

INFORMAL ADVISORY GROUP ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY: PROGRESS REPORT AND ELEMENTS FOR THE MAINSTREAMING OF BIODIVERSITY IN THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Mainstreaming of biodiversity lies at the core of the “whole of government approach” which in turn is central to the post-2020 process and its associated theory of change. In accordance with decision 14/3 of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity (IAG) was established to advise the Executive Secretary and the Bureau on further development of the proposal for a long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity (LTAM), including on ways to integrate mainstreaming adequately into the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).¹

2. The present note provides an initial progress report of the IAG, including technical advice on ways to integrate mainstreaming adequately into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It builds on a proposal agreed by the group during a teleconference on Dec 5, 2019. While the current draft LTAM is still a working document, the IAG considers it essential to provide an initial progress report to the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, in order to enable coordinated work with a view to achieve consistent results.

3. The note proposes that mainstreaming be further highlighted in the GBF at an over-arching level (beyond tools and solutions, where it is currently referred). While providing an update on the IAG’s work, it also includes the current working draft of the LTAM and its goals and targets (as Annex 1). When developing the LTAM draft, the IAG aimed to:

- Address the impacts and dependencies on nature, biodiversity, ecosystems and their services and the indirect or underlying drivers of biodiversity decline, in line with recommendations such as from the IPBES global assessment and from GBO-5;
- Not duplicate, but build on previous work of the Conference of the Parties relevant to mainstreaming of biodiversity, such as the existing thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, as well as past decisions on mainstreaming, incentive measures, impact assessments, business engagement, Liaison Groups and other activities, etc.;
- Cross-reference other relevant work processes currently under way to support the GBF, such as on resource mobilization, capacity building, communications and, others, with a view to facilitate synergies.

4. As the GBF evolves and the current draft LTAM is still a working document, the advice provided in this note is preliminary. As foreseen in decision 14/3, the final proposal for a long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity will be submitted to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting for its consideration, based on a progress report of the Executive Secretary.²

¹ Decision 14/3, paragraph 18. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-03-en.pdf>

² *ibid.*, paragraph 19.

II. INTEGRATING MAINSTREAMING ADEQUATELY INTO THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

5. The group recognizes and appreciates that the current zero draft³ already reflects mainstreaming in several ways (see figure 1):

- Under “Reducing threats”, paragraphs 4 on pollution and 6 on ecosystem-based solutions to climate change provide important entry points for mainstreaming action;
- Similarly, under “Meeting needs”, paragraph 8 (managed ecosystems, agriculture) and 10 (access to green infrastructure particularly in cities) also provide important entry points;
- Under “Tools and Solutions”, four paragraphs (12 on incentives, 13 on integrating biodiversity values, 14 on sustainability of economic sectors and businesses, and 17 on sustainable consumption and lifestyles) reflect the LTAM’s “whole of government” and economic integration concepts and seem to be generally in line with under “Law, Regulations and Policies”, regulation of economic sectors under “Economics and Incentives”, and proposed changes across society under the “Behaviour change” heading.

6. As proposed in the LTAM, the zero draft GBF also mentions the contributions of the private sector and local and subnational governments, and paragraph 17 (on sustainable consumption and lifestyles) has strong links to mainstreaming urban-rural linkages. In addition, mainstreaming is not time-bound - it influences the 2030 Mission plan and underpins the achievement of the 2050 Vision. Thus, mainstreaming permeates many elements across the entire range of the zero draft headings and targets. Ideally, it could be considered as a “chapeau” issue (see figure 1 below – zero draft GBF targets directly correlated to LTAM targets are highlighted in red).

