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STRATEGIC  
BIODIVERSITY  
FRAMEWORK  
**BIOCAF**  
**2022-2026**

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## STRATEGIC BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK 2022-2026

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>CAF</b>	CAF Development Bank of Latin America
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>ECLAC</b>	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>GBF</b>	Post-2020 global biodiversity framework
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GIZ</b>	German Development Cooperation
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IPBES</b>	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
<b>LAC</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>PES</b>	Payments for ecosystem services
<b>PGRFA</b>	Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture
<b>SDG(s)</b>	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
<b>SME(s)</b>	Small and Medium Enterprise(s)
<b>MSME(s)</b>	Micro, small, and medium enterprise(s)
<b>UEBT</b>	Union for Ethical BioTrade
<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNEP-WCMC</b>	United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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## PREFACE



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In recent decades, the international community has attempted to mitigate the growing threat that economic development poses to biodiversity and ecosystems. While significant progress has been made, global efforts to safeguard biodiversity remain far from complete. CAF Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) believes that environmental sustainability requires recognizing the value that biodiversity generates for countries and communities across the Latin American and Caribbean region. CAF also recognizes that environmental sustainability is crucial to the productive transformation of the region. By offering financial solutions and technical assistance, CAF supports interventions to protect and increase the productive value of natural capital, develop emerging environmental markets, and improve the environmental management of businesses and sectors. These efforts are designed to foster the sustainable integration of CAF member states into international markets while strengthening their social, economic, and environmental sustainability.

CAF carries out this mission through the Green Agenda, a cross-cutting corporate vision that leverages nature-based development solutions to promote resilient, low-carbon growth and stimulate virtuous cycles of green financing. Reflecting its awareness of the region's key role in the global effort to protect biodiversity and combat climate change, CAF also supports the implementation of international environmental agreements that have been ratified by its member countries, including the Convention

on Biological Diversity and its Protocols. In line with CAF's institutional mission to promote sustainable development and regional integration, an ambitious biodiversity initiative has been developed to help CAF member countries advance the objectives of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

This document presents the Strategic Biodiversity Framework (BIOCAF) 2022-2026. The implementation of the BIOCAF framework is led by the CAF Climate Action and Positive Biodiversity Division and as part of the Green Agenda. BIOCAF 2022-2026 is an integral part of CAF's response to the ongoing loss of species, degradation of ecosystems, and process of anthropogenic climate change that threatens the natural heritage of current and future generations. The framework is aligned with CAF's corporate goals and priorities, and it was developed through a broad consultative process involving key partners and experts within and outside of CAF. BIOCAF 2022-2026 outlines CAF's approach to supporting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in member countries in accordance with their international commitments and national priorities. It also outlines biodiversity conservation measures to be mainstreamed in CAF's operations.

BIOCAF 2022-2026 aims to address the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss and climate change in a



Photo: Pixabay

coordinated and holistic manner. The framework's cross-cutting ecosystems approach has five components:

- 
**1. Biodiversity and MSME Productivity and Competitiveness**
- 
**2. Biodiversity, clusters and Productive Landscapes**
- 
**3. the Blue Economy and Ocean Health**
- 
**4. Biodiversity and Sustainable Cities**
- 
**5. Biodiversity and Financial Institutions**

The framework is aligned with CAF Green Agenda's Strategic Goals of 40% green finance by 2026, and it directly contributes to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Paris Agreement in CAF member countries. The COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the critical importance of maintaining a healthy relationship between people and nature, as well as the severe and unpredictable consequences of environmental destruction. In this context, the core objective of BIOCAF 2022-2026 is to catalyze transformational change in CAF member countries by ensuring that biodiversity is valued, protected, restored, and used conscientiously to maintain a consistent flow of ecosystem services and an equitable distribution of benefits.

**Alicia Montalvo**, Manager of Climate Action and Positive Biodiversity



**BIOCAF 2022-2026 outlines CAF's approach to supporting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in member countries in accordance with their international commitments and national priorities**

# BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND HUMAN PROSPERITY



Photo: Erin Simmons | Unsplash

## 1.1 What Is Biodiversity and Why Is It Important?

Biodiversity is the variety of plant and animal life in the world. Ecosystems with rich diversity of species, habitats, and genes are healthier, more productive, and better able to adapt to challenges such as climate change and natural disasters. Biodiversity also forms the natural capital upon which households, communities, and societies depend. More than simple variety, biodiversity involves the way in which different species, plants, and animals connect, interact, and depend on one another. Forests provide homes for animals. Animals eat plants. Plants need healthy soil to grow. Fungi help fertilize the soil by cycling nutrients. Bees and other insects carry pollen from one plant to another, enabling the plants to reproduce. The loss of plant and animal species weakens these interconnections and can weaken an entire ecosystem or even cause it to collapse

### Biodiversity is understood at three levels:

1. Ecosystem diversity is the range of different habitat types (e.g., temperate or tropical forests, mountains, cold and hot deserts, oceans, wetlands, rivers, and coral reefs), each of which is made up of complex relationships between living components such as plants and animals, and non-living components such as soil, air, and water.
2. Species diversity refers to the variety of different plant, animal, and fungal species present in each ecosystem.
3. Genetic diversity is the variety of genes contained in wild and domesticated plants, animals, fungi, and



















microorganisms, including the diversity of genes across all species and within the population of each species.<sup>1</sup>

Regrettably, global biodiversity is being lost and ecosystems degraded at levels unprecedented in human history<sup>2</sup>. Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) did not fully meet any of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2020 set at the 10<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD in 2010<sup>3</sup>. This failure threatens to undermine the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as the prospect of meeting the 2°C target of the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)<sup>4</sup>.

It is not too late to slow, halt, and ultimately reverse the decline in biodiversity worldwide<sup>5</sup>, but time is short and fundamental changes are required across all regions, sectors, and segments of society<sup>6</sup>.

Transformational interventions exist and can be scaled up to protect and restore biodiversity while strengthening climate change mitigation and adaptation<sup>7</sup>. These interventions are “fully consistent with, and indeed crucial components of, the goals and targets set up under [Agenda 2030] and the Paris Climate Change Agreement,”<sup>8</sup> and they can make important contributions to human prosperity and wellbeing in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)<sup>1</sup>.

Figure 1. Nature’s contribution to people

Regulation of Environmental Process		Habitat creation and maintenance
		Pollination and dispersal of seeds and other propagules
		Regulation of air quality
		Regulation of climate
		Regulation of ocean acidification
		Regulation of freshwater quantity, location and timing
		Regulation of freshwater and coastal water quality
		Formation, protection and decontamination of soils and sediments
		Regulation of hazards and extreme events
		Regulation of detrimental organisms and biological processes
Material and Assistance		Energy
		Food and feed
		Materials and assistance
		Medicinal, biochemical and genetic resources
Non-Material		Learning and inspiration
		Physical and psychological experiences
		Supporting Identities
		Maintenance of options

Source: IPBES Global Assessment Report - Summary for Policymakers



## 1.2 Biodiversity in the LAC Region

The LAC region is especially rich in both terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The region is estimated to contain 60-70% of all known species, as well as 11 of the earth 14 biomes<sup>9</sup>, approximately 25% of global tropical forests, and the world's most biodiverse habitat, the Amazon rainforest. LAC also encompasses six of the world's 17 mega-biodiverse countries:<sup>10</sup> Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela.<sup>11,12</sup> The region contains the world's largest wetlands, which cover about 20% of its area,<sup>13</sup> as well as 30% of the world's available fresh water and approximately 40% of its water resources.<sup>14</sup> LAC wetlands are highly biodiverse and provide important water-related ecosystem services.<sup>15</sup> Moreover, the region is estimated to have over 800 million hectares of virgin forests,<sup>16</sup> over 570 million hectares of temperate grasslands, and 700 million hectares of potentially arable land.<sup>17</sup>

The LAC region also has highly biodiverse marine ecosystems with more than 12,000 recorded marine species. Over 10% of the world's reefs (26,000 km<sup>2</sup>) are found in the western Atlantic Ocean, mainly in the Caribbean<sup>18</sup>, and 90% of those coral species are endemic to the region<sup>19</sup>. This area includes the world's second-largest reef system, which spans the territorial waters of Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras<sup>20</sup>. As a result of this tremendous natural capital, biodiversity is an important source of socio-economic benefits in the region, and an important basis for sustainable development. Biodiversity

has formed the basis for economic development in many parts of the LAC region. Although large areas remain in a natural or semi-natural state, many habitats have also been transformed to serve national, regional, and global economies. Consequently, the regional ecosystem supports some of the most rapidly developing countries on earth<sup>21</sup>.

Agricultural production and food security in the LAC region rely on the robust agrobiodiversity found in the region's tropical and montane ecosystems, several of which are the points of origin for globally important crops such as maize, beans, and potatoes. The fishing, agricultural, animal husbandry, and agroforestry practices of indigenous peoples and local communities encompass diverse sustainable uses of the region's wild and domesticated biodiversity and play an important role in ensuring local food security and health<sup>22</sup>.

Biodiversity and traditional cultures are closely linked in the LAC region. Indigenous peoples and local communities have created a wide range of biodiversity-based systems that have provided them with food and livelihoods for generations while strengthening ecological integrity and shaping productive landscapes<sup>23</sup>. Indigenous peoples and local communities also possess significant knowledge and varied worldviews that continue to contribute to the sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources<sup>24</sup>.

