

50+ ways to integrate biodiversity and nature-based solutions – a UN system commitment to collective action for people and planet

(for more information see <https://unsceb.org/un-common-approach-biodiversity>)

The following table provides an illustrative list of practical interventions the UN system can pursue jointly as part of the **Common Approach to Integrating Biodiversity and Nature-based Solutions for Sustainable Development into United Nations Policy and Programme Planning and Delivery** ([CEB/2021/1/Add.1](https://unsceb.org/un-common-approach-biodiversity)). The table is structured according to the 3 impact areas and 15 medium-term objectives of the Common Approach. The first column presents a non-exhaustive list of actions that the UN system can pursue at all levels to implement the Common Approach. Column two expands on potential examples to operationalize each action, while columns three and four identify which UN entity could be involved and what already-existing resources the actions could build on. Finally, a link to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is established in column five.

A. Human rights, peaceful societies and planetary stability

#1: Human rights are protected and can be exercised, including the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by1:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
1. Support the Secretary-General's Call to Action for Human Rights	● Increase UN support for laws and policies that protect and promote the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and for effective individual access to justice and effective remedies for environment-related rights violations and abuses. ● Increase UN support for the development of protection mechanisms for human rights defenders and environmental and climate activists, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities, children, young people, women and girls.	All UN Entities, in particular UNEP, UNDP and OHCHR	● SG C2A ● Human Rights Up Front initiative	05 10 13 14 15 16 17

2. Fulfill the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment	● Address biodiversity and habitat loss and prevent its negative impacts on human rights. ● Ensure equity in actions to address biodiversity loss and in the use of the benefits of biodiversity. ● Ensure meaningful and informed participation including in land and resource governance. ● Support Member States to fulfil their human rights obligations relating to biodiversity and the environment stemming from international human rights and environmental treaties and recommendations of inter-governmental bodies. ● Support and protect rights of nature, where applicable, and those of environmental human rights defenders. ● Promote effective participation of indigenous peoples in ecosystem management and guarantee their free, prior and informed consent in actions that affect their rights.	UNEP, UNDP, OHCHR, FAO, IFAD, CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar Convention, UNCCD, UNECE, UNESCO designated sites, ILO, UNICEF, UNFCCC, UNESCWA, ECA, WFP	● SG's Call to Action for Human Rights ● UN Human Rights Council ● UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration ● UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development ● The Bonn Challenge ● MAB programme and its World Network of Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Convention ● UNFCCC Nairobi work programme on vulnerability, impacts and adaptation to climate change (NWP) ● Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) under the UNFCCC ● Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and	02 06 13 14 15
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	Promote procedural rights at local and community level including for meaningful participation, access to information, and access to justice in environmental matters for all.		Damage (WIM) under the UNFCCC - ILO Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) Green Works - UNDP Environmental Governance Programme for Mining	
3. Ensure access to clean water and sanitation for all	- Use nature-based solutions for water and wastewater management. - Enhance water use efficiency in agriculture. - Enhance water reuse in urban areas. - Promote sustainable freshwater extraction. - Promote innovations for the use of new water sources (e.g. fog harvesting). - Promote representation of women and girls in water management bodies. - Promote equitable access to water that considers situations of vulnerability. - Ensure relevant actions are based on international human rights law and standards relating to the right to water (e.g. availability, quality, acceptability, accessibility, affordability, etc.).	WHO, BRS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UNICEF, FAO, UNIDO, IOM, UN Women, OCHA, UNU, IFAD, IAEA, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNESCWA, WFP	- UN-Water - Global Wastewater Initiative (GW²I) - UNU Water Network - UNESCO IHP Ecohydrology Programme - UNESCO IHP water harvesting and water scarcity - National Adaptation Plans under the UNFCCC - Megacities Alliance for Water and Climate - UN-Habitat Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance (GWOPA)	02 03 05 06 07 09 11 12 13 14 15

	Promote public works and asset creation programs to improve access to water and sanitation, contain and reduce the spread of invasive alien species, and create jobs for targeted groups.		- Global Water Security Issues - UNESCO IHP Water for Human Settlements Chairs and Centers network	
4. Ensure right to adequate food	- Promote and protect the security of land tenure, especially with respect to women, indigenous peoples, and poor and disadvantaged groups. - Protection of relevant traditional knowledge and equitable participation in sharing benefits arising from the use of genetic resources for food and agriculture. - Enhance environmental protection by ensuring appropriate biosafety safeguards. - Protect ecological sustainability and the carrying capacity of ecosystems to ensure the possibility for increased, sustainable food production. - Take measures to prevent and address malnutrition, maintain, adapt or strengthen dietary diversity and healthy eating habits and food preparation, as well as feeding patterns. - Ensure relevant actions are based on international human rights law and standards relating to the right to food (e.g. availability, accessibility, adequacy, sustainability, etc.)	IFAD, CBD, FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, ILO, IAEA, UNESCWA, UNFCCC, WIPO, WFP	- UN Food Systems Summit - FAO Programme Right to Food - Outcomes and follow up to Regional Food Systems Dialogues (ESCWA, FAO-RNE, IFAD, WFP) - Issue Based Coalition (IBC) on Food Security, Climate Action and Environment in the Arab Region - Koronivia joint work on agriculture under the UNFCCC	01 02 03 06 13 14 15

#2: Persons, groups and people in vulnerable situations, particularly those who rely on natural resources for subsistence and cultural identity, and who are disproportionately affected by environmental degradation, are prioritized.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
5. Build sustainability and resilience while empowering indigenous peoples and local communities	- Recognize and empower indigenous peoples and local communities as both users and custodians of biodiversity and ecosystems. - Promote sustainable use and trade of terrestrial, marine and other aquatic biodiversity-based products and services that generate livelihoods for indigenous peoples and local communities. - Facilitate greater benefit sharing and governance opportunities for indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to natural resource stewardship, conservation and sustainable use. - Promote regional and international recognition of indigenous knowledge, skills, competencies and livelihoods. - Enhance the engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples in the international climate change policy process	UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO, IOM, ILO, UN Women, OHCHR, CBD, UNDESA, UNODC, UNU, IFAD, UNFCCC, UNCTAD, ECA, WIPO, WFP, UNWTO	- UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues - UNESCO's Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems programme (LINKS) - Satoyama Initiative - UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)UNDP-managed GEF Small Grants Programme - UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative - UNWTO ALULA FRAMEWORK - Tourism for communities	02 14 15 17