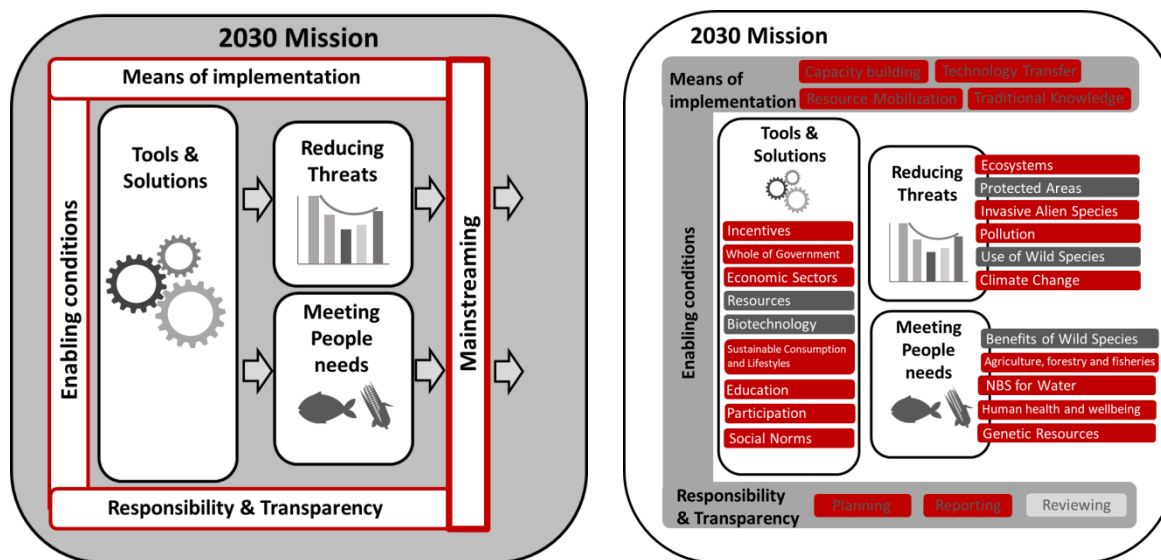


Figure 1. Proposed position for mainstreaming of biodiversity that underpins the post-2020 GBF

7. In addition, each element of the framework related to mainstreaming also connects to other targets: for instance, reducing pollution also comes from applying appropriate incentives, laws and cleaner production guidelines, and from managing food and water sustainably (figure 2). Likewise,

³ CBD/WG2020/2/3.

sustainable use reduces overexploitation, which also results from behavior change and from changes in economic incentives – yet requires capacity building to be effective.

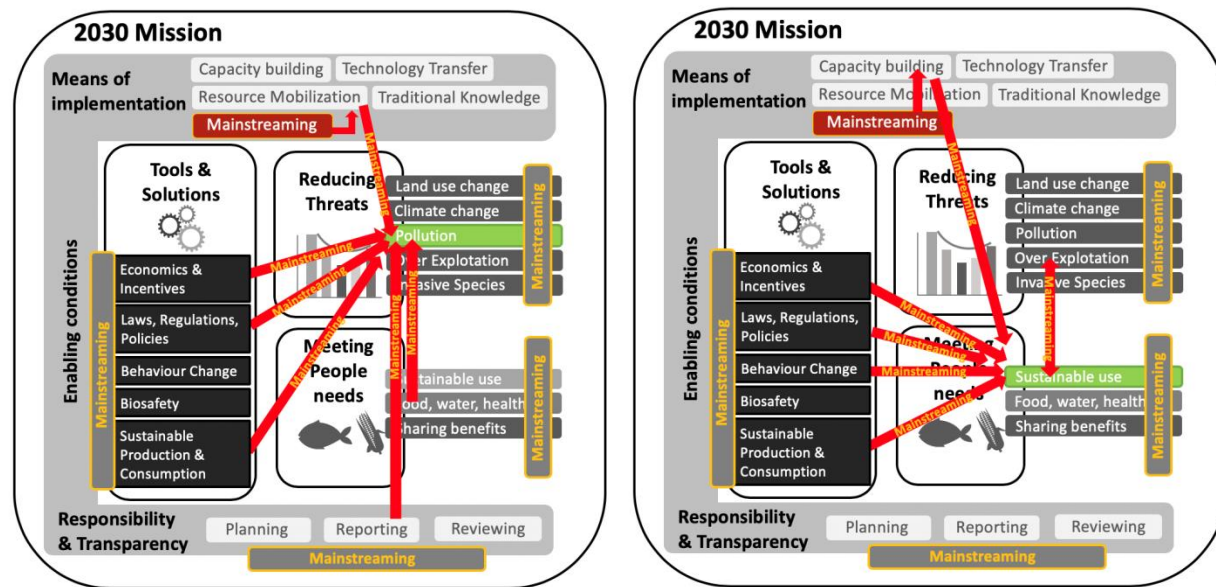


Figure 2. Examples for potential interactions between diverse elements of the post-2020 GBF where biodiversity mainstreaming is crucial to address the main drivers of biodiversity-harmful impacts (e.g. pollution) and people needs (e.g. sustainable use) within the post-2020 GBF.

