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### CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Fourteenth meeting

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

Items 13 and 22 of the provisional agenda\*

### ENGAGING BUSINESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

At its thirteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted a comprehensive decision on mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors,<sup>1</sup> focused on the sectors of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism, as well as the [Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-being.](#) At its fourteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties will consider, under agenda item 22, the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into the additional sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing industry, and health.

Furthermore, at its second meeting, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation requested that the Executive Secretary invite further views from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant international organizations, civil society organizations, women's and youth organizations, private and financial sectors and other stakeholders on the preparatory process for the development of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and on the aspects of the scope and content of the framework, including its possible structure, as well as on the scientific underpinning of the scale and scope of actions necessary to make progress towards the 2050 Vision, and to compile and analyse these views for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting (recommendation 2/19, para. 5).

As part of its ongoing work with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Environment's World Conservation Monitoring Centre, collaborating with Fauna & Flora International, the University of Oxford, BP plc, the Joint Nature Conservation Committee and the Government of the United Kingdom organized a workshop, "Bringing together businesses, government, academic institutions and NGOs to mobilize input into a post-2020 biodiversity framework", in London on 2 October 2018, to explore the role of United Kingdom businesses in shaping a post-2020 global framework for biodiversity (agenda item 17). Discussions are also of relevance to agenda item 22 on mainstreaming biodiversity into economic sectors.

The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, for the information of participants in the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the outcomes of the workshop. The report is being circulated in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

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\* CBD/COP/14/1.

<sup>1</sup> See [decision XIII/3](#).

## ENGAGING UK BASED BUSINESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK, WORKSHOP REPORT 2<sup>ND</sup> OCTOBER 2018, LONDON, UK

### 1. Summary

This report summarises the discussions of a one-day workshop held in London on October 2<sup>nd</sup> 2018. The workshop brought together representatives from 25 UK-based businesses, along with 25 representatives of the UK government, NGOs and academia. It aimed to understand and promote business engagement in the development and future implementation of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Key conclusions from the workshop were as follows.

- Understanding of, and interest in, the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (including the Aichi Targets) is incomplete among the business community. Significantly, the Aichi Targets were perceived as not being directly relevant to business having been ‘*written by Governments for Governments*’. Participants considered that the wording of the targets precluded their consideration in business planning and therefore was a barrier to their integration into business practice. Despite this, many participants were undertaking actions that contribute to the Aichi Targets and links between business actions and the objectives of the specific targets were not always clear.
- The need to adjust communication on biodiversity into a language that resonates with businesses was expressed by participants, with terms such as “risk” and “opportunity” used as an example. Main drivers of business engagement into biodiversity included the long-term sustainability of business’ supply chain, pressure from shareholders and rating agencies, and increased regulation. Businesses agreed that increased regulations meant better legal certainty and a level playing field – and a stronger business case to act. Participants highlighted the lack of clarity on the risks to business of biodiversity loss, along with a lack of common metrics for measuring these, as a key barrier to making an effective business case for greater action.
- In the context of a new biodiversity framework, creation of targets that are more appropriate, applicable and implementable for businesses to use could enhance their uptake by business. Such targets should be SMART<sup>2</sup>, related directly to business, targeted, linked to other targets such as the Sustainable Development Goals, few in number and, ideally, co-developed with business.
- A pressing need was highlighted for global political and private sector leadership on biodiversity mirroring the leadership demonstrated on climate change. It was noted that Governments rarely engage business on biodiversity, either bilaterally or in international forums such as those of the United Nations and the World Economic Forum. The current lack of a neutral, government-facilitated space for discussion of biodiversity among businesses was considered detrimental to the coordination of the business community on this issue.
- Business has an important role to play in developing a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, providing leadership, sharing good practice and communicating to key stakeholders. If businesses are not included in setting a framework, there is less likelihood that they will be able to fully contribute to achieving its goals. The content of a biodiversity framework needs to reflect the impacts, needs and actions of business if the potentially substantial contribution of business to halting biodiversity loss is to be realised. Most importantly, significant changes are required to the strategic political climate in which the framework and targets sit compared with the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity to ensure it drives corporate action to the extent required.