	• Empower indigenous peoples and local communities to engage in sustainability policies and actions. • Ensure Indigenous Peoples' free, prior and informed consent in any environmental decision-making or policy that affects them.			
6. Use nature conservation for conflict prevention and reduce conflict impact on biodiversity	• Reduce impact of conflicts on natural resources that sustain livelihoods and ecosystems. • Ensure that action on biodiversity is part of conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding strategies. • Catalyze community-based ecosystem restoration and sustainable reconstruction projects in sites damaged by or vulnerable to conflicts and disasters. • Promote nature conservation actions as means to prevent and mitigate conflict and address the harmful drivers of migration.	DPO, DOS, UNEP, UNOCHA, UNHCR, IOM, WFP	• DPO - DOS Environmental Policy for UN Field Missions • Great Green Wall Initiative • UNFICYP Youth Champions for Environment & Peace	13 14 15 16 17
7. Strengthen the links between biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation	• Support increased research on the improvement of underutilized local crops (land- and ocean-based) for food and nutrition security. • Enhance Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) and other income generating livelihood support programs.	FAO, IFAD, IAEA, ILO, WTO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF UNWTO, UNDP, UNEP, CBD, CMS, UNU,	• UNEP-UNDP Poverty-Environment Action • UN-REDD Programme • The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative	01 02 08 10 11 13 14 15 16 17

	● Collect sex-, disability- and age-disaggregated data on the distribution of PES. ● Support improvement in benefit sharing, including sustainable use and complementary economic development for communities. ● Promote norms and methods to empower coastal and island communities in conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources, including the use of traditional systems of governance and decision-making. ● Promote public investments that create labor-based inclusive job opportunities through Green Works. ● Promote sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, as a tool for fighting poverty and contribute to sustainable development, in particular to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources.	UNCTAD, UNESCO designated sites, UNDESA, ECA, WIPO	● GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) ● Equator Initiative ● PES schemes ● UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative, Oceans Economy and Fisheries Programme and VSS programme ● United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards ● Satoyama Initiative ● Report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) transmitted by the Secretary-General of the UN on Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection ● Great Green Wall Initiative	
8. Address all forms of inequality and exclusion in sustainable use and management of biodiversity	● Empower women, youth, people with disabilities, racial and ethnic minorities, marginalized and crisis affected groups, including through social protection systems, skills development, entrepreneurship, green and decent job opportunities.	UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNWTO, FAO, IOM, ILO, UN Women, OHCHR, CBD,	● Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights and environment ● UN Woman - Towards a gender-responsive implementation of the CBD	04 10 14 15 16 17

	• Ensure equal access, use and control of natural resources. • Secure equitable land tenure and governance. • Support innovation in land claims registration (including through blockchain technology) and promote and protect traditional and communal land tenure systems. • Address the decoupling of environmental effects. • Incorporate risk management approaches for the deployment of modern biotechnology. • Develop and promote gender-responsive planning, data collection and reporting. • Promote a more sustainable tourism model based on social and financial inclusion and the conservation and protection of the environment	UNDESA, UNFCCC, UNU, ECA, IFAD, WFP	• Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan under the UNFCCC • Satoyama Initiative • Report of the Secretary-General of the UNWTO transmitted by the Secretary-General of the UN on the Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection	
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#3: A One Health approach is implemented, and the interconnections among people, animals and ecosystems are recognized.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
9. Prevent the emergence of zoonotic diseases	• Mainstream and implement “One-Health” approaches.	WHO, CBD UNFCCC, UNDP, UNEP, CMS,	• WHO Manifesto for a healthy and green post-COVID recovery	03 11 13 14 15 16

	● Increase countries' capacity to detect and monitor actual and potential pathogens. ● Support the exchange of risk assessment and risk management information on global platforms. ● Increase action against wildlife trafficking to prevent future wildlife-related pandemics. ● Support evidence-based assessment of locations posing high risk of transmitting zoonotic diseases (e.g. wet markets, pet markets, restaurants, breeding facilities, inter alia) and provide options and solutions to and in collaboration with respective governments and regional (economic) groupings to minimize the risks.	FAO, IAEA CITES, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNODC, UN- Habitat, ECA, UNWTO	● WHO-CBD Interagency Liaison Group on Biodiversity and Health ● UNODC-led initiative SAFE ● UN-Habitat City-Wide Public Space Strategies ● One Planet Vision for a Responsible Recovery of the Tourism Sector	
10. Improve the quality of urbanization and limit encroachment	● Integrate the consideration of ecosystem impacts in city planning, expansion and zoning. ● Incorporate well-planned natural habitats into cities.	UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNFCCC	● UN-Habitat City-Wide Public Space Strategies ● UNEP's Sustainable Cities Impact Programme ● Nairobi work programme (NWP) under the UNFCCC	03 11 13 14 15
11. Reduce pollution from all sources, including plastic	● Promote ratification/accession and implementation of international treaties, global standards and regulations.	UNDP, UNEP, BRS, UN- Habitat, ICAO, ITU, UNICEF, UPU, CMS,	● Climate and Clean Air Coalition ● New Plastics Economy Global Commitment	03 06 07 09 10 11 12 14 15 17

	• Promote green infrastructure, sustainable manufacturing, and biofiltration for air, soil and water pollution. • Mobilize global responses to halt plastic pollution and monitor impacts on wildlife. • Promote smart lighting and noise management on land and seascape. • Include Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for all constructions on land and seascape. • Enhance international coordination of seismic surveying or resulting data. • Monitor water quality and quantity. • Provide a platform for the tourism sector in its fight against plastic pollution, triggering action in the sector and beyond.	IMO, UNU, UNCTAD, ICAO, IAEA, UNESCO, ECA, UNWTO	• UNU Water Network • UNCTAD Sustainable Manufacturing and Environmental Pollution • UN Decade of Ocean Sciences for Sustainable Development • Sources to Sea Platform • Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP) • International Initiative on Water Quality (IIWQ) – UNESCO • Global Tourism Plastics Initiative (led by UNWTO/UNEP)	
12. Stop ocean pollution	• Understand and map land and sea-based sources of pollutants and contaminants and their potential impacts on human health, ocean ecosystems, livelihood of coastal and/or ocean-dependent communities, and economic growth.	UNDP, UNEP, BRS, CMS, IMO, IAEA, UNESCO IOC, IMO/London Protocol, UNCTAD, ECA	• UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development • Global Partnership on Marine Litter • GOA-ON Initiative	03 06 09 12 14 17

