



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/SBI/3/13/Add.1
28 August 2020

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

Note by the Executive Secretary

Addendum

INTRODUCTION

The catalogue of activities presented below complements the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity,¹ as a flexible framework based on which Parties and all relevant rights- and stakeholders can develop their own actions to implement the long-term approach to mainstreaming. As such, any activity is offered as a complement to their post-2020 strategies, actions plans and targets. Thus, this action plan follows the same overall structure of strategy areas, action areas and headline actions as the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity, yet provides, linked to an indicative catalogue of possible activities to be undertaken by Governments at all levels, businesses and their organizations, civil society and its organizations, as well as all relevant stakeholders and indigenous peoples and local communities, to implement the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity in line with national socioeconomic and cultural conditions and circumstances. It also provides guidance on how different actors can use the approach, including by providing possible intermediary milestones, main actors and partnership constellations. A set of useful references, sources and guidelines is offered through an accompanying information note (CBD/SBI/3/INF/11).

* CBD/SBI/3/1.

¹ CBD/SBI/3/13, annex II.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE LONG-TERM APPROACH TO BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING		
Strategy area I: Mainstreaming biodiversity across government and its policies		
Action area 1: Fully integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values² into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts,³ integrating spatial planning and applying the principles of the ecosystem approach.⁴		
<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	Possible milestones	Actors
1.1.1 Include ecosystem and biodiversity values in, and apply, environmental and social strategic environmental 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 implementation.	By 2025, introduce requisite legislative or regulatory requirements and the capacity to implement and monitor strategic environmental assessments in critical sectors.	Governments, in collaboration with relevant rights- and stakeholders, such as indigenous peoples and local communities, women, civil society, with support of bilateral and multilateral development banks.
1.1.2 Undertake studies assessing the various values ⁵ 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.	By 2022, guidelines for the studies in 1.1.2, in all contexts mentioned, are published and made available in databases, and capacity-building options offered.	Governments and/or civil society organizations to initiate or catalyse, academic institutions or consultants to implement, with appropriate support.
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.	Produce adequate national metrics to track progress on the Sustainable Development Goals by assessing and accounting for their impacts and dependencies on nature.	Parties, in collaboration with national statistical offices; UNCEEA to provide global guidance.

² 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.

³ Sustainable Development Goal 15, Target 15.9, with an updated timeline (2030 instead of 2020).

⁴ See decision V/6, <https://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/>.

⁵ The intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components; see decision X/3, paragraph 9(b)(ii).

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1.1.4 Implement capacity building and other supportive action by relevant national and international organizations and initiatives.	By 2022, relevant national and international organizations and initiatives initiated enabling measures for applying strengthened assessment, valuation, and accounting tools and methodologies, and use results to inform post-2020 capacity-building strategies and action plans.	Regional, national, subnational/local and international organizations/initiatives, responding to needs identified by countries.
<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>		
Proposed activities	Possible milestones	Actors
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.	Rio conventions have reviewed, ahead of the United Nations Rio+30 Conference in 2022, opportunities to improve coherence on mainstreaming. By 2025, translate to the national level adopted global targets and indicators informed by science to reverse the loss of nature, and provide direction for actions by business, finance, governments and civil society organizations.	Parties to and secretariats of CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD.
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.	By 2022, review interministerial structures and processes on environment, development and multi-stakeholder participation and identified gaps and opportunities for strengthening coordination. By 2026, implement strategies to improve cross-sectoral and cross-departmental policies and have established clear internal policies and plans for mainstreaming biodiversity.	Relevant government entities.
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 a regular review of progress in similar ways to those at the national level, building on successive IPBES outcomes.	By 2022, identify priority subnational and municipal governments for development of harmonized NBSAPs.	Subnational and municipal government agencies in collaboration with relevant national entities.

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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.	By 2025, the proportion of urban citizens with access to green spaces is doubled (GBF target 10).	Subnational and municipal government agencies in collaboration with relevant national entities.
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 or municipal level, that would lead to a decline in biodiversity, achieving no further loss or net gain of biodiversity and ecosystems.	By 2025, develop specific targets for reducing further loss or net gain and preserving nature, biodiversity and ecosystems at the subnational and municipal levels.	Relevant government agencies, bilateral and multilateral development banks, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and as part of a stronger ecosystem-based and multi-stakeholder cooperation approach, as safeguards alone have proven only partially effective.
<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>		
Proposed activities	Possible milestones	Actors
1.3.1 Incorporate biodiversity issues in regional and subregional land and oceanic planning (connectivity of protected and sensitive areas, areas to be restored, sustainable agricultural and forestry areas...) with emphasis on transboundary ecosystems.		Relevant national entities, in collaboration with subnational and municipal government agencies, as appropriate.
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.	By 2025, policy measures promoting consideration of ecosystem functions and services in agricultural, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry landscapes are enacted. By 2025, voluntary certification schemes reflecting the contribution of biodiversity exist for 30% of trade in products and commodities from the agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry sectors.	FAO and its member countries. Subnational and municipal government agencies in collaboration with relevant national entities and in consultation with relevant stakeholders. Indigenous peoples and local communities, small-scale farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk, foresters and other rural dwellers to provide guidance.