These conclusions will be shared throughout participant’s networks, with similar initiatives internationally and with policy makers via the submission of the report as an information document to the

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<sup>2</sup> Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound.

Convention on Biological Diversity's 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties in Egypt, November 2018 and through a side event at the same meeting.

## 2. Introduction

In 2010, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Although some progress has been made in implementing the plan, society is not on track to meet these targets<sup>3</sup>.

In 2020, governments are expected to adopt a new global biodiversity framework to replace the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The process for developing this new framework will be agreed by the Parties to the CBD in November 2018. The indications are that this framework will be developed through a broad consultative process amongst governments and other stakeholders.

Government discussions are currently underway on a global post-2020 biodiversity framework. It is, therefore, important that the private sector is able to engage in these discussions to ensure that those developing and negotiating a post-2020 global biodiversity framework have an understanding of what drives uptake of targets across business.

This report summarises the discussions held at a one-day workshop in London, UK, on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2018 that aimed to:

- help inform the UK government response to the development of a post-2020 biodiversity framework and the role of UK businesses;
- provide the CBD Secretariat and Parties with the consolidated views from UK business representatives on the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the importance of engaging the private sector in developing a new framework; and
- mobilise international business networks to input into a post-2020 biodiversity framework.

It should be read in conjunction with the statement from participants 'Creating a post-2020 framework for biodiversity: Key messages from the UK Business & Biodiversity workshop October 2018'.

## 3. Mainstreaming biodiversity and developing a post-2020 framework

The Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) reaffirmed the UK government's drive, ambition and commitment in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Reflecting that we are at a critical juncture for biodiversity, it was noted that actions taken in the next decade will be particularly important in enabling society to meet the biodiversity targets and, critically, address biodiversity loss.

It was recognised that the private sector has an important role to play in the delivery of the Aichi targets and any future iteration of them, particularly if transformational change is to be achieved. There is a need to build on current targets, be synergistic with other biodiversity related multilateral environmental agreements and be more ambitious.

## 4. Reviewing the business relevance of the Aichi targets

A recent study<sup>4</sup> by Oxford University of the corporate biodiversity disclosures of the top 100 Fortune 500 companies, identified that 49 of the companies reviewed were disclosing action on biodiversity in their

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<sup>3</sup> Mace, G.M., M. Barrett, N.D. Burgess, S.E. Cornell, R. Freeman, M. Grooten, and A. Purvis. 2018. *Aiming higher to bend the curve of biodiversity loss*. Nature Sustainability. 1(9): p. 448.

corporate sustainability reports. Only six of these 49 mentioned the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Aichi targets. By contrast, 24 mentioned the Sustainable Development Goals. This suggests that the Aichi targets are having much less traction with the private sector than other societal goals. Recent work undertaken by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee and the University of Oxford has shown that the current Aichi targets can be reframed as corporate biodiversity strategies and actions, to facilitate communication of their relevance to the private sector (

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<sup>4</sup> Addison P.F.E., Bull, J.W. and Millner-Gulland, E.J. 2018. *Using Conservation Science to Advance Corporate Accountability*. Conservation Biology. [DOI:10.1111/cobi.13190](https://doi.org/10.1111/cobi.13190)

## **KEY MESSAGES - ENGAGING UK BASED BUSINESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

Biodiversity underpins resilient and functioning economies and societies globally. The continued decline in biodiversity poses operational, financial and reputational risks to businesses, and reinforces the need for stronger cooperation between governments and businesses to halt biodiversity loss.

While it is recognized that many businesses already integrate biodiversity into business decisions and adopt good practices, more needs to be done.

Businesses, science providers, government, and non-governmental organisations attending a UK business and biodiversity workshop held in London on 2nd October 2018 agreed the following. Participants:

- Recognised the value biodiversity provides to people and economic growth, and the urgent need for international efforts to halt its loss.
- Emphasized that all sectors should play a role, with obligations on governments to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, and companies to mitigate impacts, conserve, and sustainably use biodiversity.
- Emphasized that halting the decline in biodiversity can only be achieved by working in partnership, across sectors, between private and public institutions and engaging with civil society.
- Supported the need to set an internationally agreed post-2020 biodiversity framework that recognises the role the private sector can play in halting biodiversity loss and facilitates private sector engagement in its design and implementation.
- Recognised the value in both government and business-led initiatives in the UK to ensure participation in the shaping and uptake of future global biodiversity policy towards a more sustainable outcome.

