



Nature  
Pledge

# UNDP NATURE PLEDGE

UNDP's commitment to support countries to deliver the  
Global Biodiversity Goals and achieve the 2030 Agenda

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**UNDP Nature Pledge**

The United Nations Development Programme's commitment of support to countries to achieve the Global Biodiversity Goals and the 2030 Agenda.

**Cover composite image**

UNDP Nature, UNDP Small Grants Programme, Seychelles Tourism Board

# Strategic setting

Photo: Reef Explorer Fiji

Photo: UNDP Nature

**“ Without nature, we have nothing. Without nature, we are nothing. ”**  
 UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, December 6, 2022, Montreal, Canada [1].

Nature underpins our lives, societies, and economies. Nature is essential for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The majority of the 169 SDG targets require nature-based solutions to achieve them.[2] However, the world faces a multi-dimensional planetary emergency of nature loss, degradation and climate change, exacerbated by widening inequality, conflict, insecurity and health crises. The well-being and human rights of billions of people today, and of future generations, are in jeopardy. Unless world leaders, governments, businesses and individuals take bold steps to reduce the immense pressure that is being exerted on nature, efforts to achieve the SDGs will fail.

The eradication and prevention of poverty, reduction of inequalities, and protection of human rights can only succeed if we respond to the nature crisis.

Humanity’s ability to survive into the future is directly threatened by this crisis. Current trends are especially severe for the more than two billion poorest people who rely upon direct access to natural resources for daily subsistence and for the

three billion people living today in areas facing severe water stress, a number likely to rise to four billion people by 2030. Women, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and youth are disproportionately impacted, with often the least power to protect their lands, resources, and livelihoods. Environmental threats, as they intensify, are compromising our obligations to future generations and to leaving no one behind. It constitutes one of the greatest challenges to human rights in human history.



Figure 1: Illustration of the Dependencies of the Sustainable Development Goals on Nature-Based Solutions

## Nature Crisis

The world is amid the 6th Mass Extinction, possibly losing up to a million species in the coming decades. Wildlife population has plummeted by 69% since 1970. There has been a 70% decline of wetlands, lakes and rivers, which are among the ecosystems most affected by habitat destruction and pollution. Almost one-third of freshwater species face extinction.

Source: *Living Planet Report, 2022*

The internationally agreed climate goal of 1.5°C cannot be achieved without better governance of nature. Yet the biodiversity and ecosystems that sustain our life support systems, societies and economies are in rapid decline. The World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Risks Report 2023 lists biodiversity loss and ecosystems collapse as one of the top four risks over the next 10 years, along with failure of climate-change adaptation, natural disasters and extreme weather events. These risks compound each other through declining ecosystem goods and services such as soil fertility, pollination and water provisioning, threatening nature-dependent livelihoods, weakening social cohesion, increased risk of zoonotic disease outbreaks, mass involuntary migration, increased interstate conflict, famine, and drought.[3]

### **Nature loss impacts economies locally, nationally, and globally.**

Half of global GDP is dependent on Nature.[4] The World Bank estimates that ecosystem service collapse could result in a decline in global GDP of \$2.7 trillion annually by 2030. It is estimated that 50% of global GDP is at risk from land degradation and the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.[5] Nature loss poses a serious risk to the world's economic and financial systems.

### **Power over nature is far from balanced.**

Even while bearing responsibility for daily management for natural resources, and facing disproportionate impacts from nature's exploitation

and destruction, women hold a fraction of environmental decision-making roles, especially at the highest levels.[6] Progress reversing this trend is not nearly fast enough, especially in the face of growing evidence that gender equality is key to reducing environmental degradation and investing in nature's protection.[7]

### **There is hope.**

In December 2022, 196 parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) agreed on the historic Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) with 23 ambitious targets for 2030 towards a vision of the world living in harmony with nature, where biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and widely used for the benefit of all people.[8] The GBF sets a new course for a thriving future on a healthy planet that leaves no one behind. A new nature-positive economy could generate up to \$10.1 trillion in annual business value and create 395 million jobs by 2030. This \$10 trillion of business opportunities could be unlocked by transforming the economic systems that are responsible for almost 80% of nature loss: food, infrastructure, energy and extractives.[9]

### **Investing in nature is a development opportunity.**

Investment in conservation increases resilience of societies and economies, generates positive economic returns, and creates income multipliers. Each dollar invested in restoration activities is estimated to return between \$7 to 30 in economic benefits.[10] Shifting sectors and value chains toward nature-positive practices has the potential to create inclusive, long-term value and greener and higher quality jobs. Investing in nature is an opportunity to achieve interdependent goals such as women's economic empowerment, gender equality and human rights.

### **The world is collectively taking steps forward to integrate solutions to curb climate change and nature loss.**

There are strong interlinkages with food and economic systems as well as an enhanced role for the private sector and civil society in delivering solutions.

The GBF, the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) framework, Paris Agreement, and other crucial instruments such as the Treaty on Plastic Pollution and the High Seas Treaty accelerate and scale action towards protection and restoration of land and ecosystems and address biodiversity loss.

**Time is limited: rapid action is needed now to address the planetary crises by 2030.**

It is delusional to think that we have a choice whether or not to preserve nature. The stark truth is that there is no choice. Failure to act in this timeframe will reduce our chances of reversing the potential long-term consequences to ecosystems and human wellbeing. Delays will only increase the difficulty and expense of future actions to restore and protect nature, with compounding and detrimental impacts on human development progress.

**Rapid action must embrace equity to be successful. The people most directly dependent on nature are often invisible in global decision-making, and today wield the least power to protect it.**

Citizens' movements, such as the diversity of women's environmental movements and the work of environmental defenders, have long fought for the rights of nature itself as well as the equitable right to use and govern nature. Often, however, they have been powerless to influence norms and are therefore largely overshadowed, despite representing custodians of natural resources on the ground. Shifts at the necessary pace and scale will be significantly enabled if they are also equitable and inclusive.

**Economic and environmental interests must align quickly.**

Where societies and environmental movements have begun to shape regulatory and legal frameworks, incentives and deterrents support society, businesses and individuals to prevent pollution and better account for their environmental risks. Nature policy-making must be transformed to dismantle assumptions that economic development interests and environmental interests are mutually exclusive or a zero-sum trade-off. This argument belongs to the last century and is no longer valid.





