



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/SBI/3/INF/21
29 January 2021

ENGLISH ONLY

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

Third meeting

Venue and dates to be determined

Item 11 of the provisional agenda*

ACTION PLAN FOR THE LONG-TERM APPROACH TO MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY COMPILATION OF RELEVANT SOURCES OF INFORMATION

COMPILATION OF RELEVANT SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

1. The present note provides information on relevant initiatives and processes, associated sources of information on best practices and knowledge, as well as other references, shared by members of the Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity and the extended network of collaborating partner organizations and initiatives, or resulting from subsequent desk research by the Secretariat as a complement to the long-term approach to mainstreaming (LTAM) issued in document [CBD/SBI/3/13](#), and the catalogue of activities in the associated action plan, as posted in document [CBD/SBI/3/13/Add.1](#). Its objective is to assist Parties and their partners in implementing the LTAM, the action plan and the mainstreaming components of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It seeks to provide guidance for the development of each player's own strategies and plans on mainstreaming, and on establishing the necessary partnerships to achieve their goals and targets. For ease of reference, it follows the same structure as the activities proposed in the long-term approach.

2. Biodiversity mainstreaming is a dynamic field and the level of associated knowledge material is equally dynamic and rapidly increasing. As such, the present compilation does not claim to be comprehensive and the note is to be understood as a living document that will need to be updated on a regular basis with the support of experts and partners. Moreover, as many references and notes are applicable to several activities, in order to avoid repetition, elements of information, unless of critical importance, are provided only once wherever most relevant. All references appear as they were available on the Web on January 2021. Readers are encouraged to write to the Secretariat at mainstreaming@cbd.int if they have questions, comments or requests for support, or information to share for a next iteration of the compilation.

* CBD/SBI/3/1/1.

Strategy area I: Mainstreaming biodiversity across government and its policies Action area 1: Fully integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, integrating spatial planning and applying the principles of the ecosystem approach.	
<i>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.</i>	
Proposed activities	Linkages and guidance sources
<p>1.1.1 Include ecosystem, nature and biodiversity values in, and apply, environmental and social Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments for new policies and environmental impact assessments for investments, such as in infrastructure, water management, and urban development, and use the results to inform decision-making and monitor their implementation.</p>	<p>Guidance from the Capitals Coalition and International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) –</p> <p>Integrating Biodiversity into Natural Capital Assessments; A series of Biodiversity Guidance to accompany the Natural Capital Protocol (output of the Integrating Biodiversity into Natural Capital Assessments project run in collaboration between the Cambridge Conservation Initiative and the Capitals Coalition); https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Biodiversity-Guidance_COMBINED_single-page.pdf</p> <p>Work by the World Bank (WB), Investing in nature makes good economic sense; https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/investing-nature-makes-good-economic-sense.</p> <p>World Economic Forum (WEF) on the valuation of nature – How much is this planet worth? This is the real value of nature (This article is part of the Sustainable Development Impact Summit); https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/09/how-much-is-this-planet-worth-the-value-of-nature/</p> <p>ENCORE tool – Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure; https://encore.naturalcapital.finance/en/</p>
<p>1.1.2 Undertake studies assessing the various values of nature and biodiversity in the national, subnational, regional and local contexts, and make the results available in databases in order to inform impact assessments, decision-making and implementation.</p>	<p>Global assessments like The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) reports or the Dasgupta review (upcoming)</p> <p>The Dasgupta Review –Independent Review on the Economics of Biodiversity Interim Report (April 2020); https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/882222/The_Economics_of_Biodiversity_The_Dasgupta_Review_Interim_Report.pdf</p> <p>Capitals Coalition, 2020 (to be published): Natural capital for biodiversity policy: what, why and how. Draft version, November</p>

	<p>2020; https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/DRAFT-Natural-Capital-for-Biodiversity-Policies-202011.pdf</p>
<p>1.1.3 Develop and implement nature and biodiversity reporting and implement ecosystem or natural capital accounting using the SEEA-framework as part of national accounts to inform decision-making and implementation.</p>	<p>The UN Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA) is currently working on a revision of the System of Environmental Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA) including its guidance on ecosystem accounting, to be finalized by 2021</p> <p>System of Environmental Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA) Experimental Ecosystem Accounting Revision; https://seea.un.org/content/seea-experimental-ecosystem-accounting-revision</p>
<p>1.1.4 Implement capacity-building and other supportive action by relevant national and international organizations and initiatives.</p>	<p>Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - post-2020 capacity-building strategy. See also activities under 5.1 and 5.2</p> <p>Capacity-building: https://www.cbd.int/cb/</p> <p>Preparation of a long-term strategic framework for capacity development to support implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework https://www.cbd.int/cb/strategic-framework</p>
<p><i>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.</i></p>	
<p>Proposed activities</p>	<p>Linkages and guidance sources</p>
<p>1.2.1 National Governments align their CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD components related to the Sustainable Development Goals in general and to mainstreaming in particular.</p>	<p>Rio conventions https://www.cbd.int/rio/</p> <p>Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions: https://www.cbd.int/blg/</p> <p>Chennai guidance for the integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication, annex to decision XII/5. Biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development; https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=13368</p> <p>CBD good practice guide on ecosystem goods and services in development planning; https://www.cbd.int/development/doc/cbd-good-practice-guide-ecosystem-booklet-web-en.pdf</p> <p>The Organisation for Economic-cooperation and Development</p>

	<p>(OECD) 2018 report on Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Sustainable Development; https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/mainstreaming-biodiversity-for-sustainable-development_9789264303201-en#page16</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services - IPBES Assessment Report on Land Degradation and Restoration, paragraphs 3.6.3, 3.6.4 https://ipbes.net/assessment-reports/ldr</p>
<p>1.2.2 Strengthen structures and processes for cross-sectoral and interministerial collaboration among relevant government entities at the national, subregional and regional levels to consider linkages and interconnections between policies, in particular those related to the IPBES nexus areas, and in the design and implementation of NBSAPs and nationally determined contributions.</p>	<p>The One UN policy and UN country offices can assist.</p> <p>The General Assembly of the United Nations "Delivering as One"; https://www.un.org/en/ga/deliveringasone/index.shtml</p> <p>Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025; https://asean.org/storage/2016/01/ASCC-Blueprint-2025.pdf</p> <p>Agence française de développement (AFD)</p> <p>AFD and Biodiversity: Protecting, restoring and managing ecosystems, with and for the benefit of the population https://www.afd.fr/en/page-thematique-axe/biodiversity</p>
<p>1.2.3 Develop and set effective nature and biodiversity strategies, action plans and targets, aligned with the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at the subnational and local levels as a part of NBSAPs and facilitate mechanisms for regular review of progress in similar ways to those at the national level, building on successive IPBES outcomes.</p>	<p>ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability; https://www.iclei.org/</p> <p>Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development, Regions4; https://www.regions4.org/</p> <p>The Group of Leading Subnational Governments for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, GoLS, http://kankyojoho.pref.aichi.jp/gols/</p> <p>Metropolis: https://www.metropolis.org/</p> <p>United Cities and Local Governments: (UCLG) https://www.uclg.org/ Regions 20 https://regions20.org/</p> <p>Under2Coalition https://www.theclimategroup.org/under2-coalition</p> <p>The International Union for Conservation of Nature -IUCN Cities Alliance: The IUCN Urban Alliance: https://iucnurbanalliance.org/</p> <p>The Urban Biodiversity Hub (UBHub): https://www.ubhub.org/</p>