In this regard, all participants agreed the need to work in partnership, to support the UK government in their endeavours to halt biodiversity loss and to escalate these key messages through their respective organisations and networks to raise awareness and facilitate action.

## Appendix\_A).

### Relevance and action to meet the Aichi targets

An exercise was conducted with participants (full results shown in Appendix B) to gain insights into UK-based business' familiarity of the Aichi targets, their relevance to business, and the extent to which business actions are relevant to delivery of the targets. The results of this exercise showed the following.

- **Awareness of the Aichi targets as an organising framework for action on biodiversity in the private sector is limited** with the level of familiarity with the Aichi targets low across all sectors and less than half of the 25 businesses in the room having a detailed awareness of them. The Aichi targets of which businesses were most aware (>48 % of businesses) included: 1 (Public Awareness); 5 (Habitat Conservation); 11 (Protected Areas); 12 (Species Conservation); 15 (Ecosystem Restoration); and, 18 (Indigenous Rights) (covering at least 1 target from each of the five strategic goals; Appendix B).
- **Relevance of the Aichi targets to business is generally higher than business awareness of them.** Despite a lack of awareness of the targets, on reading them, business representatives identified a number of the targets as being relevant to their business. The highest scoring targets for relevance were 1 (Public Awareness), 14 (Ecosystem Services) and 15 (Ecosystems Restoration), while the lowest scoring targets were 13 (Domesticated Species Conservation), 16 (Nagoya Protocol) and 20 (Financial Resources).
- **Businesses are nonetheless undertaking actions on biodiversity that align with the Aichi targets.** Such actions are largely undertaken in the absence of knowledge of the Aichi targets. The highest scoring targets for action taken were 1 (Public Awareness), 11 (Protected Areas), and 14 (Ecosystem Services), while the lowest scoring targets were 6 (Sustainable Fishing), 13 (Domestic species), and 20 (Financial Resources).

### Challenges experienced in private sector implementation of the targets

Participants were asked to explore the challenges faced by companies in achieving the Aichi targets and in making them relevant to business. Key challenges highlighted included the following.

- **Drivers for corporate action are weak:** the lack of high-level political discourse and resulting absence of societal discourse/ consumer or civil society pressure around the Aichi targets reduces the incentive for business to engage. Furthermore, the implications of biodiversity loss for business are not well evidenced and articulated, in contrast to the implications of climate change.
- **Lack of relevance:** the targets were designed for application on a global and national level, not for private sector use. This makes it challenging to determine what corporate actions could be undertaken to help deliver them. Future targets will need to be 'translated', or written in a language that is inclusive of the private sector, to make clear what business can do to meet them.
- **Lack of focus:** corporate culture favours fewer targets and indicators; having 20 targets makes it challenging to determine what is required of companies.
- **Lack of a metric:** the lack of an appropriate metric or metrics to measure corporate biodiversity performance was identified and a call for a single, simple metric made.

### Designing future targets that catalyze business action

Participants identified the following characteristics of future societal targets on biodiversity to ensure better uptake by the private sector.

- **Linked to other strategic goals/ targets:** a strong need was expressed for targets to complement rather than add to existing targets, there were calls for common language, alignment and linkage to the Sustainable Development Goals which were acknowledged as having been developed with strong private sector engagement.

- **Fewer, simpler and measurable:** targets will need to be simple, measurable and with a clear business benefit. Three ‘required’ targets were suggested, to be tailored towards direct impact, value chain and finance companies potentially with voluntary targets alongside them reflecting the broader set of post-2020 targets. An alternative model proposed was a single private sector focused target to provide a focus and rallying call with which to drive action. A potential target could be ‘No Net Loss’ of biodiversity by 2030.
- **Designed with transparency in mind:** targets should be easy to report against and not add to the reporting burden already faced by companies. They should be couched in simple language that reflects the business language of risk and opportunity and enables communication to consumers, civil society and the finance sector. If this is not possible, a companion guide to the targets aimed at the private sector would be helpful.
- **Designed to reflect positive contributions:** in addition to targets that focus on impacts, targets linking to a positive contribution to biodiversity would be helpful to incentivise good performance and engagement.
- **Tailored:** recognising that private sector biodiversity impacts, dependence and issues vary from region to region, a suggestion was made to regionalise targets.
- **Operate over a relevant time frame:** the time frames for business strategy varies between sectors, many are shorter than the time horizon of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Short term commitments leading up to a 10-year strategy with a 5-year review of the value of the targets was suggested.

