

Mainstreaming Biodiversity

A Long-Term strategic Approach, within and across sectors

Carlos Albuquerque, ICNF | EEA-Eionet day, 1 March 2023



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The long path ... to the LongTerm strategic Approach to Mainstreaming biodiversity within and across sectors (LTAM):



Aichi



Cancun



Sharm El-Scheikh



Kunming / Montreal



- Building the Edinburgh Process, the Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity (COP 10 Decision X/22)



- Report by the FAO
- The Global Biodiversity Outlook 5



and the KM - GBF



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the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

By 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, the CBD is an international treaty for:

- ✿ the conservation of biodiversity,
- ✿ the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity, and
- ✿ the equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources.

With 196 Parties, the CBD has near universal participation among countries. Seeks to address all threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, including:

- ✿ threats from climate change, through scientific assessments,
- ✿ the development of tools, incentives and processes,
- ✿ the transfer of technologies and good practices and
- ✿ the full and active involvement of relevant stakeholders including indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, women, NGOs, sub-national actors and the business community.



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Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

including Aichi Biodiversity Targets



CBD



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/2
29 October 2010

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Tenth meeting
Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010
Agenda item 4.4

**DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION
ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AT ITS TENTH MEETING**

X/2. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets



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Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society



Target 1

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.



Target 2

By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting (...), and reporting systems.



Target 3

By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied (...)



Target 4

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.



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COP 13, and the Cancun Declaration



CBD



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/3
16 December 2016

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Thirteenth meeting
Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016
Agenda item 10

**DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

- XIII/3.** Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including with respect to mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors



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COP 13, and the Cancun Declaration

CANCUN Declaration on Mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity for well-being:

- Committing to work at all levels within governments and across all sectors to mainstream biodiversity, establishing effective institutional, legislative and regulatory frameworks, tailored to national needs and circumstances, and incorporating an inclusive economic, social, and cultural approach with full respect for nature and human rights,
- **Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism sectors heavily depend on biodiversity and its components**, as well as on the ecosystem functions and services which biodiversity underpins, and that these sectors also impact on biodiversity in various direct and indirect ways
- Undertake specific actions for each sector (Annex): Guidance for Mainstreaming Conservation and Sustainable use of Biodiversity in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Tourism Sectors



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COP 13, Decision XIII/3

Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including with respect to mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors

Strengthening the mainstreaming of biodiversity through relevant international processes

Cross-sectoral mainstreaming

Create and strengthen cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms that enable biodiversity mainstreaming across agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, tourism and other sectors

Sector-specific mainstreaming:

- Agriculture
- Forests
- Fisheries and aquaculture
- Tourism



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COP 13, Decision XIII/3

Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including with respect to mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors

Engagement of key actors to enhance mainstreaming

- ✓ Business
- ✓ Subnational and local governments
- ✓ Indigenous peoples and local communities
- ✓ Scientific community
- ✓ Gender

Further work

The Conference of the Parties should consider, at its fourteenth meeting, the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the following sectors: energy and mining; infrastructure; manufacturing and processing industry; and health;



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COP 14, and the Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration



UNEP

CBD



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/COP/DEC/14/3
30 November 2018

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Fourteenth meeting
Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, 17-29 November 2018
Agenda item 22

**DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

**14/3. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and
processing sectors**



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Decides to establish a **long-term strategic approach for mainstreaming biodiversity**;

Also decides to establish an Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity, to advise the Executive Secretary and the Bureau on further development of the proposal for a long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity, with the terms of reference contained in annex II, including on **ways to integrate mainstreaming adequately into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**, to be submitted to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its third meeting;

Mainstreaming of biodiversity is one of the key approaches for achieving the objectives of the Convention. While numerous actions and decisions have been taken to mainstream biodiversity in key sectors, in particular those considered at the thirteenth and fourteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, and in cross-cutting policies, a long-term strategic approach is needed within the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in order to undertake actions for mainstreaming more effectively within and across sectors and facilitating coordination among sectors.



