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Agenda item 16

COMPILATION OF SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED FROM PARTIES ON THE VOLUNTARY ACTION PLAN TO COMPLEMENT THE LONG-TERM APPROACH TO MAINSTREAMING

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In decision 14/3, paragraph 17, the Conference of the Parties decided to establish a long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity and, in paragraphs 19 (b) and (c), requested the Executive Secretary to develop it further by working with the Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity established as per paragraph 18 and with the terms of reference provided in annex II to the decision. The result of that work was considered by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting and the outcome of its considerations is reflected in its recommendation 3/15.
2. In paragraph 1 of recommendation 3/15, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation requested the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, in consultation with the Bureau of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to complete the work under decision 14/3 as follows:
 - (a) To invite Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant stakeholders and partners, to review the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity and its action plan and to submit their views to the Executive Secretary;
 - (b) To prepare a compilation of submissions received and to make it available for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting to support an in-depth Party-driven review of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity with a view to its finalization.
3. The invitation in paragraph 2 (a) above was communicated to Parties and organizations through notification 2022-025 issued on 21 April 2022, and the Secretariat subsequently received 15 submissions from Parties and 15 from organizations. The present document provides a compilation of views received from Parties specifically on the voluntary action plan to complement the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming (LTAM).¹ The submissions have been reproduced in the form and language in which they were received.
4. The submissions are also available at <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2022-025>.

¹ Complementary compilations are contained in document CBD/COP/15/INF/10 (views from Parties on the draft decision text and general comments on the LTAM, as well as comments on each strategy area and headline action of LTAM) and CBD/COP/15/INF/12 (views from organizations).

II. COMPILATION OF COMMENTS

Strategy area I: Mainstreaming biodiversity across government and its policies

HEADLINE ACTION 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

Belarus

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.

Possible milestones	Actors
Introduction of the ecological (environmental protection) priority approach in all social and economic sectors over economic interests - once every three years	Government, Profile Ministry for Environmental Protection, Scientific institutes, Private financial institutions
Annually	Government, Profile Ministry for Environmental Protection, Scientific institutes

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Headline action 1	Comments	Proposals
Action 1.1	Action 1.1: Governments at all levels systematically apply strengthened biodiversity assessment, multiple valuation, and tools and methodologies for biodiversity mainstreaming, and use results to inform decision-making.	
Proposed activity (1.1.1)	Need to incorporate multiple values of nature.	1.1.1 Include ecosystem and biodiversity multiple values in, and apply, holistic multiple values 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.
Possible milestones		By 2025, introduce measures to requisite legislative or regulatory requirements and the capacity to implement and monitor strategic environmental assessments in critical sectors.
Key actors		Governments, in collaboration with relevant rights- and stakeholders, such as indigenous peoples and local communities, women, civil

		society, with support of GEF, and grants of bilateral and multilateral development banks.
Proposed activity (1.1.2)	Need to incorporate multiple values of nature.	1.1.2 Implement IPBES outcomes on Undertake studies assessing the multiple 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 environmental impact assessments, decision-making and implementation.
Possible milestones		By 2022, IPBES outcomes inform countries 'public policies guidelines for the studies in 1.1.2, in all contexts mentioned, are published and made available in databases, and capacity building options offered.
Key actors		Governments and/or civil society, academia and social organizations to initiate or catalyse, academic institutions or consultants to implement, with appropriate support.
Proposed activity (1.1.3)	Need to be general in the context of highlighting tools and instruments.	1.1.3 Develop and implement nature and biodiversity reporting and implement tools ecosystem or natural capital accounting using the SEEA framework as part of national accounts to inform decision-making and implementation.
Possible milestones		Produce adequate national criteria and tools metrics to track progress on the Sustainable Development Goals by assessing and accounting for their impacts and dependencies on nature.
Key actors		Parties, in collaboration with national statistical offices and other national entities as appropriate; UNCEEA to provide global guidance.
Proposed activity (1.1.4)	NO COMMENTS.	1.1.4 Implement capacity building and other supportive action by relevant national and international organizations and initiatives.
Possible milestones		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.
Action 1.2	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.	
Proposed activity (1.2.1)	NO COMMENTS.	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.
Possible milestones		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.
Proposed activity (1.2.2)	Need to be broad and general, no need to highlight specific deliverables of IPBES. Also, NDCs refer to climate change negotiations and commitments and should be deleted.	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.
Possible milestones		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.
Key actors		Relevant government entities.
Proposed activity (1.2.3)	Need to be general and no need to be based on IPBES outcomes.	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.
Possible milestones		By 2022, identify priority subnational and municipal governments for development of harmonized NBSAPs.
Proposed activity (1.2.4)	Reference to sustainable urban planning. Climate change is a topic of different negotiation process and must be deleted.	1.2.4 Build more sustainable cities by revising sustainable urban planning, design and construction at all scales, addressing critical needs while conserving nature, restoring biodiversity, maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their functions and services, and reducing climate change.
Possible milestones	TO BE DETERMINED LATER AT THE APPROBAL OF GBF	By 2025, the proportion of urban citizens with access to green spaces is doubled (GBF target 10).
Key actors		Subnational and municipal government agencies in collaboration with relevant national entities.
Proposed activity (1.2.5)	Refuse to introduce polluter pays principle, because based on this principle polluters	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

	continue polluting if they are able to continue paying (biased to those who have financial resources). There is still confusion when referring to net gain of biodiversity.	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
Possible milestones	TO BE DETERMINED LATER AT THE APPROVAL OF GBF	By 2025, develop specific targets for reducing further loss or net gain and preserving nature, biodiversity and ecosystems at the subnational and municipal levels.
Key actors		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.
Action 1.3	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.	
Proposed activity (1.3.1)	NO COMMENTS	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.
Possible milestones	TO BE INCORPORATED LATER AT THE APPROVAL OF GBF	
Proposed activity (1.3.2)	Emphasis on equitable governance for all people, in particular for indigenous peoples.	1.3.2 Develop and enact policy measures to enable the effective and equitable governance of ecosystem and land- and seascape approaches for all to the governance of natural resources in the agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture and forestry sectors, considering the participation of IPLCs including spatial planning, supply chain management, permitting and licensing processes for business operations and ecosystem restoration measures at the subnational and municipal government levels.
Possible milestones		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.
Key actors		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.
Proposed activity (1.3.3)	NO COMMENTS.	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.
Possible milestones		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.
Key actors		FAO, UNDP, Equator Initiative, UNESCO Civil society partners National governments, subnational governments, indigenous peoples, local communities.
Proposed activity (1.3.4)	NO COMMENTS.	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.
Possible milestones		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.
Key actors		Relevant government entities in collaboration with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders.
Proposed activity (1.3.5)	NO COMMENTS.	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.
Possible milestones		Review existing legislation and regulation, and prepare awareness campaigns and plans to promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption remove legal or regulatory

		impediments or disincentives for recycling, reverse logistics, and other circular economy approaches.
Key actors		Government in consultation and collaboration with businesses and civil society and their organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities.

Canada

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.

Proposed activities	<u>Indicators of success/Sub Activities</u> Possible milestones :*	Actors
<p>* <i>Comment from submitter:</i> Suggest replacing "Possible Milestones" with "indicators of success" or "sub-activities". Some of the elements are framed as activities and others as outcomes. It should be consistent throughout the column (either use action verb if framed as sub-activities or past tense for indicators of success). In view of this we recommend deleting the timelines (years) throughout this column. Some dates are set for 2022, which would be unrealistic. Example: <u>Sub-activity:</u> Introduce requisite legislative or regulatory requirements and the capacity to implement and monitor strategic environmental assessments in critical sectors. <u>Indicator or Success:</u> Requisite legislative or regulatory requirements have been introduced and capacity building is available to support the implementation and monitoring strategic environmental assessments in critical sectors</p>		
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 ² 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	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 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).

decision-making and implementation.		
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	<u>Indicators of success/Sub Activities</u> 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. <i>Comment from submitter: This action requires further refining. It's unclear what is meant by "components"</i>	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	By 2022 , identify priority subnational and municipal governments for development of harmonized NBSAPs.	Subnational and municipal government agencies in collaboration with relevant national entities.

<p>those at the national level, building on successive IPBES outcomes.</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.</p>	<p>By 2025, the proportion of urban citizens with access to green spaces is doubled (GBF target 10).</p>	<p>Subnational and municipal government agencies in collaboration with relevant national entities.</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 or municipal level, that would lead to a decline in biodiversity, achieving no further loss or net gain of biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>	<p>By 2025, develop specific targets for reducing further loss or net gain and preserving nature, biodiversity, and ecosystems at the subnational and municipal levels.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<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><u>Indicators of success/Sub Activities</u> <u>Possible milestones</u></p>	<p>Actors</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>Relevant national entities, in collaboration with subnational and municipal government agencies, as appropriate.</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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>FAO and its member countries. Subnational and municipal government agencies in collaboration with relevant national entities and in consultation with relevant stakeholders.</p>

<p>licensing processes for business operations and ecosystem restoration measures at the subnational and municipal government levels.</p>	<p>the agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry sectors.</p>	<p>Indigenous peoples and local communities, small-scale farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk, foresters and other rural dwellers to provide guidance.</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>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.</p>	<p>FAO, UNDP, Equator Initiative, UNESCO Civil society partners</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Relevant government entities in collaboration with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Government in consultation and collaboration with businesses and civil society and their organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>

Chile

Respecto a la actividad 1.1.1 del Plan de Acción, sobre la aplicación de los valores de los ecosistemas y de la diversidad biológica en las evaluaciones del impacto ambiental para inversiones tales como en manejo o gestión de los recursos hídricos, se sugiere destacar la importancia del manejo del recurso hídrico a nivel de cuenca.

Respecto al hito de la actividad 1.1.1.: “Para 2025, se elaboran y se aplican marcos para integrar el valor de la naturaleza en la adopción de decisiones y en los mecanismos del mercado mundial”, se señala que para poder cumplir la meta se requiere un importante proceso de desarrollo de capacidades y sensibilización a los actores del mundo de los negocios. En cuanto a los actores necesarios para se cumplan estas metas, las entidades académicas que forman a los profesionales de negocios son actores relevantes

Respecto a la actividad 1.2.3 sobre elaborar y establecer estrategias, planes de acción y metas eficaces relacionadas con la naturaleza y la diversidad biológica, se consulta, cómo se medirá que sean efectivas, con qué base de información?

Respecto a la actividad 1.2.3 sobre elaborar y establecer estrategias, planes de acción y metas eficaces relacionadas con la naturaleza y la diversidad biológica, se consulta, cómo se medirá que sean efectivas, con qué base de información?

En la misma actividad, se señala: “facilitar mecanismos para un examen periódico de los avances en forma análoga a los mecanismos a nivel nacional, aprovechando los resultados sucesivos de la IPBES”. Al respecto, se sugiere que, idealmente sea compatible con otros instrumentos nacionales, como ENB, ODS, u otro, para no aumentar la carga que implicaría más recursos humanos y financieros

Respecto al hito de la actividad 1.3.2.: “Para 2025, existen planes voluntarios de certificación que reflejan la contribución de la diversidad biológica para el 30% del comercio de productos y mercancías del sector de la agricultura, la pesca, la acuicultura y la silvicultura”, se señala como bastante ambiciosa la meta para 2025, ya que hoy en los commodities agrícolas (café y cocoa) en las que más hay certificaciones, éstas alcanzan más de 30%, pero en las otras, como las frutas frescas, se está muy lejos de ello.