Cuadro 2. Centros de la Agrobiodiversidad en ALC\*



### 1.3 Threats and Opportunities Relating to Biodiversity in the LAC Region

Most countries in the LAC region are using natural resources at an rate that exceeds the capacity of ecosystems to renew themselves<sup>25</sup>. Unsustainable consumption and production patterns due to rapid economic growth, deep social inequality, and rising global demand for commodities are increasing pressure on regional ecosystems.<sup>26</sup> The most important threat to regional biodiversity is habitat loss due to land clearance for agriculture and livestock, including small-scale agricultural expansion.<sup>27</sup> High demand for agricultural commodities has led to extensive monoculture, which utilises large swathes of land and crop types that require the intensive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.<sup>28</sup> Natural resources such as forests and fisheries are also being used unsustainably to supply local and global demand<sup>29</sup>.

Vast areas in Latin America and the Caribbean have been transformed into human-dominated landscapes,<sup>30</sup> leading to a high risk of extinction. Over 50% of all species in the Caribbean, over 40% in Mesoamerica, and nearly 25% in South America are now at risk<sup>31</sup>. Eight of the world's 36 biodiversity hotspots—regions characterized both by exceptional levels of plant endemism and high rates of habitat loss—are located wholly or in part in the LAC region<sup>32</sup>. Human wellbeing, which is closely linked with the quality of the natural environment, is either threatened or declining across the region<sup>33</sup>, putting the significant gains in human development achieved in recent decades at risk<sup>34</sup>.

Population growth and urbanization are also negatively affecting biodiversity. Over 80% of the estimated 640 million people living in the LAC region live in cities, the highest proportion globally. There are 62 cities with more than a million inhabitants<sup>35</sup>, six of which have over 10 million<sup>36</sup>. The biodiversity impact of these urban areas is

particularly significant, as many of these cities are located in areas of high species richness and/or endemism<sup>37</sup>. Rising urbanization has accompanied a steep decline in linguistic diversity, which has led to a loss of the traditional knowledge that is often associated with sustainable uses of biodiversity.<sup>38</sup>

In addition to the threats described, infrastructure projects across the region do not comply with the best environmental practices and contribute to the degradation of fragile ecosystems and biodiversity loss.<sup>39</sup> The expansion of road networks in natural areas increasingly requires the adoption of proactive measures to mitigate adverse effects on biodiversity. Infrastructure development also brings the additional challenge of calculating cumulative impacts on the territory and designing strategies that not only prevent habitat loss but can support recovery and conservation. This new approach reflects a growing recognition of the positive impact that well-designed infrastructures can have on biodiversity.<sup>40</sup>

Climate change poses an increasing threat both to marine and coastal ecosystems. Ocean temperatures are rising and oceans are acidifying, creating serious risks to coral reefs and the species that they support.<sup>41</sup> Coral-bleaching events, disease, and increasing hurricane frequency and strength are all harming reefs and the important ecosystem services they provide.<sup>42</sup> Deoxygenation is leading to oceanic dead zones, which are having a direct impact on species and habitats.<sup>43</sup> Sea-level rise is accelerating coastal erosion, undermining economic opportunities from tourism and threatening coastal cities.<sup>44</sup> Climate change is also an increasing threat to montane ecosystems in the LAC region, as increased temperatures are melting the Andean glaciers and changing rainfall patterns, with negative effects on biodiversity, ecosystems, and local agricultural practices<sup>45</sup>.



Photo: Davidson Luna | Unsplash

Because LAC contains globally significant levels of biodiversity, the region offers numerous opportunities for the sustainable use and sharing of biodiversity benefits. Policymakers in LAC and their international partners can strengthen ecological conservation and promote the sustainable use of biodiversity by developing nature-based solutions, which are “actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits.”<sup>46</sup>

Nature-based solutions are becoming more attractive as political and social trends increasingly favor sustainable consumption and production. Market trends, new business models, certification systems for international trade, smart urbanization, and a focus on local solutions to food security all create opportunities to expand the use of nature-based solutions.

Figure 3: Ecosystemic services



Source: IUCN, Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions, 1<sup>st</sup> ed (IUCN, 2020) 1.

Table 1: SWOT Analysis for Biodiversity in the LAC region

## Strengths

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- Increased public awareness and interest in biodiversity at all levels throughout the region.
- Emerging national demand and increasing international demand for sustainably sourced goods and services.
- Regional comparative advantage in biodiversity and biological resources that can stimulate innovation, income generation, job creation, and shared prosperity if utilized sustainably.
- High levels of agrobiodiversity in native and naturalized species, numerous important food crops, a significant number of wild food species collected in nature, and the presence of neglected and underused species.
- Considerable marine resources with abundant biodiversity and areas of high marine productivity.
- Growing commitment to integrated coastal zone management and marine protected areas.
- Increased interest in initiatives to improve spatial planning and seascape mapping.
- Increasing attention to ecological aspects of planning urban and regional development.
- Growing awareness of the role of cities in mitigation and adaptation to climate change, as well as their vulnerability to weather disasters.
- Abundant knowledge, innovations, and traditional practices between indigenous peoples and local communities on how to conserve and sustainably use biological diversity.



Photo: Unsplash

Table 1: SWOT Analysis for Biodiversity in the LAC region

## Opportunities

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- Incorporating biodiversity in all sectors and business practices.
- Transboundary cooperation in conservation, and management combination of terrestrial and marine ecosystems.
- Strengthening connections between the green economy and export-oriented sectors.
- Supporting applied research and development to create new goods and services in the green economy.
- Providing incentives for the application of the triple result and other biodiversity-friendly practices.
- Strengthening the links between agrobiodiversity, food security, and sustainable agriculture.
- Integrating sustainable landscape management into policies, investment programs, and projects.
- Accelerating ecological restoration friendly to biodiversity in degraded terrestrial and coastal areas with a focus on ecosystem services.
- Promoting the integrated management of coastal zones to strengthen governance of marine areas and resources
- Promoting the “blue economy” approach to generate sustainable livelihoods and ensure sustainable use outside protected areas.
- Encouraging the restoration of biodiversity and investment in green infrastructure in urban areas.
- Supporting the development of healthy and sustainable cities by adopting nature-based solutions for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
- Encouraging the integrated management of natural capital by highlighting transboundary impacts and developing common frameworks and methodologies.

Photo: Isabella juskova | Unsplash

Table 1: SWOT Analysis for Biodiversity in the LAC region

## Weaknesses

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- Policies favoring economic activities that are harmful for biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Lack of technical capacities in relevant sectors for the green economy.
- High turnover in public sector institutions.
- Lack of a long-term environmental policy to guide strategic planning.
- Weak implementation of environmental policies and regulations at the local level.
- Lack of surveillance and law enforcement capacity to curb illegal, informal, and unregulated activities.
- Lack of incentives to apply the triple bottom line or other biodiversity-friendly practices.
- Very unequal land ownership and uncertain tenure.
- Little integrated planning for population growth and urban economic expansion.
- Lack of financial resources for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at the local level.
- Institutional development for the management of transboundary impacts with challenges to solve.

Photo: Diego Guzmán | Unsplash

Table 1: SWOT Analysis for Biodiversity in the LAC region

## Threats

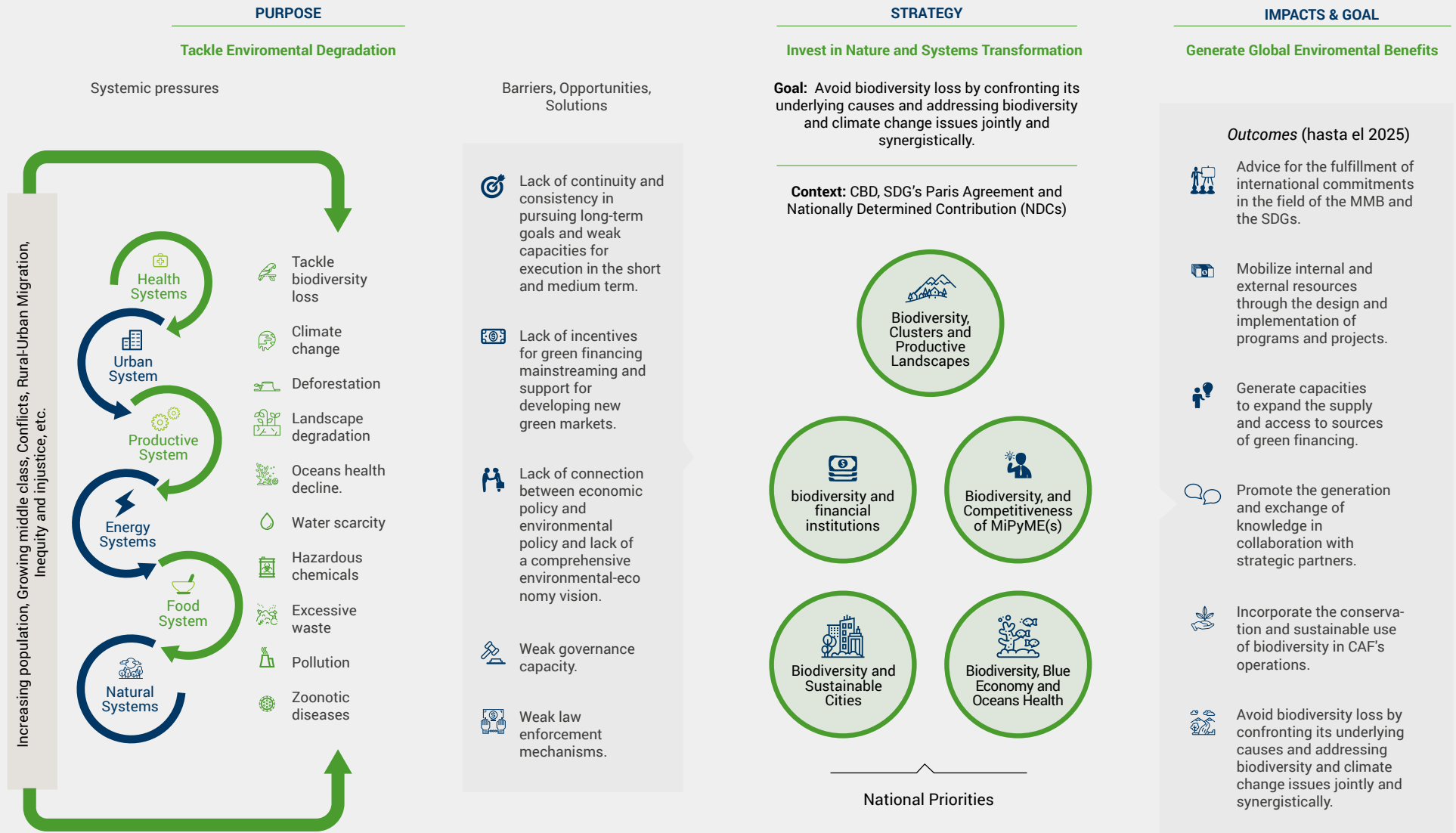
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- Continued loss of terrestrial and marine biological diversity, degradation of ecosystems due to multiple indirect and direct factors.
- Public policies that generate incentives for unsustainable exploitation of biodiversity.
- Loss of momentum for innovation, green business models, and global demand for sustainable goods and services due to pandemic-induced recession.
- The growing impacts of climate change on the production of food in ocean conditions and urban areas.
- Continuing land appropriation and weakening of the land and territorial rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- Increasing competition for urban coastal areas and infrastructure in a context of sea level rise.
- Increase in environmental externalities generated by a growing, increasingly urbanized, and more prosperous population.