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COP 14, and the Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration

SHARM EL-SHEIKH DECLARATION INVESTING IN BIODIVERSITY FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET

Biodiversity Mainstreaming

Work at all levels within governments and across all sectors to mainstream biodiversity, establishing effective institutional, legislative and regulatory frameworks, tailored to national needs and circumstances, and incorporating an inclusive and transformative economic, social and cultural approach with full respect for nature and human rights, through (*a set of*) actions

Urge the business sector, financial institutions and other stakeholders to apply (...) actions, as appropriate, and increase and improve best standards and practices for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and use social and environmental safeguards in decisions concerning sustainability measures and investments



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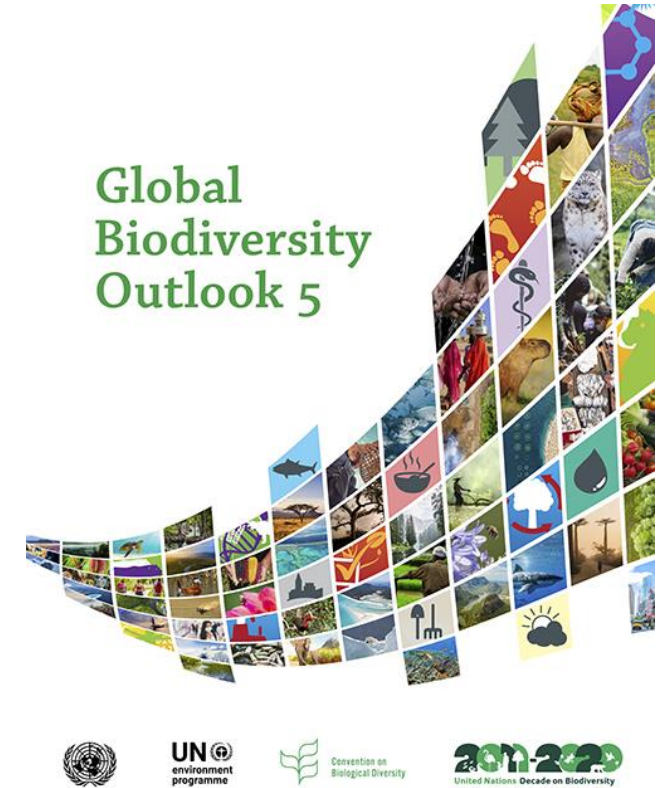
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The Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 (GBO-5)

The Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 (GBO-5) - published by the Convention on Biological Diversity, is an authoritative overview of the state of nature. A final report card on progress against the 20 global biodiversity targets agreed in 2010 with a 2020 deadline, and offers lessons learned and best practices for getting on track.

Governments will need to scale up national ambitions in support of the new Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) and ensure that all necessary resources are mobilized and the enabling environment strengthened.

Countries need to bring biodiversity into the mainstream of decision making and factored into policies across all economic sectors.