8. For these reasons, the IAG proposes that mainstreaming, in addition to being considered under tools and solutions, also be recognized as an overall approach —meaning an over-hierarchical level— to the GBF, as indicated in figure 1.

III. KEY MESSAGES ON THE ROLE OF THE MAINSTREAMING OF BIODIVERSITY IN THE POST-2020 GBF

9. There is a sense of urgency in seizing the potential of mainstreaming of biodiversity to help achieve the 2030 action targets and the 2050 Vision. Without mainstreaming of biodiversity into other policies we will not be able to reverse nature loss (with stabilizing trends in the next 10 years, recovering natural ecosystems in the next 20 years, and net improvements by 2050), as stated in the theory of change of the zero draft. We need an effective approach for the mainstreaming of biodiversity within the post-2020 GBF, which explicitly recognizes mainstreaming across the whole of government and all sectors and underpins the enabling conditions and reporting requirements.

10. The mainstreaming of biodiversity is necessary to achieve synergies with global and national commitments and all sectors through economic, regulatory and behavioral tools and solutions. Mainstreaming of biodiversity serves to ensure that any targets or milestones included in the post-2020 GBF have traction beyond ministries of environment, so that a wide range of ministries, agencies and sectors also take responsibility for their achievement.

11. We can build on existing initiatives. Many examples of concrete actions on the mainstreaming of biodiversity into national development and poverty reduction strategies exist in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. Entry points of mainstreaming of biodiversity in sectors exist, such as

frameworks for ecosystem or natural capital assessments and accounting and inclusion of nature into decisions of governments, business and finance⁴]. The FAO strategy for the mainstreaming of biodiversity across agricultural sectors considers specific operating principles, outcomes, activities, goals, and initiatives to develop an action plan as well as monitoring and review of its implementation.⁵ Furthermore, references on biodiversity mainstreaming have been developed by organizations such as UNEP's TEEB platform⁶, UNDP's BIOFIN⁷ initiative and OECD's Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action⁸. In cooperation with these initiatives, the LTAM could be kept under review by the Conference of the Parties to monitor its implementation, facilitate multi-stakeholder and multi-level cooperation, encourage innovation and excellence, and stay flexible enough to respond to relevant changes. The Convention already offers several processes to engage key stake- and rightsholders, including, for instance, the parallel events at the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the Global Partnership on Business and Biodiversity, which could be strengthened and expanded.

12. The GBF and the LTAM will need to be implemented through activities at different scales (global, regional, national, subnational, and local). Actions taken under the LTAM's goal 1, 3 and 4 (see Annex) can play an important role in connecting different scales of government, from national to subnational to local, as per principle 2 of the Convention's Ecosystem Approach (decentralization to the lowest appropriate level for management).

13. Mainstreaming of biodiversity can play a key role to prioritize nature, biodiversity and ecosystems services in sectoral financial planning and therefore increase resource mobilization and economic sustainability to address the main drivers of biodiversity-harmful operations. Mainstreaming calls upon all, including the public sphere as well as the private sector and development banks, to integrate environmental and biodiversity considerations in their investment portfolios. The role of the business and finance sectors (LTAM goal 4) as critical actors is not reflected strongly enough in the draft framework, as it focuses primarily on public policy. Effective mainstreaming of biodiversity can take place if all actors join up.