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Source: CAF Coordinación de Negocios Verdes, 2020

Based on the above analysis, the review of the Theory of Change proposal is developed. This proposal results from the analysis of four complementary factors: (i) systemic pressures; (ii) main barriers to change (iii) goal and strategic framework and (iv) expected impacts.





## 1.4 The Business Case for Biodiversity

In LAC, natural environments have an especially strong capacity to contribute to quality of life<sup>47</sup>. The economic value of the region's terrestrial and coastal ecosystem services is estimated to be at least \$24.3 trillion per year<sup>48</sup>. This considerable endowment of natural capital provides a comparative advantage for the region and an asset that can support economic development and long-term prosperity. An emerging bioeconomy relies on the production and consumption of goods and services derived from the sustainable utilization and recirculation of biological resources.

A sustainable bioeconomy requires the development and implementation of policies to protect environmental integrity, promote economic competitiveness, and ensure social and territorial inclusion. One example of the bioeconomy's contribution to economic competitiveness is through the rise of new climate-smart and bio-based production chains in industries such as beverages (e.g., Bio Amayu and AJE Group), cosmetics (e.g., Natura), and ecotourism (e.g., InkaTerra). Social inclusion can be fostered through the development of knowledge-based MSMEs that provide employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for young workers, women, indigenous peoples, and rural communities. A sustainable bioeconomy can contribute to territorial cohesion and reduce developmental gaps by creating new opportunities for agricultural and rural development while safeguarding local cultures, knowledge, traditions, and identities<sup>49</sup>.

Economic growth and trade can positively or negatively affect biodiversity and nature's contribution to human

wellbeing, but on balance their impact has long been adverse, depleting the long-term value of natural assets<sup>50</sup>. However, due to gradually changing consumer preferences the global market for sustainably produced goods and services is rapidly expanding, creating an important business opportunity for enterprises that can tap into increasing consumer preferences for healthy, natural, and organic products and sustainable socioeconomic practices<sup>51</sup>. In 2013, an estimated 4% of global trade (\$290 billion) was in biodiversity-based products and services, and this segment was growing at a rate of 19% per year<sup>52</sup>. Entrepreneurship in the green economy is improving the quality of life for disadvantaged groups, while helping to address important social and environmental challenges involving jobs and livelihoods, poverty reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, food security, and public health<sup>53 y 54</sup>.

Worldwide, the private sector increasingly recognizes biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse as a significant operational risk. The 2020 Global Risks Report describes biodiversity degradation and ecosystem collapse as one of the top five perceived global risks to society in the coming decade<sup>55</sup>. Many companies have begun the transition to sustainable production practices and business models<sup>56</sup>, but financial institutions must periodically assess the environmental impact of their activities and evaluate opportunities to mitigate negative effects on biodiversity<sup>57</sup>. Meaningful biodiversity targets must be developed for the financial sector, and mechanisms must be put in place to address unsustainable activities<sup>58</sup>. High-priority sectors for biodiversity impact include:



(i) Agricultural products;



(ii) Agro-processing;



(iii) Forestry products;



(iv) Water utilities;



(v) Mining and quarrying;



(vi) Oil and gas production;



(vii) Air and maritime transportation and related infrastructure<sup>59</sup>.

## 1.5 Regional Commitments to Biodiversity and Sustainability

Governments across the LAC region have recognized the importance of biodiversity<sup>60</sup>, but policymakers often struggle to operationalize their commitment to environmental sustainability. Systemic approaches that combine investment, regulation, value-chain development, and on-the-ground interventions can encourage positive change<sup>61</sup>. All 19 CAF member countries have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and adopted national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs). The critical importance of mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use across all sectors was affirmed by ministers and heads of delegations at the Conferences of the Parties of the CBD in Cancun (2016)<sup>62</sup> and in Sharm el-Sheikh (2018)<sup>63</sup>. Mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services into sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, plans, and programmes, as called for by Article 6(b) of the CBD, must become a top priority for the region<sup>64</sup>.

CAF recognizes the need for comprehensive strategic approaches to incentives and regulation capable of driving the regional transformation to environmental sustainability<sup>65</sup>. Integrating science, technology, policy innovation, and environmentally sound financial instruments will be crucial to maximize the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, create high-quality jobs in the bioeconomy, build green infrastructure, and strengthen climate change adaptation and mitigation<sup>66</sup>. The implementation of BIOCAF 2022-2026 will support countries in the LAC region as they strive to address three major global commitments: Agenda 2030, the CBD, and the Paris Agreement.



Photo: Mark Harpur | Unsplash



## Agenda 2030 and the SDGs

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Agenda 2030, which includes 17 SDGs. Agenda 2030 aims to balance the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in an integrated and holistic manner<sup>67</sup>. Its provisions apply to all countries while accounting for differences in national circumstances, capacities, and levels of development, and respecting national policies and priorities<sup>68</sup>. By adopting Agenda 2030, CAF member countries made a political commitment to fundamentally change the way their societies produce and consume goods and services as part of a broad effort to address the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation. Member countries also committed to conserve and sustainably use marine areas, freshwater resources, forests, and terrestrial ecosystems while protecting biodiversity and ensuring sustainable urban development and management. Targeted investments in biodiversity can help CAF Partner Countries achieve multiple SDGs, especially:



2



5



6



11



12



13



14



15



Photo: Richard Brunsveld | Unsplash

## The Convention on Biological Diversity

In 2018, COP 14 initiated a process to develop a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)<sup>69</sup> that would represent a “New Deal for Nature” for the entire international community. The GBF addresses the underlying causes of biodiversity loss<sup>70</sup> and aims to ensure that ecological resources are used sustainably to benefit communities, promote gender equality, accelerate economic growth, and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation<sup>71</sup>. Under its complementary Vision 2050 strategy, the GBF seeks to contribute to a future in which “biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored, and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and providing essential benefits for all people.” The implementation of the GBF will directly contribute to

the achievement of multiple SDGs, especially SDGs 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15<sup>72</sup>.

The GBF’s resource-mobilization strategy is among its most important components. CAF actively participated in the GBF’s design process and developed BIOCAF 2022-2026 to express its commitment to the implementation of the GBF. CAF will enable GBF partner countries to obtain the necessary financing to achieve the ambitious targets set for 2030<sup>73</sup>. Specifically, CAF will work to generate and catalyze additional financial resources from international and domestic sources to finance the transformative actions required to implement the GBF<sup>74</sup>.



## Climate Change and Biodiversity

The 2015 Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC recognizes the critical role that ecosystems and biodiversity play in global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In the preamble to the agreement, the parties highlight the importance of conserving and expanding carbon sinks and other reservoirs of greenhouse gases. The agreement contains legal language on this subject and specifies reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, promoting sustainable forest management, enhancing forest stocks in developing countries, and adopting integrated policy approaches such as joint mitigation and adaptation to enable the coordinated conservation of forests<sup>75</sup>. In addition to its mitigation targets, the agreement also establishes the global goal of strengthening climate resilience through sustainable development and adaptation. With limited time and resources, strategies that align mitigation and adaptation efforts will have the greatest impact on Paris Agreement objectives.



**With limited time and resources, strategies that align mitigation and adaptation efforts will have the greatest impact on Paris Agreement objectives.**



Photo: Agto Nugroho | Unsplash

# BIOCAF 2022-2026



Photo: Guille Álvarez | Unsplash

## 2.1 Opportunities for regional contribution

### Institutional Context

The looming post-pandemic global recession provides an opportunity to design and implement innovative policies and strategies to ensure a sustainable social and economic recovery. These policies and strategies must be underpinned by a recognition of the importance of biodiversity preservation and climate resilience, and they must effectively address urgent environmental commitments in both areas. The relationship between the pandemic and the climate crisis revealed structural weaknesses in environmental stewardship that have increased the vulnerability of Latin American and Caribbean countries to a range of economic, environmental, and public health risks. The CAF Green Agenda calls for investments in resilience and sustainability, with an emphasis on the decarbonization of consumption and production models, the diversification of energy matrices, and ongoing analysis of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and coastal and marine environments.