	<p>The Biophilic Cities network: https://www.biophiliccities.org/</p> <p>The Nature of Cities - Summit: https://www.thenatureofcities.com/tnoc-summit-outputs/</p> <p>The URban BIODiversity and Design Network (URBIO): https://www.urbionetwork.com/</p> <p>C40 Mayors Agenda for a Green and Just Recovery: https://www.c40.org/about</p> <p>The European Union (EU) Committee of the Regions: https://cor.europa.eu/en</p> <p>The network of users of the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity (SI): https://www.nparks.gov.sg/biodiversity/urban-biodiversity/the-singapore-index-on-cities-biodiversity, among others</p> <p>The UN-Habitat Urban-rural Linkages: Guiding Principles: https://unhabitat.org/urban-rural-linkages-guiding-principles</p> <p>Edinburgh Declaration and Process, Outcomes of the Edinburgh Process on the role of subnational governments and local authorities in the post 2020 global biodiversity framework - Edinburgh Declaration on post-2020 global biodiversity framework: https://www.gov.scot/publications/edinburgh-declaration-on-post-2020-biodiversity-framework/</p> <p>CitiesWithNature and RegionsWithNature initiatives: https://citieswithnature.org/</p>
<p>1.2.4 Build more sustainable cities by revising urban planning, design and construction at all scales, addressing critical needs while conserving nature, restoring biodiversity, maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services, and reducing climate change effects, including through nature-based solutions.</p>	<p>Global Environment Facility - GEF-7 Sustainable Cities Impact Programme: http://www.thegef.org/news/gef-sustainable-cities-%E2%80%93-new-global-program-launched-develop-and-manage-cities-sustainably</p> <p>World Bank Global Platform of Sustainable Cities: https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/global-platform-for-sustainable-cities</p> <p>Inter-American Development Bank Cities Network: https://www.iadb.org/en/urban-development-and-housing/idb-cities-network#:~:text=The%20IDB%20Cities%20Network%20is,Latin%20America%20and%20the%20Caribbean</p>

	<p>Local Governments for Sustainability -ICLEI INTERACT-Bio https://www.iclei.org/en/INTERACT_Bio.html#:~:text=INTERACT%2DBio%2C%20led%20by%20ICLEI,and%20associated%20long%20term%20benefits</p> <p>For the role of metropolitan areas and other conurbations in biodiversity - see “Aburrá Valley - Medellin Declaration of Metropolitan Areas to the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework” https://www.metropol.gov.co/SiteAssets/Paginas/Noticias/exitoso-encuentro-metropolis-biodiversas/DECLARACION_VALLE-DE-ABURRA-MEDELLIN-DE-LAS-AREAS-METROPOLITANAS.pdf</p> <p>Handbook of the Singapore Index on Cities’ Biodiversity (to be published 2021) — general webpage https://www.nparks.gov.sg/biodiversity/urban-biodiversity/the-singapore-index-on-cities-biodiversity</p>
<p>1.2.5 Apply relevant safeguard frameworks, including the precautionary approach and the polluter pays principle, as appropriate, with a view to avoiding harm and/or mitigating unavoidable harm of proposed developments at the subnational and municipal level, that would lead to a decline in biodiversity achieving no further loss or net gain of biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>	<p>International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 6: https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/performance-standards/ps6</p> <p>OECD Trade and Environmental Principles and Concepts: https://www.oecd.org/env/envtrade/tradeandenvironmentalprinciplesandconcepts.htm</p> <p>The polluter pays principle : http://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/trade-and-the-environment/</p> <p>World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF): https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework</p> <p>European Union Directives can serve as initial guidance to be revised and enhanced: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/search.html?lang=en&text=EU+Directives&qid=1611247586425&type=quick&scope=EURLEX&FM_CODED=DIR</p> <p>Akwe: Kon Guidelines provide guidance in context relevant for indigenous peoples and local communities: https://www.cbd.int/traditional/guidelines.shtml</p> <p>Edinburgh Process for Subnational and Local Governments on the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: https://www.gov.scot/publications/global-biodiversity-framework-</p>

	edinburgh-process---information/
<p><i>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.</i></p>	
<p>Proposed activities</p>	<p>Linkages and guidance sources</p>
<p>1.3.1 Incorporate biodiversity issues in regional, subregional and national land and oceanic planning (connectivity of protected and sensitive areas, areas to be restored, sustainable agricultural, and forestry areas) with emphasis on transboundary ecosystems.</p>	<p>Further incorporate mainstreaming into conservation initiatives such as (among others):</p> <p>High Ambition Coalition (HAC) for Nature and People https://www.hacfornatureandpeople.org/</p> <p>Caribbean Challenge Initiative (CCI): https://www.caribbeanchallengeinitiative.org/</p> <p>Micronesia Challenge: http://www.micronesiachallenge.org/ ; http://themicronesiachallenge.blogspot.com/p/about.html</p> <p>Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs Fisheries(CTI-CFF): http://www.coraltriangleinitiative.org/</p> <p>Great Green Wall project in 11 African countries includes strong agroecology component https://www.greatgreenwall.org/about-great-green-wall</p> <p>ECAN - Environmentally Critical Areas Network in Palawan: http://www.islandbiosphere.org/contingut.aspx?idpub=1358</p> <p>UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme https://en.unesco.org/mab/about</p> <p>Policy papers from the High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy https://www.oceanpanel.org/</p>
<p>1.3.2 Develop and enact policy measures to enable ecosystem and land- and seascape approaches to the governance of natural resources in the agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture and forestry sectors; including spatial planning, supply chain management, permitting and licensing processes for business operations and ecosystem restoration measures at the subnational and municipal government levels.</p>	<p>Indigenous peoples and local communities, small-scale farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk, foresters and other rural dwellers to provide guidance.</p> <p>ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability: https://www.iclei.org/</p> <p>Regions4 Local Governments for Sustainability and similar networks of subnational and local governments – see also the outcomes of the Edinburgh Process - Outcomes of the Edinburgh Process on the role</p>