	• Develop integrated solutions to remove or mitigate pollutants and contaminants. • Monitor and reduce bioaccumulation of toxins. • Test innovative clean up of water-borne microplastics (including before they reach the ocean). • Use bioremediation and negative emission technologies to extract pollutants, including residuals from marine munitions. • Assess the extent of ocean acidification.		• UNCTAD Sustainable Manufacturing and Environmental Pollution	
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#4: Nature is conserved and restored, while nature-based solutions for disaster risk reduction, climate action are accelerated.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
13. Prevent risks from climate change, including extreme weather events	• Promote ecosystem-based adaptation. • Promote nature-based solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction including through asset creation and public works programs. • Integrate nature-based solutions with climate risk insurance programs. • Promote cooperation between traditional indigenous weather forecasting and scientific capacities to manage extreme weather events.	WMO, IOM, UNHCR, UNFCCC, UNICEF, Ramsar Convention, UNDP, UNU, UNESCO, UNESCO-IOC, ICAO, ILO, UNODC, UN ESCWA, UNODC, UNDRR, WFP	• Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR) • UN-SPIDER • Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction • The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage under the UNFCCC • Friends of EbA (FEBA) community • UN Decade of Ocean Science	03 06 10 13 14 15

	● Enhance observation, forecasts, predictions, early warning systems and community preparedness in the face of ocean-related risks. ● Support integrated climate security measures. ● Explore linkages between environmental degradation, conflict and migration. ● Enhance understanding of the context-specific nature of the risks and challenges across different time horizons.		for Sustainable Development ● IOC Tsunami Programme ● UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration ● UNFCCC Koronivia joint work on agriculture ● Megacities Alliance for Water and Climate ● UNESCO IHP Water for Human Settlements Chairs and Centers network ● Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) ● InsuResilience Global Partnership	
14. Halt habitat degradation and promote ecosystem restoration	● Accelerate existing global and regional efforts to achieve ecosystem restoration at scale. ● Promote transboundary collaborations for the conservation and restoration of vulnerable ecosystems, such as coastal, mountain, and wetland. ● Promote integrated management of land and ocean environments to conserve and further avoid conversion of natural habitats. ● Maintain and restore critical habitats and unique ecosystems (e.g. fully or highly protected MPAs). ● Accelerate marine/maritime spatial planning for integrated approach to addressing ocean,	UNDP, UNEP, FAO, CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar Convention, UNCCD, IFAD, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UN-Habitat, ECA, WFP	● UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration ● UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development ● UNESCO designated sites ● National Adaptation Plans under the UNFCCC ● UNESCO IHP Ecohydrology Programme ● Short Term Action Plan on Ecosystem Restoration ● Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration	05 10 14 15

	climate change and biodiversity nexus. ● Maintain and restore ecological connectivity that support species dispersal and migration. ● Improve urban-rural linkages.		● Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI)	
15. Reverse deforestation and forest degradation	● Promote participatory and sustainable afforestation, forest management and urban forestry practices. ● Promote measures and policies to halt forest loss and degradation, including through the UN-REDD Programme. ● Integrate ecosystem conservation and restoration in sectoral policies and measures and strategies. ● Support research and promote best practices on sustainable forest ecosystem restoration. ● Address illegal logging and corruption in the forestry sector.	UNEP, FAO, UNECE, UNCCD, UNDP, CITES, UNCTAD, UNESCO designated sites, UNDESA, UNFCCC, ECA, UNODC, WFP	● UN-REDD Programme ● New York Declaration on Forest ● UN Forum on Forests ● UN Strategic Plan for Forests and its Global Forest Goals ● Global core set of forest-related indicators ● Collaborative Partnership on Forests ● Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration ● Integrated UNECE/FAO Programme of Work on Forests ● Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI)	06 09 10 12 13 14 15 17

16. Prevent soil degradation and combat coastal erosion	● Recognize the value of soil. ● Avoid incentives promoting soil degradation and instead devise positive incentives to reward sustainable land management. ● Promote the adaptive management of coasts, including through nature-based solutions. ● Protect and restore wetlands, coral reefs and mangrove forests. ● Increase resilience in the face of ocean acidification, oil spill accidents and sea level rise. ● Promote public works and asset creation programs to combat soil degradation and erosion and create jobsfor targeted groups.	UNDP, UNEP, FAO, IAEA, IFAD, Ramsar Convention, UNCCD, ILO, UNFCCC, UNESCO, UNESCWA, ECA, WFP	● Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) ● UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development	02 03 06 07 09 12 13 14 15
17. Reduce the emissions gap	● Leverage climate and biodiversity co-benefits, while increasing carbon sequestration and natural resilience. ● Utilize the ability of forest, coastal and marine ecosystems to sequester carbon, including protection and restoration of mangroves, salt marshes, seagrass beds, and seaweeds. ● Reduce methane emissions, including through sustainable land livestock management practices.	UNDP, UNEP, IMF, WB, UNFCCC, FAO, IAEA, IFAD, IMO, ICAO	● UNEP-IUCN Global Fund for Ecosystem-based Adaptation ● UN REDD Programme ● Koronivia joint work on agriculture under the UNFCCC ● Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance Partnership (LEAP) ● London Protocol	06 09 12 13 14 15