CAF recognizes that achieving the SDGs will require major regional efforts. The loss of biodiversity and forest cover, increasing levels of pollution, land degradation, and overexploitation of resources, require a reevaluation of current growth models and economic performance indicators, as well as the development of more inclusive

forms of production and consumption that contribute to environmental protection, rehabilitation, and sustainable use. To meet this challenge, CAF is integrating a gender and natural-capital perspective into all its business areas. This process is being driven by the Green Agenda, which is led by the Climate Action and Positive Biodiversity Division.

CAF's Green Agenda is an ambitious corporate commitment. It establishes guidelines for incorporating ecological considerations into the project cycle, promoting low-carbon development and climate-resilient growth, and creating virtuous cycles of green financing. Through the Green Agenda, CAF seeks to foster a more equitable development model based on the principle that the conservation, enhancement, and sustainable use of biodiversity, together with responsible climate action, can accelerate economic growth in CAF's partner countries and achieve long-term prosperity for the LAC region. The first four programmatic lines of CAF's Green Agenda promote joint action to strengthen governance mechanisms for natural capital; to generate, recover and disseminate knowledge; to promote a broad mainstreaming of biodiversity within and outside CAF; and to create and strengthen access to and implementation of competitive green financing for the region.



**Through the Green Agenda, CAF seeks to foster a more equitable development model based on the principle that the conservation, enhancement, and sustainable use of biodiversity, together with responsible climate action, can accelerate economic growth in CAF's partner countries and achieve long-term prosperity for the LAC region**



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## CAF Green Agenda

### Strategic Objective

Promote the transition of shareholder countries towards a green and low-carbon economy, **incorporating the environmental component** into CAF operations and mobilizing resources for green finance with inclusion and equity.

### Specific Objectives

Support restructuring programs and projects with environmental and climate co-benefits and mobilizing international resources dedicated to green financing.

Support CAF's shareholder countries in fulfilling their international environmental and climate commitments.

Promoting CAF's internal environmental sustainability

### Guidelines

Incorporate environmental and climate best practices in corporate projects and programs.

Accelerate environmental and climate financing based on green funds and concessional credit lines.

Develop policies, strategies, plans, and programs for regional environmental and climate issues.

Strengthen institutional capacities to face environmental challenges and opportunities.

Coordination of the Institutional Environmental Management System – SIGA.

CAF Sustainability Report Coordination.

CAF's green agenda promotes, in its four programmatic lines, an integrated action to strengthen natural capital governance mechanisms; with the aim to generate, recover and disseminate knowledge; to promote biodiversity mainstreaming within and outside CAF; and to create and strengthen access to competitive green financing for the region.



## Objectives

BIOCAF 2022-2026 describes CAF's approach to supporting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity among its member countries to advance international environmental, sustainable development, and climate change commitments, as well as national policy priorities. The BIOCAF framework also includes biodiversity mainstreaming measures to be undertaken within CAF to improve its responsiveness to environmental priorities.

The overarching goal of BIOCAF 2022-2026 is to catalyze transformational change among CAF member countries so that biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored, and used to provide a sustainable supply of ecosystem services with a broad and equitable distribution of benefits. BIOCAF 2022-2026 directly advances the CAF Green Agenda's strategic goal of achieving 40% green finance and at least 15% biodiversity finance by 2030. It also contributes to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs, the CBD GBF, and the Paris Agreement.

BIOCAF 2022-2026 includes five components that are designed to catalyze transformative change:

### 1. Biodiversity and Competitiveness of MSMEs



### 2. Biodiversity, clusters and Productive Landscapes



### 3. The Blue Economy and Ocean Health



### 4. Biodiversity and Sustainable Cities



### 5. Biodiversity and Financial Institutions.

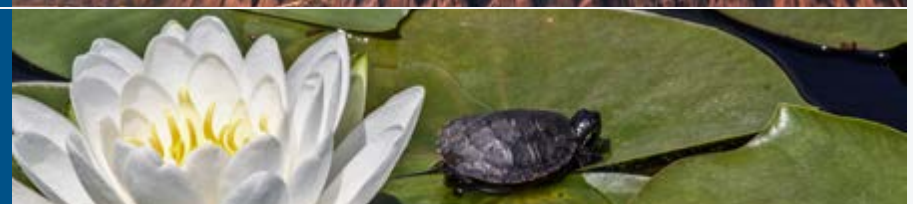


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In line with these components, the BIOCAF framework aims to:



1. Assist CAF member countries in complying with their international biodiversity-related commitments and advance their national environmental and development priorities.



2. Support CAF member countries in mobilizing resources from international sources by structuring and implementing programs and projects with biodiversity and climate co-benefits.



3. Mainstream biodiversity within CAF by building the technical capacity to identify opportunities, evaluate biodiversity-related risks, and monitor and report on biodiversity benefits associated with CAF operations.



4. Mainstream biodiversity into business practices, value chains, and economic clusters by improving access to biodiversity finance from dedicated green funds, concessional credit lines, loans, and other financial solutions, and from development and private banks.



5. Establish strategic partnerships with research centers, international financial institutions, and United Nations agencies, and explore bilateral cooperation for knowledge development and exchange.

## 2.2 The BIOCAF 2022-2026 Approach

### Strategic Ecosystems

BIOCAF 2022-2026 adopts a cross-cutting ecosystem approach that prioritizes ecosystems based on their importance to global and regional biodiversity, opportunities for social and economic impact, risks of inaction, potential to leverage international public and private funding, and relationship to national commitments under the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration<sup>76</sup>. High-priority regional ecosystems include, but are not limited to:



The Amazon rainforest



The Atlantic forests



The Caribbean Sea



The Cerrado forests and savannas



The Mesoamerican biological corridor



The Mesoamerican barrier reef system



The upwelling region of the Humboldt Current



Ecosystems of the Rio de la Plata Basin (including the Pantanal)



The tropical Andes



The Tumbes-Choco-Magdalena region.

By supporting the conservation and sustainable use of these ecosystems, CAF can catalyze the preservation and restoration of landscapes and habitats that are vital to maintaining biodiversity and preventing ecosystem collapse, which poses a serious threat to long-term social and economic prosperity in the LAC region.

## Components

The five components of the BIOCAF framework are designed to mainstream opportunities for biodiversity conservation into CAF's institutional approach to value creation and sustainable development. These components reflect CAF's accumulated expertise in environmental protection in the LAC region and its extensive track record of supporting its partner countries in achieving national priorities and international commitments.

### Component 1 – Biodiversity and MSME Competitiveness

MSMEs are critical engines of growth and social inclusiveness in the LAC region and are a key priority for policymakers in CAF member states<sup>77</sup>. However, there is a considerable mismatch between the available commercial financing and the needs of MSMEs, especially those that rely most heavily on biodiversity. Moreover, women lead a large share of MSMEs, and they tend to be especially vulnerable to risks and have limited access to financial markets. As a result, MSMEs typically have short average lifespans and a high failure rate.

Many MSMEs depend directly on natural resources, especially in sectors such as tourism, agriculture, commercial fishing, and artisanal products. As women often engage in entrepreneurship due to a lack of employment opportunities and tend to have more limited financial resources, they are especially likely to rely on biodiversity-related businesses for their livelihoods. Given the high level of biodiversity in the LAC region, CAF member countries have a comparative advantage that may lead to new forms of innovation, income generation, job creation and shared prosperity. However, these opportunities must be explored sustainably and in a gender-sensitive manner.

Due to global market trends, businesses in the bioeconomy that provide goods and services are

experiencing higher-than-average growth rates, and an increasing number of MSMEs in the region are involved in the bioeconomy. Given their large numbers, MSMEs have enormous potential to impact biodiversity, either positively or negatively. Consequently, MSMEs—and the women involved with them—are a vital part of the solution to biodiversity loss. Innovation is also critical, as conservation and ecological sustainability demand new tools and technologies. Recent innovations by MSMEs have reduced the cost of conservation and boosted profits while enhancing the environmental performance of business activities<sup>78</sup>. These innovations ultimately benefit both MSMEs and consumers.

Actions under this component will contribute to a broad range of SDGs, as well as the objectives of the CBD<sup>79</sup>. These efforts will also complement CAF's ongoing collaboration with UN agencies and programs, including the UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative. Within CAF, this component will support the SME Productivity Program led by the Private Sector Vice Presidency. When fully implemented, it will contribute to the land and forests, agriculture, food systems, and One Health transitions to sustainable pathways. Activities under this component will offer opportunities to catalyze international investment through mechanisms such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF)<sup>80</sup>.



Photo: Pixabay

## Component 2 – Biodiversity, clusters and Productive Landscapes

The unsustainable global food system poses a major threat to several critical ecological parameters. Agriculture occupies approximately 37% of the world's total land area, and its expansion has resulted in massive biodiversity loss, deforestation, land and soil degradation, and significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions<sup>81</sup>. Agriculture consumes about 70% of available freshwater, and factors related to food production are responsible for 70% of terrestrial biodiversity loss and 50% of freshwater biodiversity loss. In addition, agriculture is responsible for up to 80% of global deforestation<sup>82</sup>. Beyond the obvious direct impacts on habitat loss, agriculture and livestock production negatively affect soil quality, diminish genetic diversity, contaminate soil and water, and increase the risk of zoonotic disease. Safeguarding biodiversity and sustainably managing biological resources are increasingly prioritized in national plans for agricultural development and food security<sup>83</sup>. In LAC, nearly 188 million people, or over 30% of the population, suffer from moderate or severe food insecurity<sup>84</sup>, and rates of food insecurity are higher for women than for men<sup>85</sup>. The number of people at risk of malnutrition and food insecurity is likely to increase due to the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the incipient global recession.