Courtesy translation: Regarding activity 1.1.1 of the Action Plan, on the application of the values of ecosystems and biological diversity in environmental impact assessments for investments such as management of water resources, it is suggested that the importance of management of water resources at the basin level be highlighted.

Regarding the milestone of activity 1.1.1.: “By 2025, frameworks are developed and applied to integrate the value of nature in decision-making and in global market mechanisms”, it is pointed out that in order to meet the goal an important process of developing capacities and raising awareness among the actors in the business world is required. As for the actors necessary to meet these goals, the academic entities that train business professionals are relevant actors.

Regarding activity 1.2.3 on developing and establishing effective strategies, action plans and goals related to nature and biological diversity, how will their effectiveness be measured, based on what information?

In the same activity, it is pointed out: “facilitate mechanisms for a periodic review of progress in a manner analogous to mechanisms at the national level, taking advantage of the successive results of the IPBES”. In this regard, it is suggested that, ideally, it be compatible with other national instruments, such as ENB, ODS, or other, so as not to increase the burden that more human and financial resources would imply.

Regarding the milestone of activity 1.3.2.: “By 2025, there are voluntary certification plans that reflect the contribution of biological diversity for 30% of trade in products and merchandise from the agriculture, fishing, aquaculture and forestry”, the goal for 2025 is pointed out as quite ambitious, since today in agricultural commodities (coffee and cocoa) in which there are more certifications, these reach more than 30%, but in others, such as fresh fruits, we are very far from it.

Colombia

Headline action X	Comments	Proposals
1.2.4	Se propone incluir la salud y el bienestar humano y	Construir ciudades más sostenibles, revisando la planificación urbana, el diseño y la construcción en todas las escalas,

	<p>atendiendo además el hito propuesto.</p> <p><i>Courtesy translation:</i> It is proposed to include human health and well-being and also attend to the proposed milestone.</p>	<p>atendiendo a las necesidades, pero conservando la naturaleza, restituyendo la diversidad biológica, mejorando la salud y el bienestar humano y manteniendo los ecosistemas y sus servicios, y reduciendo los efectos de la variabilidad y el cambio climático</p> <p><i>Courtesy translation:</i> Build more sustainable cities, reviewing urban planning, design and construction at all scales, attending to needs, but conserving nature, restoring biological diversity, improving human health and well-being and maintaining ecosystems and their services, and reducing the effects of climate variability and change</p>
Possible milestones	No Comments	No Comments
Key actors	No Comments	WHO
<p>1.3.4 Integrate the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework within and across policies targeted at key sectors indirectly (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.</p>	<p>Los sectores de turismo, mineroenergético, infraestructura, manufactura pueden afectar de manera directa la biodiversidad. Necesario corregir esa imprecisión en el texto del plan de acción.</p> <p><i>Courtesy translation:</i> The tourism, mining and energy, infrastructure and manufacturing sectors can directly affect biodiversity. It is necessary to correct this inaccuracy also in the text of the action plan.</p>	<p>Integrate the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework within and across policies targeted at key sectors directly or indirectly affecting biodiversity (e.g. tourism, energy and mining, health, infrastructure, manufacturing)</p>

European Union and its member States

Proposed activity 1.1.1	In our view it is not clear what this activity is referring to regarding” implementation”	1.1.1 Include ecosystem and values of biodiversity values and ecosystem services 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.
Possible milestones	Regarding the possible milestone we would like to stress that introducing the capacity might not be realistic to measure – potentially better:	By 2025, introduce requisite legislative or regulatory requirements and the capacity to implement and monitor strategic environmental assessments in critical sectors.

	<p>introduce” capacity-building and development actions”. Considering the range of actors, we doubt that it is realistic for all actors to obtain within 3 years the capacity. We therefore suggest deleting” the” capacity.</p> <p>Which are these critical sectors? Important sectors could be added explicitly in the column specifying” actors”. The LTAM refers to key sectors, please indicate if these would be the same sectors</p>	
Key actors	We further suggest deleting” with support of bilateral and multilateral development banks” in the column” Actors”.	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.
Proposed activity 1.1.2	We suggest to” make the results publicly available” to ensure that everyone has access to the information gathered through the studies.	1.1.2 Undertake studies assessing the various values ⁶ of nature and biodiversity in the national, subnational, regional and local contexts, and make the results publicly available in databases in order to inform impact assessments, decision-making and implementation.
Possible milestones	The wording on “capacity-building” needs to be consistent with the results under SBI AI 7 and should therefore read “capacity building and development”.	By 2022, guidelines for the studies in 1.1.2, in all contexts mentioned, are published and made available in databases, and capacity-building and development options offered.
Key actors	Propose to delete the reference “to implement, with appropriate support” since this wording seems to be vague and could apply to all the mentioned activities.	Governments and/or civil society organizations to initiate or catalyse, academic institutions or consultants to implement, with appropriate support.
Proposed activity 1.1.3	Propose to assess the GBF and its targets rather than the SDGs	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.
Possible milestones		
Key actors	We suggest using a coherent language throughout the document and therefore propose to replace ”Parties” by ”Governments”.	Parties Governments , in collaboration with national statistical offices; UNCEEA to provide global guidance.

<p>Proposed activity 1.1.4</p>	<p>This activity does not seem to take into account capacity building and development by governments themselves. We therefore propose to add government "entities".</p>	<p>1.1.4 Implement capacity building development and other supportive action by relevant national and international entities, organizations and initiatives.</p>
<p>Possible milestones</p>	<p>We propose adding a reference to government "entities" and use coherent language with SBI AI 7. Further, the concept of "enabling measures" is vague and needs clarification.</p>	<p>By 2022, relevant national and international entities, 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 and -development strategies and action plans, in accordance with the long-term strategic plan framework for capacity building and development.</p>
<p>Key actors</p>	<p>We suggest deleting "responding to needs identified by countries" since this applies to many of the proposed activities and will be also ensured through the active involvement of governments in capacity development measures.</p>	<p>Regional, national, subnational/local and international entities, organizations/initiatives; responding to needs identified by countries.</p>
<p>Proposed activity 1.2.1</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 biodiversity in particular.</p>
<p>Possible milestones</p>	<p>We suggest deleting the first proposed milestone since it will not be relevant anymore by the time COP 15 will take place. The proposed milestone for 2025 lacks reference to the context: GBO5, IPBES or the COP 15 decision. Coherence with SBI AI 9 outcomes should be ensured. We ask for clarification on if the second possible milestone relates to the GBF global targets and indicators. In our view, Governments are the actors providing direction and should therefore be deleted from the list of recipients.</p>	<p>Rio conventions have reviewed, ahead of the United Nations Rio+30 Conference in 2022, opportunities to improve coherence on mainstreaming.</p> <p>By 2025, translate to the national level adopted global targets and indicators informed by science to reverse the loss of nature biodiversity, and provide direction for actions by business, finance, governments and civil society organizations.</p>
<p>Key Actors</p>		<p>Government entities of Parties to and secretariats of CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD.</p>
<p>Proposed activity 1.2.2</p>	<p>We propose to add government entities at the "local level" as</p>	<p>1.2.2 Strengthen structures and processes for cross-sectoral and interministerial collaboration among</p>

	they have an important role in enhancing policy coherence.	relevant government entities at the local , 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.
Possible milestones	EU+MS propose the year 2024.	By 2022 24 , review interministerial structures and processes on environment, development and multi-stakeholder participation and identified identify 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.
Key actors	We propose to add at “all levels” as key actors shall include all levels of relevant government entities.	Relevant government entities at all levels .
Proposed activity 1.2.3		
Possible milestones	The possible milestone might need alignment with SBI AI 9 outcomes regarding the reference to stakeholders and non-state actors engagement. Suggest using a coherent language throughout the document and therefore propose to replace ”municipal” by ”local”. EU+MS propose the year 2024.	By 2022 24 , identify priority subnational and municipal local governments for development of harmonized NBSAPs. (EU+MS would like to see a reference to the implementation of the Edinburgh process here)
Key actors	Suggest using a coherent language throughout the document and therefore propose to replace ”municipal” by ”local”.	Subnational and local municipal government agencies in collaboration with relevant national entities.
Proposed activity 1.2.4	We propose to include “addressing critical human needs”. (Should be in line with GBF T12.)	1.2.4 Build more sustainable cities Make cities more sustainable by revising urban planning, design and construction at all scales, addressing critical human needs while conserving nature , and restoring biodiversity, maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services, and reducing mitigating climate change.
Possible milestones	EU+MS would welcome a reference to the implementation of the Edinburgh Declaration. The milestone should be updated based on the final wording for Target 12.	By 2025, the proportion of urban citizens with access to green and blue spaces is doubled (GBF target 12).

Key actors	Suggest using a coherent language throughout the document and therefore propose to replace” municipal” by” local”.	National governments agencies in collaboration with subnational and municipal local governments relevant national entities .
Proposed activity 1.2.5	It does not appear helpful to refer to the” precautionary approach” as a” safeguard framework”. That is an unclear construct. We suggest the following wording:” Apply relevant approaches and principles, such as the precautionary approach”. Also, the wording “proposed development” can be misleading: what is meant by that?	1.2.5 Apply relevant safeguard frameworks, including approaches and principles, such as 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 local level, that would lead to a decline in biodiversity, achieving no avoiding further loss or achieving net gain of biodiversity and ecosystems.
Possible milestones	It could be helpful to ensure, by 2025, distilling the targets of the GBF into relevant precautionary etc. measures at the national level. As it stands now the milestone does not seem to capture well the idea of 1.2.5. We do not see the necessity to develop new targets – add on to the GBF or for NBSAPs working on local and national level.	By 2025, develop specific targets for reducing further loss or achieving net gain and preserving nature , biodiversity and ecosystems at the subnational and municipal local levels. (→)
Key actors		
Proposed activity 1.3.1	We suggest replacing the proposed activity with a reference to the target in the GBF, once agreed. As it stands, we propose adding also a reference to “water resources”.	1.3.1 Incorporate biodiversity issues in regional and subregional land, water resources and oceanic planning (connectivity of protected and sensitive areas, areas to be restored, sustainable agricultural and forestry areas...) with emphasis on transboundary ecosystems.
Possible milestones	To incorporate biodiversity into planning instruments, it needs to be anchored within the respective planning laws. Therefore, we suggest a new milestone.	<u>By 20xx, review existing planning laws, legislation and regulations with a view to incorporate biodiversity issues in regional and subregional land and oceanic planning.</u>
Key actors		Relevant national entities, in collaboration with subnational and municipal local government agencies, as appropriate .
Proposed activity 1.3.2		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 local government levels.
Possible milestones	<p>We wonder if this is an appropriate milestone, to be assessed in coherence with the monitoring framework for the GBF. The wording is ambiguous: should 30% be certified, or is it about the potential coverage of existing certification schemes? Who will count certified trade in comparison to other trade? "Voluntary" schemes cannot be boosted by decision.</p> <p>Also, the wording of the milestone is a bit unclear "contribution to biodiversity" or "of biodiversity" (how is this measured)? Do certification systems already exist?</p>	
Key actors		FAO and its member countries. Subnational and municipal local 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.
Proposed activity 1.3.3		
Possible milestones	Propose to redraft the milestone by concrete terms	By 2025, enact policy measures promoting safeguarding the livelihoods, rights and territories of small-scale producers and indigenous peoples and local communities and safeguard rights and territories of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity.
Key actors	It is not clear how the proposed actors are supposed to enact policy measures. In our view, governments at all levels should be addressed as actors.	
Proposed activity 1.3.4	Key sectors affecting biodiversity directly and indirectly should be addressed.	1.3.4 Integrate the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework values of biodiversity and ecosystem services within and across policies targeted at key sectors indirectly affecting biodiversity (e.g. agriculture, forestry,

		fisheries, aquaculture, finance, 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.
Possible milestones		
Key actors		Relevant government entities at all levels in collaboration with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders.
Action area 1 Action 1.4	Comments	Proposals
Action 1.4 :	EU+MS suggest adding a new action under action area 1.	Action 1.4: Governments eliminate regulatory measures or incentives that are harmful to biodiversity and scale-up biodiversity-positive sectoral and cross-sectoral regulatory measures.
Proposed activity 1.4.1		Governments eliminate regulatory measures or incentives that are harmful to biodiversity, in particular in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, energy and mining.
Possible milestones		
Key actors		
Proposed activity 1.4.2		Governments scale-up biodiversity-positive sectoral and cross-sectoral regulatory measures, in particular in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, energy and mining.
Possible milestones		
Key actors		