18. Promote greening and blueing of our cities	● Promote sustainable urban density. ● Promote nature-positive urban infrastructure and building design. ● Incorporate well-planned natural habitats into cities. ● Create networks of linked green spaces and biodiversity corridors. ● Promote planet-compatible urban utilities. ● Encourage sustainable urban and peri-urban agriculture. ● Strengthen capacity building to implement nature-based solutions (NbS) and green and blue infrastructure as a contribution to a green recovery from COVID-19. ● Strengthen capacity of local authorities to use nature-based solutions for disaster risk reduction and resilience.	UN-Habitat, UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, UNOPS, UNECE, UNFCCC, ITU, UNU, UNEP, UNDRR, UNWTO	● Trees in Cities Challenge ● UNU Sustainable Urban Nature project ● FAO's Green Cities Initiative ● UNEP's Sustainable Cities Impact Programme ● UNEP/UN Habitat Greener Cities Partnership ● Nairobi work programme (NWP) under the UNFCCC ● Making Cities Resilient 2030	03 11 14 15
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#5: The links between biological and cultural diversity are recognized, and the protection of sites of international importance for biological and cultural diversity enhanced.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
19. Strengthen the links between biodiversity and cultural diversity	● Promote the benefits of nature's non-material contributions including indigenous knowledge and cultural. ● Ensure availability of research and information on traditional knowledge and cultural practices that contribute to biodiversity conservation. ● Enhance protection of sites of international importance for biological and cultural diversity. ● Enhance knowledge of the cultural values of the ocean and embrace the role of indigenous and local knowledge to contribute to solutions for biodiversity protection. ● Promotes the exchange of experience and best practices with a view to applying, strengthening, protecting and preserving traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, taking into account the free, prior	UNESCO, UNFCCC, CBD, UNU, ECA, WIPO	● UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage ● UNESCO 1972 World Heritage Convention ● UNESCO MAB programme ● LCIPP under the UNFCCC ● UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development ● Satoyama Initiative ● UNU-IAS Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa (OUK) Biocultural Diversity Initiative	04 14 15

	and informed consent of the holders of such knowledge.			
20. Promote education and the generation, sharing and use of knowledge	● Ensure that all decision makers and other stakeholders have access to reliable and up-to-date information for the effective management of biodiversity. ● Address the exclusion or blockages to indigenous and local knowledge contributing to national science capacity and decision-making. ● Ensure indigenous and local women's knowledge is recognized and valued. ● Support new technologies for bridging between indigenous knowledge systems and reliable biodiversity data. ● Promote the notion of nature's benefits to people and good quality of life. ● Enable transmission of cultural practices, knowledge and expressions that promote respect for and valuing of nature and living things to future generations, including through school meals programs. ● Issue guidance documents on managing biodiversity and ensure availability and sharing through open-source platforms.	UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNU, CMS, FAO, IAEA, CBD, Ramsar, UNCTAD, UNFCCC, UNICEF, UNESCO-IOC, UNDESA, ITC ILO, WIPO, WFP, UNWTO	● UNESCO Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) programme ● UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage ● UNESCO MAB programme ● UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development ● UNESCO-IOC Ocean Biodiversity Information System ● UNESCO-IOC OceanTeacher Global Academy ● IOC/WMO/UNEP/ICSU Global Ocean Observing System ● UNESCO Education for Sustainable Development for 2030 framework (ESD for 2030) ● UNESCO IHP Water Education Programme	03 04 14 15 16

	● Support and scale up local solutions by sharing best practice across countries and regions. ● Promote Ocean Literacy across all sectors and generations as a means of inciting behavior change in relation to the use and protection of the ocean. ● Advocate for children and young people's right to receive a transformative education that equips them with knowledge, skills and values to tackle global challenges and, in this connection, for the integration of environmental and climate action as core curriculum components at all levels of education. ● Develop the capacities of media and journalists to provide accurate and reliable information on environmental issues. ● Support technology development and capacity building for the enhancement and sustainable use of biodiversity in crops and animals for food and nutritional security		● FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture ● LCIPP under the UNFCCC ● UNU postgraduate degree programmes ● UNU Regional Centers of Expertise on ESD (RCEs) network ● UNU Toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) ● UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative and the BioTrade Knowledge Sharing Platform (UNCTAD/ITC) ● Interactive Dialogues of the General Assembly on Harmony with Nature ● Biosafety Clearing House mechanism for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	
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			• ITC Standards Map and Sustainability Map platforms • UNEP's Sustainable Cities Impact Programme • UNESCO IHP Water for Human Settlements Chairs and Centers network • Megacities Alliance for Water and Climate • UNWTO - Tourism for SDGs Platform co-creation to Inspire, Learn, Share	
21. Ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilization of genetic resources	• Promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources including germplasm and genomics data. • Promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.	UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, IAEA, IFAD, CBD, UNEP, WIPO, UNCTAD, ECA	• Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization • International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) • UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative and Oceans Economy and Fisheries Programme	01 02 14 15

B. A green and inclusive economic recovery

#6: Public and private finance and investments, especially those mobilized to respond to the COVID-19 induced crisis, accelerate green, just and inclusive socioeconomic transitions, including from the informal to formal economy.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
22. Prevent loss of ecosystem services and natural capital	• Increase investments in natural capital stocks. • Increase standards for green private investments. • Promote nature-positive fiscal policies and incentives. • Promote the incorporation of natural capital in policymaking. • Promote nature-positive trade policies and incentives. • Align global finance with conservation objectives which have multiple benefits. • Avert, minimize and address non-economic losses associated with the adverse impacts of climate change, including the loss of ecosystem services and biodiversity • Promote climate investment that is at the least biodiversity neutral and ideally biodiversity positive.	IMF, WB, UNDP, UNEP, UNCTAD, ILO	• The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative • Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) • UNCTAD Sustainable Manufacturing and Environmental Pollution, Oceans Economy and Trade Strategies and BioTrade Initiative • Task Force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures • The Strategic workstream on non-economic losses under the WIM, UNFCCC	08 12 13 14 15

	Promote the use of Employment Impact Assessments (EmplA) to assess the job creation in the environmental sector.			
23. Promote decent and sustainable employment opportunities	- Support the creation of new job opportunities through clean and green transitions and investments in low-carbon industries, ensuring equal opportunities for women. - Ensure that the creation of decent work opportunities is part of COVID-19 recovery plans that are inclusive and sustainable. - Support labor-based inclusive job opportunities through Green Works- e.g. in soil and water conservation, afforestation and reforestation, irrigation, and flood protection. - Promote certification of indigenous knowledge, skills and competencies to improve fair wage and labor opportunities. - Reinforce the links between health, labor and environmental protection while promoting decent work and protecting labor rights.	UNIDO, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, ILO, UNICEF, UNFCCC, UNECE, UNESCO through its designated sites, WIPO, WFP	- FAO's Green jobs in Agriculture projects and initiatives - ILO's Employment Intensive Investment Programmes in Green Works - ILO Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all - Climate Action for Jobs - Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network (GAIN) - UNFCCC Technical Paper 'JustTransition of the Workforce, and the Creation of Decent Work and Quality Jobs' - UNECE/FAO/FE Guidelines for green jobs in the forest sector	06 07 08 12 14 15 16