The conservation and sustainable use of plant and animal diversity for agriculture and food production is crucial to mitigate the risks posed by malnutrition, climate change, emerging diseases, pressures on ecosystem services, and economic shocks. Agrobiodiversity is essential to ensure the availability and affordability of nutritious foods that contribute to a healthy diet while bolstering ecological resilience. Sustainable agriculture that conserves

biodiversity and protects valuable ecosystem services is crucial to a wide range of domestic and international objectives for health, nutrition, and food security<sup>86</sup>.

The activities implemented under this component will contribute to the CBD Work Program on Agrobiodiversity, as well as CAF's broader efforts to mainstream biodiversity conservation in the agricultural sector. This component will also promote the goals for preventing land degradation in the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification<sup>87</sup>, as well as multiple SDGs<sup>88</sup>. This component is also closely aligned with the efforts of CAF's member countries in the framework of the UN's "Decade of Restoration of Ecosystems 2021-2030" and with several regional initiatives focusing on ecosystem restoration, and it will contribute to the efforts of CAF member countries within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028<sup>89</sup>.

This component offers an opportunity for CAF to continue strengthening its collaboration with UN agencies in the food and agriculture sector, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Development Fund for Agriculture (IFAD), and to catalyze international investment through the GEF, the Adaptation Fund, and the Green Climate Fund<sup>90</sup>. This component is also linked to sustainable fire management, which CAF supports by financing the "Amazon without Fire" (Amazona sin Fuego) projects. When fully implemented, this component will advance contributions to the health and productivity of forests, freshwater resources, agricultural lands, and food systems, as well as promoting climate change mitigation and the adoption of the "one health - one planet" approach.



Photo: Unsplash



**Factors related to food production are responsible for 70% of terrestrial biodiversity loss and 50% of freshwater biodiversity loss**

### Component 3 – The Blue Economy and Ocean Health

The blue economy is increasingly recognized as a foundation for sustainable development in coastal states and islands. Environmental services provided by the oceans include a direct contribution to food security, coastal protection, climate regulation, carbon sequestration, and tourist activity. While different definitions exist, one influential document, the Principles for a Sustainable Blue Economy, defines the blue economy as a marine-based economy that:



(i) Provides widely distributed socioeconomic benefits;



(ii) Restores, protects, and maintains the diversity, productivity, resilience, core functions, and intrinsic value of marine ecosystems



(iii) Is based on clean technologies, renewable energy, and circular material flows<sup>91</sup>.

Ocean health has already been damaged by human activities, both in the marine environment and on land. Ocean health faces significant ongoing threats<sup>92</sup> including climate change, which is leading to ocean warming and ocean acidification; the overharvesting of fisheries and other marine resources; and rising levels of pollution from land and ocean-based sources. Urban and agricultural wastewater are a major cause of oceanic pollution. Currently, about 80% of the total wastewater

worldwide is discharged directly into the oceans, along with high concentrations of bacteria, pesticides, and micro-plastics<sup>93</sup>. Investment in green infrastructure and nature-based solutions is vital to prevent the spread of diseases, enable the recovery of marine ecosystems, and improve living conditions for millions of people in LAC's extensive coastal areas.

This component of the BIOCAF framework primarily supports the achievement of SDG 14 (life under water)<sup>94</sup>, but it also contributes directly to SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation)<sup>95</sup> and SDG 15 (life on land)<sup>96</sup>. It also advances objectives articulated in Our Ocean, Our Future, a document produced at the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of SDG 14 in 2017,<sup>97</sup> in which participating states affirmed their commitment to halting and reversing the decline in ocean health, productivity, and ecosystems while protecting and restoring the ocean's resilience and ecological integrity<sup>98</sup>. The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030 established a link between ocean health and coastal and marine ecosystem restoration. This link is also highlighted in the 2018-2028 International Decade for Action on Water for Sustainable Development, which emphasizes the sustainable development and integrated management of water resources to achieve social, economic, and environmental objectives<sup>99</sup>. There are numerous opportunities to catalyze international financing through the GEF and other dedicated green funds<sup>100</sup>. When fully implemented, this component will contribute to the freshwater, fisheries and oceans, food systems, climate action, and "one health" transitions to sustainable pathways.



**Agriculture consumes about 70% of available freshwater.**



**Agriculture is responsible for up to 80% of global deforestation.**



**About 80% of the total wastewater worldwide is discharged directly into the oceans, along with high concentrations of bacteria, pesticides, and micro-plastics.**

## Component 4 – Biodiversity and Sustainable Cities

Urbanization is fundamentally changing the nature of our planet. Cities now represent a new class of habitat shaped by dynamic interactions between ecological and social systems. Cities are continuing to expand rapidly in the LAC region as the population grows and rural inhabitants migrate to urban areas<sup>101</sup>. Despite the economic importance of cities, which produce nearly 80% of the world's GDP, unplanned urbanization and poor waste management have contaminated soil, fresh water, and oceans, and cities generate nearly 60% of total greenhouse gas emissions<sup>102</sup>. A proactive approach is needed to reduce the adverse environmental impact of urban areas and related infrastructure on natural systems and to reconcile human development with biodiversity through innovations in urban design and land-use planning, including nature-based solutions.

As centers of knowledge and economic activity, cities have a major role to play in ensuring a sustainable future. Awareness of the ecological aspects of urban development and the role of cities in climate change mitigation and adaptation are increasing. Members of the public are increasingly conscious of the need for conservation, rehabilitation, and the restoration of urban green spaces and biodiversity, as well as the role of public involvement in these activities. In some cases, local governments have taken the initiative to address these problems in coordination with other local authorities. This component supports coordinated efforts to develop and implement green growth programs

based on rigorous economic projections, feasible emissions targets, thorough assessments of alternative technologies, and comprehensive strategies for ensuring equity and inclusion<sup>103</sup>.

This component primarily supports the achievement of SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)<sup>104</sup>, but will also advance objectives under SDG 3 (good health and well-being)<sup>105</sup>, SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation)<sup>106</sup>, SDG 13 (climate action)<sup>107</sup>, and SDG 15 (life on land)<sup>108</sup>. The most significant international initiative related to this component is the New Urban Agenda adopted in 2016 at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), which called for environmentally sustainable cities. The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030 reaffirms the vision of the New Urban Agenda for cities and other settlements that protect, conserve, restore, and promote the integrity of their local ecosystems, water resources, natural habitats, and biodiversity while minimizing their adverse environmental impact and encouraging sustainable consumption and production patterns. Achieving the objectives of this component will require mobilizing investment through mechanisms such as the GEF to create urban infrastructure that enables effective waste management, ecological conservation, and the preservation of biodiversity<sup>109</sup>. When fully implemented, this component will contribute to the freshwater, food systems, cities and infrastructure, climate action, and “one health” transitions to sustainable pathways.



**Unplanned urbanization and poor waste management have contaminated soil, fresh water, and oceans, and cities generate nearly 60% of total greenhouse gas emissions**

## Component 5 – Biodiversity and Financial Institutions

Quantifiably assessing and effectively mitigating risks is fundamental to integrating biodiversity considerations into the financial sector<sup>110</sup>. Financial institutions are exposed to significant biodiversity-related risk, including the risk of default, lower returns, and elevated insurance costs<sup>111</sup>. Actors in the financial sector must increase their ability to assess exposure to sectors with high environmental impacts and those that rely on biodiversity. Financial institutions have a fiduciary duty to their clients to incorporate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into their activities and decision-making processes<sup>112</sup>. Investors can turn these risks into opportunities by adopting a sustainable approach to investment that accurately values biodiversity, natural capital, and ecosystem services<sup>113</sup>.

Financial institutions have a key role to play in achieving national and international biodiversity goals, as they can catalyze positive behavioral changes and influence economic models and business practices<sup>114</sup>. Individual institutions can set targets for reducing the adverse impact on biodiversity of the companies they lend to or invest in, with the aim of safeguarding ecosystems by transforming business practices. The financial sector can also support biodiversity conservation by ensuring that populations that rely on natural capital for their livelihoods have equitable access to financial services, resources, markets, and employment opportunities<sup>115</sup>.

Biodiversity-friendly financial mechanisms include conservation and ecosystem-restoration financing, green bonds, impact investing, and blended finance. With adequate technical knowledge and suitable instruments, the financial sector can support the transition to more environmentally

responsible sectors and allocate assets to business opportunities that preserve and restore biodiversity<sup>116</sup>. Enhancing the effectiveness of finance for the GBF and SDGs will require developing appropriate screening criteria, thresholds, and metrics for activities that support biodiversity conservation and contribute to a low-carbon future<sup>117</sup>. CAF's social environmental safeguards and the CBD's Guidelines on Safeguards in Biodiversity Financing Mechanisms<sup>118</sup> should be mainstreamed into financial activities and embedded in safeguard systems. This component will help CAF member states achieve SDGs 1, 13, 14, 15 and 17. When fully implemented, this component will contribute to all the interdependent transitions to sustainable pathways.



