



Mainstreaming biodiversity

*Overview of the draft global biodiversity
framework*

Addressing nature risk and climate risk together are the macro trends that will reshape the global economy over the coming decades

The Climate Crisis

Emissions of greenhouse gases from human activities are responsible for approximately 1.1°C of warming since 1850-1900¹ and we are currently not on track to limit warming to close to 1.5°C or even 2°C.²



CLIMATE AND NATURE-RELATED FINANCIAL RISKS

Climate and nature-related risks are systemic risks to the global financial system, and companies are coming under increased pressure from regulators, financiers and shareholders to disclose on their exposure and management of these risks



The Nature Crisis

Nature loss is currently occurring at an unprecedented rate. Humanity has caused the loss of 83% of wild mammals by mass, and 1 million species of plants and animals are at risk of extinction.⁵

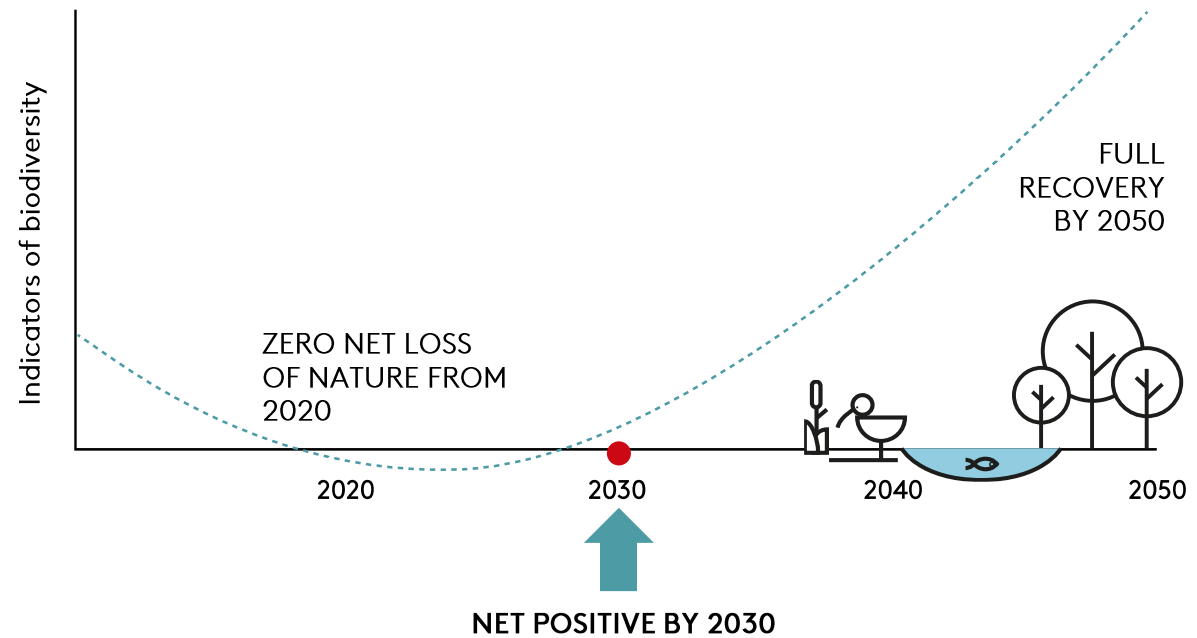
Transitioning the economy to address nature loss alongside climate change will require transformative change.

The 2030 mission could call for a nature positive future

2030 MISSION: The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is: "To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people".

Rather than "on a path to recovery", the mission could call for a "nature positive" future.

GLOBAL GOAL FOR NATURE: NATURE POSITIVE BY 2030



Target 14 could more expressly call out the role of the private sector

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.

- Given the emphasis in this target on redirecting financial flows, this target is clearly of relevance to the financial sector,
- However, the ways in which this target calls for the integration of biodiversity is primarily through government-led processes
- This target could be updated to more expressly call for the integration of biodiversity values in business decision-making and investment decisions by the finance sector
- This is also true for the proposed indicators, which currently don't mention the private sector at all.

Target 15 will align with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

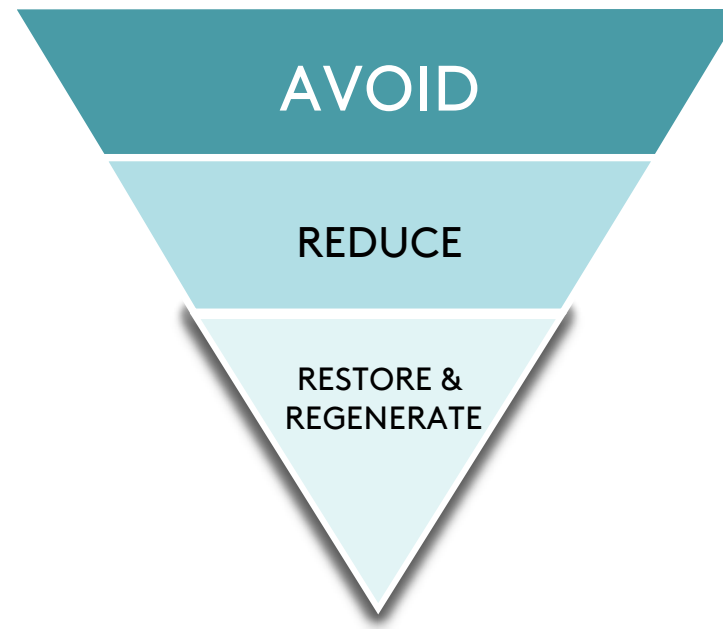
TARGET 15: All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

- The framing of this target broadly aligns with the emerging TNFD principles, which will require companies to assess and report on impacts and dependencies on nature across their value chains
- An express reference to the TNFD in the text may be beneficial as a mutually reinforcing measure, but it not necessarily essential as the private sector is moving on this anyway
- The proposed indicators may pick this up in any event.

Target 19 signals the magnitude of investment required, but does not call out opportunities

TARGET 19: Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

The final step in the SBTN mitigation hierarchy is restoring and regenerating nature, which allows corporates to undertake or finance measures that have a positive impact on nature. This represents a significant opportunity for investment in nature



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