	<p>of subnational governments and local authorities in the post 2020 global biodiversity framework - Edinburgh Declaration on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:</p> <p>https://www.gov.scot/publications/edinburgh-declaration-on-post-2020-biodiversity-framework/ and the revised Plan of Action</p> <p>Great Green Wall project: https://www.greatgreenwall.org/about-great-green-wall</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors: http://www.fao.org/3/ca7722en/ca7722en.pdf</p> <p>FAO – CBD dialogues and consultations on biodiversity mainstreaming - FAO Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform: http://www.fao.org/biodiversity/mainstreaming-platform/en/</p> <p>Union for Ethical Bio-Trade (UEBT) certification for biodiversity supply chains https://www.ethicalbiotrade.org/</p> <p>Union for Ethical Bio-Trade (UEBT) - The Ethical Sourcing System Certification Protocol: https://www.ethicalbiotrade.org/ess-certification</p> <p>URLs and UN-Habitat guidelines on biodiversity (to be published): https://unhabitat.org/</p> <p>Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles and Framework for Action to Advance Integrated Territorial Development https://urbanrurallinkages.wordpress.com/</p> <p>“Aburrá Valley - Medellín Declaration of Metropolitan Areas to the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework” https://www.metropol.gov.co/SiteAssets/Paginas/Noticias/exitoso-encuentro-metropolis-biodiversas/DECLARACION_VALLE-DE-ABURRA-MEDELLIN-DE-LAS-AREAS-METROPOLITANAS.pdf</p>
<p>1.3.3 Develop and enact policy measures to safeguard the livelihoods, rights, lands and territories of farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk, foresters, other rural dwellers and indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>CBD Voluntary Guidelines for Safeguards: Implementation Pathways https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/b4f3/53a9/261f724632cb926a2a16bac9/cop-14-inf-37-en.pdf</p> <p>To be backed by capacity-building (https://www.cbd.int/cb/), see target 5.2 and related activities.</p>

1.3.4 Integrate the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework within and across policies targeted at key sectors affecting biodiversity (e.g. tourism, energy and mining, health, infrastructure, manufacturing, etc.), for all relevant ecosystems on land and in oceans, to be determined in accordance with national conditions, taking into account cross-sectoral linkages.

IPBES Nexus assessment: <https://ipbes.net/nexus>

IPBES Transformative change assessment: <https://ipbes.net/transformative-change>

Decisions on mainstreaming into sectors from previous Conferences of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity <https://www.cbd.int/decisions/>, as well as the thematic programmes of work provide further guidance: <https://www.cbd.int/programmes/>

Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), Biodiversity and Ecosystems: <https://www.iddri.org/en/programme/biodiversity-and-ecosystems>

Sustainable Development Governance <https://www.iddri.org/en/programme/sustainable-development-governance>

The One Health Initiative: <https://onehealthinitiative.com/>

For sectoral work, see also 3.2.8 and 3.2.9 below

The EU’s Horizon Europe research programme includes food, bioeconomy, natural resources, agriculture and environment https://ec.europa.eu/info/horizon-europe_en

The Dasgupta Review, April 2020, Independent review on the Economics of Biodiversity Interim Report <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/interim-report-the-dasgupta-review-independent-review-on-the-economics-of-biodiversity>

UN World Tourism Organization (WTO) Baseline Report on the Integration of Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns into Tourism Policies <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/book/10.18111/9789284420605>

1.3.5 Create enabling environments and establish incentives for citizens to achieve sustainable consumption, consumer engagement in nature and awareness campaigns at all levels, including through transparency in the composition of products to allow for informed consumption.

Work by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on SDG 12, Responsible Consumption and Production: <https://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-12-responsible-consumption-and-production.html>

Guidance from Consumers International, Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption: see <https://www.consumersinternational.org/what-we-do/sustainable-consumption/>

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.

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.

Activities	Linkages and guidance sources
2.1.1 Integrate nature and biodiversity considerations in environmental fiscal reforms (EFR) into taxation models and fiscal incentives for achieving the three objectives of the Convention.	Decision XII/3 on resource mobilization, annex IV, Proposals for concrete and effective actions for implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 and associated financial targets, provides specific examples (para. 35) https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-12/cop-12-dec-03-en.pdf International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), 2020 – Mainstreaming Nature and Biodiversity into Wider Planning and Policy, https://www.iied.org/mainstreaming-nature-biodiversity-wider-planning-policy/
2.1.2 Eliminate/redirect incentives harmful for nature and biodiversity in key economic sectors, including harmful subsidies, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions, divesting, as much as possible and as appropriate, investments from subsectors that are intrinsically damaging to the environment, and ensuring that time-bound policy plans are in place to take action on remaining harmful incentives, including subsidies.	Linkages to Sustainable Development Goal - SDG 14.6 on fisheries subsidies and 12.C on fossil fuel subsidies: pursue and interact with negotiations on fisheries subsidies in WTO: https://sdgs.un.org/goals Modalities and milestones for full implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide guidance: https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/ Relevant international organizations and initiatives, such as FAO, OECD and UNEP, also provide guidance. UNDP: Financing Solutions for Sustainable Development: https://www.sdfinance.undp.org/content/sdfinance/en/home/solutions.html The Green Climate Fund (GCF) consultation process and the agriculture/food, and cities/buildings and urban systems guides (see https://www.greenclimate.fund/publications).
2.1.3 Assess the financial risks arising from biodiversity loss to financial stability under different scenarios of governance.	Emerging work of central banks and financial regulators Dasgupta report (upcoming) Capitals Coalition, 2020 (to be published): “Natural capital for

	<p>biodiversity policy: what, why and how”, Draft version, November 2020 https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/DRAFT-Natural-Capital-for-Biodiversity-Policies-202011.pdf</p>
<p><i>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.</i></p>	
<p>Proposed activities</p>	<p>Linkages and guidance sources</p>
<p>2.2.1 Develop and promote the implementation of a set of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, such as payment for ecosystem services, consistent and in harmony with relevant international obligations, including the Rio conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).</p>	<p>Modalities and milestones for full implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 can provide guidance: https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/rationale/target-3/</p> <p>Relevant international organizations and initiatives, such as FAO, OECD, UNEP, UNDP, The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (UNDP BIOFIN) also provide guidance.</p> <p>Sub-sectors such as community-based ecotourism and rural tourism, sustainable food systems, and smart green urban development can be prioritized.</p> <p>Some positive measures can also act as biodiversity financing tools.</p> <p>Note the ongoing Consultative Process of the UN Environment Management Group (EMG) on a UN system-wide contribution to the post-2020 global biodiversity (Consultative Process on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: https://unemg.org/our-work/emerging-issues/biodiversity/) under which one aim is to enhance mainstreaming of biodiversity. The long-term approach to mainstreaming could be harmonized with relevant work in some of the biodiversity-related conventions and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).</p> <p>EIB, European Commission, 2019: Investing in nature: financing conservation and nature-based solutions a practical guide for Europe: https://www.eib.org/attachments/pj/ncff-invest-nature-report-en.pdf</p> <p>including how to access support from the European Investment Bank’s dedicated Natural Capital Financing Facility. https://www.sdfinance.undp.org/content/sdfinance/en/home/solutions.html</p> <p>https://www.eib.org/en/products/mandates-partnerships/ncff/index.htm</p>
<p>2.2.2 Implement sustainable public procurement practices, policies</p>	<p>The One Planet Business for Biodiversity pledge: https://op2b.org/</p>