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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.	By 2025, enact policy measures safeguarding the livelihoods, rights and territories of small-scale producers and indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity.	FAO, UNDP, Equator Initiative, UNESCO Civil society partners
1.3.4 Integrate the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework within and across policies targeted at key sectors indirectly affecting biodiversity (e.g. tourism, energy and mining, health, infrastructure, manufacturing), for all relevant ecosystems on land and in oceans, to be determined in accordance with national conditions, taking into account cross-sectoral linkages.	By 2025, relevant government agencies are integrating biodiversity considerations into existing development policies. By 2024, review relevant plans and policies for 3-5 priority sectors, and identify entry points for mainstreaming action, having regard to the IPBES possible actions and pathways to achieve transformative change.	Relevant government entities in collaboration with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders.
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.	Review existing legislation and regulation, and prepare awareness campaigns and plans to remove legal or regulatory impediments or disincentives for recycling, reverse logistics, and other circular economy approaches.	Government in consultation and collaboration with businesses and civil society and their organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities.
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.		
<i>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.</i>		
Proposed activities	Possible milestones	Actors
2.1.1 Integrate nature and biodiversity considerations in environmental fiscal reforms (EFR), taxation models and fiscal incentives for achieving the three objectives of the Convention.	By 2022, undertake an assessment of possible (negative and positive) impacts of their fiscal system.	Relevant government entities in collaboration with finance ministries, with support from relevant international organizations.

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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.	By 2022, review, disclose and shift away from direct and indirect subsidies and tax policies that incentivize the degradation and over-exploitation of nature and redirect them towards sustainable use, resilience, restoration and circularity. Develop policy plans, in line with revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), with prioritized measures, timelines and milestones leading to the eventual elimination, phase-out, or reform of identified harmful incentives and/or subsectors.	Government entities at all relevant levels in collaboration with finance ministries, and in consultation with the finance sector and other relevant stakeholders.
2.1.3 Assess the financial risks arising from biodiversity loss to financial stability under different scenarios of governance.	By 2025, carry out stress-tests on biodiversity-related financial risks and opportunities, including on new market opportunities.	Central banks and/or financial regulators.
<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>		
Proposed activities	Possible milestones	Actors
2.2.1 Develop and promote the implementation of a set of consistent positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, such as payment for ecosystem services, consistent and in harmony with international obligations, including the Rio conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements.	Undertake national analytical studies that identify opportunities to promote the design and implementation of positive incentive measures.	Government entities at all relevant levels in collaboration with finance ministries, and in consultation with relevant stakeholders.
2.2.2 Implement sustainable public procurement practices, policies 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. ⁶	By 2022, integrate nature and nature-based solutions into public procurement policies and infrastructure development guidelines and promote net gain requirements with adherence to the mitigation hierarchy for all major development sectors.	Government entities at all relevant levels.

⁶ See Sustainable Development Goal 12, Target 12.7.

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2.2.3 Require business to internalize environmental externalities and integrate their impact and dependencies on nature in decision-making, risk management, supply-chain management and external disclosure, and support business in this regard.	Standardization of metrics, tools and guidance to undertake robust corporate natural capital assessments and accounting. Provision of guidance on nature-related financial disclosures.	Finance ministries in cooperation with environment ministries.
2.2.4 Parties create or promote incentives for financial institutions to contribute to net positive biodiversity impact.	By 2025, at least X% of financial institutions report a net positive biodiversity impact, and already existing tools and methodologies are mainstreamed.	Finance ministries in cooperation with environment ministries.
<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>		
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.	By 2025, Parties have assessed their capacities for green innovation and any gaps, and policies and programmes to promote environmental digital public goods and technologies to mainstream biodiversity are known to markets, supply, trade and value chains, consumers and decision-making executives.	Ministries of science and technology in cooperation with ministries of environment. Innovation agencies. United Nations agencies, ITU in particular.
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.	By 2025, programmes for metadata analysis and citizen science are in place.	Ministries of science and technology in cooperation with ministries of environment. Innovation agencies, members of the CBD Consortium of Scientific Partners.
2.3.3 Provide analysis and guidance, and mitigate biodiversity impacts from digital technology supply chains, energy requirements and e-waste.	By 2025, the <i>Global Biodiversity Outlook</i> includes a regular section on Green Innovation and the greening of the information and telecommunications sector.	Ministries of science and technology in cooperation with ministries of environment; Innovation agencies, United Nations agencies, ITU in particular. Members of the Consortium of Scientific Partners; Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