Haiti

Headline action X	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity (1.1.1)	Government officials and staff need to be trained in this area to promote mainstreaming of spatial planning principles into national planning	Governments to develop customized training programs to train their employees and contractors across different sectors related to biodiversity and ecosystems
Possible milestones	A customized training program established at national/regional level	
Key actors		
Proposed activity (1.1.2)	Review the NBSAPs and develop large scale outreach programs to socialize those plans	Develop a monitoring program to ensure NBSAPS are being implemented

Possible milestones	A monitoring program established for NBSAP implementation within countries	
Key actors	National and subnational authorities	
Proposed activity (1.2.1)	Lack of coordination mechanisms within governments may hinder implementation of biodiversity-related policies	Strengthen existing or establish interministerial committees within countries to coordinate implementation of biodiversity-related policies
Possible Milestones	Formal establishment of regulations and processes supporting interministerial committees work on biodiversity related matters	
Key actors	National and subnational authorities	
Proposed activity 2.1.1	Existing policy loopholes related to incentives and subsidies remain an issue to deal with	Review existing laws and regulations to close loopholes related to incentives and subsidies
Possible milestones	Updated laws and regulations related to incentives and subsidies	
Key actors	National and subnational authorities	

Mexico

Headline action X	Comments	Proposals
Undertake studies assessing the various values ¹ 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 (1.1.2)	Valuation studies are useful for identifying impacts and establishing baselines. There are currently many studies on the economic valuation of environmental services, but the methods used are very diverse.	<i>It is proposed that in addition to the data, the method and the references that were used to carry out the studies could be shared.</i>

Seychelles

Comments	Proposals
Ensure that biodiversity expenditure reviews are incorporated in the proposed actions. For proposed Action 1.1.3 is the SEEA Framework being considered for use or the use of other initiatives.	Include the wording ' <i>Such as</i> ' before ' using the SEEA-framework as part....' <i>Proposed actors for activity 1.3.1: Civil societies, local communities, IPLCs</i>
Headline action 1	Proposals
1.1.3 Develop and implement nature and biodiversity reporting and implement ecosystem or	For the existing milestone incorporate ' <i>and provide capacity building</i> ' at the end of the text
Comments	
For this activity, if the SEEA- Framework is being proposed for use at national	

natural capital accounting such as using the SEEA-framework as part of national accounts to inform decision-making and implementation	level, then there should be capacity building.	Include Finance ministries as one of the actors.
Possible milestones		National organizations receives capacity building in the use of SEEA-Framework to be used in national accounts to inform decision-making and implementation
Key actors		International organisation, governments, Finance ministries
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.	New milestones proposed for this activity	<i>By 2025, determine the baseline of the proportion of urban citizens access to green spaces</i>

Switzerland

Headline action X	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity (1.1)	Switzerland suggests deleting “strengthened” prior to biodiversity assessment to increase the ambition of activity 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.
Possible milestones		Assess state of the art by 2023 Define baseline (year 2020) Identify targets and actions and incorporate them in revised NBSAP and other key policy documents by 2025
Key actors		Relevant actors as identified in Action 1.2 National and subnational governments/authorities

Uganda

Headline action 1	Comments	Proposals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed activity (x1) • Mainstream sector priorities on biodiversity in the NBSAP • Carry out natural capital/ecosystem valuation in all the key sectors 	Ecosystem/biodiversity values are scientifically derived through SEEA frameworks for the demonstration of economic/financial values (benefits and costs in the national economy related to biodiversity).	The high impact sectors that could be prioritized are agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, wetlands, tourism, energy, mining, cities, trade, industries, and infrastructure development.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop biodiversity accounts in the key sectors • Integrate the ecosystem accounts into NAS (GDP calculations) • Develop and apply SEA and ESIA tools across all sectors • Develop and apply tools for sector-biodiversity compliance (planning, budgeting and implementation) • Develop guidelines and formats for sector-biodiversity sustainability reporting • Develop and implement fiscal policies and instruments such as green taxes, levies, fees and bonds • Develop and operationalize guidelines and tools for mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors 	<p>Application of SEA and ESIA tools within sectors and projects enhances the reduction of negative impacts of development processes on biodiversity, while at the same time it promotes ecosystem integrity (structure, composition and functions)</p> <p>Performances of sectors should be checked based on agreed criteria, methodology and tools for reporting on and disclosure of compliance to biodiversity through the assessment of their dependencies on and impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<p>SEAs should be developed and applied in all the key sectors while ESIA should be enforced on all projects that have significant negative impacts on biodiversity</p> <p>Through the compliance-check tools, sectors should be able to produce ecosystem/biodiversity sustainability reports through a standard format</p>
<p>Possible milestones: By 2023, sector priorities at both national and local government levels mainstreamed/harmonized in the NBSAP.</p> <p>By 2029, regulatory frameworks developed and enforced to operationalized NAS,SEAs/ESIAs and sector-biodiversity reporting By 2030, ecosystem/biodiversity values integrated in the NAS (NDP calculations)</p> <p>By 2030, SEAs developed and applied in all the key sectors and all projects with potential adverse impacts on ecosystem/biodiversity undergo ESIA</p>	<p>The milestones have been proposed in anticipation of the NBSAP targets and indicators</p>	<p>Guidelines and standards should be developed to enhance NAS, SEAs/ESIAs, and sector-biodiversity sustainability reporting</p>

<p>By 2030, all the key sectors produce biodiversity sustainability reports</p> <p>By 2030 green taxes, levies, fees and bonds developed and enforced as incentives/disincentives</p>		
<p>Key actors: Government (Ministries, Agencies and Local Governments)</p> <p>Academia</p> <p>Civil society</p>	<p>The ministries and Agencies provide the regulatory frameworks for implementation by the sectors and local governments.</p> <p>The Academia will support research and innovations to promote policy-science interface in biodiversity mainstreaming across sectors.</p> <p>Civil society will lobby and advocate for biodiversity mainstreaming effectiveness across sectors</p>	<p>The need to establish the roles of the key stakeholders (interests, influence and impact) in coordinated and synergetic approaches to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in biodiversity mainstreaming across policies and sectors.</p>

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Headline action X	Comments	Proposals
<p>Proposed activity – 1.1.1</p>	<p>Supportive of the action but would like to seek further clarity on ‘biodiversity values’</p> <p>Want to double check if this follows the definition under the GBF glossary or the one as determined within the LTAM? If so, then add a footnote to the correct definition.</p>	
<p>Possible milestones</p>		
<p>Key actors</p>		
<p>Proposed activity 1.1.3</p>	<p>Supportive of the action</p>	
<p>Possible milestones</p>	<p>With regards to the existing milestone, it could also state that the metrics could be used to track “national development plans” as well as SDGs.</p> <p>Alternative wording here could focus on development of accounts in line with SDG indicator 15.9.1 and/or development plans explicitly including natural capital accounting as a strategy to guide planning/development and the better management of natural resources.</p>	<p>Sustainable Development Goals 15.9.1 – have developed accounts by assessing and accounting for their impacts and dependencies on nature and/or developed strategies with explicit reference to natural capital accounting which will guide planning, development, and management of natural resources.</p>

	There could also be mention of national statistics bodies being given resource to develop natural capital accounts.	
Key actors		
Proposed activity 1.2.4	Will doubling green space access really constitute success in building more sustainable cities/urban areas? Furthermore, this action could also be achieved without necessarily increasing greenspace but by housing more citizens closer to existing greenspace sites. Also not clear what “accessible” means.	
Possible milestones	A single metric approach (access to greenspace) is unlikely to drive sustainable development.	
Key actors		
Proposed activity 1.3.4		
Possible milestones		
Key actors	Text fine as it is but might want to consider stating additional actors named in the LTAM Paragraph 6 – should look to duplicate that here.	List of actors to consider and in collaboration with one another: <i>Governments, at all levels, businesses, research and development agencies, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and other relevant stakeholders</i>
Proposed activity 2.2.3	The UK recognises that monetizing / internalizing externalities is a highly complex area and one that has significant implications, both in terms of cost and the impact on all areas of reporting. This action requires further development which requires extensive analysis covering not just biodiversity but also the other areas which could be affected.	

HEADLINE ACTION 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.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

a) Comments on action

Headline action 2	Comments	Proposals
Action 2.1	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.	
Proposed activity (2.1.1)	Need to be broad referring only to fiscal public policies	2.1.1 Integrate nature and biodiversity considerations in environmental economic fiscal public policies reforms (EFR), taxation models and fiscal incentives for achieving the three objectives of the Convention.
Possible milestones		By 2022 , undertake an assessment of possible (negative and positive) impacts of their fiscal system, as appropriate, on nature and biodiversity.
Proposed activity (2.1.2)	No need to be specific in the type of investments or policies.	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.
Possible milestones	CHANGE LANGUAGE AS TO BE AGREED IN THE GBF	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]
Key actors		Government entities at all relevant levels in collaboration with finance ministries , economic sector and in consultation with the finance sector and other relevant stakeholders.

Proposed activity (2.1.3)	Better to refer to sustainability instead of stability.	2.1.3 Assess the financial risks arising from biodiversity loss to financial sustainability stability under different scenarios of governance.
Possible milestones	CHANGE LANGUAGE AS AGREED IN THE GBF	By 2025 , [carry out stress-tests on biodiversity-related financial risks and opportunities, including on new market opportunities]
Key actors		[Central banks and/or financial regulators]
Action 2.2	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.	
Proposed activity (2.2.1)	NO COMMENTS.	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.
Proposed activity (2.2.2)	NO COMMENTS.	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.
Possible milestones		By 2022 , integrate nature and Mother Earth-centred actions 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.
Proposed activity (2.2.3)	NO COMMENTS.	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.
Possible milestones		Standardization of criteria, metrics, tools and guidance to undertake Mother Earth-centred actions through provision of adequate financial provision robust corporate natural capital assessments and accounting. Provision of guidance on nature-related financial disclosures
Key actors		Finance ministries in cooperation with environment ministries.
Proposed activity (2.2.4)	NO COMMENTS.	2.2.4 Parties create or promote incentives for financial institutions to contribute to net positive biodiversity impact.
Action 2.3	Action 2.3: Apply innovative digital technologies for mainstreaming biodiversity into planning, sustainable development, and all social, economic and environmental sectors 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 biodiversity.	