<p>and standards, and take into account nature and biodiversity, in accordance with national policies and priorities, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.</p>	<p>brings together companies implementing supply chain and procurement management practices for nature, 19 leading companies join forces to step up alternative farming practices and protect biodiversity, for the benefit of planet and people: https://www.wbcd.org/Programs/Food-and-Nature/News/Nineteen-leading-companies-join-forces-to-step-up-alternative-farming-practices-and-protect-biodiversity-for-the-benefit-of-planet-and-people</p> <p>Work can be informed by Union for Ethical Bio-Trade (UEBT) certification for biodiversity supply chains, https://www.ethicalbiotrade.org/</p> <p>UEBT - The Ethical Sourcing System Certification Protocol: https://www.ethicalbiotrade.org/ess-certification</p> <p>UN Conference on Trade and Development UNCTAD- BioTrade Principles and Criteria for terrestrial, marine and other aquatic biodiversity-based products and services, recently updated: https://unctad.org/system/files/non-official-document/Principles_Draft_6.pdf</p>
<p>2.2.3 Require business to internalize environmental externalities and integrate their impact and dependencies on nature in decision-making, risk management, supplychain management and external disclosure and support business in this regard.</p>	<p>The work can be informed by the Natural Capital Protocol: https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/natural-capital-protocol/</p> <p>Natural Capital Protocol Toolkit: https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/protocol-toolkit/ and supplementary biodiversity guidance</p> <p>Union for Ethical Bio-Trade (UEBT) certification for biodiversity supply chains, https://www.ethicalbiotrade.org/</p> <p>UEBT - The Ethical Sourcing System Certification Protocol: https://www.ethicalbiotrade.org/ess-certification</p> <p>International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Sustainability-At-IFC/Policies-Standards/Performance-Standards</p> <p>Indian Business and Biodiversity Initiative recently launched guidance document for reporting framework: https://sustainabledevelopment.in/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/2020-IBBI-Guidance-Document-for-Biodiversity-Disclosure.pdf</p>
<p>2.2.4 Parties create incentives for financial institutions to manage</p>	<p>UNDP catalogue of options is useful – see Financing solutions for</p>

<p>the risks on biodiversity, the dependencies to biodiversity and to contribute to net positive biodiversity impact.</p>	<p>sustainable development: https://www.sdfinance.undp.org/content/sdfinance/en/home/solutions.html The French Caisse de Dépôt; https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/ and the Dutch ASN Bank; https://www.asnbank.nl/ are leaders in this regard and have methodologies in place to measure their biodiversity risks and impacts. UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI) (https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/green-economy/what-we-do/finance-initiative) with the ENCORE tool (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure): https://encore.naturalcapital.finance/en</p>
<p><i>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.</i></p>	
<p>Proposed activities</p>	<p>Linkages and guidance sources</p>
<p>2.3.1 Design and promote the use of environmental digital public goods and technologies to mainstream biodiversity into finance and all economic sectors by transforming markets, supply, trade and value chains, consumer behaviours and decision-making.</p> <p>2.3.2 Apply data science techniques and predictive analytics to accelerate and scale actions towards achieving global goals for biodiversity, climate and pollution while embedding environmental and social sustainability norms and goals into the digital economy.</p> <p>2.3.3 Provide analysis and guidance, and mitigate biodiversity impacts from digital technology supply chains, energy requirements and e-waste.</p> <p>2.3.4 Increase public access and transparency on the impact of digital technology on biodiversity, enhancing accountability across key stakeholder groups.</p>	<p>UNEP Medium-Term Strategy 2018-2021; section on digital transformation enabling programme; https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/7621 UNDP Digital Strategy - https://digitalstrategy.undp.org/ The Age of Digital Interdependence Report of the UN Secretary-General’s High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation June 2019, https://digitalcooperation.org/ World Economic Forum, “The Future of Nature and Business Policy Companion”, http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_NNER_II_The_Future_of_Business_and_Nature_Policy_Companion_2020.pdf https://www.weforum.org/centre-for-the-fourth-industrial-revolution International Institute on Sustainable Development (IISD): Why Innovation Is Critical to Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals - https://www.iisd.org/articles/why-innovation-critical-achieving-sustainable-development-goals</p>

<p>Strategy area II: Integrate nature and biodiversity into business models, operations and practices of key economic sectors, including the financial sector</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p><i>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 biodiversity¹ 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.</i></p>	
<p>Proposed activities</p>	<p>Linkages and guidance sources</p>
<p>3.1.1 Develop and use existing biodiversity metrics for business to assess and value their impacts and dependencies on nature, biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, and include into business decision-making.</p>	<p>Natural Capital Protocol: https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/natural-capital-protocol/ ;</p> <p>Natural Capital Protocol Toolkit: https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/protocol-toolkit/</p> <p>Capitals Coalition, 2020 (to be published): Natural capital for biodiversity policy: what, why and how. Draft version, November 2020: https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/DRAFT-Natural-Capital-for-Biodiversity-Policies-202011.pdf</p> <p>System of Environmental Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA) SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting Revision https://seea.un.org/content/seea-experimental-ecosystem-accounting-revision</p> <p>https://seea.un.org/ecosystem-accounting</p> <p>The EU Business and Biodiversity Platform: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/biodiversity/business/index_en.htm</p> <p>Biological Diversity Protocol tool from Endangered Wildlife Trust (South Africa) https://endangeredwildlifetrust.wordpress.com/2019/05/22/the-ewt-and-the-</p>

¹ 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.