# Our vision: nature at the heart of development

Photo: UNDP Seychelles Ennio Maffei-Seychelles Tourism Board

Photo: Manahas Farquhar Matthew Morgan

**Nature is interconnected, intertwined, and integral to human life on earth. Our societies and our economies depend on healthy and functioning ecosystems. There is no sustainable development without biodiversity. There can be no stable climate without biodiversity.**

**UNDP's vision for nature places nature at the heart of our global efforts to advance sustainable development through an inclusive green transition.**

As the UN's leading development agency, UNDP is committed to integrating nature and biodiversity into the broader goals of our Strategic Plan. This includes a commitment to eradicating poverty and accelerating progress of the SDGs through Signature Solutions on poverty and inequality, governance, resilience, environment, energy and gender equality.

## UNDP's vision for nature

A world where nature lies at the heart of global understanding of sustainable development, where the world's biodiversity and ecosystems are protected, resorted, valued and sustainably used as a planetary safety net for all of humanity through an inclusive green transition, safeguarding our food, our water, our livelihoods and jobs, our climate, our health and our security, enabling current and future generations to rise out of poverty and inequality to reach their full potential, and to prosper.

Only nature-based human development with a systematic, inclusive, and rights-based approach to nature-based solutions can leverage the potential for the large-scale transformative change needed to achieve the SDGs.

By putting nature at the centre of our development agenda, UNDP will leverage our convening power, thought-leadership, multi-sectoral expertise, and the UN's largest portfolio of on-the-ground sustainable development policy and programming. We will provide timely, focussed, and relevant responses and innovative, integrated solutions to the increasingly complex challenges faced by countries and communities.

## Systems change

Photo: School of Barracuda UNDP Papua New Guinea, Ocean Image Bank, Jayne Jenkins

Figure 2: UNDP's guiding premise.



UNDP will advance three transformative shifts through enhanced global and country support to protect biodiversity, enhance the resilience of ecosystems and harness the power of nature towards achievement of the 2030 Agenda: **(i) a shift in Value placed on nature, driven by Narrative Shifts and Behaviour Change; (ii) an Economic and Finance Shift, and; (iii) a Policy and Practice Shift.** These shifts must unleash catalytic and cascading impacts, and trigger the necessary momentum, speed and scale of action and behavior change in all countries.

### Incrementalism and logic alone are failing us.

Our breakthroughs will be at points of shared values and common priorities, where we align environmental and development interests. UNDP will forge new narratives, partnerships, and solutions to respond to the drivers of nature loss, trigger systems change and shift incentives behind the nature-positive trajectory. At stake is the legacy of our generation and the very viability of future generations.

# UNDP Nature Pledge Approach

## Leveraging UNDP's consolidated expertise and experience

The Nature Pledge is grounded in UNDP's **USD\$3.2 billion nature-related portfolio across 142 countries**, covering 931 million hectares of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. It directly benefits 30 million people and indirectly hundreds of millions, and connects UNDP's environment portfolios through expanded partnerships.

It is built on and leverages the consolidated set of innovative advocacy, awareness-raising, policy advice, programmes and projects that UNDP and its partners advance at the global, regional, transboundary, country, and community levels. This expertise and experience is synthesized through UNDP's Global Policy Network, the work of UNDP's Global and Regional Bureaus and Hubs, Policy and Liaison Centres, and over 140 Country Offices.

The Nature Pledge leverages UNDP's ability to connect the dots across the full set of synergies between nature and sustainable development and **complements our Climate Promise and Energy Offer**. The Nature Pledge mainstreams nature challenges and opportunities in the broader development work of UNDP through an inclusive green transition.

It leverages UNDP's **global programme portfolio of approximately \$5 billion** per year in 170 countries. This integrated portfolio of thought leadership, technical assistance, capacity building and South-South Triangular Cooperation spans SDG entry points in which nature concerns need to be integrated and vice versa. These include UNDP policy and programming on governance, rule-of-law, human

rights, gender equality, youth, health, inclusive growth, conflict prevention, and disaster risk reduction and recovery. The UNDP Nature Pledge contributes to and leverages the three enablers of UNDP's Strategic Plan to maximize development impact including digitalization, finance, and innovation.

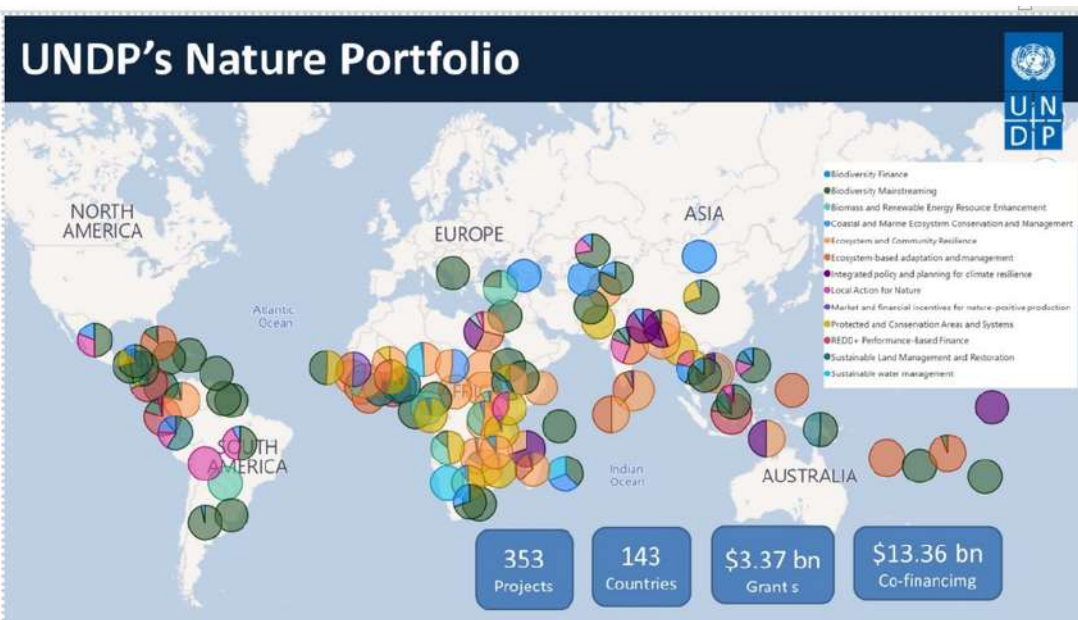


Figure 3: UNDP's Nature Portfolio



## Working in strategic partnerships

Photo: UNDP Nature/Canva

Strategic partnerships are critical to the design and implementation of the UNDP Nature Pledge and the broader goals of UNDP's Strategic Plan.

The world will not be able to achieve the SDGs, nor the goals of the GBF, the Paris Agreement, or other MEAs, without a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach that transforms our economies and prompts more sustainable forms of production and consumption through a just transition.

