responsible Leadership, University of Pretoria, “Interactions between infrastructure and biodiversity in France: a public-private research partnership” - Mr. Yannick ITECOP Programme Manager (Infrastructure, Ecosystems and Landscape), Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, France</p> <p>Industry Perspectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Building the Business Case for Biodiversity” - Mr. Jeff Seabright, Chief Sustainability Officer, Unilever - “Business Reporting”, Ms. Tamara Richards, Business and Biodiversity Consultant, SCBD
1230-1330	<p><u>Country Case Studies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Biodiversity mainstreaming: Opportunities for Indian Manufacturing and Processing sector”: Mr. Pravir Deshmukh, Counsellor, India Business and Biodiversity Initiative, Confederation of Indian Industry <p><i>Q&A and discussion</i></p>
1330-1500 1645-1815	<p><u>II. Energy and Mining</u></p> <p>Parallel breakout group discussions on energy and mining, infrastructure, and manufacturing and processing</p> <p>Overview: “Putting Biodiversity at the heart of Responsible Oil, Gas and Mining - from Theory to Practice”- Mr. Jonathan Hobbs, Managing Director, Hobbs-Tigon Ltd.</p>
1815-1845	<p>Industry Perspectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Management in PETROBEL Operations”- Mr. Mohamed Hassan Afifi, PETROBEL - “Biodiversity and ecosystem services approaches in the Oil and Gas sector”- Mr. Steven Dickinson, Senior Environment Adviser, Total S.A. (IPIECA) - “Large scale mining”- Ms. Hafren William, Senior Programme Officer, International Council on Mining and Metals - “Artisanal and small-scale mining” -Mr. Jonathan Stacey, Associate, Levin Sources <p>Country Case-Studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Applying corporate guidelines for biodiversity mainstreaming: the TESE initiative and the energy and mining case studies in Brazil”- Ms. Luiza Pizzutti, Ecosystem Department, Ministry of Environment of Brazil - “National collaboration towards a bird-friendly wind energy”- Mr. Osama El Gebaly, National Project Manager, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA), Ministry of Environment of Egypt - “Efforts of the Electricity sector for Protecting Biodiversity”- Mr. Ahmed Mehanna, Undersecretary, Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy of Egypt <p><i>Q&A and discussion</i></p>
1500-1515	<p><i>Coffee Break</i></p>

Day 2	Thursday June 21
0900-1030	<p>Cross-sectoral mainstreaming: <u>Panel 1. Increasing financial investment in biodiversity</u> Moderator: Ms. Kate Newman, Vice President Forest and Freshwater Public Sector, WWF US</p> <p>Panellists: “The International Finance Corporation as a driver for mainstreaming biodiversity into development”- Mr. Conrad Savy, Biodiversity and Natural Resource Risk-Management Specialist, International Finance Corporation “Mobilizing innovative private finance for conservation” - Mr. Andrew Deutz, Director of International Government Relations, The Nature Conservancy “Private bank incentives for investing in biodiversity”: Ms. Amal El Araby, Sustainability Development Manager, Commercial International Bank of Egypt</p> <p><i>Q&A and discussion</i></p>
1030-1100	<i>Coffee Break</i>
1100-1230	<p><u>Panel 2. Policies and tools</u> Moderator: Mr. Ken Mwathe, Policy Advisor Africa, Birdlife International Africa Secretariat</p> <p>Panellists: “Biodiversity-inclusive strategic environment assessment and environmental impact assessment” - Mr. Roel Slootweg, SevS natural and Human Environment Consultants “Peru’s Experience with Environmental Impact Assessment” - Ms. Celia Caceres, Environmental Specialist, Peruvian National Service for Environmental Certification for Sustainable Investments (SENACE) “Biodiversity measurement, valuation and disclosure: Natural Capital Protocol, Biodiversity Measurement Protocol and Biodiversity Disclosure Project”- Mr. Joël Houdet , Independent Consultant and Senior Research Fellow at the Albert Luthuli Centre for Responsible Leadership, University of Pretoria</p> <p><i>Q&A and discussion</i></p>
1230-1330	<i>Lunch</i>

1330-1445	<p><i>Panel 3. Institutional arrangements: inter-ministerial, subnational governments, and engagement with stakeholders and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities</i></p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Francis Ogwal, National Environment Management Authority, Uganda, SBI Chair</p> <p>Panellists: “Country level capacity development initiatives focused on mainstreaming biodiversity into local development and crisis prevention/recovery efforts”- Mr. Kishan Khoday, Team Leader for the Arab Region, UNDP “Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Perspective” - Ms. Elisa Canqui, Regional Adviser, Oxfam-IBIS “Mexico’s inter-ministerial experience mainstreaming biodiversity”- Mr. Víctor Joaquín Alvarado Martínez, GIZ-CONABIO, Mexico Biodiversity Mainstreaming Adviser <i>Q&A and discussion</i></p>
1445-1545	<p><i>Breakout Session: Finance and investment, policies and tools, and Institutional arrangements and engagement with stakeholders and IPLCs</i></p>
1545-1600	<p><i>Coffee Break</i></p>
1600-1730	<p>Report back from all breakout groups and wrap-up</p>
Day 3	<p>Friday June 22</p>
0930-1100	<p>Looking Ahead to the Future: Opportunities at COP14 and Beyond</p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Amy Fraenkel, Director, Division on Mainstreaming, Cooperation and Outreach, CBD Secretariat</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. - Priorities for Action: What are the most important areas for progress in mainstreaming biodiversity in these sectors? 2. - Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement: Who are some of the key partners and stakeholders that can play a role? 3. - What are the challenges? 4. - What concrete steps are needed to move ahead?
1100-1115	<p><i>Coffee Break</i></p>
1115-1230	<p>Key messages: Main conclusions of the workshop and final plenary discussion</p> <p>Closing of the workshop: Ministry of Environment of Egypt German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>

Annex III
List of participants

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Country/ Organization</i>	<i>Email</i>
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