

#POST2020 #FORNATURE #COP15

2030 ACTION TARGET 14
MAINSTREAMING
BIODIVERSITY



THE POST 2020

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

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Target 14. Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values.

Objective:

Reaching the goals of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity will require that biodiversity moves from the periphery of decision-making to become a core consideration in decision and planning processes across government and all sectors of the economy and of society, recognizing the multiple values of biodiversity. There will be a need for greater and more explicit recognition of all biodiversity values in key national strategic policy and planning documents. Progress towards this target will support the attainment of most of the proposed goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Component:	Indicators (Headline in bold)
Integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies – Biodiversity values include the “intrinsic value of biological diversity, as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its critical role in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential services, which are critical foundations for sustainable development and human well-being” as defined in the UN outcome document “Future We Want” ⁶³ .	14.0.1 Extent to which national targets for integrating biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts
Integrate biodiversity into national accounts – Biodiversity is the foundation of economic productivity, prosperity, sustainable development, and ultimately, poverty eradication. Hence, ecosystem services should be incorporated into national accounting systems in order to account for their contribution to the economy.	14.0.2 Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
Assessments of environmental impacts – Impact assessment is the process of identifying the future consequences of a current or proposed action. It is used to ensure that projects, programmes and policies are economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable ⁶⁴ .	14.3.1 Existing legislation for environmental impact assessment
Aligned financial flows with biodiversity values – Refers to aligning financial flows to nature positive outcomes and managing the risks, impacts and dependencies of the operations invested, investing in or financing sectors or business models, which are nature positive and increase opportunities for positive outcomes on the ground, including restoration ⁶⁵ .	<i>TBC (will align with the Task Force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures)</i>

Further explanation of target elements

Policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts – The greater and more explicit recognition of all biodiversity values in key national strategic policy and planning documents will need to be supported by the further development and more effective use of instruments or policy tools for addressing biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions in a comprehensive manner within and across different sectors and policy areas. More specific actions to reach this target will include greater efforts to incorporate biodiversity values and considerations into sectoral policies, including policies related to development, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, energy, finance, and other economic sectors; to develop natural capital accounts; to

undertake more effective strategic environmental assessments (SEA) and environmental impact assessments (EIA) and to further develop tools, guidelines and methodologies to support institutions in decision-making.

Linkages

Objectives of the CBD – conservation of biological diversity, and sustainable use of the components of biological diversity

Drivers of biodiversity loss – (all) land/sea use change, direct exploitation, climate change, pollution, invasive species

GBF targets – all targets

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

GBO-5 pathways

Essential for the achievement of all transitions to sustainable pathways identified in GBO-5

[Click here to for more information on the First draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework](#)

⁶³ UN. Sustainable Development Goals. Paragraph 197 of the Future We Want, Rio+20. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/unsystem/index.php?page=view&type=5007&menu=32&nr=164&template=924>

⁶⁴ COP 6 Decision VI/7

⁶⁵ CBD (2021). Financial Sector Guide for the Convention on Biological Diversity KEY ACTIONS FOR NATURE. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/8e24/f151/326b69024f014a8fb9684a8d/cbd-financial-sector-guide-f-en.pdf>