Delivering on the UNDP Nature Pledge at the speed and scale required depends on diverse alliances, the formation of new coalitions and the sourcing of public and private finance at scale needed to secure a sustainable future for humanity.

Through the UNDP Nature Pledge, we will work closely with sister UN agencies, UN member states, and other multilateral institutions, with key economic players such as financial institutions and corporates across sectors, and with civil society and Indigenous Peoples and local communities. We will leverage the diverse capabilities, resources, influence, and knowledge of all our partners including strengthened stakeholder dialogue platforms that promote better access to information, recourse, and meaningful participation.

In line with UNDP policies and procedures, our engagement with these partners is guided by a rigorous set of Social and Environmental Standards (SES). These standards are designed to mitigate any unintended detrimental outcomes, while maximizing positive SDG dividends through an iterative process of bottom-up demand-drive stakeholder engagement, meaningful dialogues, and grievance mechanisms. For our partnerships with the private sector, an additional set of due diligence procedures are employed, including risk management measures.

These diverse and effective partnerships are vital to UNDP's country-level work as an integrator and convener across policy, programmatic and organizational silos, and as an operational accelerator for the United Nations and partners on the ground.

This collaboration is designed to leverage the added value of UNDP and our partners so that:

- knowledge and needs of all groups are considered, and the most persistently left behind are boosted and positioned for influence;
- policies and programmes are designed, financed, implemented, and monitored based on comprehensive data, expert assessments, and partner perspectives;
- nature-related initiatives are integrated within national and sector development planning;

- technical and financial sources are leveraged in ways that catalyze transformation through a systemic approach including better resource mobilization;
- good practices are sustained, replicated, and scaled up within and across countries and regions including through South-South Trilateral Cooperation and knowledge management;
- stronger advocacy and communication campaigns are designed and implemented, including campaigns to influence behavior change and shift beliefs, with gender equality and social inclusion at their core.

**In line with UNDP's Strategic Plan and UN reforms, the Nature Pledge prioritizes a wide range of strategic partnerships:**

**UN Agencies at all levels:** including but are not limited to the Development Coordination Office, Food and Agriculture Organisation, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Labour Organization, UN Capital Development Fund, UN Children's Fund, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UN Environment Programme, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UN Industrial Development Organisation, UN Institute for Training and Research, UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights and UN Special Rapporteurs, UN Regional Commissions, UN Resident Coordinator Offices, UN Women, World Food Programme, World Health Organization, and World Tourism Organisation.

**The UN Environment Assembly, UN Environment Management Group, and the Secretariats of Multilateral Environment Agreements:** These include the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions.

**Multilateral and bilateral partners and international financing institutions:** UNDP's Partners at Core play a key role and several bilateral partners directly

support the Nature Pledge. Multilateral partners include the Secretariats of the Global Environment Facility and Green Climate Fund, and European Union, as well as the World Bank, regional development banks, the International Monetary Fund, development finance institutions such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and European Investment Bank and engagement in international policy process such as the G20 Finance track and the G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group.

**Specialized thematic inter-agency and inter-governmental platforms** including UN Water, UN Oceans, UN Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, international environment and development NGOs, think tanks, and philanthropic funds and organizations. Meaningful partnership with civil society, especially at the grassroots level, is paramount: UNDP works directly with and supports community-based organizations, Indigenous networks, women-led and feminist organizations, environmental defenders' coalitions and others.

These strategic partnerships will directly leverage the strong thematic technical and normative expertise of our sister UN agencies. They will harness UNDP's comparative and unique advantages and expand UNDP's programming portfolios that address the drivers of unsustainable development and nature loss, and the integrated issue-based solutions needed to respond to the complex crises we face.

UNDP will reinforce alliances among the United Nations system through the Common Approach on Biodiversity, endorsed by the UN System Chief Executive Board and through UN Biodiversity Lab and complementary UN platforms. UNDP will also support existing alliances and platforms, including the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, Leaders' Pledge for Nature, High Ambition Coalition, Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), Indigenous and Community Conserved Area (ICCA) Consortium, Global Environment Facility Integrated Programme platforms, and the UNDP-led Nature for Life Hub.

# UNDP Nature Pledge Approach

## Three transformational shifts

Photo : UNDP Nature / Canva

Photo: Tock Soulasen Phommassen/UNDP Lao PDR SAFE project

Photo: UNDP Nature/ Photo courtesy of Sarawak Biodiversity Centre

### Three shifts:

The UNDP Nature Pledge will catalyse three transformational shifts: **(i) Value Shift; (ii) Economic and Finance Shift, and; (iii) Policy and Practice Shift.** Selection of these shifts has been informed by evaluation of UNDP and partner experiences including consultations for the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), linked fora and research. To achieve these three interlinked shifts, UNDP will mobilize new resources to scale proven solutions and design new initiatives to tackle unaddressed drivers of unsustainable production and frontier issues.

### Time-bound targets:

Each shift has accompanying targets that contribute directly to the achievement of the SDGs, the GBF, and the targets of UNDP's Strategic Plan and UNDP Gender Equality Strategy, with partners. Progress towards these targets will be tracked and published on the UNDP Nature Data Platform.

### 10 strategic actions:

Targets will be achieved through 10 Strategic Actions that leverage the trust and leadership of UNDP's global, regional, and country partners. These Strategic Actions draw on the diverse expertise of UNDP's Global Policy Network (GPN). These include UNDP's integrated solutions on Nature, Climate, Energy, Waste, Finance, Resilience, Poverty and Inequality, Governance, Gender Equality, Health, Digitalization, Innovation, Rule of Law, Human Rights, and Peace and Security.



## VALUE SHIFT

# Rewriting narratives and catalyzing behaviour change



UNDP will contribute to and accelerate global value shifts around nature itself, nature and economies, and nature and societies. Shifts in values and behaviours are necessary to enable bolder, sustained action across political, social and economic spheres.

Tipping points for shifts in values and behaviours – those that change values and social norms – rarely come from incremental changes to the status quo but from disruptive challenges to that status quo to allow new norms to emerge. Such disruptive change is best engineered not merely through marshalling of data, nor intellectual argument and advocacy alone, but from intentional and strategic design and implementation of new narratives and campaigns that set up dissonance with existing norms and beliefs and trigger a shift in values to resolve that dissonance.