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2.3.4 Increase public access and transparency on the impact of digital technology on biodiversity, enhancing accountability across key stakeholder groups.	By 2025, partnerships between public, private and non-profit/social innovation agencies are aligned to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and offer work programmes in execution.	Ministries of science and technology and environment; Innovation agencies; United Nations agencies, ITU in particular; non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations.
Strategy area II: Integrate nature and biodiversity into business models, operations and practices of key economic sectors, including the financial sector		
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.		
<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 biodiversity⁷ 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>		
Proposed activities	Possible milestones	Actors
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 the values of nature into business decision-making.	By 2025, develop and implement frameworks to integrate the value of nature in decision-making and global market mechanisms. Companies from all sectors use agreed measures to inform decision-making and update them in response to new insights.	Natural Capital Coalition and its partners, such as International Council on Mining and Minerals and International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association, United Nations Environment Programme/World Conservation Monitoring Centre, World Business Forum for Sustainable Development, business and their associations, the Value Balancing Alliance, the Aligning Biodiversity

⁷ 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.

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		Measures for Business initiative (ABMB) and other relevant organizations.
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.	A Taskforce for Nature-Related Financial Disclosures, or an expanded TCFD, is set up to develop guidance for business and finance. Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB), ABMB, and CDP Forests biodiversity standards reviewed and strengthened.	Businesses, financial institutions and regulators. Citizen assemblies, or processes for consultation with indigenous peoples and local communities.
<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>		
Proposed activities	Possible milestones	Actors
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.	International organizations and initiatives and sectoral and cross-sectoral business organizations develop and provide and update guidance and tools. By 2025, develop business-specific targets for minimizing impacts and dependencies on biodiversity (e.g., for reducing the footprint of the production/value chain).	Businesses, with support from organizations; governments to provide enabling environment; indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, small farmers and civil society.
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 opportunities of working with ecosystems for nature and people.	By 2025, undertake technology assessments, examining proposed technologies at every stage of development, including appropriate safeguards to stop net loss of biodiversity in projects, including infrastructure, public procurement, environmental licensing, etc.	Private and public research, development and innovation agencies. Investment promotion and industrial innovation agencies and facilities. The information and technology sectors.

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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.	Corporations to establish green procurement policies to ensure that procurement/purchases take into account environmental impacts. Trade and sector associations to support above initiatives with standards and capacity-building.	Businesses, with support from their associations and organizations; governments to provide enabling environment.
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.	Significant increase in applied nature-based solutions by the private sector.	Businesses, and their partners, with governments to provide support and an enabling environment.
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. ⁸		Governments and businesses, with the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and civil society.
3.2.6 Promote, as appropriate, further development, and methodological convergence of voluntary certification and ecolabelling schemes that are verifiable and independently reviewed and take into account the condition of small and medium enterprises in developing countries.		Businesses and their associations Governments as regulators. Small and medium enterprises, smallholders, small-scale farmers, pastoralists and fisherfolk.
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.	Companies make information on biodiversity impacts of their products and services available.	Business, retail, with support by their organizations, research institutions, third party verification mechanisms for certification and ecolabelling initiatives; Governments to provide enabling environment and scrutinize false certification claims.

⁸ From decision XII/3, annex IV, para 38.

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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 ⁹ 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.		Relevant government entities, third party recognized certification schemes, rating agencies, business, financial sector.
3.2.9 By 2030, business, in particular large and transnational companies, have actively and verifiably transitioned towards sustainable and cleaner production, reducing their negative impact on biodiversity and ecosystems, and maximizing positive impacts on natural capital.	By 2025, implement and disclose management approaches to siting and area use adjacent to protected areas and areas of high biodiversity, manage the impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity, protect and restore species and habitats in areas affected by operations (GRI). By 2025, companies demonstrate, in their sustainability reports, significantly decreasing negative impacts on ecosystems, biodiversity, and their production of waste or use of hazardous chemicals in the supply chain.	Businesses and their associations and networks. Indigenous peoples and local communities, non-governmental organizations, academia and social organizations, youth to provide additional guidance.
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.		Ministries and agencies responsible for such policy areas as finance, economy, planning, agriculture, forestry, mining, fisheries, industry, jobs, trade, development aid, etc. Business networks and associations.
<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>		

⁹ Ibid.

