

#POST2020 #FORNATURE #COP15

2030 ACTION TARGET 15
**SUSTAINABLE
PRODUCTION AND
SUPPLY CHAINS**



THE POST 2020

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

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| <p>Target 15. All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.</p> | |
| <p>Objective: Unsustainable production and supply chains used to meet the demand for goods and services globally are one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss and a factor contributing to unsustainable consumption. Reducing the negative impacts on biodiversity from production practices and supply chains will be important in making progress towards the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.</p> | |
| <p>Component:</p> | |
| <p>Businesses assess and report on dependencies and impacts on biodiversity – The profitability of some industries depends directly on the health of ecosystems, for example forestry, fishing, agriculture and ecotourism⁶⁶. A better understanding of the dependencies and impacts of industries on biodiversity, through regular assessment and reporting, can inform better decision-making. The Natural Capital Protocol⁶⁷ is one tool that helps businesses identify, measure, value and prioritize their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity and the ecosystem, which ultimately gives businesses new insight into their risks and opportunities.</p> | <p>15.0.1 Dependencies and impacts of businesses on biodiversity</p> |
| <p>Businesses reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity – Once businesses have assessed and reported on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, they will be able to implement alternatives and over time reduce impacts on biodiversity.</p> | <p>15.0.1 (same as above)</p> |
| <p>Reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses – Businesses and financial organisations (including banks, insurers and investors) can face important ecological risks because of their biodiversity impacts and dependencies. Such risks are mainly operational risks associated with resource dependency, scarcity and quality. They can be linked to increased raw material or resource costs (e.g. limited natural resources like timber or fresh water), deteriorated supply chains (e.g. because of resource scarcity or more variable production of key natural inputs), or disrupted business operations (CBD, 2019[1]) (Natural Capital Coalition, 2016[2])⁶⁸. Prioritising investments that reduce adverse impacts on biodiversity will, in turn, reduce the risk to businesses, industries and financial organisations over the long-term.</p> | <p><i>TBC (will align with the Task Force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures)</i></p> |
| <p>Move towards the full sustainable extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal – By some estimates, 90 per cent of global biodiversity loss and half of global greenhouse gas emissions can be linked to the extraction and processing of natural resources⁶⁹. The impacts of production systems and supply chains related to food, as well as forestry, are particularly important, though the impacts vary. Extractive</p> | <p>15.4.1 Ecological footprint 15.4.2 Recycling rate</p> |

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| <p>industries, energy and infrastructure development also have large impacts. Actions to support and encourage more sustainable practices could include the further promotion of environmental impact assessment practices, labelling and certification schemes and/or moratoria, including environmental considerations in trade contracts, policies and agreements and the development and implementation of national, regional and global action plans for productive sectors and associated supply chains⁷⁰.</p> | |
| <p>Linkages</p> | |
| <p>Objectives of the CBD – conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of the components of biological diversity</p> | |
| <p>Drivers of biodiversity loss – (all) land/sea use change, direct exploitation, climate change, pollution, invasive species</p> | |
| <p>GBF targets – all targets</p> | |
| <p>Sustainable Development Goals Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns 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</p> | |
| <p>GBO-5 pathways Essential for the achievement of all transitions to sustainable pathways identified in GBO-5</p> | |

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

⁶⁶ CBD. 2018. Dependencies and Impacts. <https://www.cbd.int/business/info/bb.shtml>

⁶⁷ See Capitals Coalition – The Natural Capital Protocol, https://capitalscoalition.org/capitals-approach/natural-capital-protocol/?fwp_filter_tabs=guide_supplement

⁶⁸ OECD (2019). Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action. Annex A. Biodiversity-related risks to businesses. OECD Publishing, Paris. <https://doi.org/10.1787/a3147942-en>

⁶⁹ IRP (2019) Global Resources Outlook 2019: Natural Resources for the Future We Want. A Report of the International Resource Panel. United Nations Environment Programme. Nairobi, Kenya. <https://www.resourcepanel.org/reports/global-resources-outlook>.

⁷⁰ The draft long-term approach to mainstreaming, and the associated action plan, contains a strategic action area directly relevant to this target and provides an indicative list of possible actions. For more information see CBD/SBI/3/13 and CBD/SBI/3/13/Add.1.