14. As indicated in strategy area 1 of the proposed LTAM (see Annex I), mainstreaming of biodiversity can play a key role in creating policy coherence and integration between the nature, climate, food, health, prosperity and inequality agendas at global and national levels. The GBF could therefore more clearly show how the theory of change considered in the Zero draft of the post-2020 GBF creates links to multilateral agreements. Within this context, the proposed LTAM focuses on the need to transform the financial-economic system, redirect subsidies and incentives and achieve significant progress in tools and solutions related to fiscal, budgetary and financial mainstreaming, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.

⁴ Examples include the United Nations System of Environmental Economic Accounting (<https://seea.un.org/>), the Sustainability Reporting Standards of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) (<https://www.globalreporting.org/Pages>), the Natural Capital Protocol (<https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/natural-capital-protocol/>) or the ENCORE tool developed by the Natural Capital Finance Alliance, hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme (<https://encore.naturalcapital.finance/en>).

⁵ CL 163/11. FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors, 163rd Council Session, Rome 2-6 December 2019 <http://www.fao.org/3/ca7175en/ca7175en.pdf>

⁶ The economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity initiative. <http://www.teebweb.org>

⁷ The Biodiversity Finance Initiative. United Nations Development Programme. <https://www.biodiversityfinance.net>

⁸ Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 2019 <https://www.oecd.org/env/resources/biodiversity/biodiversity-finance-and-the-economic-and-business-case-for-action.htm>

III. WORK PROGRESS OF THE IAG

15. The IAG already informed OEWG-1 in Nairobi on its progress, through CBD/WG2020/1/INF/2, and via an update from Ms Theresa Lim of the Philippines. The IAG has held teleconferences on 4 October and 5 December 2019, receiving numerous comments from 67% of its members, and from the extended network of 37 organizations⁹. Numerous discussions and exchanges on various technical issues were held with members of the IAG, the broader network of organizations and initiatives, the CBD's Advisory Group on 8j, the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and staff of the CBD Secretariat and UNEP. The current working draft of the LTAM is provided in Annex 1.

16. The IAG will continue to develop the LTAM, reflecting the discussions held at, and the outcomes of, OEWG-2. The thematic workshops and consultations, such as those of subnational and local governments, on resource mobilization, communication and capacity building will also contribute and feed into its evolution as appropriate. More details will be provided through an Action Plan, following the same overall structure and provide specific indications how different actors can use the approach, including possible intermediary milestones, as well as a set of useful references, sources and guidelines.

17. The final proposal on the LTAM will be made available to the Subsidiary Body of Implementation at its third meeting for its consideration under item 11 (Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors and other strategic actions to enhance implementation, with a view to eventually lead to a separate and complementary decision by COP-15.

⁹ Information on the IAG and broader network are available at <https://www.cbd.int/mainstreaming/doc/IAG-ECN-Members-2019-07.pdf>.

Annex I

Draft Long-term Approach to Biodiversity Mainstreaming (status of 7 February 2020)

I. Introduction

18. Despite the progress already made in the last decade, biodiversity decline and ecosystem degradation continue largely unabated and increasingly threaten sustainable development and human wellbeing. Profound changes are required to transform the mechanisms that steer development as well as business and investment decisions in order to integrate biodiversity into development, climate change and economic sectors and strive towards net positive impacts on ecosystems and species. To achieve this, the multi-faceted values of nature need to be reflected in all decision-making and actions across society, including in all areas and levels of government, in the private sector (business and finance), and across society. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), in its Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, states:

*Goals for conserving and sustainably using nature and achieving sustainability cannot be met by current trajectories, and goals for 2030 and beyond may only be achieved through transformative changes across economic, social, political and technological factors.*¹⁰

*[W]e must raise the level of ambition and political will for mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.*¹¹

19. Recent CBD decisions on biodiversity mainstreaming (XIII/3 and 14/3) already highlighted the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity into economic sectors and transversally across all levels of government. The IPBES Global Assessment recognized that mainstreaming is critical for achieving the objectives of the Convention and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, and emphasized the important role of the business and financial sectors, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, local and subnational governments, academia, as well as women, youth and other relevant stakeholders in promoting and implementing the mainstreaming of biodiversity.