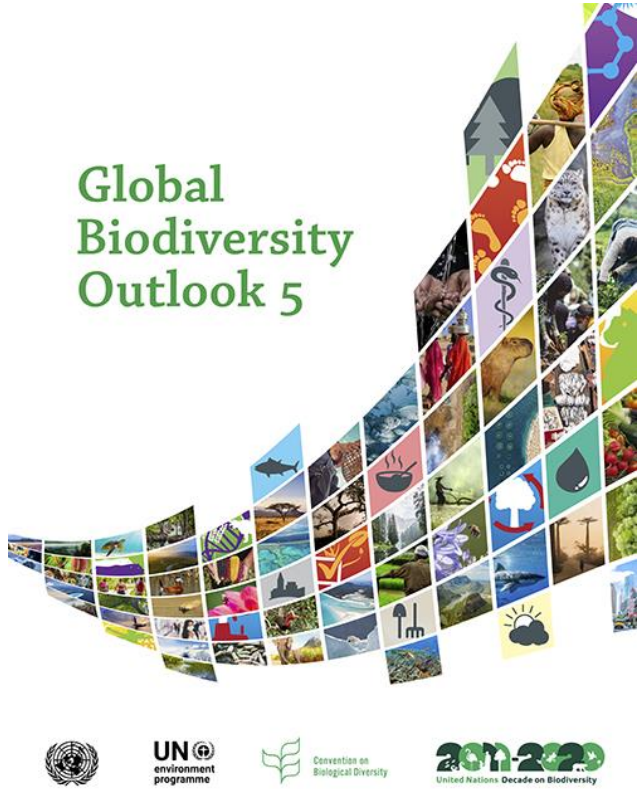
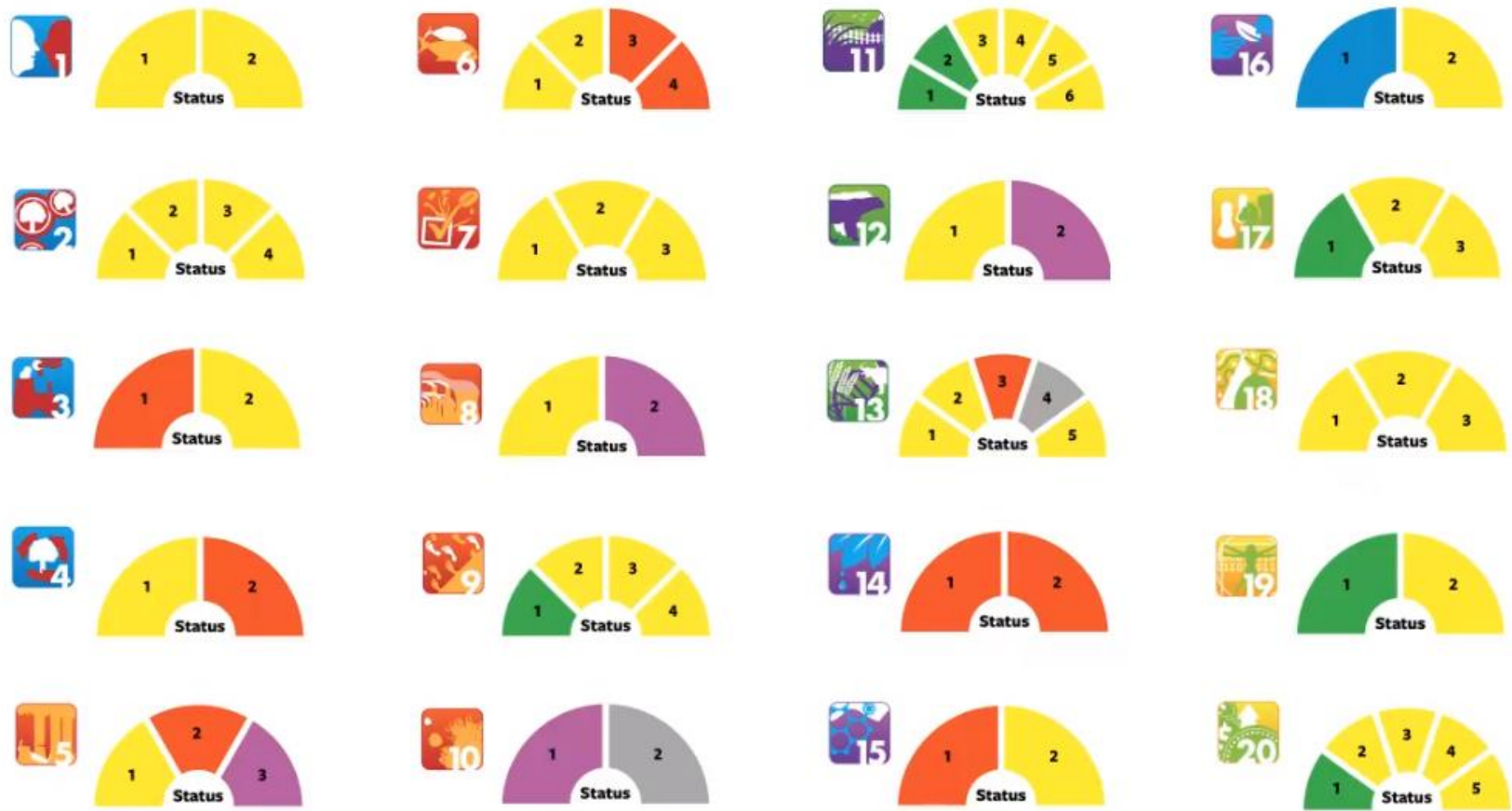


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The Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 (GBO-5)



The LTAM

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), in its Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, states:

- i) emphasises mainstreaming across all areas and levels of governance and ensuring harmonisation of policies and programmes;*
- ii) focuses on budgeting and incentives;*
- iii) the long-term approach encourages full involvement and engagement of the economic sectors;*
- iv) brings attention to the finance sector as a cross-cutting area;*
- v) calls for the empowerment and participation of all sectors of society with special attention to rights- and shareholders*



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Strategy Area I: Mainstreaming biodiversity across government and policies

Action Area 1 - Integrate ecosystem/biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

Assessment, valuation, and accounting tools and methodologies to inform decision-making

Inter-ministerial policy coherence, cross sectoral and vertical collaboration

Integrated landscape and/or seascape (vertical/territorial) management, including voluntary or regulatory plans (mitigation hierarchy)