Proposed activity (2.3.1)	Better to refer to all sectors instead of specific business and financial since this is specific topic of the following strategic area. This are is broad referring to mainstreaming in all policies.	2.3.1 Design and promote the use of environmental digital public services goods and technologies to mainstream biodiversity into finance and all economic, social and environmental sectors by transforming patterns of production and consumption towards equity and sustainability markets, supply, trade and value chains, consumer behaviours and decision-making.
Possible milestones		By 2025, Parties have assessed their capacities to implement Mother Earth-centred actions through 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.
Key actors		Ministries of science and technology in cooperation with ministries of environment. Innovation agencies. United Nations agencies, ITU in particular.
Proposed activity (2.3.2)	Need to be broader since more techniques and instruments may be available for countries.	2.3.2 Apply available and accessible instruments and digital technologies 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 sustainable development.
Possible milestones		By 2025, programmes for metadata analysis and citizen science are in place and accessible for governments and public.
Key actors		Ministries of science and technology in cooperation with ministries of environment. Innovation agencies, members of the CBD Consortium of Scientific Partners.
Proposed activity (2.3.3)	NO COMMENTS.	2.3.3 Provide analysis and guidance, and mitigate biodiversity impacts from digital technology supply chains, energy requirements and e-waste.
Possible milestones		By 2025, the Global Biodiversity Outlook includes a regular section on resonance and sensitiveness to Mother Earth-centred actions Green Innovation and the greening of the information and telecommunications sector.
Key actors		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.
Proposed activity (2.3.4)	NO COMMENTS.	2.3.4 Increase public access and transparency on the impact of digital technology on biodiversity, enhancing accountability across key stakeholder groups.

Possible milestones		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.
Key actors		Ministries of science and technology and environment; Innovation agencies; United Nations agencies, ITU in particular; non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations.
Proposed activity (2.3.5)	Need to refer to the transference of technologies as an important topic for developing countries.	2.3.5 Enhance the transference of technologies from developed to developing countries in order to accelerate actions towards achieving global goals of biodiversity in the context of sustainable development.
Possible milestones		Relevant technologies have been transferred from developed to developing countries improving the global goals of sustainable development and poverty eradication.
Key actors		Governments of developed and developing countries, civil society, public and private companies and enterprises.

b) Comments on action plan for Headline 2bis

Headline action X	Comments	Proposals
Action 2.1 bis	Action 2.1 bis: Align economic sectors and other sectors to rights-based approaches, in particular the development and implementation of models based on the recognition of the rights of Mother Earth as a living being and subject of law and non-commodification of nature.	
Proposed activity (2.1.1 bis)	NEW PROPOSAL.	2.1.1 bis Recognition of Mother Earth as a subject of law, orienting policies for all sectors at all levels of governance.
Possible milestones		Normative for the recognition of Mother Earth as a subject of law by the country.
Key actors		National government and subnational governments, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, public and private companies and enterprises.
Proposed activity (2.1.2 bis)	NEW PROPOSAL.	2.1.2 bis Development of policy instruments for protecting, managing and restoring nature without the commodification of its environmental functions and services.
Possible milestones		Normative instruments to prevent commodification of nature in the country.
Key actors		National government and subnational governments, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, public and private companies and enterprises.
Action 2.2 bis	Action 2.2. bis: Mainstreaming in the context of limiting irrational economic growth based on capitalist models while improving equity and economies of reciprocity that avoid wealth accumulation and inequities in the context of	

	sustainable patterns of production and consumption, being aware of the limits of Mother Earth.	
Proposed activity (2.1.3 bis)	NEW PROPOSAL.	2.1.3 bis Promotion of policies for economic growth along with mechanisms of equity and reciprocity for wealth redistribution, avoiding individuals and collective's economic accumulation and inequities.
Possible milestones		Standardization of alternative policies to promote wealth redistribution towards more quality of life of peoples.
Key actors		Finance ministries in cooperation with environment ministries.
Proposed activity (2.1.4 bis)	NEW PROPOSAL.	2.1.4 bis Promotion of sustainable patterns of consumption and production, being aware of the limits of Mother Earth.
Possible milestones		Policies, instruments and tools to promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption.
Key actors		Finance ministries in cooperation with environment ministries, civil society, public and private entities and enterprises.
Action 2.3 bis	Action 2.3 bis: Establishment of policies based on the recognition and strengthening of systems of life of Mother Earth for the protection of environmental functions and services towards achieving sustainable development.	
Proposed activity (2.3.1 bis)	NEW PROPOSAL.	2.3.1 bis Promotion of peoples and nature's communities of life for the peaceful coexistence of all living beings in the totality of Mother Earth.
Possible milestones		Normative for the promotion of Living Well in harmony with Mother Earth in the countries at all levels and sectors.
Key actors		Government entities at all relevant levels.
Proposed activity (2.3.2 bis)	NEW PROPOSAL.	2.3.2 bis Development of jurisdictional, integrated and socioecological approaches for the management of ecosystems, including protection of environmental functions, sustainable production systems and eradication of poverty.
Possible milestones		Development and implementation of relevant normative, public policies, instruments and tools. Provision of finance by developed countries to developing countries for the implementation of different approaches.
Key actors		Government entities at all relevant levels.
Proposed activity (2.3.3 bis)	NEW PROPOSAL.	2.3.3 bis Enhancement of indigenous peoples and local communities' participation in the management of systems of life and ecosystems, recognizing social, economic, juridic, political and cultural plurality, among other aspects.
Possible milestones		Development and implementation of relevant normative, public policies, instruments and tools for strengthening communities of life and collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities.

		Provision of finance by developed countries to developing countries for the implementation of such policies and approaches.
Key actors		Government entities at all relevant levels, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities.

Canada

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.

Proposed activities	<u>Indicators of success/Sub Activities</u>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.
2.1.2 <u>Develop time-bound policy plans to 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.</u> <i>Comment from submitter: Suggest reframing the text to be more action oriented.</i>	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.

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.

Proposed activities	[Indicators of success/Sub 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. ³	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.
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. <i>Comment from submitter:</i> How will this numerical target will be determined?	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>		

³ See Sustainable Development Goal 12, Target 12.7.

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. <i>Comment from submitter:</i> There are pending discussion on the linkages between GBO and IPBES under SBI-3 Item 9 of the GBF. Suggest putting it in brackets Further, there is currently no target in the GBF that would require Parties to report on such an element. How would the information be gathered?	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.
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.

Chile

Respecto al hito de la actividad 2.2.2: “Para 2022, se integran la naturaleza y las soluciones de basadas en la naturaleza en las políticas de adquisición pública y en las directrices para el desarrollo de infraestructura, y se promueven los requisitos para obtener ganancias netas respetando la jerarquía de mitigación de los principales sectores de Desarrollo”, se plantea como necesario un proceso de desarrollo de capacidades en los encargados de compras públicas para luego implementar lo señalado”.

Respecto a la actividad 2.2.4 “Las Partes crean o promueven incentivos para que las instituciones financieras contribuyan a un impacto positivo neto para la diversidad biológica” se indica que se requiere el apoyo con herramientas metodológicas y ejemplos de cómo se espera que se evalúen estos impactos (quién los evalúe, etc.)

Courtesy translation: Regarding activity milestone 2.2.2: “By 2022, nature and nature-based solutions are integrated into public procurement policies and guidelines for infrastructure development, and requirements for profit are promoted respecting the hierarchy of mitigation of the main sectors of Development”, a process of development of capacities in those responsible for public purchases is proposed as necessary to then implement what has been indicated”.

Regarding activity 2.2.4 “The Parties create or promote incentives for financial institutions to contribute to a net positive impact for biological diversity” indicates that support is required with methodological tools and examples of how these impacts are expected to be evaluated (who evaluates them, etc.)

Japan

Headline action 2 (Action area 2)	Comments	Proposals
Action 2.1	If “Action area 3” calls for the involvement of all economic sectors, the areas for subsidy reform in Action 2 should not be limited to “key economic sectors,” but all sectors should be included from the perspective of resource mobilization. Similarly, in “Action 2.1” of SBI/3/13/Add.1, the word “key” in “in key economic sectors” should be deleted.	Action 2.1: Prohibit, in key economic sectors, forms of incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful for biodiversity, ... and other international obligations.
Proposed activity (2.1.2)	Based on the same reason as above, proposed activity “2.1.2” of SBI/3/13/Add.1, the word “key” in “in key economic sectors” should be deleted. In addition, to express the importance of increasing positive incentives while reducing existent negative incentives, “or repurpose” should be added.	2.1.2 Eliminate 2 , redirect or <u>repurpose</u> incentives harmful for nature and biodiversity in key economic sectors, including harmful subsidies, ..., including subsidies.

Mexico

Headline action X	Comments	Proposals
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,	The territories where indigenous people live contain enormous biodiversity, which makes them bearers of ancient knowledge about plants, animals, water, and climate. Approximately 70% of the indigenous territories in	Develop and promote the implementation of a set of consistent positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (<i>especially indigenous people and local communities</i>), such as payment for ecosystem services,

consistent and in harmony with international obligations, including the Rio conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements. 2.2.1	Mexico coincide in important areas for conservation.	consistent and in harmony with international obligations, including the Rio conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements. 2.2.1
Possible milestones		
Key actors	It is necessary to include key actors in human rights and particular about indigenous rights	NU Special Rapporteurs as SR in toxics and human rights, in Indigenous Peoples MEDPI UNFPPII UNESCO OACNUDH

Include in 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 disclosure, and support business in this regard, **with due diligence and human rights approach**”

Philippines

Activity 2.2.3. proposed actors: Private sector

Activity 2.2.4. Proposed actors: Financial institutions (Banks etc...)

Uganda

Headline action 2:	Comments	Proposal
<p>Proposed activity (x2) Develop regulations to enforce biodiversity in budgeting and financial instruments. Develop and operationalize guidelines, tools and standards for mainstreaming biodiversity integrity and values in: National and sector budgeting frameworks Financial instruments like bonds</p>		Development and operationalization Legal frameworks, guidelines, tools, and standards for mainstreaming biodiversity in national budgeting frameworks, financial instruments and sustainability reporting should be included in the NBSAP targets.
<p>Possible milestones: By 2028, regulatory frameworks developed and enforced on biodiversity mainstreaming and sustainability reporting. By 2030, guidelines, tools and standards for mainstreaming biodiversity in national budgeting frameworks, financial instruments</p>	The milestones have been proposed in anticipation of the NBSAP targets and indicators	<p>Promote circular economy through extended producers’ responsibility (EPR) and product stewardship through public-private partnership (PPP)</p> <p>Work through research and innovations based on</p>

<p>and businesses developed and operationalized.</p> <p>By 2030, all the key financial institutions and businesses are producing and disseminating biodiversity sustainability reports and public disclosure</p>		<p>biodiversity mainstreaming best practices</p>
<p>Key actors</p> <p>Relevant government ministries and agencies</p> <p>The private sector (companies, industries, and financial institutions)</p> <p>Civil society</p> <p>The media</p>	<p>Ministries and agencies will provide policy and legal frameworks for mainstreaming biodiversity in national budgeting frameworks, financial institutions, businesses, and sustainability reporting</p> <p>Civil society will lobby and advocate for biodiversity mainstreaming effectiveness by national budgeting frameworks, financial institutions and businesses including sustainability reporting and public disclosure</p> <p>The media will create awareness on sustainability reporting and public disclosure by the private sector</p>	<p>Develop stakeholder co-operation and partnership frameworks to enhance biodiversity mainstreaming in the national budgeting frameworks, financial institutions, businesses, and sustainability reporting</p>

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

HEADLINE ACTION 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.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Headline action 3	Comments	Proposals
<p>Action 3.1</p>	<p>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 multiple values of biodiversity and their role in business models and ensuring that the multiple values, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity throughout their supply chains are considered accounted for according to international generally accepted principles and codes of conduct.</p>	

Proposed activity (3.1.1)		3.1.1 Develop and use existing biodiversity criteria and metrics for business to assess and value in multiple ways their impacts and dependencies on nature, biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, and include the multiple values of nature into business decision-making.
Possible milestones		By 2025, develop and implement frameworks to integrate the multiple 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.
Key actors	THIS IS NOT A FRAMEWORK FOR UN OR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS BUT COUNTRIES	National governments, public and private entities and enterprises. 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 Measures for Business initiative (ABMB) and other relevant organizations.
Proposed activity (3.1.2)		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.
Possible milestones	THIS IS NOT A FRAMEWORK FOR UN OR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS BUT COUNTRIES	Registry of frameworks and good practise at national governments, subnational governments, public and private entities. 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.
Action 3.2	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.	