Photo: Adobe stock



**The financial sector can also support biodiversity conservation by ensuring that populations that rely on natural capital for their livelihoods have equitable access to financial services, resources, markets, and employment opportunities**



## 2.3 BIOCAF - Indicator Matrix

BIOCAF Operational Indicators	Contribution to the Green Agenda/Contribution to CAF Development Impact Indicators	Contribution to SDG Indicators
Number of beneficiary countries	.	17
Percentage and number of operations approved by CAF with a component aimed at supporting the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development of production food and value chains, urban areas, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems.	Percentage of CAF-approved operations with climate and environmental criteria.  Amount earmarked for environmental management, including climate criteria and natural capital, in operations of CAF credit (USD)	5.a.1 (a), 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
Amount of green financial resources/biodiversity mobilized by CAF through third parties (loans/grants)	Mobilized volume of funds from third parties such as component (MM USD) (GEF)	5.a.1 (a), 10.b.1, 6.a.1, 11.4.1
Hectares of ecosystems sustainably managed, conserved, and restored	Hectares of key ecosystems conserved and used sustainably	5.a.1 (a), 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.6.1 14, 15
Reduced greenhouse gas emissions.‡	Volume of greenhouse gases reduced	13.1, 13.2, 13.3
Total female participation in supported interventions *	Percentage of female beneficiaries directly affected by interventions	5.a.1(a)
Direct job creation	Total number of jobs created	1.1, 3.2, 8,3
Number of biotrade value chains supported	Total number of biotrade value chains supported	12.1, 14,2, 15,3

\* To be evaluated in coordination with CCC and Gender Coordination.

‡ The types of greenhouse gases measured under this indicator are those linked to mitigation and adaptation measures through nature-based solutions.

## 2.4 Action Plan for Biodiversity 2022-2026

CAF Green Agenda Programmatic Line	BIOCAF Component	BIOCAF Specific Objective	Actions	Indicators
<p>Incorporate environmental and climate change variables into the design of programs and projects.</p> <p>Accelerate environmental and climate financing with green funds and concessional credit lines.</p> <p>Develop policies, strategies, plans, and programs related to the environment and climate. Strengthen institutional capabilities to face environmental and climate change challenges and opportunities.</p>	<p><b>Component 1 – Biodiversity and MSME Productivity and Competitiveness</b></p>	<p>Support CAF member countries to comply with international biodiversity-related MEAs and national environmental priorities</p>	<p>Provide technical support on mainstreaming biodiversity into business practices</p> <p>Provide technical support on the development of policy instruments supporting SMEs that sustainably use biodiversity</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries.  <b>BIOCAF 7</b> - Total female participation.  <b>BIOCAF 8</b> - Direct job creation.  <b>BIOCAF 9</b> - Number of BioTrade value chains supported.</p>
		<p>Help CAF member countries mobilize resources from international financial sources by structuring and implementing programs and projects with biodiversity and climate co-benefits, in line with national priorities</p>	<p>Develop projects supporting sustainable biodiversity-based value chains</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries.  <b>BIOCAF 2</b> - Percent of operations approved by CAF with a component geared to support biodiversity conservation and sustainability for MSMEs, food clusters and value chains, urban sites, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems.  <b>BIOCAF 3</b> - Amount of green financial resources mobilized by CAF through third parties (loans/grants).  <b>BIOCAF 7</b> - Total female participation.  <b>BIOCAF 8</b> - Direct job creation  <b>BIOCAF 9</b> - Number of BioTrade value chains supported.</p>

CAF Green Agenda Programmatic Line	BIOCAF Component	BIOCAF Specific Objective	Actions	Indicators
<p>Incorporate environmental and climate change variables into the design of programs and projects.</p> <p>Accelerate environmental and climate financing with green funds and concessional credit lines.</p> <p>Develop policies, strategies, plans, and programs related to the environment and climate.</p> <p>Strengthen institutional capabilities to face environmental and climate change challenges and opportunities.</p>	<p><b>Component 1 – Biodiversity and MSME Productivity and Competitiveness</b></p>	<p>Mainstream biodiversity in CAF by reinforcing technical capacities to identify opportunities, evaluate biodiversity related risks, and monitor and report on biodiversity benefits.</p> <p>Mainstream biodiversity into business practices (MSME and food value chains and clusters) by working through development and private banks.</p> <p>Establish strategic partnerships through continued collaboration with GEF, building partnerships with IFAD and other international financial institutions, United Nations agencies, and exploring opportunities for partnerships with the private and public sector.</p>	<p>Raise awareness of the importance of sustainably using biodiversity for a thriving MSME sector and for generating sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>Provide technical support for development of incentives for the application of biodiversity-friendly/triple-bottom-line best practices</p> <p>Promote capacity-building for public and private actors through CAF productive transformation initiative.</p> <p>Support ongoing efforts on international BioTrade led by UNCTAD, government export organizations and financial institutions.</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 2</b> - Percent of operations approved by CAF with a component geared to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for MSMEs, food clusters and value chains, urban sites, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems.</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 3</b> - Amount of green financial resources mobilized by CAF through third parties (loans/grants)</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries.</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 3</b> - Amount of green financial resources mobilized by CAF through third parties (loans/grants)</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries.</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 3</b> - Amount of green financial resources mobilized by CAF through third parties (loans/grants)</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 7</b> - Total female participation</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 8</b> - Direct job creation .</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 9</b> - Number of BioTrade value chains supported</p>

CAF Green Agenda Programmatic Line	BIOCAF Component	BIOCAF Specific Objective	Actions	Indicators
<p>Incorporate environmental and climate change variables in the design and structuring of programs and projects.</p> <p>Accelerate environmental and climate financing with green funds and concessional credit lines</p> <p>Develop policies, strategies, plans, and programs related to the environment and climate.</p> <p>Strengthen institutional capabilities to face environmental and climate-change challenges and opportunities</p>	<p><b>Component 2 - Biodiversity, Food Value Chains and Clusters</b></p>	<p>Support CAF member countries to comply with international biodiversity-related MEAs and national environmental priorities</p>	<p>Support existing regional strategies on plant genetic resources such as the Strategic action plan to strengthen conservation and use of <i>Mesoamerican plant genetic resources in adapting agriculture to climate change 2014-2024</i></p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries.  <b>BIOCAF 4</b> - Hectares of ecosystems conserved/used sustainably/managed and restored .  <b>BIOCAF 5</b> - Costs/damages avoided through the implementation of projects with resilience measures and natural capital evaluation.  <b>BIOCAF 6</b> - Amount of Green House Gases reduced.</p>
		<p>Help CAF member countries mobilize resources from international financial sources by structuring and implementing programs and projects with biodiversity and climate co-benefits, in line with national priorities</p>	<p>Develop sustainable agriculture projects focused on maintaining agrobiodiversity and strengthening food security</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries  <b>BIOCAF 2</b> - Percent of operations approved by CAF with a component geared to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for MSMEs, food clusters and value chains, urban sites, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems.</p>
		<p>Mainstream biodiversity in CAF by reinforcing the technical capacity to identify opportunities, evaluate biodiversity-related risks, and monitor and report on biodiversity benefits.</p>	<p>Raise awareness of agrobiodiversity and circular economy concepts for national and sector specific policies and investments in agriculture, food, value chains and clusters.</p> <p>Promote and assess digital innovations to improve food safety traceability and social/environmental compliance.</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 2</b> - Percent of operations approved by CAF with a component geared to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for MSMEs, food clusters and value chains, urban sites, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems.  <b>BIOCAF 3</b> - Amount of green financial resources mobilized by CAF through third parties (loans/grants).  <b>BIOCAF 5</b> - Costs/damages avoided through the implementation of projects with resilience measures and natural capital evaluation.</p>
		<p>Mainstream biodiversity into business practices (value chains and clusters) by working through national development banks</p>	<p>Provide technical support on integrating triple bottom line considerations for improving biodiversity conservation while improving productivity and efficiency in MSME and value chains processes</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries;  <b>BIOCAF 3</b> - Amount of green financial resources mobilized by CAF through third parties (loans/grants).</p>
		<p>Establish strategic partnerships through continued collaboration with GEF, building partnerships with IFAD and other international financial institutions, United Nations agencies, and exploring opportunities for partnerships with the private and public sector</p>	<p>Build partnership with other actors related to financing for sustainable agriculture.</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries;  <b>BIOCAF 3</b> - Amount of green financial resources mobilized by CAF through third parties (loans/grants);  <b>BIOCAF 8</b> – Direct job creation.</p>

CAF Green Agenda Programmatic Line	BIOCAF Component	BIOCAF Specific Objective	Actions	Indicators
<p>Incorporate environmental and climate change variables in the design and structuring of programs and projects.</p> <p>Accelerate environmental and climate financing with green funds and concessional credit lines</p> <p>Develop policies, strategies, plans, and programs related to the environment and climate.</p> <p>Strengthen institutional capabilities to face environmental and climate-change challenges and opportunities</p>	<p><b>Component 3 – Blue Economy and Oceans Health</b></p>	<p>Support CAF Member Countries to comply with international biodiversity-related MEAs and national environmental priorities</p> <p>Help CAF member countries mobilize resources from international financial sources by structuring and implementing programs and projects with biodiversity and climate co-benefits, in line with national priorities</p>	<p>Promote the adoption of policies on integrated coastal zone management and transboundary cooperation for the conservation and management of marine ecosystems.</p> <p>Continue developing GEF projects on blue economy (e.g., blue economy, marine bioprospecting, ecotourism, sustainable fishing) and ocean health (e.g. ecological restoration in coastal areas, mangroves, tidal flats, coral reefs, seagrass beds; and solutions to ocean pollution from chemicals, waste, nutrients, plastics, fishing gear).</p> <p>Design and implement CAF investment projects that focus on adaptation to rising sea levels, sustainable tourism, and promotion of the blue economy.</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries.</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries.  <b>BIOCAF 2</b> - Percent of operations approved by CAF with a component geared to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for MSMEs, food clusters and value chains, urban sites, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems.  <b>BIOCAF 3</b> - Amount of green financial resources mobilized by CAF through third parties (loans/grants)  <b>BIOCAF 4</b> - Hectares of ecosystems conserved/used sustainably/managed and restored.  <b>BIOCAF 5</b> - Costs/damages avoided through the implementation of projects with resilience measures and natural capital evaluation.  <b>BIOCAF 6</b> - Amount of Green House Gases reduced.  <b>BIOCAF 7</b> - Total female participation.  <b>BIOCAF 8</b> - Direct job creation.  <b>BIOCAF 9</b> - Number of BioTrade value chains supported..</p>