24. Encourage green public sector finance	• Ensure greener and gender-responsive public procurement measures. • Increase public finance for nature, including ecological fiscal transfer. • Promote central bank risk measures and sustainable finance guidelines. • Scale up uptake of the BIOFIN methodology including biodiversity finance plan development and implementation. • Support public sector to increase availability of concessional finance that de-risks opportunities for private sector engagement. • Promote the use of Employment Impact Assessments (EmplA) to assess the job creation in the environmental sector.	UNEP, UNDP, FAO, IMF, GEF, GCF	• UNEP-IUCN Global Fund for Ecosystem-based Adaptation • UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) • Great Green Wall Initiative	08 14 15 17
25. Promote green private sector investments	• Accelerate creation of new financial instruments and new financial sources to finance nature. • Integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services consideration and risk into financial decision-making. • Enhance the availability of information and raise awareness of biodiversity in the private sector.	UNEP, UNDP, IMF, WB, UNCTAD, ITC, ILO	• UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) • UNEP FI Sustainable Blue Economy Finance Principles • Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures • ILO's Climate Action for Jobs Initiative	08 14 15 17

	• Link innovation and impact investing to develop solutions for sustainable ocean economies.		• Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network (GAIN) • UN Global Compact • The Lion's Share initiative • UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative • UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development	
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#7: Sustainable consumption, including sustainable lifestyles and livelihoods, is promoted, inequalities are eliminated and biodiversity loss halted.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
26. Support the transition towards circular and green economies	• Improve global resource efficiency. • Encourage the adoption of sustainable consumption and lifestyles. • Enhance consumer education to inform behavior and shift consumption patterns. • Strengthen commitments toward deforestation-free commodities. • Adopt holistic sustainable consumption approaches based on traditional and local knowledge.	UNDP, UNEP, UNCTAD, WTO, FAO, IAEA, UNIDO, ITC, ILO, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNESCWA, UNWTO	• Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) • Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) • Climate Action for Jobs • One Planet Network (in particular Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programme) • Sustainable Bioeconomy Guidelines	08 09 11 12 14 15

	● Promote circular-economy approaches relieving demand-side pressures on biodiversity. ● Promote competition and consumer protection policies that sustain sustainable consumption patterns.		● UNCTAD Competition and Consumer Policies Branch ● UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative and VSS program ● United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards ● Circular economy approaches and the Natural Capital Protocol ● ITC Trade for Sustainable Development (T4SD) Programme ● Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities (GI-REC) ● Megacities Alliance for Water and Climate ● Global Water Security Issues ● UNESCO IHP Water for Human Settlements Chairs and Centers network ● Regional Circular Economy Coalition for Latin America and the Caribbean	
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			● Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE) ● One Planet Vision for a Responsible Recovery of the Tourism Sector	
27. Support transparent and sustainable trade and supply chains	● Promote regulation for international shipping and aviation that preserve biodiversity. ● Ensure trade with legally and sustainably sourced products, such as from wildlife, agriculture, fisheries, forestry. ● Incorporate costs of ecosystem services into supply chains. ● Link trade, biodiversity and sustainable development through global actions. ● Support legislation that can ensure accountability of the private sector.	UNDP, UNCTAD, WTO, UNIDO, FAO, CITES, IMO, ICAO, ITC, ILO, UNODC, UNEP	● UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative ● Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) ● Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme 2018-2024 ● UNCTAD Oceans Economy and Trade Strategies and VSS programme ● United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards ● ITC Trade for Sustainable Development (T4SD) Programme ● UNDP Green Commodities Programme	08 12 14 15 16, 17

28. Promote sustainable waste management	• Support greening of manufacturing practices and waste management, including infrastructure. • Mainstream pollution-reduction and sound management of chemicals and wastes into humanitarian action. • Mainstream circularity and promote recycling practices. • Educate consumers on waste treatments. • Address waste trafficking.	BRS, CMS, IMO, IAEA, FAO, UNHCR, ITU, UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, UNODC, UNRWA, UNCTAD, ICAO, UNICEF, ITC, ILO, UNODC, UN-Habitat, UNESCWA	• UN E-waste Coalition • UNCTAD Sustainable Manufacturing and Environmental Pollution • BRS Plastic Waste Partnership and Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML) • Waste Wise Cities Campaign	08 09 12 14 15
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#8: Material-intensive socioeconomic production systems are transformed to create better outcomes for people and nature, while meeting increased demand for resources and materials.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
29. Support nature-positive metals, mineral and energy extraction and address illegal mining and trafficking in precious metals and stones	• Decrease reliance on fossil fuels for energy production. • Develop standards for sustainable resource extraction, including for sand. • Ensure environmental and human rights impact assessments for all extractive activities. • Promote the “No Go” concept for protected areas, in particular World Heritage sites.	UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, IAEA UNESCO, ILO, UNDP, UNODC	• Biodiversity Indicators for Extractive Companies • UNESCO 1972 World Heritage Convention • UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development • UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) • UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)	03 06 07 09 11 12 13 14 15 16

	● Enhance knowledge on the effects of deep-sea mining and potential solutions to address negative impacts. ● Support measures against illegal mining and trafficking in precious metals and stones.			
30. Support nature-positive energy transitions	● Redirect fossil fuel subsidies into green energy jobs. ● Increase opportunities for the deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions, including through school based programs. ● Promote sustainable production and use of biofuels. ● Understand and address trade-offs in hydropower generation. ● Enhance energy for climate-smart agriculture and related value chains. ● Enhance sustainable energy use in humanitarian situations. ● Promote environmental, social and human rights impact assessments of sustainable energy projects.	UNEP, IAEA, ILO, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNDP, IMF, ICAO, UNFCCC, ITC, UN-Habitat, UNESCWA, IFAD, WFP	● UN-Energy ● Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network (GAIN) ● FAO's Energy-smart food for people and climate programme	07 08 11 12 13 14 15
31. Support green and blue infrastructures	● Restore and protect nature as infrastructure. ● Promote nature-positive connecting infrastructure. ● Promote the use of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA).	IMF, WB, CMS, UNOPS, UNDP, UNECE, UNICEF, UNIDO, ITU, ICAO, UN-Habitat, ILO, UNEP, ECA, WFP	● UNEP's COVID-19 Response ● ILO Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) Green Works ● United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC)	08 09 14 15