We will challenge and disrupt the misconception that environmental interests and development and economic interests are a trade-off, and instead assert that nature is our greatest asset and most powerful ally. This shift will see nature-negative actions become increasingly socially and economically taboo, enabling cascading and reinforcing behavioural changes. This value shift will support and drive nature-positive actions at multiple levels within governments, businesses, civil society, and individuals. This shift will build on existing momentum and collaborations. The creation and strengthening of an enabling environment will better support accountability for actions that degrade or destroy nature and insulate against backsliding.

To deliver this shift, there is a need to support the creation and application of legal rights, financial tools and other levers that can work as deterrents or incentives. As the destruction and degradation of nature or the dereliction of duty to account for nature-based risks and responsibilities comes attached with social, legal and economic consequences, this in turn can offer powerful evidence of changing norms to further a groundswell of change.

Empowering diverse actors, especially women and youth, as agents of change is fundamental to steering behaviour changes in consumption and production patterns. Civil society engagement is critical for narrative and behavioural change, especially those who are direct custodians of their natural environment and those most directly dependent on nature but have the least power to safeguard it, including women and women's groups and Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

## Value shift targets:

UNDP will support at least 50 countries to fill action gaps for nature, shifting social norms through new and shifting narratives, advocacy campaigns, civil society and community mobilization, leveraging legal and human rights instruments and other levers or deterrence or incentive. This will catalyse the following global outcome targets:

- increase strategic narratives that challenge and disrupt the false dichotomy between environmental and economic interests, related campaigns in media and public fora including relevant spheres of influence.
- improved legal system and increased access to environmental justice
- increased use of legal and regulatory tools for mitigating and reducing nature destruction.

## Strategic actions to deliver targets:

***Action 1.1 Define and deploy new narratives to elevate nature to the heart of development to catalyse behavioral change in different economic sectors and societal segments.***

Working with partners and grounded in behavioural science, UNDP will develop and execute targeted narrative shift campaigns at global, national, and local levels, including but not limited to strategic storytelling, advocacy, and targeted campaigns for increasing accountability, supporting new regulatory and legal frameworks, and local action. In 2024, UNDP will run a strategic campaign to support the Nature Pledge's first 'super narrative' designed to challenge the limited value placed on nature in the context of economic growth. The super-narrative has a working title of 'the bright future of regenerative growth' and will be supported by a programme of assets, catalytic knowledge products, sector-specific champions, academic partnerships, and targeted and customized outreach to constituent clusters. The delivery of these narrative shift campaigns will capitalize on UNDP's broad range of expertise across the SDGs, capacity for thematic integration



and engagement of partners, as well as the work of the UNDP Accelerator Lab in 91 countries, and the UNDP Human Development Report office.

UNDP will work with platforms relevant to target sectors to drive behavioural and business practice change, reinforcing and extending shifting values. Activities will be implemented to support behaviour change of pivotal geopolitical audiences primed by narrative shift activities, where an enabling environment can create a favourable context and support governments and corporations to do things differently. Linkages will be established and strengthened with existing and emerging platforms and actions such as the NBSAP Accelerator Partnerships, Leaders' Pledge for Nature, and High Ambition Coalition. Alliances will be augmented building on the existing effective collaboration with financial and corporate actors including the TNFD, Central Banks and financial regulators and standard setters, the Science Based Target Network, WEF, One Planet network, and LEAF (Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest) Coalition.

***Action 1.2 Catalyse rapid global behaviour shifts through increased accountability, strengthened deterrence, and empowered communities, especially indigenous people and local communities and women and women’s groups.***

Targeted behavioural change will be triggered in different economic sectors, societal groups, and geopolitical audiences, including local action interventions, introduction of new regulatory and legal frameworks, and increasing accountability and access to environmental justice.

Working closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNEP and partners, UNDP will promote transparency by encouraging reporting investment and business impact on nature, and by leveraging legal and human rights frameworks and instruments as a behavioural deterrent. Close collaboration with legal and human rights organizations and constituencies will be critical, including the International Criminal Court, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, national human rights institutions and ombudsman offices, women’s machineries, as well as international and local civil society organizations working on rights to ecosystem services and the rights of nature. Working together towards common results, UNDP activities will be delivered across thematic teams focused on the rule of laws, human rights, anti-corruption, sustainable finance, and information integrity, will provide key inputs to ensure the greatest impact.

A groundswell of local action and a rising tide of demand for behavioural change is critical. Through our Local Action Offer, UNDP will support the empowerment of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to strengthen governance and advocacy. It will increase their voice on local and global issues that have direct and significant impact on nature and communities. We will focus on strengthening Indigenous Peoples’ and Local Communities’ rights over lands and natural resources.



Boosting women’s influence as agents of change for sustainable production and consumption is also key, tapping women’s household decision-making power while recognizing and elevating awareness of women’s diverse roles as environmental stewards. UNDP will support local initiatives that engage and boost women’s leadership to bring about behavioural changes.



# ECONOMIC AND FINANCE SHIFT

## Accounting for nature and shifting finance flows



Source: UNDP Nature

Although over half of the global GDP depends on nature,[11] nature has historically been invisible in balance sheets, financial reports, development theory, business plans, insurance policies, supply-chain risks, and business models. The dominant view is that nature is a resource to be exploited for economic development instead of a finite economic and development asset to be protected and nurtured. Nature remains an externality which is perceived as not directly related to the production or consumption of goods or services. This has perpetuated a persistent and pervasive belief that nature is divorced from these interests. The truth, however, is that they are inextricably linked. Failure to understand this nexus perpetuates a hesitant and weak policy environment that holds back bolder and more rapid action, ambition, investment, and prioritization. It is necessary for the world to see nature as an asset of humanity. Nature is an asset to nurture, an asset to invest in, and an asset to grow.

Under the current global economic system, demands on nature far exceed nature's capacity to provide its services sustainably. Business as usual models of production and consumption are not sustainable. Urgent economic transformation is needed to realise a nature-positive scenario; a way of using natural resources or services where the rate of their use is equal to or lower than the rate of their natural or assisted regeneration.

This is the only way to avoid eventual societal collapse[12] and is the only scenario which helps reduce the cost of achieving the SDGs and mitigating or adapting to climate change.[13]

The new economic paradigm will both better respond to and perpetuate nature-positive market signals and must have a new definition and indicators for growth that integrate the value of natural capital. Governments and businesses must increasingly and more accurately calculate their nature-related risks, as well as their dependency and impacts on nature, so that they can better direct their finances towards nature-positive outcomes and eliminate nature-negative investments. Only through these actions can flows of finance be redirected to be nature-positive and the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year be closed.