Proposed activity (3.2.1)	NO COMMENTS.	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.
Possible milestones		International organizations and initiatives and sectoral and cross-sectoral business organizations develop and provide and update guidance and tools. By 2025, develop and agree business-specific targets for minimizing impacts and dependencies on biodiversity (e.g., for reducing the footprint of the production/value chain).
Key actors		Businesses, with support from organizations; governments to provide enabling environment; indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, small farmers and civil society.
Proposed activity (3.2.2)	NO COMMENTS.	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.
Possible milestones		By 2025, undertake technology assessments, including ILKS 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.
Proposed activity (3.2.3)	NO COMMENTS.	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 functions and services over a determined baseline.
Possible milestones		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.
Proposed activity (3.2.4)	Need to refer to sustainability of business and Mother Earth	3.2.4 Develop sustainable business models and associated technology which include and

	centred actions as an alternative to markets and commodification of nature.	promote ecosystems and Mother Earth-centred actions nature-based solutions , including community business approaches, as well as favourable biodiversity and ecosystem resilience practices along supply chains.
Possible milestones		Significant increase in applied Mother Earth-centred actions nature-based solutions by the public and private sector.
Key actors		National and subnational governments, Businesses, and their partners, with governments to provide support and an enabling environment.
Proposed activity (3.2.5)	THIS SHOULD BE DELETED BECAUSE IS MORE SPECIFIC. There are also other mechanism which should be considered, but it is better to be broad and general and to refer to specific mechanisms.	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.
Proposed activity (3.2.6)	DELETE. No need to highlight specific mechanisms and instruments since they vary along countries.	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.
Proposed activity (3.2.7)	NO COMMENTS.	3.2.7 Provide information and scientific insight on biodiversity dependencies and impacts, including that based on indigenous and local knowledge systems traditional knowledge , to enable and inform consumption and production decisions.
Proposed activity (3.2.8)	Private and public companies can cooperate but based on the non-commodification of nature and Mother Earth.	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, while prioritizing the non-commodification of nature.
Proposed activity (3.2.9)	Refer properly to nature and not to natural capital.	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 nature/Mother Earth natural capital .

Possible milestones		<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
Proposed activity (3.2.10)	NO COMMENTS.	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.
Action 3.3	Action 3.3: Governments at all levels, rightsholders, the private sector and civil society collaborate to establish and strengthen mechanisms to encourage and promote sustainable business commitments to biodiversity and partnerships which enable collaboration and communication at all levels.	
Proposed activity (3.3.1)	NO COMMENTS.	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.
Possible milestones	THE ACTION PLAN IS ORIENTED TO NATIONAL ARENAS	<p>Strengthen national and international platforms of sustainable business and biodiversity.</p> <p>Expanded and strengthened existing Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity chapters by 2025.</p> <p>GPBB includes national and sectoral chapters, including the finance sector.</p>
Proposed activity (3.2.2)	NO COMMENTS.	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.
Possible milestones		<p>By 2024, Create means to articulate economic sectors commitments and solutions to NBSAPs</p> <p>a voluntary climate and biodiversity commitment and progress tracker for</p>

		Governments and the business and finance sectors is created and populated.
Key actors	THE ACTION PLAN IS ORIENTED TO NATIONAL ARENAS	National and subnational governments and business at all levels 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).

Canada

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 biodiversity⁴ 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.

Proposed activities	<u>Indicators of success/Sub Activities</u> 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 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	A Taskforce for Nature-Related Financial Disclosures, or an expanded TCFD, is set up to	Businesses, financial institutions and regulators.

⁴ 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>reporting frameworks, ensuring societal oversight of and input into these processes involving women, youth, and indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>develop guidance for business and finance.</p> <p><i>Comment from submitter:</i> Given that this is already in place, should it be replace for something more specific.</p> <p>Another possible target could be the number of organizations adhering to the TNFD, or number of organizations who have implemented or are following its guidance.</p> <p>Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB), ABMB, and CDP Forests biodiversity standards reviewed and strengthened.</p> <p><i>Comment from submitter:</i> Suggest spelling out the acronyms.</p>	<p>Citizen assemblies, or processes for consultation with indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>
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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.

Proposed activities	<u>Indicators of success/Sub Activities</u> <u>Possible milestones</u>	Actors
<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><i>Comment from submitter:</i> We see this more as a headline action than an activity. We believe that it should be more specific.</p>	<p>International organizations and initiatives and sectoral and cross-sectoral business organizations develop and provide and update guidance and tools.</p> <p><i>Comment from submitter:</i> Suggest being more specific on the type of guidance that should be developed.</p> <p>By 2025, develop business-specific targets for minimizing impacts and dependencies on biodiversity (e.g., for reducing the footprint of the production/-value chain).</p>	<p>Businesses, with support from organizations; governments to provide enabling environment; indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, small farmers and civil society.</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</p>	<p>By 2025, undertake technology assessments, examining proposed technologies at every stage of development, including appropriate safeguards to stop net loss of biodiversity in</p>	<p>Private and public research, development and innovation agencies.</p> <p>Investment promotion and industrial innovation agencies and facilities.</p>

<p>biodiversity interactions and traditional knowledge to explore opportunities of working with ecosystems for nature and people.</p> <p><i>Comment from submitter:</i> Suggest revising. As currently drafted, it's not clear what this means.</p>	<p>projects, including infrastructure, public procurement, environmental licensing, etc.</p>	<p>The information and technology sectors.</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>Corporations to establish green procurement policies to ensure that procurement/purchases take into account environmental impacts.</p> <p>Trade and sector associations to support above initiatives with standards and capacity-building.</p>	<p>Businesses, with support from their associations and organizations; governments to provide enabling environment.</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>Significant increase in applied nature-based solutions by the private sector.</p>	<p>Businesses, and their partners, with governments to provide support and an enabling environment.</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.⁵</p>		<p>Governments and businesses, with the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and civil society.</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>Businesses and their associations Governments as regulators. Small and medium enterprises, smallholders, small-scale farmers, pastoralists and fisherfolk.</p>

⁵ From decision XII/3, annex IV, para 38.

<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>Companies make information on biodiversity impacts of their products and services available.</p>	<p>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.</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 biodiversity⁶ 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>Relevant government entities, third party recognized certification schemes, rating agencies, business, financial sector.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p><i>Comment from submitter:</i> To be consistent with the other activities, the wording should start with an action verb. At the moment it is framed as an outcome.</p> <p>Furthermore, this activity is very broad and read as a headline action rather than an activity. It should be scaled down to more granular level. There are many steps leading up to this.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Businesses and their associations and networks. Indigenous peoples and local communities, non-governmental organizations, academia and social organizations, youth to provide additional guidance.</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</p>		<p>Ministries and agencies responsible for such policy areas as finance, economy, planning, agriculture, forestry, mining,</p>

⁶ Ibid.

accordance with national conditions and taking into account cross-sectoral, transboundary and rural-urban, life-cycle and supply chain linkages.		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>		
Proposed activities	<u>Indicators of success/Sub Activities</u> <u>Possible milestones</u>	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 (GPBB) 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).

Chile

Respecto al hito de la actividad 3.2.4: “En el sector privado hay un aumento considerable de las soluciones basadas en la naturaleza”, es importante generar mayor difusión sobre ejemplos de la aplicación de las SbN en el sector privado.

Respecto al hito de la actividad 3.2.7: “Las empresas publican información sobre el impacto de sus productos y servicios en la diversidad biológica.”, se sugiere que deberían incluirse los conocimientos tradicionales

Courtesy translation: Regarding the milestone of activity 3.2.4: “In the private sector there is a considerable increase in nature-based solutions”, it is important to generate greater dissemination of examples of the application of NbS in the private sector.

Regarding the milestone of activity 3.2.7: “Companies publish information on the impact of their products and services on biological diversity.”, it is suggested that traditional knowledge should be included

Colombia

Proposed activity (3.2.2)	It is suggested to apply research and innovation policies not only in products and production processes with an impact on biological diversity, but also in value chains that use biodiversity.	Promote research and innovation policies in products and processes of value chains that use biological diversity in a sustainable way.
Possible milestones	No Comments	By 2025, governments publish comprehensive research and innovation strategies for generating value chain products and processes that sustainably use biodiversity.
Key actors	No Comments	Ministries of Science and Technology

European Union and its member States

Strategy Area III Action area 3 Action 3.2	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity 3.1.1		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 biodiversity into business decision-making.
Possible milestones		By 2025, develop and implement frameworks to integrate the values of nature biodiversity and ecosystem services 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.
Key actors	We propose to delete the long list of actors, as it may still not capture all the possible partners.	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 Measures for Business initiative (ABMB) and other relevant organizations.
Proposed activity 3.1.2	We are not sure if it is realistic to have a societal oversight of business processes. Maybe this part could be included in the milestones on setting up guidance and disclosure standards for businesses.	
Possible milestones	Under the guidance / lead by whom will the milestones be implemented?	A Taskforce for Nature-Related Financial Disclosures, or an expanded TCFD TNFD , is set up to develop guidance for business and finance. Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB), ABMB, and CDP Forests biodiversity standards are reviewed and strengthened.↻
Key actors		
Proposed activity 3.2.1	The scope of this clause is unclear. We suggest replacing “ensure” by “foster” since it is not achievable to avoid any kind of negative impact.	3.2.1 Businesses ensure foster their activities do not negatively impact nature, biodiversity, and ecosystems, also taking into account transboundary impacts from infrastructure and resource exploitation.
Possible milestones	It is assumed that the tools and targets mentioned under the milestones will be used for preventing negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems. Their precise formulation is therefore essential for the implementation of this activity. We wonder where these targets are going to be reported?	
Key actors	If governments are to establish an enabling environment, specific milestones or a reference to the corresponding activity under action area I should be included.	Businesses, with support from organizations and initiatives ; governments to provide enabling environment; indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, small farmers, land owners and civil society.
Proposed activity 3.2.2		
Possible milestones	Who is financing these assessments and where are they done?	
Proposed activity 3.2.3		
Possible milestones	By when should this milestone be achieved?	
Key actors	If governments are to establish an enabling environment, specific milestones or a reference to the	