CAF Green Agenda Programmatic Line	BIOCAF Component	BIOCAF Specific Objective	Actions	Indicators
<p>Incorporate environmental and climate change variables in the design and structuring of programs and projects.</p> <p>Accelerate environmental and climate financing with green funds and concessional credit lines</p> <p>Develop policies, strategies, plans, and programs related to the environment and climate.</p> <p>Strengthen institutional capabilities to face environmental and climate-change challenges and opportunities</p>	<p><b>Component 3 – Blue Economy and Oceans Health</b></p>	<p>Mainstream biodiversity in CAF operations by reinforcing technical capacities to identify opportunities, evaluate biodiversity-related risks, and monitor and report on biodiversity benefits</p>	<p>Raise awareness of blue economy approach and opportunities for conservation and sustainable use of marine species and ecosystems.</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 2</b> - Percent of operations approved by CAF with a component geared to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable for MSMEs, food clusters and value chains, urban sites, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems  <b>BIOCAF 5</b> - Costs/damages avoided through the implementation of projects with resilience measures and natural capital evaluation</p>
		<p>Mainstream biodiversity into business practices (value chains and clusters) by working through national development banks</p>	<p>Raise awareness of the importance of marine biodiversity to sustainable livelihoods in the context of the blue economy.</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries  <b>BIOCAF 2</b> - Percent of operations approved by CAF with a component geared to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for MSMEs, food clusters and value chains, urban sites, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems</p>
		<p>Establish strategic partnerships through continued collaboration with GEF, building partnerships with IFAD and other international financial institutions, United Nations agencies, and exploring opportunities for partnerships with the private and public sector</p>	<p>Continue collaboration with GEF on existing blue economy projects.  Continue collaboration with UNCTAD on developing a blue economy approach that generates sustainable livelihoods and ensures sustainable use and management of biodiversity and ecosystems outside of protected areas.</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries.  <b>BIOCAF 2</b> - Percent of operations approved by CAF with a component geared to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for MSMEs, food clusters and value chains, urban sites, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems.  <b>BIOCAF 3</b> - Amount of green financial resources mobilized by CAF through third parties (loans/grants)  <b>BIOCAF 4</b> - Hectares of ecosystems conserved/used sustainably/managed, and restored.  <b>BIOCAF 5</b> - Costs/damages avoided through the implementation of projects with resilience measures and natural capital evaluation.  <b>BIOCAF 6</b> - Amount of Green House Gases reduced  <b>BIOCAF 7</b> - Total female participation.  <b>BIOCAF 8</b> - Direct job creation.  <b>BIOCAF 9</b> - Number of BioTrade value chains supported.</p>

CAF Green Agenda Programmatic Line	BIOCAF Component	BIOCAF Specific Objective	Actions	Indicators
<p>Incorporate environmental and climate change variables in the design and structuring of programs and projects.</p> <p>Accelerate environmental and climate financing with green funds and concessional credit lines</p> <p>Develop policies, strategies, plans, and programs related to the environment and climate.</p> <p>Strengthen institutional capabilities to face environmental and climate-change challenges and opportunities</p>	<p><b>Component 4 – Biodiversity and Sustainable Cities</b></p>	<p>Support CAF member countries to comply with international biodiversity-related MEAs and national environmental priorities</p> <p>Help CAF member countries mobilize resources from international financial sources by structuring and implementing programs and projects with biodiversity and climate co-benefits, in line with national priorities</p>	<p>Provide support for policies optimizing the benefits of cities, while minimizing or avoiding negative externalities.</p> <p>Improve ecosystem services to provide cleaner air, augment the well-being of urban residents, improve rainwater drainage, enhance waste treatment, deliver micro-climate regulation, reduce noise, and reinforce carbon sinks, in combination with grey infrastructure.</p> <p>Create greater and safer connections between natural areas, enabling harmony between the natural and built environment.</p> <p>Increase green areas</p> <p>Support project design for sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems to reduce disaster risk (eco-disaster risk reduction), with the aim of achieving sustainable and resilient development to address flooding, landslides, water shortages, etc.</p> <p>Support project design for addressing the development of healthy and sustainable cities in the context of climate-change mitigation and adaptation through nature-based solutions.</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 6</b> - Amount of Green House Gases mitigated</p> <p>SDG 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection, and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural), and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 2</b> - Percent of operations approved by CAF with a component geared to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for MSMEs, food clusters and value chains, urban sites, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems.</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 6</b> - Amount of Green House Gases reduced.</p> <p>DG 11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural), and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)</p>

CAF Green Agenda Programmatic Line	BIOCAF Component	BIOCAF Specific Objective	Actions	Indicators
<p>Incorporate environmental and climate change variables in the design and structuring of programs and projects.</p> <p>Accelerate environmental and climate financing with green funds and concessional credit lines</p> <p>Develop policies, strategies, plans, and programs related to the environment and climate.</p> <p>Strengthen institutional capabilities to face environmental and climate-change challenges and opportunities</p>	<p><b>Component 4 – Biodiversity and Sustainable Cities</b></p>	<p>Mainstream biodiversity into CAF operations by building technical capacities to identify opportunities, evaluate biodiversity-related risks, and monitor and report on biodiversity benefits.</p>	<p>Promote capacity-building through CAF Cities with a Future initiative.</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 2</b> - Percent of operations approved by CAF with a component geared to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for MSMEs, food clusters and value chains, urban sites, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems.</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 6</b> - Amount of Green House Gases reduced</p>



CAF Green Agenda Programmatic Line	BIOCAF Component	BIOCAF Specific Objective	Actions	Indicators
<p>Accelerate environmental and climate financing with green funds and concessional credit lines</p> <p>Coordination of the Institutional System for Environmental Management– SIGA</p>	<p><b>Component 5 – Biodiversity and Financial Institutions</b></p>	<p>Mainstream biodiversity into CAF operations by building technical capacities to identify opportunities, evaluate biodiversity-related risks, and monitor and report on biodiversity benefits.</p>	<p>Mainstreaming biodiversity through awareness-raising activities in coordination with SIGA, and a biodiversity and bioeconomy innovation newsletter</p> <p>Facilitate access to biodiversity training opportunities for different CAF business areas, such as biodiversity-friendly infrastructure, integrated coastal and marine management, biodiversity urban areas, green financing, and sustainable investments, among others.</p> <p>Proactively engage in virtual and in-person international forums and knowledge-dissemination events where CAF expertise can be both shared and reinforced.</p> <p>Apply international standards to annual biodiversity impact monitoring and reporting as part of the CAF Sustainability Report.</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 2</b> - Percent of operations approved by CAF with a component geared to support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for MSMEs, food clusters and value chains, urban sites, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems.</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 6</b> - Amount of Green House Gases mitigated using nature-based solutions</p>
		<p>Mainstream biodiversity into business practices (value chains and clusters) by working through national development banks.</p>	<p>Work to accelerate access to financing with impact on biodiversity restoration, conservation, and sustainable use (green funds, concessional credit lines, loans, and other financial solutions).</p> <p>Design and implement a CAF investment project that allows the construction of a robust pipeline to finance investment projects in the region.</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 1</b> - Number of beneficiary countries</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 2</b> - Percent of operations approved by CAF with a component geared to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for MSMEs, food clusters and value chains, urban sites, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems.</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 6</b> - Amount of Green House Gases mitigated</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 3</b> - Amount of biodiversity/green financial resources mobilized by CAF through third parties (loans/grants).</p>

CAF - Línea Programática de Agenda Verde	BIOCAF - Componente	BIOCAF - Objetivo Específico	Medidas	Indicadores
<p>Accelerate environmental and climate financing with green funds and concessional credit lines</p> <p>Coordination of the Institutional System for Environmental Management– SIGA</p>	<p><b>Component 5 – Biodiversity and Financial Institutions</b></p>	<p>Establish strategic partnerships through continued collaboration with GEF, building partnerships with IFAD and other international financial institutions, United Nations agencies, and exploring opportunities for partnerships with the private and public sector.</p>	<p>Strengthen the partnership with UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative. Establish a partnership with UNDP Biodiversity Finance initiative.</p> <p>Establish a partnership with the CBD Secretariat post COP-15 (*see draft resource mobilization decision SBI/3/5 paras 23 &amp; 24(c)).</p> <p>Strengthen the partnership with IDFC Biodiversity Finance working group.</p> <p>Develop Regional Biodiversity Finance by CAF and co-financed by LAIF and a European development bank.</p>	<p><b>BIOCAF 2</b> - Percent of operations approved by CAF with a component geared to support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for MSMEs, food clusters and value chains, urban sites, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems.</p> <p><b>BIOCAF 6</b> - Amount of Green House Gases mitigated using nature-based solutions.</p>

## 2.5 Guidelines for Follow-up and Monitoring



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The BIOCAF framework includes three types of monitoring:



Progress reports on the implementation of biodiversity-related technical assistance and financial solutions for the benefit of CAF member countries.



Follow-up assessments on the nine BIOCAF core indicators to measure progress against stated goals. These assessments will be conducted by the Green Business Coordination twice per year.



Analyses of major trends, innovations, and biodiversity impact results. These analyses will be published in an internal newsletter, which will describe recent progress and draw lessons for future engagements



Such tracking will use international UNEP FI standards for biodiversity reporting to establish trends, record important advances, and identify new areas for engagement.