	• Enhance community-based approaches, ecosystem-based approaches, and hybrid strategies integrating engineering approaches with nature, such as building with nature, green infrastructure, and other hybrid types, including through asset creation and public works programs. • Promote the use of Employment Impact Assessments (EmPIA) to identify job creation opportunities in restoring and protecting green and blue infrastructure. • Leverage international standards – for example ITU-T Recommendations – to improve sustainability and environmental performance of buildings and to implementing green ICT infrastructure.			
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#9: Sustainable and secure food systems are ensured through urgent action by all actors.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
32. Transform unsustainable agricultural and fisheries practices	• Call to phase out harmful agricultural subsidies/incentives. • Halt harmful fisheries subsidies. • Address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and protect marine resources.	FAO, IFAD, IAEA, UNDP, UNEP, Ramsar Convention, UNCCD, WTO, UNESCO, UNIDO, ILO, CBD, UNFCCC,	• TEEB AgriFood initiative • FAO Global Hub on Indigenous Food Systems • FAO's Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform	02 03 06 09 12 13 14 15

	● Digitalize and optimize sustainable modern farming. ● Rewild/restore abandoned agricultural land. ● Enhance landscape and habitat variability to benefit both crops and insects. ● Promote renewable and clean energy solutions for irrigation, storage and refining to improve livelihoods and reduce food loss. ● Enhance risk assessment and risk management approaches for modern biotechnology for agricultural production. ● Protect landscapes and indigenous food systems threatened by industrial agriculture. ● Enhance genetic diversity in agricultural systems.	UNESCWA, ECA, IMO, WFP, UNWTO	● FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors ● ILO Green Jobs and Employment-Intensive Investment (EIIP) programmes ● UN Food Systems Summit ● Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety ● UNFCCC Koronivia joint work on agriculture ● UNDP Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems Strategy ● UNWTO ALULA framework tourism for rural communities	
33. Shift towards productive and regenerative agriculture and fisheries	● Promote regenerative agriculture, agroecology, agroforestry. ● Support the work of small-scale farmers and their livelihoods, particularly women. ● Promote sustainable fisheries conducive to a healthy and productive ocean. ● Support coastal and islander indigenous and local communities in marine and coastal sustainable resource use and conservation.	FAO, IFAD, IOM, CBD, WFP, IAEA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, UNU, UNCTAD UNESCO designated sites, UNESCO-IOC, ITC, ILO, UNESCWA, WIPO	● Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition Initiative ● IPBES and MEA frameworks ● Research on circular economy ● UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative, Oceans Economy and Fisheries Programme and VSS programme	01 02 08 09 11 12 13 14 15

	● Halt and reverse insect decline in agricultural/managed landscapes, including through sustainable pest management. ● Apply and promote circular economy approaches in agriculture. ● Increase knowledge to underpin sustainable fisheries and aquaculture production. ● Ensure respect for the traditional practices of indigenous peoples and local communities. ● Characterize and promote the utilization of locally adapted livestock breeds. ● Promote sustainable management and utilization of local plant resources as livestock feed.		● United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards ● UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development ● FAO's Blue Growth Initiative ● FAO Global Partnership for Climate, Fisheries and Aquaculture ● ILO Green Jobs and Employment-Intensive Investment (EIIP) Green Works programmes ● Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) ● Satoyama Initiative ● Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)	
34. Promote sustainable food systems and reduce food waste	● Support a transition to sustainable food systems that are in balance with nature and that support healthy diets. ● Recognize the interdependencies of demand and supply in designing food system reform. ● Reduce food loss and food waste.	FAO, UNEP, UNU, ILO, UNESCWA, IFAD, UNWTO, WIPO, WFP	● Technical Platform on measurement and reduction of food loss and waste ● FAO Global Hub on Indigenous Food Systems ● UNWTO Global Tourism Food Waste Initiative ● 2021 UN Food Systems Summit	01 02 03 08 09 12 14 15

	Promote the use of insects as both waste decomposers and food sources.			
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#10: Markets, economic and financial practices are fundamentally reformed and use metrics for governments, the private sector and society, to measure progress towards sustainable development, supported by strengthened regulations to conserve and restore natural capital.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
35. Establish new metrics to redefine prosperity	- Develop and promote alternative GDP and 'Green' Human Development Index. - Develop appropriate indicators to capture the direct and indirect consequences of biodiversity loss.	ILO, WTO, UNWTO, UNDP, UNEP, UNCTAD	- Inclusive Wealth Index - Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) - UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030 - Trade and biodiversity statistical tool (UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative & Development Statistics and Information Branch)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
36. Account for the value of biodiversity	- Promote systems of environmental economic accounting and ecosystem accounting. - Promote ocean accounting as a contribution to the development of a sustainable ocean economy.	UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNDP, UNDESA, ILO, WIPO	- System of Environmental-Economic Accounting – Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA) - UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development	01 08 14 15 17

	● Share knowledge and information to value natural capital and prepare country-relevant metrics for inclusive wealth. ● Research and promote indigenous knowledge on valuing nature. ● Account for non-economic losses and as impacts incurred or potentially incurred from slow onset climate processes/events, in risk assessment models to more accurately reflect current and future loss and damage.		● System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF) ● The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage under the UNFCCC	
37. Shift corporate strategies to low-carbon and resilient models	● Support the integration of commitments related to sustainable development, human rights, climate and natural capital in corporate goals, business models, reporting and transition plans. ● Accelerate financial reporting and disclosure. ● Strengthen scenario analysis to assess strategic resilience and improve nature riskmodelling. ● Change corporate incentive structures through effective regulation to protect the environment and its enforcement and to respect human rights as provided in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.	UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, OHCHR, ECA	● UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) ● UN Global Compact ● Preparatory process for a Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosure ● Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities and Risk Exposure (ENCORE)	08 10 14 15

C. Strengthened institutions, accountability and justice

#11: Institutional capacity is supported to plan and pursue integrated solutions to reverse biodiversity loss and accelerate progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
38. Support the inclusive implementation of bold and actionable goals and targets	- Support national implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its alignment with the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. - Support gender-responsive and human rights-based implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including implementation of a post-2020 gender plan of action. - Promote strong commitments for biodiversity protection and restoration, including from non-state actors. - Identify and push trigger points for mobilizing non-environmental constituencies, including through targeted communication campaigns. - Engage with priority actors such as faith-based networks, fashion/clothing, food and mining/metal industries.	CBD, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, CMS, UNDP, UNESCO, IAEA, UNCTAD, UN Women, UN Habitat, UNFCCC, OHCHR, ILO, UNU, ECA, IFAD, UNODC, UNWTO	- CBD Action Agenda - Paris Agreement - UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration - UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development - UNESCO-UNEP Coalition for Nature - Satoyama Initiative - UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative - ILO Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all	13 14 15 17