	<p>ncc-open-consultation-on-the-biological-diversity-protocol-to-businesses/</p> <p>Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) – review of biodiversity standards: https://www.globalreporting.org/standards</p> <p>The global standards for sustainability reporting: https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/</p> <p>and other key standards/reporting bodies such as Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB): https://www.sasb.org/ Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP): https://www.cdp.net</p> <p>International Finance Corporation (IFC): https://www.ifc.org/</p> <p>UEBT certification for biodiversity supply chains: https://www.ethicalbiotrader.org/</p> <p>UEBT - The Ethical Sourcing System Certification Protocol: https://www.ethicalbiotrader.org/ess-certification</p> <p>UN Conference on Trade and Development UNCTAD- BioTrade Principles and Criteria for terrestrial, marine and other aquatic biodiversity-based products and services, recently updated: https://unctad.org/system/files/non-official-document/Principles_Draft_6.pdf</p> <p>Lasting Initiative for Earth - LIFE Certification: https://institutolife.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/LIFE-BR-CS-Standards_LIFE-3.2-English.pdf</p> <p>Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) Tool: http://www.mission-economie-biodiversite.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/N11-TRAVAUX-DU-CLUB-B4B-INDICATEUR-GBS-UK-BD.pdf</p> <p>Mc Kinsey and Company, September 2020: Valuing Nature conservation. A methodology to evaluate where safeguarding natural capital could have the biggest impact on climate, economies and health, see: https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/sustainability/our-insights/valuing-nature-conservation#</p>
<p>3.1.2 Integrate an agreed set of nature and biodiversity considerations into relevant business disclosure and reporting frameworks, ensuring societal oversight of and input into these processes involving women, youth, and indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)– review of biodiversity and human rights standards: https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/</p> <p>Aligning Biodiversity Measures for Business initiative (ABMB) https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/001/556/original/20190614_Ali</p>

	<p>gningMeasuresFlyer Communications FINAL 210619.pdf</p> <p>and its Global Biodiversity Score (GBS tool) from CDC Biodiversité (France) https://www.cdc-biodiversite.fr/gbs/</p> <p>UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI) “Beyond Business as Usual: Biodiversity Targets and Finance”;</p> <p>https://www.unepfi.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Beyond-Business-As-Usual-Full-Report.pdf</p>
<p><i>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.</i></p>	
<p>Proposed activities</p>	<p>Linkages and guidance sources</p>
<p>3.2.1 Businesses ensure their activities do not negatively impact nature, biodiversity, and ecosystems, also taking into account transboundary impacts from infrastructure and resource exploitation.</p>	<p>CBD Business Engagement Programme’s databases of relevant guidance materials: https://www.cbd.int/business/resources.shtml</p> <p>Guidelines and Principles of the International Council on Mining and Metals: https://www.icmm.com/mining-principles</p> <p>CSBI (Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative): http://www.csbi.org.uk/</p> <p>OP2B Coalition (One Planet for Biodiversity): https://op2b.org/</p> <p>Global Cement and Concrete Association standards: https://gccassociation.org/sustainability-innovation/</p> <p>The Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme (BBOP); Working for Biodiversity Net Gain: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323619987_Principles_of_the_Business_and_Biodiversity_Offsets_Programme</p> <p>OECD Responsible business conduct, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; https://mneguidelines.oecd.org/guidelines/</p> <p>The 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP): https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr</p>

	<p>=1444&menu=35</p> <p>CBD Initiative for Biodiversity Impact Indicators for Commodity Production https://www.cbd.int/business/projects/commodities.shtml</p> <p>A European Green Deal https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en</p> <p>International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Sustainability-At-IFC/Policies-Standards/Performance-Standards</p> <p>and the World Bank Environmental due diligences guidelines http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/920481468188353813/pdf/99059-BRI-IFC-SMART-LESSONS-Box393181B-PUBLIC-20150818T095935-2015-Due-Diligence-Pilot-D.pdf</p> <p>or https://www.worldbank.org/en/search?q=Environmental+Due+Diligence+Guidelines+%28EDDG%29</p> <p>The Fashion Pact https://thefashionpact.org/?lang=en</p>
<p>3.2.2 Implement research and innovation policies into products and production processes with lower impacts on biodiversity, and promote better understanding of biodiversity interactions and traditional knowledge to explore opportunitites of working with ecosystems for nature and people.</p>	<p>UNDP: Financing Solutions for Sustainable Development: https://www.sdfinance.undp.org/content/sdfinance/en/home/solutions.html</p> <p>Union for Ethical Bio-Trade (UEBT) - The Ethical Sourcing System Certification Protocol: https://www.ethicalbiotrade.org/ess-certification namely requirements on biodiversity-based research and development</p>
<p>3.2.3 Revise and implement corporate procurement policies which encourage or incentivize suppliers, and set goals in order to achieve no-net-loss/net gain along supply chains based on measured impacts and dependencies on nature, biodiversity, ecosystems and their services over a determined baseline.</p>	<p>IFC round tables on sustainable commodities</p> <p>International Finance Corporation; IFCs Engagement with Commodities Round Tables: https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/7d0a7f15-84d0-449a-bf71075e0f7b8c2d/Commodity_Roundtables_Learning_Event_May_15_07.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=jkC.J26</p> <p>The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) https://www.iucn.org/</p> <p>World Wildlife Fund (WWF) - State of the Practice: Sustainability</p>

	<p>Standards for Infrastructure Investors (Full Report); https://www.worldwildlife.org/publications/state-of-the-practice-sustainability-standards-for-infrastructure-investors-full-report</p> <p>Special attention to participation and needs of indigenous peoples and local communities</p>
<p>3.2.4 Develop business models and associated technology which include and promote ecosystems and nature-based solutions, as well as favourable biodiversity and ecosystem resilience practices along supply chains.</p>	<p>Business association and Partners (UNEP-WCMC), World Resources Institute (WRI), development agencies and Nature-based Solutions (NbS), specialist groups such as The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ): https://www.giz.de/</p> <p>The Union for Ethical Bio-Trade (UEBT): https://www.ethicalbiotrade.org/</p> <p>Information on Nature based Solutions (NbS) can be found at https://www.iucn.org/theme/nature-based-solutions</p> <p>The International Union for Conservation of Nature IUCN Global Standard for NbS https://www.iucn.org/theme/nature-based-solutions/iucn-global-standard-nbs</p> <p>Expertise France “Expertise on” #7 – Nature-based Solutions: Harnessing the Potential for Ambitious Post-2020 Biodiversity Outcomes: https://4post2020bd.net/resources/expertise-7-nature-based-solutions-harnessing-the-potential-for-post-2020-biodiversity/</p> <p>World Economic Forum - Global Future Council on Nature-Based Solutions: https://www.weforum.org/communities/gfc-on-nature-based-solutions</p> <p>Guidance Document for Reporting Framework, Indian Business and Biodiversity Initiative - https://sustainabledevelopment.in/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/2020-IBBI-Guidance-Document-for-Biodiversity-Disclosure.pdf</p>
<p>3.2.5 Pursue biodiversity offsets and compensation mechanisms, where relevant and appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, ensuring they respect the mitigation hierarchy in the planning system, with the involvement of indigenous and local communities as applicable.</p>	<p>Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (BES-Net) financing solutions on sustainable development: https://www.besnet.world/financing-solutions-sustainable-development</p>
<p>3.2.6 Promote, as appropriate, further development, and methodological convergence of voluntary certification and ecolabelling schemes that are verifiable and independently</p>	<p>International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) report on biodiversity and commodities</p>