The process by which the targets are arrived at is as important as the end point. In revising the Aichi targets, it will be essential to engage closely with the private sector to secure their views, expertise, support and commitment into the process and the resulting targets. One participant noted that ‘It is not the accounting that is important, but the conversation around it’.

## 5. Scaling up business engagement in a post-2020 framework

Participants were asked to explore the potential role of business in the development of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework and how this role could be incentivised and facilitated.

### The role of UK-based business in developing a new biodiversity framework

- **UK-based business could play a leadership role in shaping private sector input into a post-2020 biodiversity framework.** The success of private sector led action has been demonstrated by the UK’s 2015 Modern Slavery Act which has generated increased supply chain scrutiny and greater public disclosure – similar private sector led action is required on the issue of biodiversity.
- **Companies actively managing their impact and dependence on biodiversity could contribute their insights into good practice** approaches, tools and methods to policy makers via the UK government and coordination with similar leadership companies in other countries. Lessons learned from the practical application of these approaches could help policy makers to determine which approaches are most effective in delivering a benefit to biodiversity – where voluntary approaches can drive change and where regulatory intervention is required. There is a perception that businesses are anti-regulation but, where this creates a level playing field/ consistent regulation, it can increase the business case for action.
- **Business could play a significant role in communicating to stakeholders the importance and value of biodiversity.** Companies sit within, and could accommodate, a wide network of stakeholders – consumers, suppliers, employees and financiers.

- **Cross sector and company collaboration could create a common message and call for action that could create momentum.** Collaboration across companies and sectors to articulate best practice and share them to promote broader industry uptake through, for example, trade associations such as IPIECA or the International Council on Mining and Metals. Industry bodies in particular were felt to have an important potential role in developing and communicating a consistently messaged business case for action.

## Barriers to engagement

A number of barriers to UK-based business engagement into a post-2020 global biodiversity framework discussion were noted.

- **Lack of senior business engagement:** creating a business case for Chief Executive Officer (CEO) engagement – answering the question ‘so what?’ is challenging.
- **Lack of economic relevance:** although efforts have been made to quantify the economic value of nature to society, these valuations were felt by some participants to have little relevance to business (albeit noting their wider relevance to society as a whole). Specifically, they did not speak the language of business or relate it to business accountancy/financial practices, i.e. they don’t articulate the financial risks that business face in ignoring the value biodiversity brings to their products/supply chains.
- **Language:** the term biodiversity does not resonate, using the term nature may lead to broader uptake, as would couching communications in terms of business risk and opportunity.
- **Location of key business and biodiversity discussions:** although attempts have been made to engage the private sector into the Business and Biodiversity meetings of the Convention on Biological Diversity, often these are held separately from the policy discussions in locations that are not significant business centres or to which businesses are prohibited from travelling. Hosting engagement events in key locations for the private sector and issuing formal invitations to attend will make it easier for corporate bodies to engage.
- **Capacity:** corporate sustainability teams are dealing with many complex issues, of which biodiversity is just one. Personnel have limited time to engage.
- **Trust:** there is often a lack of trust between sectors leading to a lack of cooperation and progress.
- **Lack of a coordinating force:** UK business engagement into a post-2020 biodiversity framework will be strengthened if coordinated, well organised and linked with other similar initiatives internationally. Such coordination is occurring in a fragmented and *ad hoc* manner.