	corresponding activity under action area I should be included.	
Proposed activity 3.2.4	Please refer to the definition on NbS as of UNEP/EA.5/Res.5. Compliance with robust social and environmental safeguards need to be ensured in order to prevent green washing.	3.2.4 Develop business models and associated technology which include and promote <u>the integrity, connectivity and restoration of ecosystems and their services</u> and <u>implement</u> nature-based solutions, as well as favourable biodiversity and ecosystem resilience practices along supply chains.
Key actors	If governments are to establish an enabling environment, specific milestones or a reference to the corresponding activity under action area I should be included.	
Proposed activity 3.2.5	We suggest adding a reference to relevant stakeholders.	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 <u>as well as relevant stakeholders</u> as applicable. ⁸
Proposed activity 3.2.7	By when and how this information would be made available?	3.2.7 Provide information and scientific insight on biodiversity dependencies and impacts, including that based on traditional knowledge, <u>with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities</u> , to enable and inform consumption and production decisions.
Proposed activity 3.2.8	This Activity requires a milestone including the criteria for the recognition of business and the disclosure of the results of the voluntary evaluation.	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 <u>nature biodiversity</u> , including leadership on excellence and best practices, and encourage standards, criteria, certification and ecolabelling options to nature-friendly goods and services.
Key actors	We suggest adding a reference to other relevant stakeholders.	Relevant government entities, third party recognized certification schemes, rating agencies, business, financial sector <u>and other relevant stakeholders</u> .
Proposed activity 3.2.9	As this proposed activity reads more like a milestone, we suggest rephrasing. Also, we would propose to add explanation on GRI in the milestone reference or in a footnote.	3.2.9 <u>Transition towards sustainable and cleaner production and reducing negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems and their services, as well as maximizing positive impacts on natural capital.</u> 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
Action area 3 Action 3.3	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity 3.3.1	Please add “civil society organizations”, since they are particularly relevant to track financial flows to harmful activities and developments.	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, <u>governments, civil society organizations</u> and other stakeholders.
Possible milestones	How are the milestones to be met? Where do these chapters belong /are part of?	
Proposed activity 3.3.2	We suggest reviewing this activity for consistency with the outcome of SBI AI 9 on ”stakeholder and non-state actor engagement”. The Action Agenda could already be used for this purpose.	
Key actors	We are wondering if this list would be exclusive. As such, we suggest deleting it.	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).

Japan

Headline action 3	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity (3.1.1)	<p>- Both negative and positive impacts are important, so the wording should be modified.</p> <p>- In the contents, concrete biodiversity-friendly activities by private sectors should be described.</p>	3.1.1 Develop and use existing biodiversity metrics for business to assess and value their <u>negative and positive</u> impacts and dependencies on nature, biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, <u>sales and market share of products and services that have been produced in a biodiversity-</u>

		<u>friendly manner</u> and include the values of nature into business decision-making.
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Mexico

Provide information and scientific insight on biodiversity dependencies and impacts, including that based on traditional knowledge, to enable and inform consumption and production decisions. 3.2.7 key actors	It is important to include indigenous organizations and UNESCO to promote the translation of materials in indigenous languages to comply with the Decade International of Indigenous Languages (2022-2032)
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To include in “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 **with due diligence and human rights approach**”

In 3.1.1 in actors include “NU Special Rapporteurs as SR in toxics and human rights”

In 3.2.7 include “Provide information and scientific insight on biodiversity dependencies and impacts, including that based on traditional knowledge, **with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples**, to enable and inform consumption and production decisions”

In 3.2.7 include “indigenous peoples” in actors

Philippines

Headline action 3	Comments	Proposals
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.	Add another milestone to this activity	Proposed milestone: <i>Businesses receive appropriate capacity building for integrating biodiversity metrics to assess and value their impacts and dependencies on nature.</i>

Uganda

Headline action 3	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity (x3): Develop and enforce biodiversity sustainability reporting by businesses based on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity	Enhanced means of implementation (implementation tools) will contribute to a positive transition to support sustainable businesses.	Develop and operationalize environmental compliance assistance strategies more than the application of enforcement instruments that tend to be more punitive than supporting

<p>Mobilize and educate businesses (capacity building) on biodiversity values, and appropriate and best practices across business value chains through a nature-based solutions approach</p> <p>Facilitate partnerships co-operation and peer reviews among businesses at all levels with focus on biodiversity values.</p> <p>Provide access to financing or mobilize resources for technology transfer and adoption</p> <p>Carry out research and innovations for sustainable or nature-positive businesses</p> <p>Develop and operationalize biodiversity risk assessment and management guidelines for businesses</p>	<p>A structured network and partnership of businesses are paramount in attaining their participation in biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>All businesses should be mobilized for a common goal on biodiversity values and investments to ensure that their interests and roles are integrated in the NBSAP</p> <p>Develop biodiversity risk assessment and management system for businesses</p> <p>The need to develop innovative and sustainable mechanisms for financing, capacity building, technology and governance to sustainable businesses that have positive impacts on biodiversity</p>
<p>Possible milestones:</p> <p>By 2030, all macro/big scale businesses with adverse impacts on biodiversity have transited to sustainable or nature-positive businesses</p>	<p>It is better to start with the big/macro businesses to create impact on mainstreaming of biodiversity</p>	<p>The need to develop and implement a business for nature strategy, rather than nature for business.</p>
<p>Key actors: Government ministries and agencies.</p> <p>The private sector</p> <p>Civil society</p> <p>The media</p>	<p>The government is responsible for policy and legal reforms for sustainable business (enforcement, quality control and quality assurance)</p> <p>The private sector/businesses are responsible for implementation (quality control, development and implementation of internal control/self-regulatory</p>	<p>Promote public-private partnerships to enhance access to financing and technology for sustainable businesses.</p>

	<p>mechanisms. The private sector too provides financing and technology</p> <p>The civil society lobbies and advocates for sustainable business transition</p> <p>The media creates awareness and educates the public on sustainable businesses (best practices and impacts on biodiversity)</p>	
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United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Headline action X	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity 3.1.1		
Possible milestones		
Key actors	SBTN are an organisational actor that might want to be under consideration to be added.	
Proposed activity 3.2.1	Consider to develop further. What is meant by businesses being required to 'ensure' there are no negative impacts? If negative impacts were present, what would be the remedy?	
Possible milestones		
Key actors	<u>GetNaturePositive</u> is another global actor that might want to be considered under this action.	
Proposed activity 3.2.5	<p>'Biodiversity offsets' suggest that biodiversity will inevitably be lost/destroyed. This AP should not be looking to encourage bad practices as it could lead to concerns over the loss of native species/ecosystem services, monoculture plantations and a loss of biodiversity as native ecosystems could be given a lower priority over development of infrastructure, etc.</p> <p>Therefore, we suggest a minor addition to the text.</p>	Pursue biodiversity offsets and compensation mechanisms, where relevant and appropriate only where necessary 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

HEADLINE ACTION 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.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

a) Comments on action

Headline action 4	Comments	Proposals
Action 4.1	Action 4.1: Financial institutions at all levels apply and engage with their clients on an agreed and verifiable set of biodiversity tools, approaches and instruments for metrics, reporting and disclosure standards, based on dependencies and net impact measurement and integrating the objectives values of biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use in investment portfolios and lending decisions, based on equity and helping the most vulnerable people.	
Proposed activity (4.1.1)	Need to be more general. Instruments may include metrics. Also it is important the need to reach the most vulnerable people.	4.1.1 Develop and use existing biodiversity tools, approaches and instruments metrics in the investment and lending decisions of all types of financial institutions, including multilateral and international development banks, strengthening access of financial resources to the most vulnerable people.
Possible milestones		Financial institutions of all types use agreed measures to inform decision-making at the portfolio level and the project level and constantly update them in response to new insights favouring in particular financial resources to the most vulnerable people. 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.
Key actors		National governments and financial institutions Capitals Coalition and its partners, United Nations Environment Programme/World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Parties, UNEP Finance Initiative, the financial sector.
Action 4.2	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, including integrated social, economic and environmental impacts analysis.	
Proposed activity (4.2.1)	Need to be more general	4.2.1 Insert biodiversity analysis in the context of achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication risks in financial business accounting and analysis, in connection with environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks.

Possible milestones		By 2025, financial institutions have integrated biodiversity risks and integrated social, economic and environmental impact analysis in their general risk cartography and analysis.
Key actors		International, national and local financial institutions, including development banks.
Proposed activity (4.2.2)	NO COMMENTS	4.2.2 Increase cooperation between Governments and regulators (regulation, reporting frameworks...) and the financial sector in reporting and disclosure.
Possible milestones		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, and integrated social, economic and environmental impact analysis.
Key actors		International, national and local financial institutions, including development banks.
Proposed activity (4.2.3)	NO NEED TO INCLUDE CLIMATE IN THIS PROCESS	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.
Proposed activity (4.2.4)	NO COMMENTS.	4.2.4 Financial institutions exclude projects with high negative impacts on biodiversity from their financing and insurance portfolios, in the context of integrated social, economic and environmental impact analysis (ISEIA).
Possible milestones		By 2024, financial institutions develop exclusion lists or other taxonomy systems in financing projects, to lower negative and increase positive impacts for biodiversity (in the context of ISEIA); by 2028, they reduce portfolio risks, finance nature-based solutions, and achieve net biodiversity gains in financed projects.
Proposed activity (4.2.5)	DELETE Net loss and net gain, since still needs more discussion.	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.
Possible milestones		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 private financial institutions, taking also into account, as appropriate, transboundary impacts from infrastructure and resource exploitation
Proposed activity (4.2.6)	We do consider that Mother Earth-centred actions are more	4.2.6 Integrate Mother Earth-centred actions into approaches for nature-based solutions into

	relevant to achieve harmony with nature in different contexts.	insurance policies , creating incentives for broader application of Mother Earth-centred actions nature-based solutions in risk prevention and management.
Possible milestones		Number of measures and incentives applied oriented to Mother Earth-centred actions
Key actors		National and subnational governments, public and private entities and enterprises including community and IPLC enterprises. Insurance companies and their associations; governments at all levels.
Action 4.3	Action 4.3: Financial institutions apply, and promote the use of, tools such as rights-based approaches for green investments, impact loans, blended finance and parametric insurance, leading to living in harmony with nature.	
Proposed activity (4.3.1)	Mother Earth-centred actions and rights-based approaches are aligned to living in harmony with nature, instead of instruments oriented to the commodification of nature (e.g. nature based solutions).	4.3.1 Promote the development and implementation of innovative financial solutions, such as green -rights-based approaches financing, large public funds and blended finance schemes, subjected to a previous full risk strategic assessment, to finance nature, including small and large-scale Mother Earth-centred actions nature based solutions.
Possible milestones		Number of measures and incentives applied oriented to rights-based approaches.
Key actors		National and subnational governments, public and private entities and enterprises including community and IPLC enterprises. Banks and similar financial institutions, in collaboration with government entities or development banks.
Proposed activity (4.3.2)	As explained previously.	4.3.2 Financial institutions work with their clients to integrate biodiversity components, such as Mother Earth-centred actions nature-based solutions , in their corporate strategies and projects.
Possible milestones		
Key actors		Banks, funds, international development banks.
Proposed activity (4.3.3)	Need to make visible new economic actors such as IPLC and community enterprises. Also, the importance of Mother Earth-centred actions to promote sustainable business models.	4.3.3 Financial institutions design market products and services to assist micro-, small, and medium businesses, including community and IPLC enterprises, as well as social enterprises, in accessing green credit and blended finance options, and develop bankable projects to ensure that their activities apply Mother Earth-centred actions nature-based solutions and do not negatively impact (and preferably have net positive impacts on) nature, biodiversity and ecosystems.
Key actors		Financial institutions, with support from their organizations; Governments to provide an

		enabling environment, private and enterprises including community and IPLC enterprises.
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.	
Proposed activity (4.4.1)	Coordination with governments at all levels is needed.	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, whilst informing to the governments all performed actions.
Possible milestones		Establishment of periodic tracking/reporting of progress among many existing platforms. Exchange of experiences, tools, solutions between peers.
Key actors		National and subnational governments, public and private entities and enterprises including community and IPLC enterprises. Platforms and coalitions, such as the GPBB, Action Agenda, UNEP Financial Initiative and Natural Capital Finance Alliance, and related regional/national platforms.

b) Comments on headline 4bis - Community business models of indigenous peoples and local communities are promoted and strengthened as sustainable ways to enhance sustainable use of biodiversity, including community and IPLC enterprises, articulating sustainable use related products to national, regional and international markets, through relevant financial models and technical and financial cooperation.