Biodiversity impact reports will be shared internally across CAF business areas and used as inputs into the CAF Green Agenda Performance Report and CAF Sustainability Report.

## 2.5 The CAF Commitment

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**THE BIOCAF 2022-2026 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK PROVIDES GUIDELINES TO ASSIST CAF AND STAKEHOLDERS IN MEMBER COUNTRIES—INCLUDING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE FIRMS, AND CIVIL SOCIETY—DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT ACTIONS TO PROMOTE THE CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ENCOURAGE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES.**

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ambition set out in the goals and targets of the framework and the transformative changes needed to achieve them. These include... Mobilizing sufficient resources essential to achieve the objectives of the Convention and to implement the [GEF] and achieve its goals. Effective resource mobilization requires transformational change, inclusive and equitable change in economies and society. A strategic approach to resource mobilization consists of five crucial components: (i) An improved financial mechanism that delivers resources to developing countries; (ii) Reducing or redirecting resources that cause damage to biodiversity; (iii) Generating additional financial and non-financial resources (iii) Generating additional financial and non-financial resources from all sources, including international and national sources and the public and private sectors (iv) Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use; (v) National financial plans to support implementation; (v) National financial plans to support implementation.

<sup>74</sup> Update of the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, 6.

<sup>75</sup> **Samantha Citroen Josh Kempinski and Zoë Cullen**, 'Life after COP21: What Does the Paris Agreement Mean for Forests and Biodiversity Conservation?' (2016) 50 *Oryx* 201; Paris Agreement, Art 5. Según el informe Forest Trends 2018, los proyectos forestales representan el principal volumen de proyectos en el mercado global voluntario de carbono. También constituyen el segundo mayor número de transacciones del mercado voluntario global, ver: [https://www.forest-trends.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/VCM-Q1-Report\\_Full-Version-2.pdf](https://www.forest-trends.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/VCM-Q1-Report_Full-Version-2.pdf)

<sup>76</sup> Initiative 20x20, <https://initiative20x20.org/>. See also IUCN, Bonn Challenge: Catalysing Leadership in Latin America, IUCN Forest Brief No 14 (IUCN, 2017), <https://www.bonnchallenge.org/resources/bonn-challenge-catalysing-leadership-latin-america>

<sup>77</sup> MSMEs account for over 99.5% of firms in the LAC region and generating 60% of formal productive employment.

<sup>78</sup> **S Koirala**, *MSMEs: Key Drivers of Green and Inclusive Growth* (OECD 2018).

<sup>79</sup> **1.4** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have the equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, new appropriate technology and financial services, including microfinance; **5.a** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights over economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control of land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws; **8.3** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, the entrepreneurship spirit, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium-sized companies, including through access to financial services; **8.9** By 2030, design and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products; **8.10** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to services banking, insurance and finance for all; **9.3** Increase access for small industrial and other businesses, particularly in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets; **10.2** By 2030, empower and promote social inclusion, economic and political rights of all, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or financial or other condition; **12.2** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources **12.6** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational ones, to adopt practices and integrate sustainability information into its reporting cycle **12.B** Develop and implement tools to monitor

the impacts of sustainable development for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products; **14.7** By 2030, increase economic benefits for small island developing States and least developed countries on the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism; **14.B** Provide access to small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets; **15.1** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial freshwater ecosystems and continental and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in accordance with obligations arising from international agreements; **15.2** By 2020, promote the implementation of the sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation worldwide; **15.6** Promote fair distribution and equitable benefit derived from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as agreed internationally; **15.A** Mobilize and significantly increase resources finance from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems; **15.B** Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance forest management sustainable and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to promote such management, including for conservation and reforestation; **15.C** Increase global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking in protected species, including by increasing the ability of local communities to search sustainable livelihood opportunities; **17.11** Significantly increase exports from developing countries development, in particular with a view to doubling the share of least developed countries in world exports for 2020.

<sup>80</sup> GEF Focal Area Investments for Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Priority Sectors, the Global Wildlife for Sustainable Development program and Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting. The linkages to the 7 GEF core indicators are indicators 4 (Area of landscapes under improved practices), 5 (Area of marine habitat under improved practices for the benefit of biodiversity) and 11 (Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as a co-benefit of GEF investment).

<sup>81</sup> **WWF** (2020) Living Planet Report 2020 - Bending the curve of biodiversity loss. Almond, R.E.A., Grooten M. and 83 Petersen, T. (Eds). WWF, Gland, Switzerland.

<sup>82</sup> **IBID**

<sup>83</sup> Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2020).

<sup>84</sup> **ibid 15**, Table 3: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity and severe food insecurity only, measures with the food insecurity experience scale, 2014-2018. Moderate food insecurity implies that people do not have regular access to nutritious and sufficient food, even if they were not necessarily suffering from hunger, putting them at greater risk of various forms of malnutrition and poor health (page 19).

<sup>85</sup> **ibid 24**,

<sup>86</sup> See e.g. FAO, Sustainable Agriculture for Biodiversity: Biodiversity for Sustainable Agriculture (FAO, 2016); D Mijatović, M Sakalian and T Hodgkin, Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes (UNEP 2018).

<sup>87</sup> **UNCCD**, *The New Delhi Declaration: Investing in Land and Unlocking Opportunities*, online: <https://www.unccd.int/news-events/new-delhi-declaration-investing-land-and-unlocking-opportunities>.

- <sup>88</sup> **2.3** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fisherfolk, including women, indigenous women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fisherfolk, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge through secure and equitable access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and value-added markets and value-added opportunities and non-farm employment. **2.4** By 2030, ensure systems of sustainable food production and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen the ability to adapt to change climate, extreme weather conditions, droughts, floods and other disasters and progressively improve the quality of the land and soil. **2.5** By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through seed banks and diversified and well-managed plants at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as agreed internationally. **2.A** Increase investment, even through increased international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technological development and gene banks for plants and livestock in order to improve agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries. **6.4** By 2030, increase substantially the efficiency of water use in all sectors and ensure the sustainable extraction and supply of water sweet to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people experiencing scarcity of water. **6.5** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through cross-border cooperation, as appropriate. **6.6** By 2020, protect and restore ecosystems related to water, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes. **12.2** By the year 2030, achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. **13.1** Strengthen resilience and capacity adaptation to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- <sup>89</sup> *United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028) (A/RES/72/239); United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028: Global Action Plan* (FAO and IFAD, 2019), 9.
- <sup>90</sup> Investments of the GEF focal area for the integration of biological diversity in priority sectors and the sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources, as well as food systems, the program of impact of land use and restoration, and the work plan of the impact of sustainable forest management. The linkages to the GEF Core Indicators are Indicators 3 (Area of Restored Land) and 4 (Area of landscapes under improved practices).
- <sup>91</sup> **WWF, Principles for a Sustainable Blue Economy** (WWF, 2015), 4.
- <sup>92</sup> **UNEP, FAO, IMO, UNDP, IUCN, World Fish Center, GRID-Arendal, Green Economy in a Blue World: Synthesis Report** (UNEP, 2012), 22.
- <sup>93</sup> <https://www.unwater.org/water-facts/quality-and-wastewater-2/>
- <sup>94</sup> **14.1** By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

**14.2** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

**14.3** Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

**14.4** By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

**14.5** By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

**14.7** By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

**14.B** Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

**14.C** Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS

<sup>95</sup> **6.3** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

**6.5** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

**6.6** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

<sup>96</sup> **15.1** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

<sup>97</sup> *Our ocean, our future: call for action (A/RES/71/312)*, para 1.

<sup>98</sup> *Our ocean, our future: call for action*, para 5.

<sup>99</sup> *International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development"*, 2018–2028 (A/RES/71/222).

<sup>100</sup> GEF Focal Areas on Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Priority Sectors, and International Waters/ sustainable fisheries. Links to the GEF core indicators include indicators 2 (areas marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use), 5 (habitat area under improved practices to benefit biodiversity), 7 (number of freshwater or shared marine fisheries under



<sup>101</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/overview#:~:text=With%20more%20than%2080%25%20of.and%20new%20ideas%20to%20emerge>

<sup>102</sup> [https://www.nature.org/content/dam/tnc/nature/en/documents/TNC\\_NatureintheUrbanCentury\\_ExecutiveSummary.pdf\(sostenibles\)](https://www.nature.org/content/dam/tnc/nature/en/documents/TNC_NatureintheUrbanCentury_ExecutiveSummary.pdf(sostenibles))

<sup>103</sup> **ME Freire, D Hoornweg, E Slack & R Stren**, *Inclusive Growth in Cities: Challenges & Opportunities* (CAF 2016), 72-73.

<sup>104</sup> **11.3** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

**11.4** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

**11.5** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

**11.6** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

**11.A** Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

**11.B** By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

<sup>105</sup> **3.9** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

<sup>106</sup> **6.5** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

**6.6** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

<sup>107</sup> **13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

<sup>108</sup> **15.1** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

<sup>109</sup> Impact of the GEF Sustainable Cities Program Linkages to GEF Core Indicators include indicators 1 (terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and use sustainable), 3 (area of land

restored), 4 (areas of landscapes under improved practices) and 7 (number of ecosystems shared freshwater or marine waters under new or improved cooperative management).

<sup>110</sup> UNEP and others (n 58) 10.

<sup>111</sup> *ibid* 2

<sup>112</sup> *ibid* 10.

<sup>113</sup> *ibid* 2.

<sup>114</sup> *ibid* 2–3.

<sup>115</sup> *ibid* 8.

<sup>116</sup> *ibid*.

<sup>117</sup> *ibid*.

<sup>118</sup> **CBD COP Decision 14/15.** *Safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms* (CBD/COP/DEC/14/15).

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