UNDP will look to pioneer new approaches to financing nature-based solutions whilst also ensuring that these solutions are integrated into UNDP's broader engagements aimed at a sustainable finance architecture. UNDP has established a moonshot to promote \$1 trillion of public and private investment in the SDGs, the nature pledge is a core contribution to this ambition. It is only if nature is fully integrated into core decision making on public finance and private capital that we can deliver the shift in the financial architecture that is required for people and planet.

## Economic and finance shift targets:

UNDP will support at least 130 countries to close the biodiversity finance gap through the development and implementation of a robust biodiversity finance plan, catalysing the following global outcome targets:

- \$100 billion new financing leveraged for nature and the SDGs from public and private sources.
- \$200 billion nature-harmful subsidies eliminated and repurposed, and aligned to the SDGs.

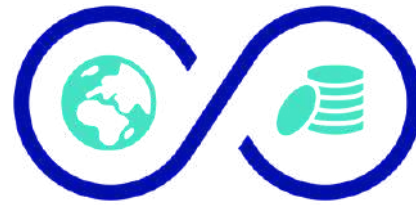
UNDP will support creation of incentives for the private sector to shift to more SDG aligned business models and increase nature-positive investment, catalysing the following additional global outcome targets:

- Significant increase in private sector financing for nature with private sector companies with total market capitalization exceeding \$1.5 trillion, embarked on investment in nature-positive targets as defined by the Science Based Target Network), reporting on their progress using global disclosure frameworks such as TNFD.

## Strategic actions to deliver targets:

### ***Action 2.1 Accelerate adoption of tailored economic, fiscal, and monetary policies, tools and plans.***

Building on existing initiatives and working with FAO, UNEP, other sister UN agencies and partners, UNDP will support at least 130 countries to tackle public sector challenges and accelerate the adoption of enabling economic, fiscal and monetary policies, tools and plans. UNDP teams with expertise on governance, biodiversity finance, sustainable finance, climate finance, green economy and circular economy, and policy integration at national and global levels will strengthen country capacities to:



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- Develop national biodiversity finance plans and ensure their integration within national public finance processes such as Medium Term and Annual Budget Frameworks, Fiscal Policy, as well as Integrated National Financing Frameworks: complete national-level ‘biodiversity finance assessments’ as part of broader SDG finance assessments including Development Finance Assessments, Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews, Investment Flows and Finance analysis that articulate existing expenditures, finance gaps, and potential finance solutions. Primary levers include finance, policy, capacity strengthening and inclusive dialogues.
- Accelerate inclusive green economies by supporting the implementation of national biodiversity finance plans that use fiscal tools including subsidy repurposing.
- Accelerate integration of nature within national accounting systems by supporting the adoption and widespread use of economic accounting and valuation systems for nature’s essential role in supplying goods and services, including the adoption and implementation of SEEA, in collaboration with UN DESA Statistics Division.
- Guide and facilitate countries and the private sector, working closely with International Financial Institutions, to mainstream nature and ecosystem integrity into carbon credits and emission trading systems, and to ensure integrity in emerging biodiversity unit and credit instrument.



- Support existing UNDP engagements with finance ministries aimed at greening the public financial management systems for climate, nature, and biodiversity issues, alongside gender and social issues and the SDGs more broadly including for example via active participation in existing UNDP ministry of finance networks such as the Climate Finance Network in Asia Pacific, and global networks such as the Coalition of Finance Ministers for climate action and with member states.
- Integrate support for biodiversity and nature positive solutions within UNDP’s engagement with Tax Administrations and Ministries of Finance through the Tax for SDGs programming.

***Action 2.2 Implement biodiversity finance solutions, in line with national and sub-national development and recovery programmes, including reduction of nature negative public finance.***

UNDP will support countries through the Sustainable Finance Hub and the BIOFIN Initiative focused to:

- Support 80 countries to review, reduce and repurpose nature-harmful subsidies, including subsidies that promote unsustainable productions patterns, including use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers, over-harvesting of fish, timber and other resources, and conversion of natural ecosystems to managed lands. This will include estimating existing subsidies; identifying and estimating the impact of the subsidies; designing an approach for repurposing agricultural producer support, including identifying needed reforms; estimating the social and economic impact of the repurposing strategy with a focus on impacts on the poor and vulnerable groups, reviewing and refining the repurposing strategy prior to implementation; and monitoring the outcomes of the new agricultural producer support.



**ECONOMIC AND  
FINANCE SHIFT**

- As governments look to restructure and mobilise debt to finance their sustainable development ambitions, UNDP will incorporate nature and biodiversity related investments within its existing engagements across 40 countries supporting SDG, blue and green bond frameworks, as well as in sovereign new debt instruments such as the sustainability-linked bond pioneered in Uruguay, UNDP will also support nature performance bonds and debt-for-nature swaps as scalable solutions for accelerating nature conservation at the same time as contributing to reducing the sovereign debt burden. This will include support for development of bond structures including Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), political dialogues within and across governments and between debtor and creditor countries, and support for action towards attainment of the KPIs.

**Action 2.3 Mobilise and upscale private investment in nature-positive actions, while reducing financing of nature-negative business processes.**

It is critical that policy and regulation drives better measurement and management of private sector impacts on sustainable development and nature specifically. There is a growing momentum in country, regional and global initiatives to articulate policy, regulation, as well as disclosure and reporting requirements for the private sector's impact on sustainable development. There are opportunities but also challenges in this. For example, whilst there has been a rise in ESG reporting there has also been a concomitant critique of this being used for greenwashing and SDG-washing. Different initiatives are also defining sustainability differently with the emergence of sustainable finance taxonomies to classify sustainability with definitions sometimes more narrowly, and sometimes more broadly, encompassing climate, environment, nature and social dimensions. There is also no universally accepted criteria and metrics for defining the nature-related risks and dependencies of business operations, insurance companies and investments. There is also a need for metrics for determining positive nature-related performance used in results-based payments and impact investment for examples.

Working with a range of finance and private sector partners, as well as innovation and technology partners, UNDP will support creation of enabling conditions for private finance to be redirected from nature negative to nature positive outcomes. UNDP will:

- embed nature-based impact measurement and management practices as UNDP builds the capacity for SDG Impact Measurement and Management within different private sector entities such as enterprise, funds, banks and stock exchanges.