<p>reviewed and take into account the condition of small and medium enterprises in developing countries.</p>	<p>The Standards and Biodiversity Report: https://www.iisd.org/publications/standards-and-biodiversity</p> <p>UEBT standard and certification for biodiversity supply chains: https://www.ethicalbiotrade.org/</p> <p>UEBT - The Ethical Sourcing System Certification Protocol: https://www.ethicalbiotrade.org/ess-certification</p>
<p>3.2.7 Provide information and scientific insight on biodiversity dependencies and impacts, including that based on traditional knowledge, to enable and inform consumption and production decisions.</p>	<p>IPBES reports (nexus areas)</p> <p>IPBES nexus areas - IPBES Nexus assessment: https://ipbes.net/nexus</p> <p>UEBT - The Ethical Sourcing System Certification Protocol: https://www.ethicalbiotrade.org/ess-certification</p>
<p>3.2.8 Recognize private and public companies that dedicate resources to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or to reducing impacts on biodiversity and support voluntary initiatives for nature, including leadership on excellence and best practices, and encourage standards, criteria, certification and ecolabelling options to nature-friendly goods and services.</p>	<p>Lasting Initiative for Earth: LIFE Certification: https://institutolife.org/o-que-fazemos/organismo-normalizador/o-que-e/?lang=en</p> <p>International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Sustainability-At-IFC/Policies-Standards/Performance-Standards</p> <p>The Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) Risk Readiness Assessment: https://europeanpartnership-responsibleminerals.eu/blog/view/53243238/rmi-risk-readiness-assessment-rra</p> <p>International council of Mining and Metals (ICMM) performance expectations: https://www.icmm.com/mining-principles</p> <p>ISO Management System Standards https://www.iso.org/management-system-standards.html</p> <p>Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining (CSRSM) sustainability standards: https://smi.uq.edu.au/article/2017/08/csrsm-release-report-sustainability-standards https://www.csrsm.uq.edu.au/publications/designing-sustainability-certification-for-greater-impact-an-analysis-of-the-design-characteristics-of-15-sustainability-standards-in-the-mining-industry</p> <p>IISD sustainability standards benchmarking</p>

	<p>International Institute on Sustainable Development (IISD) sustainability standards: https://www.iisd.org/search?keywords=sustainability+standards; https://www.iisd.org/topics/standards-and-value-chains</p> <p>UEBT standards: https://www.ethicalbiotrade.org/setting-the-standard#:~:text=Setting%20the%20standard%20%E2%80%94%20The%20Union%20for%20Ethical%20BioTrade&text=UEBT%20defines%20practices%20that%20respect,these%20practices%20are%20systemically%20applied</p> <p>Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, Reversing Biodiversity Loss and Promoting Positive Gains to 2030 https://chm.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/95C323A4-979A-1E5A-738E-8B4B29F5AA0E/attachments/Action%20Agenda_compressed.pdf</p>
<p>3.2.9 By 2030, business, in particular large and transnational companies, have actively and verifiably transitioned towards sustainable production and cleaner production, reducing their negative impact on biodiversity and ecosystems, and maximizing positive impacts on natural capital.</p>	<p>(Global Reporting Initiative (GRI): https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/ is the most used framework on reporting; the UN Global Compact: https://www.unglobalcompact.org/; has 15,000 participants aligned with 3 requirements: a statement signed by the CEO; a description of relevant policies, procedures, and activities on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption measures; and the degree to which targets or other measurements were met.</p> <p>UN World Tourism Organization (WTO) Baseline Report on the Integration of Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns into Tourism Policies: https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/book/10.18111/9789284420605</p> <p>Guidelines and Principles of the International Council on Mining and Metals: https://www.icmm.com/mining-principles</p> <p>Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative (CSBI): http://www.csbi.org.uk/</p> <p>OP2B Coalition (One Planet for Biodiversity): https://op2b.org/</p> <p>International Association of Oil and Gas Producers-(IGOP): https://www.iogp.org/</p> <p>The Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for Environmental and Social Issues (IPIECA): https://www.ipieca.org/</p>

	<p>UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP): https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1444HLPF_10YFP2.pdf</p> <p>The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD); Initiative for Biodiversity Impact Indicators for Commodity Production: https://www.cbd.int/business/projects/commodities.shtml</p> <p>A Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TFND): https://tnfd.info/</p>
<p>3.2.10 Incorporate biodiversity into sustainable production policies and programmes related to all sectors, in particular those with a global presence, in accordance with national conditions and taking into account cross-sectoral, transboundary and rural-urban, life-cycle and supply chain linkages.</p>	<p>CBD decisions XIII/3 (Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including with respect to mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors) and 14/3 (Mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors)</p> <p>FAO mainstreaming documents and initiatives can provide support: http://www.fao.org/biodiversity/mainstreaming-platform/en/</p> <p>The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity; TEEBAgriFood: http://teebweb.org/our-work/agrifood/understanding-teebagrifood/</p> <p>The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (UNDP BIOFIN), 2020; Moving Mountains – Unlocking Private Capital for Biodiversity and Ecosystems, see: http://www.biodiversityfinance.org/knowledge-product/moving-mountains-unlocking-private-capital-biodiversity-and-ecosystems</p>
<p><i>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.</i></p>	
<p>Proposed activities</p>	<p>Linkages and guidance sources</p>
<p>3.3.1 Promote and support business and biodiversity platforms, networks, initiatives and/or partnerships, at the regional, national and/or subnational and local levels for business and biodiversity, to facilitate exchange of information and good practices between</p>	<p>Implement business-related decisions (see CBD and Business Engagement: https://www.cbd.int/business/bc/bd.shtml)</p> <p>Business and Biodiversity platform in the CBD – The Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity:</p>

<p>the private sector and other stakeholders,</p>	<p>https://www.cbd.int/business/gp.shtml and Business and Biodiversity Pledge: https://www.cbd.int/business/pledges.shtml</p> <p>Business for Nature Initiative: https://www.businessfornature.org/</p> <p>Act4nature International: http://www.act4nature.com/en/</p> <p>Edinburgh Process and revised Plan of Action Outcomes of the Edinburgh Process on the role of subnational governments and local authorities in the post 2020 global biodiversity framework - Edinburgh Declaration on post-2020 global biodiversity framework: https://www.gov.scot/publications/edinburgh-declaration-on-post-2020-biodiversity-framework/ and the revised Plan</p> <p>The Fashion Pact: https://thefashionpact.org/?lang=en</p> <p>UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI) Principles of Responsible Banking, Shaping our future: https://www.unepfi.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/PRB-consultation-brochure.pdf</p> <p>Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, Reversing Biodiversity Loss and Promoting Positive Gains to 2030; https://chm.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/95C323A4-979A-1E5A-738E-8B4B29F5AA0E/attachments/Action%20Agenda_compressed.pdf</p>
<p>3.3.2 Establish, populate and support global sectoral and thematic platforms to enable economic sectors to communicate their biodiversity commitments and solutions, so that their implementation is actively monitored and reported.</p>	<p>CBD Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and its national and regional initiatives: https://www.cbd.int/business/gp.shtml</p> <p>Business For Nature: https://www.businessfornature.org/</p> <p>Act4nature International: http://www.act4nature.com/en/</p> <p>The Natural Capital Coalition: https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/</p> <p>Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, Reversing Biodiversity Loss and Promoting Positive Gains to 2030;</p> <p>The Food and Land Use Coalition FOLU: https://www.foodandlandusecoalition.org/</p> <p>One Planet pledge: https://www.oneplanetpledge.org/</p>