Priorities for action

20. In establishing priorities for action, the LTAM will:

- Emphasize the urgent need to intensify our efforts, by addressing the urgent pressures and dependencies on biodiversity and the indirect or underlying drivers of biodiversity decline, with a view to achieve transformational change in line with recommendations such as from the IPBES global assessment and from GBO-5;
- Not duplicate but build on previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties relevant to mainstreaming,¹² such as the existing thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, as well as past decisions on mainstreaming, incentive measures, impact assessments, business engagement, etc.;
- Cross-reference in particular with the CBD processes on capacity building, CEPA and resource mobilization, the latter with a view to facilitate resource mobilization through mainstreaming action along three axes: (i) reduce the need for resource by reducing pressures on biodiversity resulting

¹⁰ Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES, 2019): Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Summary for policymakers, page 5.

¹¹ Cancun Ministerial Declaration, 2016.

¹² Ibid.

from the lack of mainstreaming action, (ii) generate and leverage resources and (iii) better use of existing resources;

- Support and build on existing international environmental agreements and approaches, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Rio Conventions and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the experiences and good practices in implementing these other global policies.

Main actors

21. In identifying key actors, the action plan provided below will:

- Spell out key actors for each activity, reflect the need to engage all levels of public governance and all relevant stakeholders including business, women and youth, indigenous people and local communities and their organizations, civil society organizations, and society in general, while recognizing the essential role of governments in creating an enabling environment for the mainstreaming of biodiversity within business operations and practices, and society as a whole;
- Be ambitious without being prescriptive: the LTAM and its action plan can be used as overall guidance and as a flexible framework to define priority mainstreaming actions, to be undertaken at national, sub-national, and sectorial level, and associated targets and milestones, in accordance with national capacities and circumstances, and in line with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans;
- Refer, for facilitating engagement with all relevant actors, to processes and platforms (both existing and under development) of the Convention and its partners in implementation, such as the Global Partnership on Business and Biodiversity, the FAO Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform, the Sharm to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, the Business for Nature Coalition, and others, including regional, sub-national and local networks and organizations, and indigenous people and local communities.

Monitoring and assessment

22. In facilitating monitoring and assessment, the LTAM will:

- Provide a flexible and robust framework to support and facilitate definition and implementation of national priority mainstreaming actions and associated SMART targets, milestones and indicators;
- Provide “staggered milestones” at global level in order to enable monitoring of global progress towards outcomes and impacts, and to encourage accountability of Parties to reach their targets.

As a tool both towards the 2030 targets and the 2050 vision, the LTAM will be kept under review by the Conference of the Parties and be flexible enough to respond to relevant changes.

In order to facilitate design and implementation of national priority mainstreaming actions, the action plan will also reference useful mainstreaming guidance, tools, and good practice cases.

APPENDIX I

LONG-TERM APPROACH TO MAINSTREAMING

Strategy Area I: Mainstreaming biodiversity across government and its policies

1. Global Goal 2030: By 2030, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values¹³ into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.¹⁴

Indicators for success:¹⁵

- Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with the goal above in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) and the progress reported towards these targets.
- Number of countries that have integrated biodiversity impacts and dependency measurement and values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).

Rationale: Mainstreaming across governments and its policies will ensure that biological diversity is considered in all relevant policy areas of governments at all levels, in particular with regard to policies related to finance, economics and trade, planning, development, poverty alleviation, reducing inequality and food security, research and innovation, scientific and technological cooperation, development cooperation, climate change and desertification, as well as policies related to key economic sectors, in particular those that relate to the IPBES nexus areas.

Target 1.1: By 2030, governments are applying strengthened assessment, valuation, and accounting tools and methodologies, and use results to inform decision-making.

Target 1.2: By 2030, governments have enhanced policy coherence by establishing effective structures and processes for inter-ministerial and cross sectoral collaboration and for coordination of programmes and policies among national, subnational and local governments.

Target 1.3: By 2030, governments are achieving integrated management for decreasing negative and if possible increasingly positive impacts on biodiversity at landscape and/or seascape levels, including through, as appropriate, 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.

2. Global Goal 2030: By 2030, achieve significant progress in fiscal, budgetary, and financial mainstreaming, in particular by eliminating, phasing out, or reforming incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity in key economic sectors, and by developing and applying positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.