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Proposed activities	Possible milestones	Actors
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 the private sector and other stakeholders.	Expanded and strengthened existing Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity chapters by 2025. GPBB includes national and sectoral chapters, including the finance sector.	Governments in collaboration with businesses and their associations, and civil society organizations.
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.	By 2024, a voluntary climate and biodiversity commitment and progress tracker for Governments and the business and finance sectors is created and populated.	Platforms and coalitions that are registered with CBD initiatives, such as the GPBB, Action Agenda, and regional/national platforms. World Economic Forum, World Business Forum for Sustainable Development, sectoral and trade associations in all sectors (International Council on Mining and Minerals, International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association, Global Concrete and Cement Association, Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative, Union for Ethical BioTrade, Friends of Ocean Action, Food and Land Use Coalition).
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.		
<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>		
Proposed activities	Possible milestones	Actors
4.1.1 Develop and use existing biodiversity metrics in the investment and lending decisions of all types of financial institutions, including multilateral and	Financial institutions of all types use agreed measures to inform decision-making at the portfolio level and the project level and constantly	Capitals Coalition and its partners, United Nations Environment Programme/World Conservation

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international development banks.	update them in response to new insights. Multilateral development banks use agreed measures to inform decision-making at the level of their contractual arrangements with public and private partner financial institutions and constantly update them in response to new insights.	Monitoring Centre, Parties, UNEP Finance Initiative, the financial sector.
<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>		
Proposed activities	Possible milestones	Actors
4.2.3 Insert biodiversity risks in financial business accounting and analysis, in connection with environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks.	By 2025, financial institutions have integrated biodiversity risks in their general risk cartography and analysis.	International, national and local financial institutions, including development banks. Central banks may implement associated macroprudential risk analysis.
4.2.1 Increase cooperation between Governments and regulators (regulation, reporting frameworks...) and the financial sector in reporting and disclosure.	By 2023, Governments, central banks and regulators define the regulation and reporting framework for the financial sector. By 2025, financial institutions report on their risks and remedial actions.	International, national and local financial institutions, including development banks.
4.2.2 Integrate socioeconomic risks of degradation to ecosystems and their services and biodiversity decline in macroprudential and actuarial policies, in connection with climate analysis.	Biodiversity risks are incorporated in macroeconomic analysis.	Government entities in collaboration with finance ministries and/or financial regulators.
4.2.4 Financial institutions exclude projects with high negative impacts on biodiversity from their financing and insurance portfolios.	By 2024, financial institutions develop exclusion lists or other taxonomy systems in financing projects, to lower negative and increase positive impacts for biodiversity; by 2028, they reduce portfolio risks, finance nature-based solutions, and achieve net biodiversity gains in financed projects.	Public and private finance agencies and bodies, banks, funds, insurance and other financial institutions in collaboration with Governments.
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	By 2025, the risks associated with ecosystem degradation and biodiversity decline are identified and reflected in portfolio risk analyses and associated lending decisions of public and	Public and private finance agencies and bodies, banks, funds, insurance and other financial institutions in collaboration with Governments.

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appropriate safeguards that ensure no net loss and, if possible, net gain in biodiversity.	private financial institutions, taking also into account, as appropriate, transboundary impacts from infrastructure and resource exploitation.	
4.2.6 Integrate nature-based solutions into insurance policies, creating incentives for broader application of nature-based solutions in risk prevention and management.		Insurance companies and their associations; governments at all levels.
<i>Action 4.3: Financial institutions apply, and promote the use of, tools such as green investments, impact loans, blended finance and parametric insurance.</i>		
Proposed activities	Possible milestones	Actors
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.		Banks and similar financial institutions, in collaboration with government entities or development banks.
4.3.2 Financial institutions work with their clients to integrate biodiversity components, such as nature-based solutions, in their corporate strategies and projects.		Banks, funds, international development banks.
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.	Microfinance and seed venture capital and guarantee accelerators are available for green and nature-based start-ups.	Financial institutions, with support from their organizations; Governments to provide an enabling environment.
<i>Action 4.4: Partnerships are established or strengthened with a view to promoting financial institutions' commitments to biodiversity and collaboration and communication at all levels.</i>		
Proposed activities	Possible milestones	Actors
4.4.1 Establish, populate and support global sectoral and thematic platforms to enable the financial sector to communicate their biodiversity commitments and solutions, so that their implementation is actively shared among institutions and monitored and reported.	Establishment of periodic tracking/reporting of progress among many existing platforms. Exchange of experiences, tools, solutions between peers.	Platforms and coalitions, such as the GPBB, Action Agenda, UNEP Financial Initiative and Natural Capital Finance Alliance, and related regional/national platforms.