- support the creation of financial and corporate transparency, accountability, and disclosure. This includes accelerating the uptake of the TNFD framework through capacity building within developing countries, alignment with work of regulators and standard setters, and developing sector specific guidance.
- promote the use of digital technologies to ensure transparent commodity supply chains, working closely with UNEP, FAO, the Coalition of Digital Environmental Sustainability (CODES) and partners, to promote transparent supply chains of the commodities most associated with the destruction of nature, including beef, palm oil, soy, timber, fisheries products, and cocoa. UNDP will help place environmental science at the centre of financial and corporate standards including through initiatives such as Science-Based Targets for Nature. Primary levers will include policy, finance, advocacy, and digital technologies.
- upscale investment in nature-based solutions through diverse private finance and insurance instruments. This will be through an integration of nature-based solutions in UNDP support SDG investor maps and pipeline development. This will also include support to development of integrity principles and market place for emerging market-based solutions such as voluntary biodiversity credits, premier carbon credits with direct biodiversity outcomes, performance-based payments for ecosystem services (PES) mechanisms, nature bond piloting, nature insurance instruments, further development of innovative financing mechanisms such as the Nature Facility and the Global Fund for Coral Reefs, and establishment of new blended finance mechanisms. These mechanisms will integrate gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches that engage women's groups, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities for financing.

# POLICY AND PRACTICE SHIFT

## Harnessing the power of nature



National, sub-national, and sectoral policies need to align the needs of nature with the needs of people, to realise the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach that is essential to deliver on the GBF and sustainable development. There is a need to reconcile the frequently witnessed situation where nature-positive policies and practices are eclipsed by nature-negative policies and incentives, which also has a cyclical effect in impacting other development goals. Policy coherence must be assured through systemic, institutional, and individual capacity building, clear systems of target, accountability, and monitoring, and advancement of environmental governance and rights. Improved policy coherence will support cost-effective implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies & Actions Plans (NBSAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans, and commitments on Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), the Global Plastics Treaty, and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

Bold shifts in policy and practice are also needed to tackle the direct drivers of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. These include those that drive habitat degradation and loss, such as fragmentation of natural areas, overutilization of natural resources, illegal extraction and trade in wild species, pollution, inequitable land tenure and land rights, and invasive non-native species. Countries must be able to harness the power of nature to tackle multiple development challenges to: create

sustainable livelihoods and jobs; enhance resilience to climate impacts; eradicate poverty; create inclusive, gender-just and equal societies; promote good governance, peace and security; improve resilient health systems; strengthen social cohesion and incorporate rights-based approaches; and prevent and control future pandemics.

For this, improved application and enforcement of environmental laws and environmental justice that better protect nature and people will be critical. Inclusive, human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches must be central, with full involvement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and women and youth in decision making and action.

## Policy and practice shift targets:

UNDP will support at least 140 countries to integrate nature into their national development and spatial and sectoral plans and practice with gender responsive approaches, *catalysing the following global outcome targets:*

- 100 countries have increased and/or strengthened protected areas and/or Indigenous and community conserved areas, covering at least 500 million hectares (ha) of land and 500 million ha of ocean, strengthening water and food security for 500 million people
- Improved livelihoods of 50 million people through nature-based jobs and enterprise development, and decreased vulnerability towards climate change impact and other external shocks
- 50 million hectares of land and marine areas newly restored for conservation, food and water security, climate resilience and peace
- 100 countries are promoting women's leadership and decision making in natural resource management and closing gender gaps in access to, and control of, natural resources
- Increase in hectares of Indigenous claimed territories in priority ecosystems are under Indigenous land tenure

## Strategic actions to deliver targets:

### ***Action 3.1 Strengthen national capacity for GBF implementation and policy coherence.***

UNDP, with UNEP, GEF, and other partners, will support at least 138 countries to fast-track an update and implementation of their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAPs). Support will be provided to align NBSAP targets with the GBF and strengthen monitoring systems. Increased use of spatial data will be promoted through the UN Biodiversity Lab and Map of Hope[14] to support national priority setting. Emphasis will be placed on ensuring policy coherence for biodiversity conservation. National biodiversity finance plans supported under Pathway 2.1 will enhance financial resource base for sustained efforts.



Through the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, UNDP will support elevating political recognition and the importance of NBSAPs to ensure their implementation through whole-of-government and whole -of-society approaches.

### ***Action 3.2 Mainstream nature into development, production sectors and spatial policy, planning and practice.***

Nature-based human development must place the preservation of ecosystem integrity at the core of economic and social processes. UNDP will support the transformation of spatial planning and productive sector processes into integrated, coherent, and cohesive whole-of-society approaches that help governments put nature at the heart of achieving their sustainable development goals. UNDP will help to transform production (supply) and consumption (demand) patterns to become sustainable, with a focus on fisheries and agricultural commodities that drive ecosystem degradation and loss.

Through its ecosystems and biodiversity, climate, food and agricultural commodity systems, green economy and circular economy, innovation, digitalization, gender equality, poverty and inequality, and linked service offers, UNDP will support countries to:

- Embed nature in national and subnational development plans and policies through multisectoral approaches to create policy coherence using digital technologies and the promotion of policy-science-practice dialogues through the BES-Net platform and NBSAP Forum platform for evidence-informed solutions to help secure diverse, healthy, and resilient ecosystems.

- Integrate essential life support areas, using the UN Biodiversity Lab, into national spatial and area-based plans and policies. Primary levers include technology, inclusive dialogue, capacity strengthening, policy support, and mobilizing investment in nature-based solutions that connect blue and green economy development.
- Working closely with FAO, UNEP, and partners, reduce unsustainable production in agricultural, fisheries and forestry systems through policy interventions, institutional capacity building and establishment of national and landscape/seascape level multisectoral platforms. UNDP will catalyse a shift in integrated land-use, forestry, and agricultural practices that maintain pollinator habitats, minimise impacts on nature, restore soil productivity, sequester carbon, secure water supply, minimise disease risk, and foster genetic and crop diversity. This includes a shift toward agroforestry and agroecological approaches and practices.
- Working closely with ILO, UNWOMEN, and partners, reduce inequalities and generate nature-positive jobs and livelihoods through gender-just, inclusive commodity production. UNDP will catalyse a shift in production systems to create new agreements between production communities and traders, recognize and support diverse roles along value chains, and secure long-term, sustainable jobs and livelihoods for women and men through fair trade agreements and other instruments.



## POLICY & PRACTICE SHIFT

### ***Action 3.3 Upscale gender responsive nature-based solutions targeting climate action, poverty reduction and inclusive growth, job creation, disaster and conflict prevention and pandemic prevention***

Nature-based Solutions (NbSs) comprise “actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits[15]”. NbSs are typically bottom-up, with a diversity of approaches and technologies that rely on local participation and complement ecological engineering solutions. They are often being led already - but not always seen or valued - by women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities and need scaling and replication.