Indicators for success:¹⁶

- Trends in potentially harmful elements of government support to agriculture (OECD producer support estimates) and in potentially harmful elements of government support to fisheries (OECD fisheries support estimates, under development)
- Number of countries with national instruments on biodiversity-relevant taxes, charges and fees; on payments for ecosystem services including REDD plus schemes; and on biodiversity

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ SDG Target 15.9, with an updated timeline (2030 instead of 2020).

¹⁵ They correspond to the indicators for SDG target 15.9, with suitably updated wording, as recently adopted and upgraded (from tier III to tier II) by the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators.

¹⁶ From decision XIII/28, Annex.

relevant tradable permit schemes (OECD PINE database, further extensions underway).

Rationale: Fiscal tools and positive incentive measures can attribute the true costs of biodiversity-harmful activities and reward activities that are biodiversity-friendly. Ending or reforming incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity is a critical component of incentive alignment and thus a key plank in biodiversity mainstreaming and achieving the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Removing biodiversity-harmful subsidies can also liberate scarce financial resources. This target would not imply a need for developing countries to remove subsidies that are necessary for poverty reduction programmes. Current negotiations under the Doha Trade Round aim to clarify and improve World Trade Organization (WTO) disciplines on fisheries and in trade-distorting agricultural subsidies and these negotiations have the potential to generate synergies with this target, in addition to countries or regional groups taking their own initiatives to phase out and/or reform environmentally harmful subsidies. A more effective use of strategic environmental assessment could be one mechanism to help avoid harmful incentives emanating from new, proposed policies.

Target 2.1: *By 2030, incentives harmful for biodiversity in key economic sectors, including harmful subsidies, are cut in half, taking into account national socio-economic conditions, and time-bound policy plans are in place to take action on remaining harmful incentives, including subsidies.*

Target 2.2: *By 2030, positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.*

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

3. Global Goal 2030: **By 2030, businesses in relevant economic sectors and at all levels and especially large and transnational companies, are transitioning towards sustainable practices, including along their supply chains, demonstrating at least decreasing negative and if possible, increasingly net positive impacts on ecosystems, biodiversity and human health.¹⁷**

Indicator for success:

- Number of companies integrating the value of nature into decision-making¹⁸
- Number of companies publishing their biodiversity dependencies and net impacts in sustainability reports¹⁹
- Number of companies which demonstrate, in their sustainability reports, their net impacts and contributions to ecosystems, species and human health.

Rationale: Integrating biological diversity into economic sectors enables achieving necessary changes in production and consumption, such as incorporating natural solutions to production chains, and reducing resource waste at all levels of production and consumption. Such transformative actions can be induced through sectorial policies (see above) but can also be encouraged by engaging relevant businesses and their associations. Businesses can also be partners in the design and implementation of positive incentive measures for biodiversity, such as in applying methods to promote science-based information on biodiversity in consumer and producer decisions, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, for example through eco-labelling as appropriate

Target 3.1: *By 2030, businesses apply an agreed set of biodiversity metrics, reporting and disclosure standards, based on net impact measurement and reflecting the values of biodiversity²⁰ and its role in*