	Promote a global regulatory framework to secure a level playing field so no one is left behind		The United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	
39. Mainstreaming nature into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes	- Promote whole of government and society approach for implementation of national strategies/action plans. - Improve EIA, EmplA, SEA and social safeguards. - Promote nature-based solutions as integrated elements of development planning. - Promote and reinforce ecosystem-based ocean governance based on the Regional Seas programs. - Engage policy-makers in the co-design and co-delivery of evidence and knowledge systems needed to support sound policy. - Support development of National Ocean Policies. - Develop gender-responsive and humanrights-based national adaptation plans. - Incorporate Green Jobs and biodiversity targets into National Employment Policies. - Incorporate Nature-Based Solutions in national DRR strategies	CBD, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNCTAD, UNESCO-IOC, IMO, ICAO, OHCHR, ILO, ECA, UNDRR, WFP	- FAO Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform - National Ecosystem Assessments (NEA) - UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative and Oceans Economy and Trade Strategies	14 15 17

40. Ensure adequate resources, including for institutional capacity to integrate nature	● Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries. ● Support national plans for implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. ● Increase scientific and technical cooperation. ● Leverage partnerships with multiple sectors including the private sector. ● Enhance ocean related capacity development and transfer of marine technology with a focus on SIDS and LDCs.	WB, UNDP, UNEP, UNCTAD, UNESCO-IOC, IMO, CBD, ICAO, IAEA, ITC, ILO, UNU, UNODC	● Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) ● Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (BES-Net) ● UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development ● UNESCO-IOC Ocean Teacher Global Academy ● Satoyama Initiative ● UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative	14 15 17
41. Promote integrated spatial planning	● Advocate for integrated spatial planning, including through Essential Life Support Area maps. ● Promote landscape approaches and the development of sustainable ocean plans at the national or regional level. ● Promote connectivity landscape approaches that involve diverse landowners and improved large-scale governance systems. ● Promote integrated marine spatial planning. ● Promote landscape governance approaches to address deforestation	UNEP, UNDP, UNU, CBD, UNESCO-IOC, FAO, IMO, ICAO, UN-Habitat, UNODC	● CBD Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) ● IMO Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs) ● NatureMap ● Satoyama Initiative ● MSP Global Initiative ● UN Biodiversity Lab	14 15

#12: Safeguards on biodiversity and the integrity of all ecosystems are implemented, sectoral and national accountability is clarified, and monitoring and reporting against environmental obligations fulfilled.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
42. Develop targets, indicators and datasets to better account for value of nature	• Promote the development of post-2020 measurable targets and associated indicators. • Recognize the links between indicators for reporting on biodiversity, climate change and ocean. • Promote biodiversity integration in policy-making through multidimensional indices.	UNEP, UNDESA, ILO, UNCTAD, UNODC	• Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) • Multidimensional Biodiversity Index (MBI)	14 15 17
43. Support transparent national biodiversity reporting	• Support the development of guidelines for participatory post-2020 national reporting. • Pilot spatially explicit and transparent reporting. • Ensure all actors can discover, access, integrate and share the data they need to fulfil responsibilities to the people and planet. • Strengthen gender-responsive research, data collection and reporting.	CBD, UNEP, UNDESA, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, ILO, UNCTAD, UNODC	• UN Biodiversity Lab • MapX • UNESCO World Heritage Convention and MAB programme	14 15 17

#13: Environmental rule of law and procedural rights on access to information and justice are promoted, and meaningful participation in environmental decision-making is enabled.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
44. Strengthen governance, procedural rights and rule of law	- Promote integration of rule of law in environmental law and policies to help strengthen biodiversity protection, conservation and restoration. - Promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ) - Ensure law and regulation enforcement. - Promote concept, enforcement and widescale adoption for fighting environmental crimes and legal liability for nature destruction, including by making crimes that impact the environment serious crimes as per definition of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). - Strengthen participation and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. - Ensure accountability for crimes against environmental human rights defenders.	UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, OHCHR, IMO, ICAO, UNDESA, ILO, UNU, UNCLOS, UNODC, ECA, WIPO	- NBSAP Forum - The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security - Interactive Dialogues of the GA on Harmony with Nature - United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues - Supplementary protocol on liability and redress - Satoyama Initiative - Montevideo Environmental Law Programme - International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC)	14 15 16 17

			• UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) • UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)	
45. Promote full and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity	• Strengthen participation and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. • In the context of including civil society voices in UN bodies and agencies, create space for young people to participate in shaping the decisions that will affect their future, including but not limited to biodiversity and climate change. • Strengthen the full and effective participation of women in decision-making related to biodiversity at all levels. • Consider ways of more fully involving a wider array of stakeholders in policy processes concerning environmental action. • Ensure participation of ILO social partners (workers and employers) through social dialogue. • Raise awareness of the impact of illegal exploitation of natural resources and corruption on biodiversity among various stakeholders.	UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO, IOM, UN Women, UNFCCC, OHCHR, CBD, UNU, UNDESA, ILO, UNODC, WIPO	• Gender and Land Rights Database (GLRD) • UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) • Programs/projects supporting implementation of FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security • Natural Capital Protocol • United Nations Guidance Note on Protection and Promotion of Civic Space • LCIPP under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change • Satoyama Initiative	04 10 14 15 16 17