## Requirements for business engagement

- **High level political and business leadership:** from a government/political perspective this could include national leaders stating biodiversity conservation as a priority and calling for business engagement and convergence of international bodies such as the World Bank, the UN and the World Economic Forum to highlight the importance of the issue. From a private sector perspective, CEO-level champions are needed to drive forward the biodiversity agenda at a senior level within the private sector.
- **Incentives:** there is a need to create a compelling narrative that moves the focus from nature versus economy to recognising the underpinning role of nature in delivering economic and social benefits. The finance sector can play an important role in incentivising change, and rating agencies were highlighted as an important driver of financial decision making. A business and biodiversity index was suggested to create a race to the top. Public procurement that requires biodiversity safeguards could create further incentive for action. Tax incentives for companies proactively managing biodiversity were suggested by one company. Increased regulation on biodiversity conservation was suggested by participants (including some companies) as a means of generating a business case for

action where voluntary measures were considered insufficient. Businesses will sign up to voluntary commitments - but only if this is seen to likely become a future regulation.

- **Research into the contribution of the private sector in halting biodiversity loss:** there is a role for academic research into the potential contribution corporate actions could have to halting biodiversity loss.
- **Clear links between other priority environmental issues:** biodiversity needs to be seen in context with climate change and SDGs.
- **Awareness:** the implications of biodiversity loss need to be made clear to the individual. Clear, well communicated headline messages about the globally catastrophic impact of biodiversity loss are required to secure public interest and passion for change. This could incentivise further corporate action.

## Support required by UK business to engage in a post-2020 biodiversity framework

Participants were asked what mechanisms and support they required to enable engagement in the development of a post-2020 biodiversity framework. The value of a UK-based biodiversity platform was explored versus better coordination of existing business-focused sustainability platforms. The role and value of a pledge for nature or a statement from business committing to engage in a post-2020 agenda were explored. The Cancun business and biodiversity pledge and the new Act4Nature commitments, signed up to by 65 French companies, were discussed as approaches participants might engage with or learn from. Participant's views were as follows.

- **A new UK focused business and biodiversity platform was not considered useful, however better coordination of existing platforms would be helpful:** there was a feeling that there were too many sustainability platforms already in the UK and that coordination of existing platforms to create a common understanding, action and encourage network engagement in a post-2020 framework was a more helpful approach than creating a new platform. This should include engagement with existing climate change and sustainable development fora, e.g. World Business Council for Sustainable Development.
- **Views were split over the value of a business commitment or statement on biodiversity:** some companies felt making a specific commitment that spanned multiple years might be challenging due to business changes. Others felt that it could drive improved performance. If such a statement was to be drafted, some felt it should be government led, others CEO led, flagging the need for a leader to carry it forward. Such a statement needs to have terms of reference, a clear business case, incentives and accountability.
- **UK-based businesses may demonstrate leadership through committing to existing pledges / commitments:** existing initiatives such as the Cancun business and biodiversity pledge launched in 2016 and the Act4Nature initiative developed in France have commitments from 133 and 65 institutions respectively. Lending the strength of UK business' voice to supporting these commitments may have a greater impact than developing something tailored for the UK.
- **Ongoing consultation with business to feed into the post-2020 framework is required:** this needs to be undertaken in conjunction with key business gatherings, tailored at specific sectors and could make use of technology to secure greater business involvement into key discussions / consultations.

## 6. Next steps

The information gathered at the workshop will help inform the UK government as it works towards the development of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It was agreed that:

- A record of the meeting should be shared with policy makers through the submission of the record as an information document to the Convention on Biological Diversity's 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties in Egypt, November 2018. It should also be shared with similar initiatives in other countries to facilitate the growth of momentum for business engagement into a post-2020 biodiversity framework.
- A UK business and biodiversity side event would be hosted at the Convention on Biological Diversity's 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties in Egypt on 19<sup>th</sup> November 2018 (further information found at <https://www.cbd.int/side-events/2865>).
- All participants would share the Key Messages from the workshop (separate document) affirming UK business' commitment to engage in the development of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework to relevant internal and external stakeholders.
- There was value in convening a post CBD COP webinar on the key outcomes from the COP of relevance to businesses.
- Convening a similar business and biodiversity workshop to bring the voice of UK business into the coming policy discussions would be valuable once there is clarity on the process for the developing a post-2020 biodiversity framework.

All participants were encouraged to take the outcomes and messages from the workshop back into their own institutions and trade associations and explore how business might be better engaged into the development of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. An important step for this is ensuring that a post-2020 global biodiversity framework and 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties is on the agenda of every high profile business meeting between now and 2020.