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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 values¹⁰ of biodiversity¹¹ 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	Possible milestones	Actors
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 and promote more sustainable lifestyles.	Appropriate methodologies and key areas for national assessments are identified, having regard to deliberative and participatory processes. Key opportunities and networks of stakeholders for dissemination and use of the assessments are identified.	Relevant research institutions in close collaboration with and with the consent of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as well as Governments.
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.	Educational materials on mainstreaming (individual, institutional, and societal levels) are developed and integrated into policies and curricula, reflecting the contribution of nature to health, nutrition, livelihoods and employment. Develop training/courses on biodiversity mainstreaming as part of undergraduate and graduate programmes, elementary and high-school teacher professional development, and conferences.	Ministries of education, science and technology cooperating with environment ministries; the education sector. Technical and professional training institutions.

¹⁰ The intrinsic, ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components; see decision X/9, paragraph 9 (b) (ii).

¹¹ Sustainable Development Goal 12, Target 12.8, with amendment to reflect the role of biodiversity values and actions taken.

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	By 2025, train-the-trainer programmes (courses, certificates or others) are available for teachers on mainstreaming and its lifestyle choices (purchases, transportation, etc.).	
5.1.3 Include, 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.	By 2025, educational material on sustainable consumption and lifestyles, also reflecting best practices, traditional knowledge and innovation, are developed and integrated into formal and informal learning processes.	Governments, civil society organizations and academia, in close collaboration with, and with the prior informed consent of, indigenous peoples and local communities and other holders of relevant traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.
5.1.4 Develop and implement guidance and review existing guidance on sustainable consumption and lifestyles related to various sociocultural and socioeconomic conditions.	Guidance on achieving sustainable consumption and lifestyles is developed for various sociocultural and socioeconomic conditions, identifying concrete action points for Governments, businesses, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, and other relevant actors.	Research and civil society organizations, governments, in collaboration with consumer groups and indigenous peoples and local communities. World Resource Forum, Consumers International.
<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 effectively¹² in decision-making related to mainstreaming of biodiversity.</i>		
Proposed activities	Possible milestones	Actors
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.	By 2025, multi-stakeholder platforms, including a global CBD Liaison Group on Mainstreaming, have expanded on the experience of the Informal Advisory Group, partnerships have been fostered and action plans are being implemented. Participatory approaches/methods are identified	Governments in close collaboration with stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, as well as rights holders, such as indigenous peoples and local communities.

¹² 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 (see <https://www.socialcapitalresearch.com/designing-social-capital-sensitive-participation-methodologies/definition-participation/>).

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	and applied for the engagement of different groups of stake/rights holders taking into account their needs and cultural practices.	
<i>Action 5.3: People everywhere, in accordance with their gendered sociocultural and socioeconomic conditions, and with the support of organized civil society, take concrete and measurable steps to adopt sustainable consumption and lifestyles and reduce their ecological footprint, through sustainable consumption and procurement, choosing sustainable transportation, pursuing a healthy and sustainable diet, and giving preference to green jobs and business opportunities, among others.</i>		
Proposed activities	Possible milestones	Actors
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>By 2025, the level of understanding and awareness on the contribution of biodiversity to health, nutrition, livelihoods and employment has increased by 50%.</p> <p>Media behaviour change campaigns are developed to influence consumer choices.</p> <p>Strategies to reduce demand for unsustainably and illegally sourced wildlife resources are developed, particularly focusing on cities and towns.</p> <p>The availability of sustainably produced food and other products, including with some form of certification or eco-labelling, are increased for consumers in cities and towns.</p> <p>The amount and composition of food waste per capita and use of pesticides at the household level are reduced, and reuse and/or recycling rates increased.</p>	<p>People everywhere, with support from Governments and with guidance from behavior science experts, business associations or coalitions focusing on sustainable consumption, research and civil society organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Cities, ICLEI, WWF network, TRAFFIC International (for wildlife).</p> <p>Advertising sector, media.</p> <p>Consumer associations and networks.</p>