### **Nature-based human development**

This refers to human development, including social and economic systems nested within the ecosystems and biosphere that support human life and prosperity. The potential is enormous, with benefits ranging from climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction to improving food security and improving water availability, timing, and quality

Source: United Nations Development Programme *Human Development Report* (2020)

Through integrated approaches tapping service offers on nature, climate, energy, waste, inclusive growth, resilience, gender equality, health, and disaster risk reduction, and conflict prevention, and working with UN Women and other agencies, UNDP will support countries to:

- harness and upscale a new generation of NbSs through civil empowerment and enhanced public and private investments, including boosting support directly to women- and community-led and gender-responsive solutions. Create incentives for integrating NbSs into prioritization efforts, such as those related to NDCs, and adaptation in line with IPCC AR6, water security, food security, disaster risk reduction in line with the Sendai Framework, economic growth, and jobs, as well as gender equality and social inclusion.
- demonstrate the value and effectiveness of NbSs as critical elements in our response to global, national, and local challenges.
- boost support to address gender-based barriers and gaps, accelerating options for equitable finance, services, knowledge and opportunities.
- generate knowledge, decision-support tools, and human capacities to enable the large-scale roll-out of NbSs globally and across diverse contexts. A spatial tool offered by the UN Biodiversity Lab<sup>[16]</sup> that supports countries to identify opportunities for protecting, restoring, and managing nature through NbSs with a high level of multi-sector participation.

***Action 3.4 Strengthen coverage and management of terrestrial and marine protected and conserved areas including indigenous and community conserved areas***

UNDP will support at least 90 countries to expand and strengthen protected and conserved area systems, including indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCA), towards achievement of GBF Target 3 (30X30). The creation of new protected and conserved areas must be an inclusive process, grounded in prior informed consent of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and with full recognition of their human rights, and must benefit those who live in and around these areas.



**POLICY & PRACTICE SHIFT**

UNDP recognises that lands traditionally owned, governed and managed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities cover approximately 32% of the planet, including many areas that have proven to be more effective in safeguarding biodiversity as compared with areas administered by other types of governance, and these areas overall support higher levels of biodiversity richness.<sup>[17]</sup> UNDP will support legal recognition of these indigenous and community conserved areas to empower communities.<sup>[18]</sup>

Combining technical expertise and networks of nature, climate and energy with local action and SIDS offers, and deploying human rights and security offers, UNDP will support countries to:

- safeguard essential ecosystem services and strengthen societal resilience by expanding coverage and strengthening the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of terrestrial and marine protected and conserved areas, including Indigenous Peoples and community conserved territories and ICCAs. Freshwater ecosystems and inland fisheries need particular attention due to dramatic species loss and biochemical pollution threatening planetary boundaries.<sup>[19]</sup>

- enhance the governance, legal recognition, financing, coverage, representativeness, connectivity and management effectiveness of protected and conserved areas, both public and private, building on integrated land- and-seascape approaches around the world, with a focus on protecting areas with high levels of intactness, ecological integrity and biodiversity value (i.e. KBAs). Primary levers include programming support, policy, and capacity development for protected area systems.
- expand the creation and recognition of OECMs to build on their significant contribution to the global network of protected areas (since OECMs were first recorded in 2019, these areas have added a further 1.6 million km<sup>2</sup> – much of this in the marine realm) and strengthen their governance, management, ecological representation, and connectivity.
- support and strengthen the appropriate recognition of ICCAs, or lands and territories traditionally governed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, to generate positive outcomes for biodiversity conservation, cultural diversity, and other associated values. Primary levers include policy and legislative support for human rights and land rights, jurisdictional and landscape approaches, inclusive dialogues, advocacy, digital technologies, and capacity building.

***Action 3.5 Accelerate and upscale ecosystem restoration and sustainable land and water management***

According to the Global Land Outlook 2, 40% of land is degraded, affecting 50% of the world’s population. Deforestation, for timber and fuelwood, crop production and livestock grazing; conversion of grasslands or draining of wetlands to cultivate food or expand urban areas; mining and infrastructure development in both urban and rural areas, all cause land degradation.

In the drylands, the over-exploitation of soil, water, and vegetation results in desertification. We are beginning to see large-scale ecosystem collapses, and large-scale climate-induced disasters, such as widespread droughts and wildfires. This in turn has a direct impact on the development opportunities of billions of people.



In collaboration with UNCCD, CBD, FAO, UNEP, and other partners, and in direct contribution to the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, UNDP will support countries to:

- promote agroecological and other innovative approaches[20] that employ a variety of sustainable land management practices, such as agroforestry, soil and water conservation techniques and river-channel restoration, will be promoted.
- accelerate LDN target setting and translate the commitments into action and promote synergies with NDCs and post-2020 biodiversity targets through integrated planning, programming, and monitoring and reporting systems and approaches.
- restore and rehabilitate severely degraded land that are unproductive by scaling-up appropriate land and water management practices and nature-based solutions. Priority landscapes and ecosystems include degraded agricultural lands, wetlands, coral reefs and associated ecosystems (e.g.. mangroves and seagrasses), forests and riparian systems, and ecosystems that can buffer humanity from the impacts of climate change.
- improve management of water resources to increase access to water, strengthen water security, and improve water quality, through a range of actions including support for effective, inclusive and data driven water governance and integrated water resource management including transboundary water courses, application of innovative water resource management solutions.
- Support communities including Indigenous Peoples in drylands and other fragile ecosystems to build resilience to climate-induced shocks and stresses, including droughts, floods, and wildfires, through ecosystem-based adaptation and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction approaches.



# Looking forward

Photo: UNDP Nature, Monitoring of seabirds on Farquhar Island. Credit Tom\_Collier

Photo: UNDP Nature

UNDP's Strategic Plan is designed to scale and accelerate progress on the SDGs through green, inclusive transitions that empower all stakeholders - especially groups living in vulnerable and marginalized contexts - with greater voice, opportunities, and resilience.

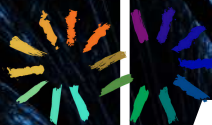
The UNDP Nature Pledge represents our firm commitment for catalysing the shifts needed to achieve our Strategic Plan, and to deliver on the GBF vision of a world living in harmony with nature - a world where “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

It is also our conviction that pursuit of nature-based human development is the only way to navigate the uncertainty of the Anthropocene and to ensure an inclusive, just, and sustainable future for humanity. Making peace with nature is the defining task of this decade. Nature is our greatest but most silent ally.

Through this Nature Pledge, UNDP is committed to making a difference in all countries and communities. By working together, we can, and indeed, we must succeed in securing our shared future for people and planet.