Headline action 4bis	Comments	Proposals
Action area 4.1 bis	Strengthening of community and IPLC's sustainable business models for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at the local level, connected to national, regional and international markets.	
Proposed activity (4.1.1 bis)	NEW PROPOSAL.	Develop approaches and instruments to facilitate the establishment and functioning of community and IPLC's sustainable business models.
Possible milestones		Regulations, policies and financial and technological instruments for strengthening community and IPLC sustainable business models, including other means of implementation.
Key actors		National and subnational governments, community and IPLC enterprises.
Proposed activity (4.1.2 bis)	NEW PROPOSAL.	Articulation of community and IPLC's enterprises to national, regional and international markets of sustainable use related products.
Possible milestones		Significant inclusion of products derived of community and IPLC enterprises in national, regional and international markets.

Key actors		National and subnational governments, community and IPLC enterprises, and regional countries entities, and international business.
Proposed activity (4.1.3 bis)	NEW PROPOSAL.	Strengthening the provision of finance, technological transfer and capacity building to community and IPLC's enterprises.
Possible milestones		Provision of finance, technology transfer and means of implementation for community and IPLC enterprises.
Key actors		National and subnational governments, community and IPLC enterprises, multilateral banks and entities, bilateral and international cooperation.

Canada

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.

Proposed activities	<u>Indicators of success/Sub Activities</u>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 international development banks.	Financial institutions of all types use agreed measures to inform decision-making at the portfolio level and the project level and constantly 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.	Capitals Coalition and its partners, United Nations Environment Programme/World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Parties, UNEP Finance Initiative, the financial sector.

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.

Proposed activities	<u>Indicators of success/Sub Activities</u>Possible milestones	Actors
4.2.1 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.
4.2.2 Increase cooperation between Governments and regulators (regulation, reporting frameworks...) and	By 2023 , Governments, central banks and regulators define the regulation and reporting framework for the financial sector.	International, national and local financial institutions, including development banks.

the financial sector in reporting and disclosure.	By 2025, financial institutions report on their risks and remedial actions.	
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.	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 appropriate safeguards that ensure no net loss and, if possible, net gain in biodiversity.	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 private financial institutions, taking also into account, as appropriate, transboundary impacts from infrastructure and resource exploitation.	Public and private finance agencies and bodies, banks, funds, insurance and other financial institutions in collaboration with Governments.
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	<u>Indicators of success/Sub Activities</u> <u>Possible milestones</u>	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	<u>Indicators of success/Sub Activities</u> <u>Possible milestones</u>	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.

Chile

Respecto al hito de la actividad 4.2.2: “Para 2025, las instituciones financieras informan sobre sus riesgos y medidas correctivas”, se indica que es un plazo demasiado estrecho considerando que son temas nuevos para el ámbito financiero y no está difundido a ese nivel

Courtesy translation: Regarding the milestone of activity 4.2.2: “By 2025, financial institutions report on their risks and corrective measures”, it is indicated that it is too narrow a term considering that they are new issues for the financial field and it is not disseminated at that level.

EU and its member States

Action area 4 Action 4.1	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity 4.1.1	Will financial institutions do this on a voluntary basis or do Parties need to set necessary regulations?	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.
Possible milestones	The time frame should be explicitly mentioned.	
Key actors		Capitals Coalition and its partners, United Nations Environment Programme/World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Parties, UNEP Finance Initiative, the f <u>Financial sector institutions, government entities and all relevant organizations.</u>
Action area 4 Action 4.2	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity 4.2.1	Will financial institutions do this on a voluntary basis or do Parties need to set necessary regulations?	
Possible milestones		
Key actors		
Proposed activity 4.2.2		4.2.2 Increase cooperation between Governments, and regulators (regulation, reporting frameworks...) and the financial sector <u>institutions</u> in reporting and disclosure.
Possible milestones	To whom should the report be addressed?	By 2023, Governments, central banks and regulators define the regulation and reporting framework for the financial sector <u>institutions</u> . By 2025, financial institutions report on their risks and remedial actions.
Key actors		
Proposed activity 4.2.3		4.2.3 Integrate socioeconomic risks of degradation to <u>of</u> ecosystems and their services and biodiversity decline <u>loss</u> in macroprudential and actuarial policies, in connection with climate analysis.
Possible milestones	The time frame should be explicitly mentioned.	
Key actors		
Proposed activity 4.2.4		

Possible milestones	Please refer to the definition on NbS as of UNEP/EA.5/Res.5.	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 By 2025 , they reduce portfolio risks, finance nature-based solutions, and achieve net biodiversity gains in financed projects.
Key actors		
Proposed activity 4.2.5		4.2.5 Identify and integrate risks associated with ecosystem degradation and biodiversity decline loss 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.
Possible milestones		By 2025, the risks associated with ecosystem degradation and biodiversity decline loss are identified and reflected in portfolio risk analyses and associated lending decisions of public and private financial institutions, taking also into account, as appropriate, transboundary impacts from infrastructure and resource exploitation.
Key actors	What would be the role of Governments in the described Activities? If governments are to establish an enabling environment, specific milestones or a reference to the corresponding activity under action area I should be included.	
Proposed activity 4.2.6	We require more information including a milestone for this activity, otherwise we would propose to delete it.	
Possible milestones		
Key actors	If governments are to establish an enabling environment, specific milestones or a reference to the corresponding activity under action area I should be included.	
Action area 4 Action 4.3	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity 4.3.1	Please refer to the definition on NbS as of UNEP/EA.5/Res.5. Compliance with robust social and environmental safeguards need to be ensured in order to prevent green washing.	

Possible milestones	We suggest adding a milestone for these activities.	
Proposed activity 4.3.2	Please refer to the definition on NbS as of UNEP/EA.5/Res.5.	4.3.2 Financial institutions work with their clients to integrate biodiversity components, such as nature-based solutions , in their corporate strategies and projects, <u>e.g. by fostering the implementation of nature-based solutions.</u>
Possible milestones	We suggest adding a milestone for these activities.	
Proposed activity 4.3.3	Concerning the proposed activities, EU+MS think that in order to reverse the loss of biodiversity, “green” bankable projects should actively contribute to increasing biodiversity. Please refer to the definition on NbS as of UNEP/EA.5/Res.5.	
Possible milestones	The time frame should be explicitly mentioned. Please elaborate a little more on the accelerators that would have to be guaranteed according to the milestone.	
Action area 4 Action 4.4	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity 4.4.1		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.
Possible milestones	The time frame should be explicitly mentioned.	

Mexico

In 4.2.3 include “indigenous peoples” and “UNESCO” in actors

Uganda

Headline action 4	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity (x4): Develop and operationalize policies and guidelines for banks and lending financial institutions on the identification and analysis of biodiversity risks in loans and investment portfolios	A structured network and partnership of financial institutions are paramount in attaining their participation in biodiversity conservation.	All financial institutions should be mobilized for a common goal on biodiversity values and investments to ensure that their interests and roles are integrated in the NBSAP

<p>Provide incentives like tax holidays for financial institutions to invest in biodiversity-positive or nation conservation businesses or financing green projects/investments</p> <p>Mobilize public and private financing for biodiversity conservation through a public-private partnership (PPP)</p> <p>Invest in research and innovations for sustainable biodiversity financing mechanisms</p>		
<p>Possible milestones:</p> <p>By 2030, all key financial institutions are nature/biodiversity-positive</p> <p>By 2030, public and private biodiversity financing sources are at equal proportions in green investments</p>	<p>Financial institutions are expected to comply to develop and enforce internal regulatory systems, invest in green projects and produce/disclose biodiversity sustainability reports to the public.</p> <p>Currently, the public financing is more than the private financing in biodiversity conservation due to limited participation of the private sector in nature conservation initiatives</p>	<p>The need for mobilization and capacity enhancement of the financial institutions in green investments and compliance with biodiversity conservation regulatory frameworks.</p> <p>The need for robust resource mobilization mechanisms from the private sector</p>
<p>Key actors:</p> <p>Government ministries and agencies.</p> <p>The private sector</p> <p>Civil society</p> <p>The media</p>	<p>The government is responsible for policy and legal reforms for sustainable business (enforcement, quality control and quality assurance)</p> <p>The private sector/businesses are responsible for implementation (quality control, development and implementation of internal control/self-regulatory mechanisms. The private sector too provides financing and technology</p> <p>The civil society lobbies and advocates for sustainable business transition</p> <p>The media creates awareness and educates the public on</p>	<p>Promote public-private partnerships to enhance access to financing and technology for sustainable businesses.</p>

	sustainable businesses (best practices and impacts on biodiversity)	
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United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Headline action X	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity 4.2.1	To note that for financial institutions to do this, corporate entities would have to disclose first.	
Proposed activity 4.2.4	Question what ‘high negative’ means? How is it different from ‘negative’ or ‘low negative’?	

Strategy area III: Mainstreaming biodiversity across society

HEADLINE ACTION 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.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Headline action 5	Comments	Proposals
Action 5.1	Action 5.1: Financial, economic, environmental, social and educational institutions and other relevant bodies reflect the gendered social, cultural, intrinsic, and traditional multiple values of nature and biodiversity in formal and informal education systems, Mother Earth-centred actions, traditional indigenous and local knowledge systems in epistemological parity with modern sciences, and the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, 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, in a intercultural context and interscientific dialogue.	
Proposed activity (5.1.1)	The appropriate wording is ecosystem functions and services.	5.1.1 Undertake and strengthen assessments of the social, cultural, spiritual and intrinsic values of Mother Earth nature , biodiversity, ecosystems and their functions and services to develop behaviour change strategies which reduce demand for unsustainably sourced products and promote more while promoting more sustainable lifestyles.
Possible milestones		Tools and instrument are developed to understand and implement integrated policies for the protection of Mother Earth, considering ILKS, in the context of equity and CBDR.

		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.
Key actors		Relevant national and subnational entities and institutions. research institutions in close collaboration with and with the consent of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as well as Governments.
Proposed activity (5.1.2)	As previously noted.	5.1.2 Incorporate the role of mainstreaming biodiversity for the protection of Mother Earth and its ecosystem functions and services to nature and people into financial, economic, environmental, social and education policies, curricula, and “train the trainer” programmes and teacher education.
Possible milestones		Policies, tools and Educational materials on mainstreaming (individual, institutional, and societal levels) are developed and integrated into policies and curricula for the protection of Mother Earth, 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. By 2025, train the trainer programmes (courses, certificates or others) are available for teachers on mainstreaming and its lifestyle choices (purchases, transportation, etc.).
Key actors		Ministries of economy, environment, social, education, science and technology cooperating with environment ministries; the education sector. Technical and professional training institutions.
Proposed activity (5.1.2 bis)	NEW PROPOSAL	5.1.2 bis Integration of the cosmobiocentric vision of indigenous peoples of living well in harmony with Mother Earth in countries’ policies, programs and projects at all levels of governance.
Possible milestones		Norms, regulations, public policies and incentives are created in national and subnational governments for Living Well in harmony with Mother Earth.