46. Safeguard endangered species	● Promote effective species conservation, including through increased funding, protection of umbrella species and of critical habitats. ● Promote the establishment and effective management of protected areas, with the meaningful participation of local communities and free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples. ● Promote marine protected areas, including in the high seas, by implementing the 1972 World Heritage Convention. ● Support implementation of Global Plans of Action for genetic resources for Food and Agriculture to safeguard habitats and populations of crop and livestock wild relatives. ● Minimize threats to biodiversity from planned infrastructure. ● Promote habitat mapping and ecological surveying. ● Implement a corruption risk-based approach in wildlife, forest and fisheries management authorities. ● Improve legal frameworks to address wildlife crime as a serious crime under the UNTOC.	CBD, CITES, CMS UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, IAEA, UNODC	● Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management ● UNESCO World Heritage Convention and MAB programme ● FAO's Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture ● Globally Important Agricultural Systems (GIAHS) ● UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) ● International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC)	09 12 14 15 17
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47. Prevent introduction and spread of invasive alien species	● Promote preventive pathway/vector management, including the introduction, ratification/accession and implementation of relevant international treaties, standards and regulations. ● Introduce rapid, cost-effective and consistent ecological surveying protocols, including through metabarcoding and eDNA. ● Promote efficient species identification and monitoring, including using artificial intelligence and big data. ● Forecast and reduce impacts of harmful algal blooms. ● Control invasive insect species using sterile insect technique. ● Promote public works programs and asset rehabilitation programs to contain and reduce the spread of invasive alien species and create jobs for targeted groups.	WTO, UNEP, CBD, CMS, FAO, IAEA, Ramsar UNESCO, UNESCO-IOC Convention, IMO, ICAO, ILO, WFP	● International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) ● UNESCO World Heritage Convention ● UNESCO-IOC PacMan Initiative ● UNESCO-IOC HAB Programme ● Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership	02 08 09 12 14 15
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#14: Criminal justice and anti-corruption measures to environment-related crimes are strengthened as an essential part of the integrated solutions to protecting biodiversity.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
48. Stop illegal wildlife trade and transport, poaching, trafficking and unsustainable hunting	● Increase protection for front line environmental workers, environmental human rights defenders, and indigenous peoples. ● Leverage consumer power by introducing standards or certifications demonstrating that products are legally sourced, ethical and violence-free. ● Enforce existing legal provisions and enable traceability and best practices. ● Strengthen international investigation and legal intervention in the transportation and trade in illegal wildlife and endangered species. ● Increase attention to the poaching and illicit trade in wild and endangered plants on which indigenous peoples and local communities rely. ● Scale up “crime scene to court” approach in countries to enforce the laws and support the governments to adequately prevent, detect,	FAO, IFAD, UNODC, ILO, CMS, CITES, UNESCO, IOC, UNDP, UNEP UNCTAD, ICAO, UNDESA, UNEP	● Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) ● Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) ● Intergovernmental Conference on Marine Biodiversity Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction. ● UNESCO 1972 World Heritage Convention and MAB programme ● UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative ● UNCTAD Ocean Economy and Fisheries Programme ● UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development	02 05 10 12 15

	investigate, prosecute and adjudicate wildlife crime. • Scale up anti-corruption assistance to wildlife, forestry and fisheries authorities.		• UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) • UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) • UN Task Force on Illegal Trade in Wildlife • International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)	
49. Stop illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	• Strengthen regulatory measures for the conservation of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction. • Increase knowledge and solutions for sustainable fishing practices. • Increase knowledge and innovative solutions / technology to inform policy and action on illegal fishing. • Conduct value chain analysis, corruption risk assessment and facilitate corruption prevention and criminal justice system measures against crimes occurring in the fisheries value chain.	IMO, FAO, IFAD, UNODC, ILO, CMS, CITES, UNIDO, WTO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO	• UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development • UNCTAD Oceans Economy and Trade Strategies • 1995 UNESCO World Heritage marine programme • UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development • 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries • UNODC Rotten Fish Guide on corruption prevention in the fisheries value chain	02 10 12 14

50. Increase cooperation between conservation and justice system actors to address illicit exploitation of natural resources	• Develop rapid reference guides for investigators and prosecutors to facilitate investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes. • Sensitize judiciary to impact of environmental crime. • Support multi-agency taskforces and cross-border cooperation among criminal justice system actors to address environmental crimes.	UNODC, CITES, UNEP	• UNODC, CITES tools and guides • International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCCWC) • UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) • UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)	14 15 16
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#15: Advanced digital information and communication technologies (ICTs) are deployed to ensure open access to and equitable coverage of data and repositories.

Action	Operational examples	Potential collective action by:	Ongoing collaborations, collective initiatives and coordination mechanisms	Link to SDGs
51. Promote digitalization for better decision making	• Invest in the use of digital technologies to monitor environmental change and to support transparency, predictive analytics and risk identification. • Provide open-source data and tools for decision-makers and enhance citizens' engagement. • Use data, analytics, lifecycle analysis and digital solutions to influence and incentivize	UNEP, UNDP, ITU, FAO, UNECA, UNESCO, UNESCO-IOC, UNIDO, IMO, ICAO, IAEA, UNDESA, ILO, UNODC, WFP, UNWTO	• UN Data Strategy • UNEP Global Environmental Data Strategy • UN Biodiversity Lab • Group on Earth Observations (GEO) • Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS)	08 12 10 14 15

	consumer behavior, markets, supply chains and policies towards nature. ● Enhance the environmental digital literacy of citizens and diverse stakeholders through training. ● Develop a comprehensive digital representation of the ocean, including a dynamic ocean map, which provides free and open access for exploring, discovering, and visualizing past, current, and future ocean conditions in a manner relevant to diverse stakeholders. ● Support access to justice by advancing the digitization of court hearings and proceedings in environmental crime related cases.		● UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development ● FAO's Hand-in-Hand Initiative ● System for Earth Observation Data Access, Processing and Analysis for Land Monitoring (SEPAL) ● Technology Facilitation Mechanism ● United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC) initiative ● UNWTO Innovation Network and Ecosystem	
52. Harness innovation and deploy green and blue technologies	● Strengthen technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation. ● Promote collaboration with private sector for co-design and co-delivery of innovative technology to increase understanding of the ocean, for example in the hard to access deep ocean. ● Leverage international standards – such as ITU-T Recommendations – for guidance on	UNEP, UNDP, ITU, IAEA, FAO, WTO, CBD, UNDESA, ILO, UNODC, WIPO, WFP	● UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development ● International Oceanographic Data Exchange Programme ● Global Environmental Facility (GEF) ● Joint FAO/IAEA Programme on Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture ● United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC)	10 14 15 17

	implementing green technologies and innovation. ● Pair drone technology with surveying techniques to map remote habitats. ● Ensure the rights of all persons to benefit from science and its applications. ● Assess and manage potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity. ● Support the use of technology in identifying and tracing wildlife and timber species to counter wildlife and forest crime.		● African Wildlife Forensic Network	
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