	<p>OP2B Coalition (One Planet for Biodiversity): https://op2b.org/</p> <p>Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative (CSBI): http://www.csbi.org.uk/</p> <p>WeValueNature: https://wevaluenature.eu/</p>
<p>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 impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity in their portfolios and increasing amounts of dedicated finance</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	
<p>Proposed activities</p>	<p>Linkages and guidance sources</p>
<p>4.1.1 Develop and use existing biodiversity metrics in the investment and lending decisions of all types of financial institutions, including multilateral and international development banks.</p>	<p>OECD Development Assistance Criteria (DAC) for Evaluating Development Assistance: https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/49756382.pdf</p> <p>Business for Positive Biodiversity Club (B4B+ Club), Global Biodiversity Score: a tool to establish and measure corporate and financial commitments for biodiversity, http://www.mission-economie-biodiversite.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/N14-TRAVAUX-DU-CLUB-B4B-GBS-UK-WEB.pdf</p> <p>ENCORE tool – Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure: https://encore.naturalcapital.finance/en/</p> <p>Toolbox of the Task-Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures, TNFD: https://tnfd.info/</p> <p>Natural Capital Protocol: https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/natural-capital-protocol/</p> <p>Natural Capital Protocol Toolkit: https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/protocol-toolkit/</p> <p>and supplementary biodiversity guidance; specifically “Capitals Coalition, 2020 (to be published): Natural capital for biodiversity policy: what, why and how.” Draft version, November 2020: https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/DRAFT-Natural-Capital-for-Biodiversity-Policies-202011.pdf</p> <p>UNEP-FI Principles of Responsible Banking, Shaping our future:</p>

	<p>https://www.unepfi.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/PRB-consultation-brochure.pdf</p> <p>International Finance Corporation (IFC) Impact Principles: https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Development+Impact/Principles/</p>
<p><i>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.</i></p>	
<p>Proposed activities</p>	<p>Linkages and guidance sources</p>
<p>4.2.1 Insert biodiversity risks in financial business accounting and analysis, in connection with climate, environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks.</p>	<p>Inclusive Green Finance Working Group, Alliance for Financial Inclusion: https://www.afi-global.org/inclusive-green-finance; https://www.afi-global.org/working-groups World Bank Group, September 2020: Mobilizing private finance for Nature: https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/infographic/2020/09/25/mobilizing-private-finance-for-nature</p>
<p>4.2.2 Increase cooperation between Governments (regulation, reporting frameworks) and the financial sector in reporting and disclosure.</p>	<p>A Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TFND): https://tnfd.info/ OECD, 2020: Tracking Economic Instruments and Finance for Biodiversity: http://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversityfinance.htm UNEP- WCMC, UNEP-FI, “Beyond “Business as Usual”: Biodiversity Targets and Finance”: https://www.unepfi.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Beyond-Business-As-Usual-Full-Report.pdf The French Caisse de Depots’ “CDC Biodiversite”: https://www.cdc-biodiversite.fr/ Outcomes of the October 2020 OECD Virtual Conference: Forum on Green Finance and Investment 2020 “Financing a green recovery, and maintaining momentum for green finance and investment”, https://oecd-events.org/green-finance-and-investment-2020</p>
<p>4.2.3 Integrate socioeconomic risks of degradation to ecosystems and their services and biodiversity decline in macroprudential and actuarial policies, in connection with climate analysis.</p>	<p>Natural Capital Finance Alliance and its ENCORE tool – Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure: https://encore.naturalcapital.finance/en/</p>

	<p>At project level: OECD guidelines (see above)</p> <p>International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 6: https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/performance-standards/ps6</p> <p>UNEP-FI training tools: https://www.unepfi.org/</p> <p>See also the Indebted to Nature: https://www.dnb.nl/en/news/news-and-archive/dnbulletin-2020/dnb389169.jsp</p> <p>and the Finance for Biodiversity Initiative studies: https://www.f4b-initiative.net/</p>
<p>4.2.4 Financial institutions exclude projects with high negative impacts on biodiversity from their financing and insurance portfolios.</p> <p>4.2.5 Identify and integrate risks associated with ecosystem degradation and biodiversity decline in portfolio risk analyses and associated lending decisions of public and private financial institutions, with the appropriate safeguards that ensure no net loss and, if possible, net gain in biodiversity.</p> <p>4.2.6 Integrate nature-based solutions into insurance policies, creating incentives for broader application of nature-based solutions in risk prevention and management</p>	<p>UNEP-FI and Principles for sustainable Insurance (PSI), June 2020: Managing environmental, social and governance risks in non-life insurance business: https://www.unepfi.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/PSI-ESG-guide-for-non-life-insurance.pdf</p> <p>Insurance Bureau of Canada guidance: http://www.ibc.ca/on/</p> <p>Swiss Re project, work by Allianz and AXA: https://www.swissre.com/</p> <p>Information on nature based solutions can be found in the IUCN website: https://www.iucn.org/theme/nature-based-solutions; IUCN Global Standard for NbS, that might also help with clarification while providing a set of standards for an assessment https://www.iucn.org/theme/nature-based-solutions/iucn-global-standard-nbs https://www.weforum.org/communities/gfc-on-nature-based-solutions</p> <p>Natural Capital Finance Alliance/UNEP-FI and its ENCORE tool – Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure: https://encore.naturalcapital.finance/en/</p> <p>International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 6: https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/performance-standards/ps6</p> <p>UNEP-FI training tools: https://www.unepfi.org/ ; https://www.unepfi.org/?s=training+tools</p> <p>Global Biodiversity Score (GBS tool) from CDC Biodiversité (France) https://www.cdc-biodiversite.fr/gbs/</p>