Key actors		National and subnational governments, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, private and public entities, companies and enterprises.
Proposed activity (5.1.2 ter)	NEW PROPOSAL	5.1.2 ter Development of educational process related to the living well in harmony with Mother Earth civilizational horizon.
Possible milestones		Development of policies and training materials at all levels to explain, promote and disseminate the civilizational horizon of the Living Well in harmony with Mother Earth.
Key actors		National and subnational governments, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, private and public entities, companies and enterprises.
Proposed activity (5.1.3)	Cosmobiocentric refers to the understanding of the organic relationships between peoples and nature, based on the recognition that Mother Earth is sacred and a living being.	5.1.3 Include, in collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, holistic, cosmobiocentric 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.
Possible milestones		By 2025, educational material on sustainable consumption and lifestyles, cosmobiocentric approaches, also reflecting best practices, traditional knowledge and innovation, are developed and integrated into formal and informal learning processes.
Proposed activity (5.1.4)	NO COMMENTS	5.1.4 Develop and implement guidance and review existing guidance on sustainable consumption and lifestyles related to various sociocultural and socioeconomic conditions.
Key actors		Research and civil society organizations, governments, in collaboration with consumer groups and indigenous peoples and local communities. World Resource Forum, Consumers International.
Action 5.2	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, in the context of the cosmobiocentric view of Mother Earth, 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 effectively in decision-making related to mainstreaming of biodiversity.	
Proposed activity (5.2.1)	NO COMMENTS.	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.
Possible milestones		Effective implementation at all levels of the country mainstreaming strategy 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 and applied for the engagement of different groups of stake/rights holders taking into account their needs and cultural practices.
Key actors		Governments in close collaboration with stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, as well as rights holders, such as indigenous peoples and local communities.
Action 5.3	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 systems of life in the context of sustainable consumption and lifestyles and reduce their ecological footprint, through sustainable production and consumption, enhancing a way of life in harmony with nature and procurement, choosing sustainable transportation, pursuing a healthy and sustainable diet, and giving preference to green jobs and business opportunities, among others.	
Proposed activity (5.3.1)	NO COMMENTS	5.3.1 People everywhere, in accordance with their sociocultural and socioeconomic conditions, and with support from local authorities, adopt systems of life and more sustainable models of consumption and lifestyles (or make lifestyle changes towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework).
Possible milestones		Increase systems of life and more sustainable models of consumption and lifestyles. By 2025, the level of understanding and awareness on the contribution of biodiversity to health, nutrition, livelihoods and employment has increased by 50%. Media behaviour change campaigns are developed to influence consumer choices. Strategies to reduce demand for unsustainably and illegally sourced wildlife resources are developed, particularly focusing on cities and towns. 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.

		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.
Key actors		People everywhere, civil society organizations and citizens. 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. Cities, ICLEI, WWF network, TRAFFIC International (for wildlife). Advertising sector, media. Consumer associations and networks.
Proposed activity (5.3.2)	NEW PROPOSAL	5.3.2 Promotion of peoples and nature's communities of life for the peaceful coexistence of all living beings in the totality of Mother Earth.
Possible milestones		Identification, registration, promotion and dissemination of communities of life in the countries at all levels.
Key actors		Governments in close collaboration with stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, as well as rights holders, such as indigenous peoples and local communities.
Proposed activity (5.3.3)	NEW PROPOSAL	5.3.3 Facilitates the epistemological parity between western-world modern science and IPLCs ancestral science strengthening inter-scientific dialogue among them, for strengthening and intercultural approach for living in harmony with nature.
Possible milestones		Dialogues at all levels with effective outcomes in the development of regulations and policies bridging the gap between modern sciences and IPLC sciences.
Key actors		Governments in close collaboration with stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, as well as rights holders, such as indigenous peoples and local communities.

Canada

Action area 5: People everywhere have relevant information, awareness and capacities for sustainable development and lifestyles that are in harmony with nature, reflecting the values⁷ of biodiversity⁸ 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	<u>Indicators of success/Sub Activities</u> <u>Possible milestones</u>	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. By 2025, train-the-trainer programmes (courses, certificates or others) are available for teachers on mainstreaming and its lifestyle choices (purchases, transportation, etc.).	Ministries of education, science and technology cooperating with environment ministries; the education sector. Technical and professional training institutions.

⁷ 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).

⁸ Sustainable Development Goal 12, Target 12.8, with amendment to reflect the role of biodiversity values and actions taken.

<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</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>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.</p>	<p>Research and civil society organizations, governments, in collaboration with consumer groups and indigenous peoples and local communities. World Resource Forum, Consumers International.</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 effectively⁹ in decision-making related to mainstreaming of biodiversity.</i></p>		
<p>Proposed activities</p>	<p><u>Indicators of success/Sub Activities</u> <u>Possible milestones</u></p>	<p>Actors</p>
<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>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 and applied for the engagement of different groups of stake/rights holders taking into account their needs and cultural practices.</p>	<p>Governments in close collaboration with stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, as well as rights holders, such as indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>
<p><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></p>		

⁹ 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/>).

Proposed activities	[Indicators of success/Sub Activities] Possible milestones	Actors
<p>5.3.1 People everywhere, in accordance with their socio-cultural and socioeconomic conditions, and with support from local authorities, adopt Promote more sustainable models of consumption and lifestyles (or make lifestyle changes towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework).</p> <p><i>Comment from submitter:</i> Suggest reframing this element. As currently drafted it is an outcome more than an activity.</p>	<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). Advertising sector, media. Consumer associations and networks.</p>

Colombia

Proposed activity 5.3.1	<p>Lo encontramos muy pertinente pero sugerimos también involucrar el concepto saludable y el apoyo nacional.</p> <p><i>Courtesy translation:</i> We find it very pertinent but we also suggest involving the healthy concept and national support.</p>	<p>En todas partes, las personas, de conformidad con sus condiciones socioculturales y socioeconómicas, y con el apoyo de las autoridades nacionales y locales, adoptan modelos de consumo y estilos de vida más sostenibles y saludables...</p> <p><i>Courtesy translation:</i> People everywhere, in accordance with their socio-cultural and socio-economic conditions, and with the support of national and local authorities, adopt more sustainable and healthy lifestyles and consumption models.</p>
Possible milestones		
Key actors	Incluir OMS, por su experiencia en entornos y estilos de vida saludables y sostenibles.	OMS WHO

	<p><i>Courtesy translation:</i> Include WHO, for its expertise in healthy and sustainable environments and lifestyles.</p>	
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European Union and its member States

Strategy Area III Action area 5 Action 5.1	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity 5.1.1		
Possible milestones	<p>The time frame should be explicitly mentioned. Behaviour change is also part of the Communication Strategy and appropriate methodologies would need to be available soon after the adoption of the GBF.</p>	
Key actors		
Proposed activity 5.1.2		<p>5.1.2 Incorporate the role of mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services to nature and people into education policies, curricula, and “train-the-trainer” programmes and teacher education.</p>
Possible milestones	<p>The time frame should be explicitly mentioned.</p>	<p>Educational materials on mainstreaming (individual, institutional, and societal levels) are developed and integrated into policies and curricula, reflecting the contribution of nature biodiversity 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. By 2025, train-the-trainer programmes (courses, certificates or others) are available for teachers on mainstreaming biodiversity and its sustainable lifestyle choices (purchases, transportation, etc.).</p>
Key actors		<p>Ministries of education, science and technology in cooperating with environment ministries; the education sector. Technical and professional training institutions.</p>

Proposed activity 5.1.3		
Possible milestones		
Key actors		Governments, civil society organizations and academia, in close collaboration with, and with the free , prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities and other holders of relevant traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.
Proposed activity 5.1.4		
Possible milestones		
Key actors	Please use the same spelling throughout the entire document.	Research and civil society organizations, G overnments, in collaboration with consumer groups and indigenous peoples and local communities. World Resource Forum, Consumers International.
Strategy Area III Action area 5 Action 5.2	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity 5.2.1		
Possible milestones	The wording of the milestone is very general and ambiguous. Please elaborate more on the CBD Liaison Group on Mainstreaming.	
Key actors		
Action area 5 Action 5.3	Comments	Proposals
Proposed activity 5.3.1	Please provide more information on the proposed the activity needs alignment with the GBF targets. Will this be achieved in cooperation with CITES and others MEAs? FAO and others are key to work with. Needs clarification by when, how, how much, and by whom the milestones are to be achieved. Guiding documents are needed as well.	

Mexico

In 5.1.1 include in actors “Relevant research institutions in close collaboration with and with the **free, prior and informed** consent of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as well as Governments.

In 5.1.2 to include “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, **including to promote the translation of these materials in indigenous languages**”

In 5.1.2 to include in actors “indigenous peoples”

In 5.1.3 to include “By 2025, educational material, **with cultural relevance**, on sustainable consumption and lifestyles, also reflecting best practices, traditional knowledge and innovation, are developed and integrated into formal and informal learning processes, **and to promote the translation of these materials in indigenous languages**”

In 5.1.3 in “actors” the Spanish traduction is incorrect, cambiar “consentimiento fundamentado previo” por “consentimiento libre, previo e informado”, in English is correct but it is necessary to include “with the **free**, prior and informed consent”

Uganda

Headline action 5	Comments	Proposals
<p>Proposed activity (x5): Produce and disseminate information, education and communication (IEC) materials on biodiversity values, threats and loss through the print and electronic, institutions, the public and the community.</p> <p>Mainstream biodiversity values in pre-primary/primary/secondary curricula, and university/tertiary institutional education programs</p> <p>Develop guidelines for adult education and community-based biodiversity awareness programs.</p> <p>Promote green lifestyles through sustainable consumption and production (SCP) practices</p> <p>Promote research and innovations in biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>The need for cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary IEC materials</p> <p>The school and university/tertiary institutional biodiversity education programs should include community outreaches that focus on best practices for upscaling and replicability</p> <p>The adult education and community awareness programs should indigenous knowledge system (IKS)</p> <p>Best practices and innovations in SCP and learning for improvement are required</p> <p>The need for applied and action research for innovations in biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>Develop and implement an integrated biodiversity education and communication strategy (IBECS) that should include all the relevant activities that include informal, non-formal and formal education, communication framework, SCP education program, research and innovations- the IBECS should complement NBSAP in regard to education, awareness and literacy programs</p> <p>The need to include the ILPCs, and cultural and community leaders in the adult education and community awareness programs</p> <p>The need to build a network through scientific-technical co-operation with universities and research institutions</p>
<p>Possible milestones: By 2026 IBECS developed and being</p>	<p>IBECS will reinforce the implementation of NBSAP in regard to education, awareness and literacy programs.</p>	<p>Education and capacity needs assessment and stakeholders’ mapping required</p>

<p>implemented through the NBSAP</p>		
<p>Key actors</p>	<p>Key actors: Government ministries and agencies.</p> <p>The private sector</p> <p>Civil society</p> <p>The media</p>	<p>The government is responsible for guidelines, development and dissemination of some IEC materials, regulation of the media, among others</p> <p>The private sector and businesses will provide financing for education and awareness programs.</p> <p>The civil society will support the implementation of IBECS through financing, advocacy and lobbying</p> <p>The media will support and promote the implementation of the IBECS through the print and electronic mass media</p>