¹⁸ SDG indicators 12.6.1

¹⁹ SDG indicators 12.6.1

<i>business models.</i>
<i>Target 3.2: By 2030, businesses at all levels, incorporate sustainable production practices and have maximized net positive impacts on nature and biodiversity, while managing dependencies and minimizing negative impacts, over-exploitation and pollution, including in business models and through voluntary standards.</i>
<i>Target 3.3: By 2030, mechanisms have been established and strengthened to encourage and promote business commitments to biodiversity and partnerships which enable collaboration and communication at all levels.</i>
<p>4. Global Goal 2030: By 2030, financial institutions at all levels are applying biodiversity risk assessment policies and processes, having developed tools for biodiversity financing, and are demonstrating at least decreasing negative impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity in their portfolios and increasing amount of dedicated finance.²¹</p> <p>Indicators for success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of financial institutions integrating the biodiversity risks and opportunities into decision-making²² - Number of financial institutions publishing sustainability reports²³ - Number of financial institutions which demonstrate, in their sustainability reports, significantly improving their impacts and opportunities on ecosystems, biodiversity and human health in their portfolios. <p>Rationale: Financial flows need to be consistent with a pathway towards living in harmony with nature and redirected towards achieving the nature ambition. Public and private finance should be aligned more effectively and the focus in the global framework should broaden from ‘also financing green projects’ to ‘greening the financial system as a whole’.</p>
<i>Target 4.1: By 2030, financial institutions at all levels apply an agreed set of biodiversity metrics, reporting and disclosure standards, based on net impact measurement and reflecting the values of biodiversity in investment portfolios and lending decisions.</i>
<i>Target 4.2: By 2030, financial institutions at all levels incorporate biodiversity loss in their risk analyses and have increasing net positive impacts on biodiversity, including by financing activities with biodiversity benefits or co-benefits.</i>
<i>Target 4.3: By 2030, financial tools such as green investments, impact loans, blended finance, and parametrized insurance, are widely applied in biodiversity financing,</i>
<i>Target 4.4: Partnerships are established or strengthened with a view to promote financial institutions’ commitments to biodiversity and collaboration and communication at all levels.</i>
Strategy Area III: Mainstreaming biodiversity across society
5. Global Goal 2030: By 2030, people everywhere have relevant information, awareness and

²⁰ 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.

²¹ See SDG target 12.6, amended to reflect action and to refer to biodiversity impacts.

²² SDG indicators 12.6.1

²³ SDG indicators 12.6.1

capacities for sustainable development and lifestyles that are in harmony with nature, reflecting the values²⁴ of biodiversity²⁵, and take measurable steps towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles, taking into account individual and national socio-economic conditions.

Indicator for success:

- Extent to which (i) human rights are respected; (ii) global citizenship education and (iii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment²⁶
- Indicators for measuring global awareness of biodiversity (such as UEBT's barometer)²⁷

Rationale: Mainstreaming across society relates to the impacts (positive and negative) which individuals and groups have on biodiversity, to the social and cultural benefits which ecosystems and biodiversity provide, as well as the spiritual and intrinsic values of biodiversity, which is of particular importance to indigenous peoples and local communities. It also relates to the steps that can be taken, individually and collectively, to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, for instance by adopting or strengthening sustainable lifestyles and consumption patterns. Mainstreaming can be achieved for instance through identifying needs for and creating access to training, education and capacity building on biological diversity, the strengthening of traditional knowledge systems, creating access to health education and the impacts of environmental stressors and benefits to health, and making use of evidence-based communication tools for public awareness.

Target 5.1: By 2030, the social, cultural, intrinsic, and traditional values of nature and biodiversity are widely understood and reflected in formal and informal education systems, including technical and university training, providing guidance on sustainable consumption and lifestyles and the role of biodiversity in achieving it

Target 5.2: By 2030, rights- and stakeholders such as women, youth, and indigenous peoples and local communities are supported, empowered and engaged by governments to participate in decision making related to mainstreaming of biodiversity.

Target 5.3: By 2030, By 2030, people everywhere, in accordance with their socio-cultural and socio-economic conditions, and with support of organized civil society, take concrete and measurable steps to adopt more sustainable consumption and lifestyles.

APPENDIX II

Action Plan to the Long-term Strategic Approach (omitted)

The action plan of the long-term approach will follow the same structure and include, an indicative catalogue of possible actions to be taken by governments, businesses and society as a whole, as well as possible supportive actions taken by international organizations and initiatives, development banks, trade and business associations, organizations of indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, women, and civil society more broadly, academia, etc. The actions may also address priority setting of targets at national or other levels. A toolbox, reference publications, relevant exchange platforms, and an updated list of relevant events and expertise sources will also be made available.

²⁴ 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)

²⁵ SDG 12.8, with amendment to reflect biodiversity values' role and actions taken

²⁶ SDG indicator 12.8.1 with some amendment.

²⁷ <http://www.biodiversitybarometer.org/#uebt-biodiversity-barometer-2018>