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

Proposed activities	Linkages and guidance sources
<p>4.3.1 Promote the development and implementation of innovative financial solutions, such as green financing, large public funds and blended finance schemes, subjected to a previous full risk strategic assessment, to finance nature including small and large-scale nature-based solutions, after a full risk strategic assessment.</p> <p>4.3.2 Financial institutions work with their clients to integrate biodiversity components, such as nature-based solutions, in their corporate strategies and projects.</p> <p>4.3.3 Financial institutions design market products and services to assist micro-, small- and medium businesses, as well as social enterprises, in accessing green credit and blended finance options, and develop bankable projects to ensure that their activities apply nature-based solutions and do not negatively impact (and preferably have net positive impacts on) nature, biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>	<p>Monitor outcomes of the Global Environment Facility, GEF-7 objective 1 (Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes) https://www.thegef.org/publications/biodiversity</p> <p>Experiences from the EU Natural Capital Financing Facility (European Investment Bank and European Union): https://www.eib.org/en/products/mandates-partnerships/ncff/index.htm and the Blended Finance Taskforce: https://www.blendedfinance.earth/paying-for-nature</p> <p>UN Development Programme, The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (UNDP BIOFIN) http://www.biodiversityfinance.org/</p> <p>CSBI (Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative): http://www.csbi.org.uk/, as its bring Extractives and the Finance sector together</p> <p>European Union (EU) taxonomy on sustainable finance: https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance/sustainable-finance/overview-sustainable-finance/platform-sustainable-finance_en</p> <p>https://ec.europa.eu/environment/biodiversity/business/tools-and-resources/index_en.htm</p> <p>links re Nature Based Solutions (NBS): https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en; https://www.naturebasedsolutionsinitiative.org/; https://www.iucn.org/theme/nature-based-solutions/iucn-global-standard-nbs</p>

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

Proposed activities	Linkages and guidance sources
<p>4.4.1 Establish, populate and support global sectoral and thematic</p>	<p>Existing coalitions and partnerships such as Finance4Nature:</p>

<p>platforms to enable the financial sector to communicate their biodiversity commitments and solutions, so that their implementation is actively shared among institutions, monitored and reported.</p>	<p>https://www.learningfornature.org/en/finance-for-nature-series/ ; European Union Community of Practice Finance and Biodiversity (EU CoP F@B): https://nextgreen.nl/en/projects/finance-biodiversity/;</p> <p>https://ec.europa.eu/environment/biodiversity/business/workstreams/pioneers/index_en.htm</p> <p>UNEP-FI: https://www.unepfi.org</p> <p>Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS): https://www.ngfs.net/en</p> <p>Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC): http://www.idfc.com/</p> <p>European Development Finance Institutions (EDFIs): https://www.edfi.eu/</p> <p>Capacity-building partnerships or programs such as UNEP-FI https://www.unepfi.org/</p> <p>Friends of the Ocean Action, April 2020: The Ocean Finance Handbook – Increasing finance for a healthy ocean: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_FOA_The_Ocean_Finance_Handbook_April_2020.pdf</p>
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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 values of biodiversity 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.

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.

Proposed activities	Linkages and guidance sources
<p>5.1.1 Undertake and strengthen assessments of the social, cultural, spiritual and intrinsic values of nature, biodiversity, ecosystems and their services to develop behaviour change strategies which reduce demand for unsustainably-sourced products/promote more</p>	<p>IPBES values assessment: https://ipbes.net/values-assessment</p> <p>IPBES assessment of sustainable use of wild species: https://ipbes.net/sustainable-use-wild-species-assessment</p>

<p>sustainable lifestyles.</p>	<p>Social & Human Capitals Protocol: https://social-human-capital.org/protocol/</p> <p>Change Wildlife Consumer Behaviour: http://www.changewildlifeconsumers.org/</p>
<p>5.1.2 Incorporate the role of mainstreaming biodiversity and services to nature and people into education policies, curricula, and “train-the-trainer” programmes and teacher education.</p>	<p>UNEP, UNEP/UNESCO YouthXchange Biodiversity and Lifestyles Guidebook: https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000233877?posInSet=1&queryId=90253ab4-53e5-4d34-a8db-d6389caf7bbc</p> <p>Business foundations (Gates Foundation: https://www.gatesfoundation.org/; Wellcome Trust: https://wellcome.org/; Kellogg’s: https://www.kelloggcompany.com/en_US/home.html; Ford: https://www.ford.com; etc.) can play a role.</p> <p>Many universities and NGOs offer short courses, certificates or other programmes to elementary and high school teachers (example: Golden Lion Tamarin Association in Brazil: http://www.micoleao.org.br/template.php?pagina=/ing/associacao/missao.php</p>
<p>5.1.3 In collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, holistic and traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in national education policies and guidance materials that promote sustainable consumption and lifestyles.</p>	<p>Linkage to Article 8(j) traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and its work programme: https://www.cbd.int/traditional/</p> <p>Akwe:Kon Guidelines https://www.cbd.int/traditional/guidelines.shtml</p> <p>Tkarihwaí:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity https://www.cbd.int/traditional/code/ethicalconduct-brochure-en.pdf can provide guidance in contexts relevant for indigenous peoples and local communities</p>
<p>5.1.4 Develop and implement guidance and review existing guidance on sustainable consumption and lifestyles related to various sociocultural and socioeconomic conditions</p>	<p>Royal Institute of Natural Sciences of Belgium - 52 Tips for Biodiversity; https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/info/pubs/docs/brochures/biodiversity_tips/en.pdf</p> <p>Voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector, CBD COP decision 14/7 (Sustainable wildlife management) https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-07-en.pdf</p>

	<p>UEBT certification for biodiversity supply chains, https://www.ethicalbiotrade.org/</p> <p>UEBT - The Ethical Sourcing System Certification Protocol: https://www.ethicalbiotrade.org/ess-certification</p>
<p><i>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 effectively² in decision-making related to mainstreaming of biodiversity.</i></p>	
Proposed activities	Linkages and guidance sources
<p>5.2.1 Engage stake/rights holders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk, foresters, other rural dwellers and women and their organizations, in the design and implementation of their country’s mainstreaming strategies.</p>	<p>Implement the Aarhus Convention (https://aarhus.osce.org/about/aarhus-convention) or, in case on non-Parties, consider using its guidance³</p>
<p><i>Action 5.3: People everywhere, in accordance with their gendered sociocultural and socioeconomic conditions, and with 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.</i></p>	
Proposed activities	Linkages and guidance sources
<p>5.3.1 People everywhere, in accordance with their sociocultural and socioeconomic conditions, and with support from local authorities, adopt more sustainable models of consumption and lifestyles (or make lifestyle changes towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework).</p>	<p>UNEP-WCMC: Social & Human Capital Protocol; https://social-human-capital.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Social-Human-Capital-Protocol_26.02.19.pdf</p> <p>Results of the (IKI) project “Scaling-up biodiversity communication for Achieving Aichi Target 1” (2018-2020); https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/details/project/scalingup-biodiversity-</p>

² 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/>

³ UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, usually known as the Aarhus Convention.

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Voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector;

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/recommendations/sbstta-21/sbstta-21-rec-02-en.pdf>

Change Wildlife Consumers_ <http://www.changewildlifeconsumers.org/>

Report from the Conference “ Reducing demand for illegal wildlife products” <https://www.traffic.org/site/assets/files/12417/behaviour-change-conference-2018-web.pdf>