## **KEY MESSAGES - ENGAGING UK BASED BUSINESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

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## Appendix

### A. Translating the CBD strategic biodiversity goals into corporate sustainability themes

A summary table from a recent analysis undertaken by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and the University of Oxford on “Mainstreaming biodiversity goals for the private sector”. Table 1 outlines the five CBD Aichi strategic goals, the relevant Aichi targets, corresponding ‘corporate sustainability themes’, and example business actions, which illustrate the potential for private sector action on biodiversity framed within international biodiversity policy. This analysis will be published by the JNCC in late 2018.

**Table 1 Translating the CBD strategic biodiversity goals into corporate sustainability themes with example business actions**

CBD Strategic Goal	Relevant biodiversity targets	Corporate sustainability theme	Example business actions
<b>A</b> Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	Aichi Targets 1 – 4	Embed biodiversity relevant considerations into business decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity embedded in corporate strategy</li> <li>• Adopt and implement voluntary certification schemes and industry standards</li> <li>• Initiate internal biodiversity awareness raising, both in the context of the business and more widely.</li> </ul>
<b>B</b> Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	Aichi Targets 5 – 10	Reduce impacts and promote sustainable use in operations and throughout supply chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce or eliminate impacts on species and habitats directly affected by operations and supply chain</li> <li>• Adopt measures to ensure sustainable use of natural resources</li> <li>• Prevent introduction and spread of invasive species</li> </ul>
<b>C</b> Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	Aichi Targets 11 – 13	Improve the status of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish private protected areas, or support establishment or management of public protected areas</li> <li>• Implement ecosystem restoration actions</li> <li>• Invest in solutions that work with nature, such as natural infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>D</b> Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	Aichi Targets 14 – 16	Enhance the benefits society draws from biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account for the needs of indigenous groups, women, the poor, marginalised and vulnerable groups and individuals in business actions</li> <li>• Adhere to international, regional, and national rules that relating to biodiversity</li> <li>• Ensure access to, and benefit sharing from, natural resources, and operate within sustainable limits</li> </ul>
<b>E</b> Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	Aichi Target 17 – 20	Stakeholder engagement, support and knowledge sharing for biodiversity management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaging in multi-stakeholder dialogue to manage impacts</li> <li>• Incorporate traditional knowledge into strategic planning for sustainable management of biodiversity</li> <li>• Share biodiversity monitoring data to assist decision-making and adaptive management</li> </ul>

## B. Awareness, relevance and action on the Aichi targets amongst business

Results of a survey of participating businesses ( $n=25$ ) in the workshop. Awareness of the Aichi targets, perceived relevance to business, whether they were undertaking actions towards the targets (cells shaded green 67-100%; amber 34%-66% and red 0-33%).

Target	Summary	Is your business aware of this target?	Is this target relevant to your business?	Is your business working towards this target?
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL A: MAINSTREAMING:</b>				
1	Public Awareness	48%	76%	72%
2	Sustainable Development (Planning)	36%	56%	48%
3	Incentive Reform	32%	48%	36%
4	Sustainable Development (Consumption)	40%	64%	56%
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL B: PRESSURES:</b>				
5	Habitat Conservation	52%	72%	60%
6	Sustainable Fishing	32%	36%	20%
7	Sustainable Development (Land use)	36%	60%	52%
8	Pollution Control	28%	72%	68%
9	IAS Biosecurity	28%	40%	44%
10	Coral Reefs	28%	48%	40%
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL C: SAFEGUARDING</b>				
11	Protected Areas	52%	72%	76%
12	Species Conservation	48%	60%	52%
13	Domesticated Species Conservation	28%	24%	20%
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL D: BENEFITS</b>				
14	Ecosystem Services	40%	80%	72%
15	Ecosystem Restoration	48%	80%	68%
16	Nagoya Protocol	28%	28%	24%
<b>STRATEGIC GOAL E: IMPLEMENTATION</b>				
17	Biodiversity Strategy	40%	60%	52%
18	Indigenous Rights	48%	68%	56%
19	Knowledge Management	28%	48%	48%
20	Financial Resources	32%	28%	20%