2. Fiscal, budgetary, and financial mainstreaming (incentives/subsidies)

Prohibit/redirect harmful incentives/refrain with Strategic Environmental Assessments

Positive incentives



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

3. Businesses decrease negative and increase net positive impacts on ecosystems, biodiversity and human health

Businesses apply an agreed set of biodiversity metrics, reporting and disclosure standards

Sustainable production practices (over-exploitation, pollution, business models, voluntary standards)

Encourage and promote business commitments to biodiversity and partnerships

4. Financial institutions (biodiversity risk assessment policies and processes, dedicated finance)

Financial institutions apply an agreed set of biodiversity metrics, reporting and disclosure standards

Incorporate biodiversity loss in risk analyses, biodiversity benefits or co-benefits

Tools (green investments, impact/blended finance, parametric insurance, etc)

Partnerships to promote financial institutions' commitments to biodiversity



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Strategy Area III: Mainstreaming biodiversity across society

5. People everywhere have relevant information/awareness/capacities, take steps for sustainable consumption and lifestyles

Social, cultural, intrinsic, and traditional values of nature and biodiversity reflected in formal and informal education systems

Rights-holders and stakeholders supported, empowered and engaged by governments to participate in decision making

People everywhere adopt sustainable consumption and lifestyles



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Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors

Final Decision: In the decision (CBD/COP/15/L.34), the COP reiterates the critical importance of biodiversity mainstreaming to achieve the CBD objectives and the **urgent need to mainstream biodiversity in line with the GBF**. The decision also emphasizes the importance of intensified mainstreaming action to achieve the transformational change needed in order to attain the 2050 vision, acknowledging the specific challenges faced by developing countries and the need for adequate means of implementation.

*The COP then: welcomes the work of the Informal Advisory Group on Biodiversity Mainstreaming, as reflected in the progress report to SBI 3, and compilations of new submissions; requests parties and others to submit their views on the draft long-term approach and associated action plan, and to identify ways forward to support GBF implementation; and **requests the Secretariat to organize an open-ended online forum through the CHM**, and compile the resulting views in a report, including on an interim process, for **submission to SBI 4**.*



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Engagement with subnational governments

Final Decision: In the decision (CBD/COP/15/L.22), the COP recognizes the important role of subnational governments, cities, and other local authorities in the implementation of the CBD, and adopts an updated Plan of Action to 2030.

The COP invites parties to support the involvement of subnational governments in the revision, implementation, and update of NBSAPs, and in the development and implementation of their own strategies and action plans, also to improve the implementation of the GBF.

It invites the GEF to consider further expanding and strengthening its sustainable cities initiatives and piloting other initiatives. It further requests the Secretariat to undertake a review of the role of subnational governments in the implementation of the CBD objectives, subject to the availability of resources.



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Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)



The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework comprises 11 sections, four overarching goals for 2050, and 23 targets up to 2030.

Goal A on ecosystems, species and genetic diversity; **Goal B on sustainable use and management of biodiversity;** Goal C on benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and DSI from genetic resources; and Goal D on means of implementation.

The 23 targets are categorized in the following categories: reducing threats to biodiversity (targets 1-8), meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing (targets 9-13), and tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming (targets 14-23).



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Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

LTAM	KM - GBF
<i>Strategy Area I: Mainstreaming biodiversity across government and policies</i>	Target 14: Mainstreaming across policies
<i>Strategy Area II: Integrate nature and biodiversity into business models, operations, and practices of key economic sectors, including the financial sector</i>	Target 15: Mainstreaming in business
<i>Strategy Area III: Mainstreaming biodiversity across society</i>	Target 16: Mainstreaming consumption

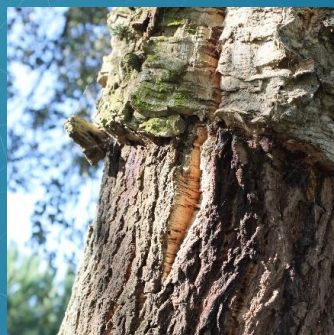
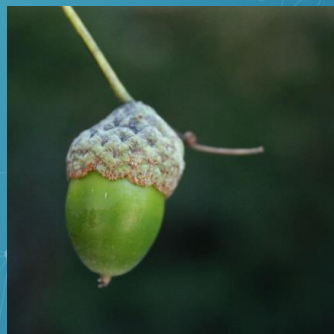


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Thank you



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