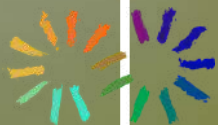




# Annex: Targets – outcomes – strategic actions

Photo: UNDP Nature Canva

	 <b>VALUE SHIFT</b>  Narrative Shifts and Catalyzing Behavioural Changes	<b>ECONOMIC AND FINANCE SHIFT</b>  Accounting for Nature and Shifting Finance Flows	<b>POLICY AND PRACTICE SHIFT</b>  Harnessing the Power of Nature for Sustainable Development
<b>Targets</b>	<p>Support at least 50 countries to fill action gaps for nature, shifting social norms through new narrative creation, advocacy campaigns, civil society and community mobilization, and leveraging of legal and human rights instruments</p>	<p>Support at least 130 countries to close the biodiversity finance gap through development and implementation of a robust biodiversity finance plan; &amp; Incentivize the private sector to increase nature-positive investment</p>	<p>Support at least 140 countries to integrate nature into their national and sectoral plans and practice with a gender responsive approach</p>
<b>Global Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased nature-as-development asset narratives in media and public fora including industry circles;</li> <li>Improved legal system and increased access to environmental justice in 50 countries;</li> <li>Increased use of legal and regulatory tools for mitigating and reducing nature destruction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$100 billion new financing mobilized for nature from public and private sources;</li> <li>\$200 billion nature-harmful subsidies redirected, repurposed and eliminated.</li> <li>Significant increase in private sector financing in the percentage of global companies' portfolios (real sector companies and financial institutions) classified as nature-positive in line with TNFD framework.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 countries have increased and/or strengthened conservation areas and/or Indigenous and community conserved areas, covering at least 500 million ha of land and 500 million ha of ocean, strengthening water and food security for at least 500 million people;</li> <li>Improved livelihoods of 50 million people through support to development of nature-based enterprises and jobs, and decreased vulnerability towards climate change impact and other external shocks.</li> <li>50 million hectares of land and marine areas newly restored for conservation, food and water security, climate resilience and peace.</li> <li>100 countries are promoting women's leadership and decision making in natural resource management and closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources.</li> <li>Increase in hectares of Indigenous claimed territories in priority ecosystems under Indigenous land tenure.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Actions</b>	<p><b>1.1</b> Define and deploy new narratives to elevate nature to the heart of development and catalyse behavioural change in targeted economic sectors and societal segments</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Catalyse rapid global behaviour shifts through shifting incentives, increased accountability, strengthened deterrence, and empowered indigenous people and local communities.</p>	<p><b>2.1</b> Accelerate adoption of tailored economic, fiscal, and monetary policies, tools and plans</p> <p><b>2.2</b> Implement biodiversity finance solutions, in line with national and sub-national development and recovery programmes, including reduction of nature negative public finance</p> <p><b>2.3</b> Mobilise and upscale private investment in nature-positive actions, while reducing financing of nature-negative business processes.</p>	<p><b>3.1</b> Strengthen national capacity for GBF implementation and policy coherence</p> <p><b>3.2</b> Mainstream nature into development, production sectors and spatial policy, planning and practice</p> <p><b>3.3</b> Upscale gender responsive nature-based solutions targeting climate action, poverty reduction and inclusive growth, job creation, disaster and conflict prevention and pandemic prevention</p> <p><b>3.4</b> Strengthen coverage and management of terrestrial and marine protected and conserved areas including indigenous and community conserved areas</p> <p><b>3.5</b> Accelerate and upscale ecosystem restoration and sustainable land and water management</p>



# Endnotes

Photo: UNDP Nature., Canva

1. The UN Secretary General's speech at the CBD COP 15 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k0bskMLyMcA>
2. The UNEA-5 resolution in 2022 formally adopted the definition of nature-based solution as 'actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits.'
3. World Economic Forum, *Global Risks Report (2023)*. <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-risks-report-2023>
4. World Economic Forum, *New Nature Economy Report (2023)*. [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_New\\_Nature\\_Economy\\_Report\\_2020.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_New_Nature_Economy_Report_2020.pdf)
5. Ecosystem Services are nature's contributions to people according to the IPBES. The most obvious ecosystem services include food, the water, plant materials used for fuel, building materials and medicines. There are also many less visible ecosystem services such as the climate regulation and natural flood defences provided by forests, the billions of tonnes of carbon stored by peatlands, or the pollination of crops by insects. Even less visible are cultural ecosystem services such as the inspiration taken from wildlife and the natural environment.
6. *Gender Equality in Public Administration: Where are the Women in Environmental and Climate Change Ministries?* | United Nations Development Programme, 2022. <https://www.undp.org/publications/gender-equality-public-administration-where-are-women-environmental-and-climate-change-ministries>
7. For example see: <https://www.worldwildlife.org/stories/how-gender-equality-impacts-conservation>
8. <https://www.cbd.int/article/cop15-cbd-press-release-final-19dec2022>
9. World Economic Forum <https://www.weforum.org/reports/new-nature-economy-report-ii-the-future-of-nature-and-business>
10. World Resource Institute <https://www.wri.org/insights/nature-economic-winner-covid-19-recovery>
11. World Economic Forum (WEF, 2020). Nature risk rising: Why the Crisis Engulfing Nature Matters for Business and the Economy
12. United Nations Development Programme, 2020. *Human Development Report (2020)*. [The Next Frontier](https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2020). <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2020>
13. World Bank, 2021. [The Economic Case for Nature](https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/nature): "Nature supports all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and provides cost-effective mitigation options to the climate crisis".
14. <https://unbiodiversitylab.org/maps-of-hope/>
15. <https://www.unep.org/environmentalassembly/about-unea-5>
16. <https://unbiodiversitylab.org/>
17. See: [https://www.fint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/report\\_the\\_state\\_of\\_the\\_indigenous\\_peoples\\_and\\_local\\_communities\\_lands\\_and\\_territor.pdf](https://www.fint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/report_the_state_of_the_indigenous_peoples_and_local_communities_lands_and_territor.pdf)
18. <https://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report>
19. Often perceived as components of the lands in which they are embedded, inland waters conservation targets have been combined with terrestrial targets within the CBD's Aichi Targets (e.g., Target 11). This lumping obscures both the distinct threats that inland waters face, and the potential need for targets adjusted for their disproportionate levels of imperilment. ([https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/one\\_pager\\_post\\_2020\\_fw\\_final\\_002.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/one_pager_post_2020_fw_final_002.pdf))
20. HLPE. 2019. Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome.