

Plan to Accelerate Biodiversity Adaptation and Resilience

Axis: 2. Stewarding Forests, Oceans and Biodiversity

Key objective: Efforts to conserve, protect and restore nature and ecosystems with solutions for climate, biodiversity and desertification

Solution: To Accelerate Biodiversity Adaptation and Resilience

Host initiative: ENACT Partnership

Description: This solution supports ecosystems' ability to adapt to and mitigate climate impacts, safeguarding their integrity and extent and integrating them as central to climate action, decision-making and investment. Biodiversity Adaptation and Resilience enables nature itself to withstand, adjust to, and recover from climate pressures (e.g., range shifts, altered hydrology, ocean acidification, wildfire, invasive species) so ecosystems continue to function and deliver services. This will be achieved through science-based and inclusive approaches and measures that protect, restore, and sustainably use and manage biodiversity, as well as address impacts and enhance positive contributions to biodiversity from production systems, supply chains and consumption. This solution also advances the integration of biodiversity and climate action across Rio Convention instruments (NDCs, NAPs, and NBSAPs), promoting coherent planning, financing, and monitoring aligned with global adaptation and conservation targets.

Why this solution matters:

Over 1.2 billion people are already exposed to at least one climate-related hazard and highly vulnerable in at least one dimension. As climate pressures intensify, the ecosystems these populations depend on are simultaneously degrading and fragmenting, accelerating climate-driven biodiversity loss, ecosystem collapse and the erosion of essential services such as food security, coastal protection, cultural identity, and community resilience. Responding to this requires more than using biodiversity sustainably to help humans adapt; it means enabling biodiversity itself to adapt to climate impacts so that ecosystems can continue to function and sustain mitigation, adaptation, and development outcomes.

The first Global Stocktake (GST-1) found adaptation progress “fragmented, incremental, sector-specific and uneven across regions” and called for accelerated implementation toward the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience targets by 2030. Consistent with GST-1 guidance, this solution **to accelerate biodiversity adaptation and resilience** prioritises (i) scaling up risk-informed, locally-led planning and implementation, (ii) strengthening policy coherence to realize the climate-nature nexus across sectors and levels of governance, (iii) mobilizing finance for adaptation and capacity where gaps are largest, and (iv) embedding inclusive and participatory decision-making in planning and implementation. It responds directly to the insufficiency of financial flows, technologies, and policy frameworks, while also fostering positive incentives that build resilience rather than degrade ecosystems. **Delivery will be shaped from year one through a structured listening and co-design process and the establishment of an IPs and LCs Advisory Group.** In doing so, the plan connects the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity with equitable and climate-resilient societies, including Indigenous Peoples, women, and youth who are key stewards of land- and seascapes. It enables the achievement of 2030 climate, biodiversity and desertification targets in tandem by supporting

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ecosystems to adjust, regenerate and respond to climate impacts rather than collapse. Finally, it positions inclusivity and equity as conditions for durable conservation and restoration outcomes.

Scope:

❖ **Initiatives part of the Solution:** see [Table 3](#).

❖ **Global scope**

❖ **Sectors:** integrated water resources management, agrifood systems, pastoralism and forestry, coastal ecosystems, peatlands and other wetlands like rivers, lakes and floodplains, human settlements and urban planning, finance.

❖ **Actors:** governments, public agencies, private sector, financial institutions, academic and technical institutions, CSOs, IPs, women-led groups and youth, farmers and local communities.

Levers assessment:

- **Risk-informed decision-making:** Medium maturity

- *Rationale: Tools and methodologies for risk-informed decision-making exist, but their integration into biodiversity planning remains incomplete. Despite a clear scientific understanding of escalating climate-driven risks to species (e.g., extinctions, range shifts) and to ecosystems (e.g., structure change, increased wildfire), which are exacerbated by anthropogenic pressures, quantitative assessments linking climate impacts to ecosystem services remain limited, as noted in IPCC AR6 WGII. Also, available climate risk assessments and tools remain poorly integrated across governance and sectoral levels. Reviews of NAPs and updated NDCs indicate that only a small minority of countries include ecosystem risk assessments in a way that informs planning or implementation, and the integration of climate risks into biodiversity strategies also remains limited. These gaps delay timely adaptation planning, especially for vulnerable biodiversity hotspots and protected areas facing novel climates.*

- **Technology shifts:** Low maturity

- *Rationale: Technologies for biodiversity adaptation and resilience remain underdeveloped and inaccessible. Tools such as habitat connectivity modeling, eDNA monitoring and early warning systems are promising, but empirical evidence of their effectiveness is limited, as is their affordability in many countries. Innovations in agricultural tech (e.g. AI for improved weather forecasting, drones and satellite imagery for precision farming) can reduce pressure on natural resources with biodiversity and socioeconomic co-benefits, but these remain largely inaccessible, particularly for vulnerable groups like women, youth, and indigenous peoples. Naturetech solutions (satellite-based biodiversity monitoring, AI for land-use change detection) are expanding, and these types of assessments should inform climate strategies to drive nature-positive action. However, few applications have proven large-scale impact on biodiversity adaptation.*

- **Knowledge & Capacity building:** Medium maturity

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- *Rationale: Knowledge systems exist but capacities to use them are uneven; available climate services such as seasonal forecasts and risk maps remain inaccessible to vulnerable groups, limiting equitable adaptation responses and exacerbating underlying inequalities (IPCC AR6 WGII, ch.17). Similarly, there is an increasing need for biodiversity risk and resilience tools for the private sector and other actors, yet training and guidance remain fragmented. There is an imperative to scale up investments in capacities and to integrate diverse knowledge sources, particularly Indigenous and local knowledge, to support risk management and effective adaptation responses.*
- **Inclusive decision-making governance & design:** **Low maturity**
 - *Rationale: Inclusive governance and the active involvement of women, youth, smallholder farmers, and Indigenous Peoples are widely recognized as crucial for maximizing the benefits of Adaptation for Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem-based Adaptation, and thus for effectively managing climate risks to biodiversity. Yet inclusive governance remains weakly institutionalized, and despite efforts to mainstream gender and youth into climate responses, only around 15-20% of NDCs and NAPs include mechanisms for IPLCs to participate in decision-making. More needs to be done to formalise and enforce the role of indigenous and local communities in managing water, wetland, forest, and coastal ecosystems, specifically targeted to empower them as custodians of biodiversity and enhanced resilience. Similarly, to promote an inclusive process, other actors could be considered, including academia, civil society, and private sector.*
- **Standards & Taxonomies:** **Medium maturity**
 - *Rationale: The standards landscape is advancing but incomplete. Some guidance for sustainable economic activities has been set by regulations such as the EU Taxonomy, Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), and Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), with European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) E4 now mandating biodiversity reporting. But clearer and more robust taxonomy is needed to effectively guide and measure investments in biodiversity adaptation and ecosystem conservation. Expansion and extended deployment is also needed in voluntary frameworks that aid in nature assessments, such as that of the Science-Based Targets Network (SBTN) and of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), and in guidelines for private actors and governments to enhance biodiversity and climate friendly practices, such as the UNCTAD BioTrade Principles and Criteria.*
- **Supply:** **Medium maturity**
 - *Rationale: The availability and accessibility of nature- and climate-friendly goods, services, and practices is improving but remains inconsistent. Sustainable production models in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry are expanding, including explicit regulations for deforestation-free food value chains in forest-rich countries. However, ecosystem-degrading and GHG-emitting practices such as peatland drainage, intensive land conversion, and fragmented supply systems still dominate in many regions, with subsidies even incentivizing these in some cases. Alternatives that support ecosystem resilience exist but are not yet reliable, affordable, or accessible at scale, particularly for smallholders, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities.*
- **Demand:** **Medium maturity**

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- *Rationale: Demand for nature-positive practices is increasing, but impacts are uneven. Regulatory requirements (e.g., CSRD, EUDR) create stronger procurement signals, and consumer awareness is rising. However, large-scale adoption of biodiversity-friendly consumption patterns is not yet evident, and evidence of measurable demand-driven impacts on biodiversity adaptation is limited.*
- **Public/private finance:** **Low maturity**
 - *Rationale: Finance is one of the least mature enablers, despite its centrality to scaling biodiversity adaptation. Notwithstanding ambitious targets for public and private finance and shifts towards sustainable investments, current financial flows are insufficient for effective climate actions needed to counter escalating biodiversity threats. Climate finance remains mitigation-heavy, with only a small share reaching biodiversity resilience or ecosystem-based approaches. Nature finance is expanding, with increasing institutional interest and emerging business models such as resilience bonds, debt-for-nature swaps and landscape funds. However, the field remains fragmented, underpriced, and difficult to scale; data on ecosystem outcomes and nature accounting methods are inconsistent and hard to translate into traditional structures, and financial markets have only just begun integrating nature into risk and investment frameworks. Climate risk-informed investments are growing, which are critical for the conservation of vulnerable water and natural ecosystems, but access remains limited. Blended finance and risk-sharing instruments exist, yet remain small, complex in structure, and largely inaccessible to local actors. Economic incentives are also key to trigger further investments but remain insufficient.*
- **Partnerships and collaboration:** **High maturity**
 - *Rationale: Partnerships and collaborations among all actors (governments, communities, farmers, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, private and financial sectors, academia) are well-established and continuing to expand. The knowledge-sharing and collaboration made possible by networks such as the Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation and the Climate Resilience Network, as well as a growing emphasis on locally-led and inclusive implementation, ensure biodiversity adaptation measures are place-based, context-responsive, and more durable over time.*
- **Policy & regulatory:** **Medium maturity**
 - *Rationale: Policy ambition is increasing, with consistent calls for the development and implementation of climate risk-informed policies and national plans (NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs) for biodiversity conservation. However, policies remain inconsistent, unimplemented, or conflicting. Urgent policy action is needed to enable transformational adaptation, including integrated spatial planning, stronger cross-sectoral alignment, incentives and regulations for deforestation-free and nature-positive food systems that reflect the realities and needs of developing countries. Stronger protections for peatlands, including phasing out drainage-based land use and prioritizing rewetting, as well as for other biodiverse and at-risk ecosystems, are also essential to maintain ecosystem resilience and thus human wellbeing. In addition, safeguards are required to ensure that climate action, such as renewable energy deployment and land-use shifts, does not negatively impact ecosystems like wetlands, and supports a nature-positive, water-resilient transition. Moreover, there is also a need to enhance the design and implementation of trade policies that include social, economic and environmental considerations, to support nature and climate change actions.*
- **Public opinion:** **Medium maturity**

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- *Rationale: Awareness-raising and advocacy are growing, based on scientific evidence of intensifying climate impacts on biodiversity (including species extinction and ecosystem collapse), and are recognised as crucial first steps to build climate-resilient societies. However, political prioritisation is inconsistent, with biodiversity adaptation often overshadowed by mitigation and carbon-focused agendas. Narratives that emphasise the connection between biodiversity and human well-being and resilience are needed to strengthen sustained political will.*

Expected impact of this plan on the 2028 targets:

This plan supports the delivery of the 2030 goals, including emissions reduction targets and GGA Target 9(d), by removing key barriers to implementation and strengthening biodiversity resilience. By enabling ecosystems to adapt to climate impacts and continue contributing to mitigation, the plan advances both the Global Stocktake and nature-aligned SDG outcomes. In doing so, the plan promotes coherent and synergistic implementation across the Rio Conventions through an integrated nature–climate–people approach that aligns adaptation, biodiversity, and land objectives under a unified framework for resilience and sustainability. The following priority actions address the key levers and systemic enablers identified for this transformation:

1) **Scaling up risk-informed, locally led planning and implementation**

Mainstreaming climate-ecosystem risk data into NBSAPs, NDCs, land-use plans, and investment decisions enables earlier action on species loss, ecosystem degradation, and service disruption. Targeted use of tools such as BERI, RLE, Red List Index, Biodiversity Risk Filter & Water Risk Filter, RICD, among others, supports proactive measures across vulnerable regions, fostering shared baselines for integrated delivery under the GBF and GGA frameworks

2) **Strengthening policy coherence across sectors and governance levels**

Aligning biodiversity, climate, land-use, and water policies sharpens implementation of restoration and protection goals under GBF Targets 2 and 3. Embedding climate-risk criteria and ecosystem safeguards into regulatory and planning frameworks improves coordination across ministries, subnational authorities, and sectors, and supports SDG co-benefits. Moreover, there is also a need to enhance coherence with trade, economic and other policies and sectors that are relevant to support biodiversity and climate change actions.

3) **Mobilizing finance and capacity where gaps are largest**

Mobilizing public and private finance through blended mechanisms, adaptation investment plans (CCAIPs), and instruments such as resilience bonds, landscape funds, and debt-for-nature swaps will help close the adaptation funding gap. Redirecting harmful subsidies, promoting positive incentives and increasing flows toward EbA, NbS for adaptation and biodiversity resilience supports delivery of GBF Targets 2 and 3, GGA Target 9(d), and SDG-aligned co-benefits. At the same time, addressing gaps in knowledge systems and capacities, and improving access to monitoring, modeling, and decision-support technologies, strengthens implementation capacity.

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4) Embedding inclusive and participatory decision-making, governance, and design in adaptation planning and implementation

Measures and responses must be co-designed with IP and LCs platforms defining safeguards, monitoring, and benefit-sharing, while advancing IP and LCs land and resource rights, gender-responsive governance, and formal participation mechanisms for women, youth, and local communities in national planning and implementation of ecosystem management. These measures strengthen durability and equity of adaptation and restoration outcomes and align with SDGs and GGA resilience goals.

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Table 1. Selected KPI set

These KPIs track biodiversity outcomes, vulnerability reduction, and people-nature impacts for the outputs and actions under Table 2. It is meant to help annual public reporting and, if possible, a light external review before COP31 and COP33.

Indicator	Associated Lever	Associated Output(s)/Outcome(s)	Links to global targets
Hectares restored/protected (specifically w/ adaptation objectives)	Supply		KMGBF 2 & 3; GGA 9(d); SDG 15
Δ Ecosystem risk (RLE) in priority landscapes	Risk-informed decision-making	Integrate ecosystem risk data into national adaptation planning in 60-80 countries	KMGBF 1-4; GGA 9(d); Marrakech Partnership target
Δ Ecosystem connectivity (BERI) in priority landscapes	Risk-informed decision-making	Integrate ecosystem risk data into national adaptation planning in 60-80 countries	KMGBF 2 & 3; GGA 9(d)
Δ Number of national plans with climate-risk data and measures	Risk-informed decision-making	Integrate ecosystem risk data into national adaptation planning in 60-80 countries; biodiversity–climate risk screening toolkit for governments	75% by 2030 Marrakech target; GGA 7 & 10a; KMGBF 1
Δ Number of subnational (PA and watershed) plans with climate-risk data and measures	Risk-informed decision-making	Integrate ecosystem risk data into national adaptation planning in 60-80 countries; biodiversity–climate risk screening toolkit for governments	KMGBF 1; GGA 9(d) & 10(a)
Δ number of countries that updated NDCs/NAPs/NBSAPs with biodiversity adaptation metrics and safeguards	Risk-informed decision-making	Integrate ecosystem risk data into national adaptation planning in 60-80 countries	GGA 9(d) & 10(a); KMGBF 14; Marrakech target
% people/assets covered by ecosystem-based risk reduction	Risk-informed decision-making	Integrate ecosystem risk data into national adaptation planning in 60-80 countries	GGA 4 & 7; GBF 11
\$ mobilized for biodiversity adaptation (public, private, blended)	Public/private finance	Develop and operationalize a compact “finance toolbox”	KMGBF 19; PA Article 7.4 & 7.9; SDG 15.a
# of institutions or governments adopting nature-risk disclosure or nature-positive targets	Public/private finance	Advance nature- and climate-risk disclosure	TNFD/TCFD; Marrakech Partnership target
% projects co-governed with IPLCs/women/youth	Inclusive decision-making governance	Development & implementation of common framework for inclusive participation	KMGBF 22 (Indicator 22.3) & 23 (23.2); GGA 4

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Indicator	Associated Lever	Associated Output(s)/Outcome(s)	Links to global targets
	and design		
# countries or initiatives incorporating inclusive participation framework into NDCs, NBSAPs, and other national plans	Inclusive decision-making governance and design	Development & implementation of common framework for inclusive participation	KMGBF 22 (Indicator 22.2) & 23 (23.1); GGA 4
% Inclusion of participation indicators in national adaptation MEL systems	Inclusive decision-making governance and design	Establish gender-responsive and IPLC-participation indicators in national MEL systems	KMGBF 20; GGA MEL guidance
Number of countries integrating biodiversity adaptation and resilience measures into agriculture and food system strategies within their NAPs and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) frameworks.	Policy & regulatory	Integrate NBS measures on biodiversity resilience for agriculture and food sector by running dialogues and capacity building	KMGBF 10 & 14; SDG 15.9; GGA 9(b)

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Table 2. From COP30 to 2028 Summary of Plans^{1*}

¹ Actions without an Initiative under the 'Responsible' column are proposed actions rather than planned.

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Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement ²	Proposed Stakeholders
Integrate ecosystem risk data into national adaptation planning in 60-80 countries	Global with National Implementation	By COP31: Establish a pilot cohort of 5–7 countries to integrate ecosystem risk indicators (e.g., RLE, BERI, species extinction risk) into NAP/NDC revisions and protected area planning, drawing on approaches used in Colombia, Fiji, Kenya and Costa Rica. Include guidance for subnational application and align with investment guidance from FINI (detailed in the Adaptation Finance PAS). Begin updating NAP/NDC/NBSAP annexes with biodiversity-adaptation metrics and safeguards. By COP33: Scale this approach to 60–80 countries as an interim step toward the 75% by 2030 Marrakech Partnership target. Ensure revised NAPs, NDCs and NBSAPs embed NbS/EbA safeguards and adaptation metrics within planning and monitoring frameworks. This action will also align with the Synergies PAS to strengthen national capacity for coherent and integrated planning across NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs, and LDN targets, leveraging its existing initiative on cross-Conventions coordination and peer learning. This will enhance coherence in ecosystem risk assessment, data use, and policy implementation across biodiversity and climate frameworks.	New action	Risk-informed decision-makingKnowledge & Capacity building		November 2026 (COP31) November 2028 (COP33)	National governments National governments	NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, NDC Partnership, Climate-Nature Coordination Platform (CNCP), IUCN, UN Biodiversity Lab, Climate Risk Regional Hubs; (from <i>Synergies PAS</i>): Rio Conventions Joint Capacity Building Programme SCP, SCP members GEF, OECD, Freshwater Challenge

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² Such as national governments, local and regional governments, regulators & public agencies, utilities & system providers, large companies, small and medium enterprises, investors and private finance institutions, MDBs, academic and technical institutions, youth, indigenous peoples and women-led groups, multi-stakeholders platform (non-exhaustive)

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Develop and deploy a biodiversity–climate risk screening toolkit for governments	Global	Develop a shared screening toolkit for governments to assess climate risks to biodiversity and ecosystem services, aligned with GGA Target 9(d) indicators and the GBF monitoring framework, and linked to existing tools/metrics such as those from the UNBL, IBAT, and IUCN RLE/STAR. By SB64 (2026): Produce a consultation draft in coordination with dashboard providers and MEL experts. By COP31: Pilot the toolkit with 5–7 countries or initiatives and connect outputs to national planning or monitoring platforms. By COP33: Release a refined, open-access version with interoperability guidance and promote uptake aligned with GST stocktake needs.	New action	Risk-informed decision-making		June 2026 (SB64) November 2026 (COP31) November 2028 (COP33)	Regulators & Public agencies; National governments; Multi-stakeholders platform	NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, NDC Partnership, Climate-Nature Coordination Platform (CNCP), IUCN, UN Biodiversity Lab; Regions Adapt, ICLEI, Global Covenant of Mayors; Climate Risk Regional Hubs
Advance nature- and climate-risk disclosure	Global	Advance mandatory and voluntary nature- and climate-risk disclosure across financial institutions and corporations, aligned with TNFD/TCFD and DCF-specific benchmarks (AFi, SBTN, LEAF), which is outlined in more detail in the complementary PAS: Integrating deforestation into financial decision making. By SB64, develop a common disclosure template and transition-plan criteria with regulators and industry groups By COP31, pilot uptake with a	New action	Risk-informed decision-making; Public/private finance; Standards & Taxonomies; Policy & regulatory	(from Deforestation Disclosure PAS): IIGCC, UN PRI, TNC, TFA, Global Canopy	June 2026 (SB64)	Investors and private finance institutions; Regulators & Public agencies	TNFD/TCFD; AFi; IIGCC (from Deforestation PAS); WWF (Greening the Financial Regulation initiative); FfB Foundation; TNC; Deforestation Investor Group; Finance Sector Roadmap; Mission 2025

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		regional bloc or sector platform By COP33 , publish the first progress review tracking adoption rates, target-setting, and risk integration.				November 2026 (COP31) November 2028 (COP33)		
Regional pilots on biodiversity adaptation technologies	National, Regional	By COP31 , Design and initiate 3–4 regional pilots on biodiversity adaptation technologies (eDNA monitoring, connectivity modelling and early warning systems), with open protocols and baseline cost benchmarks aligned with platforms such as Naturebase and Global Forest Watch. By SB66 (2027) , produce operational playbooks and begin integrating pilots into national or regional MEL systems. By COP33 , publish pilot outcomes, reporting on key resilience and risk indicators (e.g., BERI, RLE/RLI).	New action	Technology shifts Knowledge & Capacity building		November 2026 (COP31) June 2027 (SB66) November 2028 (COP33)	Local and regional governments National governments	Regions Adapt, ICLEI, Global Covenant of Mayors; Climate Risk Regional Hubs ; GEF (CAIL); UNIDO (CAIL/MSMEs)
Develop and test decision tools for biodiversity adaptation investments	Global	Develop and apply methodologies to assess cost-effectiveness and governance value of biodiversity adaptation technologies, informing local planning, financial decisions and integration into revised NAPs, NBSAPs and MEL frameworks. By SB64 (2026) , draft an initial methodological outline drawing on development timelines and consultation models used in comparable initiatives (e.g. TNFD-	New action	Technology shifts		June 2026 (SB64)	Large companies	GEF (CAIL); UNIDO (CAIL/MSMEs)

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		style processes). By COP31 , test and refine approach with 3–4 country or regional pilots. By COP33 , publish a validated tool with guidance for integration into national planning, reporting and investment criteria.				November 2026 (COP31) November 2028 (COP33)		
List of technologies and propose a plan for affordable access for countries to implement biodiversity and climate friendly practices and implement their NDCs and NBSAPs*	National and global	By SB67 (2027) Identify affordable technologies and plans to support implementation of biodiversity and climate-friendly practices and NDCs and NBSAPs	New action	Technology shifts	UNCTAD (others TBC)	June 2027 (SB 66)	National governments	
Develop global NbS reporting, coordination and acceleration mechanisms for climate and biodiversity action	Global	At COP30: - Discussion Paper on the draft reporting methodology for ENACT's NbS Goals on resilience, ecosystems and mitigation - Launch of the NbS Accelerator Pathways Report 2025 - ENACT flagship publication on NbS adaptation potential. By SB64: Consultation report of ENACT's draft reporting methodology.	Existing action	Knowledge & Capacity building Demand	ENACT Partnership	November 2025 (COP30) June 2026 (SB64)	National governments	ENACT country partners, IUCN
Provide operational guidance and tools for designing and	Global	At COP30: Nature-based Solutions for Climate Adaptation Operational Framework Primer: a step-wise approach to assess the design and	Existing action	Knowledge & Capacity building Standards & Taxonomies	NAbSA	November 2025 (COP30)	Multi-stakeholders platform	NAbSA, IUCN, GAC P4C

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implementing NbS for climate adaptation		outcomes of climate adaptation interventions. Rooted in the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions and aligned with FEBA criteria By SB64: Nature-based Solutions for Climate Adaptation online platform , to guide practitioners in the implementation of NbS for adaptation with biodiversity, gender equality and sustainable development gains.				June 2026 (SB64)		
Implementation of nature-positive food systems at landscape level supported by NDC Food Forward Initiative tools and guidance	National and regional	Implement at least in 3 landscapes nature positive food system approaches based on commitments made in NDCs and NBSAPs and explore linkage to NBS actions	Existing action	Knowledge & Capacity building	NDC Food Forward Initiative	June 2027 (SB66)	Local and regional governments	Governments, public and private sector engaged in landscapes with focus on agriculture, farmer, youth, women, civil society, NGOs, science
Best practices and lessons learned in implementing biodiversity and climate friendly practices using BioTrade Principles and Criteria and related schemes*	National, regional and global	By COP32: Identify best practices and lessons learned to implement biodiversity and climate friendly practices	New action	Knowledge & Capacity building	UNCTAD (others TBC)	November 2027 (COP32)	National governments	Public and private sectors, community-based organizations, business support organizations, academia, civil society
FWC member countries have included targets for frw ecosystem restoration and/or in their national	Global	Advance the protection and restoration of rivers and other wetlands - like lakes, peatlands, floodplains - to enhance biodiversity and climate	Existing action	Knowledge & Capacity building	The Freshwater Challenge; Partners –	November 2025 (COP30)	Multi-stakeholders platform	53 countries (including Brazil) and the EU + 4 private

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strategies (e.g., NBSAPs, NDCs, LDNs) by COP30 and by 2030 implement the targets		resilience. The country-led Freshwater Challenge aims to restore 300,000 km of degraded rivers and 350 million hectares of degraded wetlands by 2030, directly contributing to Targets 2, 3, 8 and 11 of the KMGBF. The FWC Core Partners supports countries in the target-setting process, as well as the implementation phase, with the assistance of supporting partners and other stakeholders.			Wetlands International, WWF, TNC, CI, IUCN, UNEP, UNCCD, Ramsar Secretariat			companies (GSK, IKEA, RECKITT and EDEKA) part of the FWC Business Supporter Programme + Core Partners (WWF, TNC, WI, IUCN, CI, UNCCD, UNEP, Ramsar Secretariat) + Supporting Partners (IWMI, FAO, Birdlife International, WWT)
Develop & implement common framework for inclusive participation	Global	Develop a common framework for inclusive participation by Indigenous Peoples and Traditional and Local Communities in biodiversity adaptation governance, deploying it with an initial cohort of countries. By COP31, draft framework (co-designed with IPLC organizations, gender experts, and relevant PAS partners) that sets guidance on participation mechanisms such as decision-making roles, FPIC, equitable benefit-sharing, and grievance pathways. By COP32, secure uptake of the framework by an initial cohort of 5–7 interested countries or initiatives to pilot integration into NAPs, NDCs, or biodiversity strategies.	New action	Inclusive decision-making governance and design		November 2026 (COP31) November 2027 (COP32)	Multi-stakeholders platformNational governmentsYouth, Indigenous Peoples, women-led groups	Women Gender Climate; Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP), ICCA Consortium, YOUNGO, International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change

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		By COP33 , publish joint progress brief capturing lessons & institutional models, to be used to invite additional countries to uptake framework.				November 2028 (COP33)		
Establish gender-responsive and IPLC-participation indicators in national MEL systems	Global with National Implementation	Establish gender-responsive and IPLC-participation indicators in national MEL systems to track inclusion in biodiversity adaptation implementation. By SB64 (2026): Draft a minimum indicator set aligned with GBF Targets 22/23, including participation mechanisms/framework (see above). Begin consultations with relevant IPLC and gender institutions. By COP31: Pilot the indicator set through integration into national MEL or reporting systems (e.g., for NAPs, NDCs, NBSAPs, or restoration plans). Produce initial guidance on data collection and institutional roles. By COP33: Refine and publish a harmonized indicator framework and early results from pilots. Promote voluntary uptake by additional countries and link reporting to national submissions under the GBF and GGA.	New action	Inclusive decision-making governance and design		June 2026 (SB64) November 2026 (COP31) November 2028 (COP33)	National governments	Women Gender Climate; Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP), ICCA Consortium, YOUNGO, International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change
Nature Finance Metrics Guidance		The Nature Finance Metrics Guidance is a flexible, voluntary framework tool, designed to help practitioners credibly link financial activities to measurable nature outcomes. By simplifying metric selection, offering adaptable tools, and impact pathway and market-based approaches, the Framework enhances	New action	Standards & Taxonomies	IDB, Climate Ventures/Nature Investment Lab	November 2025 (COP30)	MDBs	MDBs

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		transparency, comparability, and accountability in nature-related investments, and aims at increasing uptake on nature finance by market actors. The voluntary guidance will be launched during COP-30, along with announcement of implementing case studies by MDBs—including one to be developed jointly by the IDB and the Brazilian federal government on a specific financial instrument. The first event will be high-level, titled "Financing Nature", and will take place at the Brazil Pavilion. The second will take place at the MDB Pavilion, and be for a more technical audience.						
Adoption of transparent, deforestation and conversion-free (DCF) supply chains - from NbS PAS	Global	- Map and document pilots of transparent, verified deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) supply chain solutions across public, private and jurisdictional platforms. - Facilitate cross-regional learning across commodities and geographies. By 2028, support adoption or scaling of proven models in at least three major risk commodities, two producing landscapes and two importing markets. - Develop consensus-based guidance on governance, incentives and rule of law for area- level DCF systems grounded in evidence and multi-actor engagement.	Existing action	Supply	Accountability Framework Initiative	November 2028 (COP33)	Multi-stakeholders platform	Accountability Framework initiative (AFi), with WWF and other coalition members; IIGCC

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Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement ²	Proposed Stakeholders
Develop and operationalize a compact “finance toolbox”	Global with National Implementation	Develop and deploy a compact biodiversity adaptation finance toolbox, covering instruments such as resilience bonds, guarantees, landscape funds and debt-for-nature swaps, in collaboration with MDBs and finance partners. By SB64 (2026), agree on the toolbox structure. By COP31, apply it through at least two country-level deal sprints By COP33, publish results on capital mobilised, instruments used and early ecosystem resilience outcomes.	New action	Public/private finance	Climate Ventures/Nature Investment Lab	June 2026 (SB64) November 2026 (COP31) November 2028 (COP33)	MDBs, Investors and private finance institutions, National governments	GCF, Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program, Debt-for-Nature Coalition
Pool finance to priority ecosystems	Global	Establish a pooled financing window for biodiversity adaptation, anchored in CCAIPs and FINI pipelines (see next row) and aligned with GBF Target 19, to channel concessional and grant-based resources to priority ecosystems. By SB64, define eligibility and pipeline criteria with donors and MDBs By COP31, launch an initial call for proposals in at least five countries. By COP33, report on funds disbursed, ecosystem coverage financed, and alignment with adaptation and NbS indicators.	New action	Public/private finance		June 2026 (SB64) November 2026 (COP31) November 2028 (COP33)	MDBs, Investors and private finance institutions, National governments	Restor Initiative & supporting partners; GCF, Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program, Debt-for-Nature Coalition
Make NAPs investable through aligned risk analytics, valuation	Global with National Implementation	Note, this is covered in more detail under complementary Adaptation Finance PAS.	New action	Public/private finance Risk-informed	Atlantic Council		Multi-stakeholders platform	Atlantic Council, BCG, Ambition Loop, IIGCC,

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Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement ²	Proposed Stakeholders
methods, and financing architectures (via FINI)		Collaborate with the FINI platform to align risk analytics, valuation tools, capital structuring, disclosure policies, and country capacity to translate NAP/EbA priorities into investable adaptation pipelines. By SB64, pathway report is published and working groups are established. By COP31, implementation partnerships are established. By COP33, investment pipelines are established, with biodiversity-linked finance metrics integrated into national adaptation planning.		decision-making		June 2026 (SB64) November 2026 (COP31) November 2028 (COP33)		GAWA, SOFF, CGAP, YAPU/S4R, SouthSouthNorth, Sustainable Finance Observatory (SFO), Systemiq, GGGI, TURF, UK-UAE climate impact fund, Just Economies Forever Fund (JEFF), Cadlas, IFC, CPI, GCA
Establishing country platforms coordinating financing and investment mechanisms for national Net Zero Nature Positive investment pathways - from <u>Synergies PAS</u>	Global/National	Note, this is covered in more detail under complementary PAS on Synergistic Implementation. • Integrate nature-related elements within newly-established country platforms • Secure requirements for grant applicants to indicate synergies and coherence across climate, biodiversity projects	New action	Public/private finance	CoFMCA GEF/UNEP	June 2027 (SB66)	MDBs	(from Synergies PAS): GCF NDC P / WRI UNDP WWF
Unlock nature-based solutions finances in Brazil	Local(Brazil)	The Nature Investment Lab (NIL) is a collaborative initiative designed to advance investments in Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) in Brazil, with a particular focus on the Amazon bioeconomy. Its core mission is to bridge the gap between financial investments and nature conservation by fostering collaboration, innovation,	Existing action	Public/private finance	Climate Ventures Nature and Sociobio Impact Portfolio	November 2027 (COP32)	Multi-stakeholders platform	

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Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement ²	Proposed Stakeholders
		and the development of actionable, investment-ready projects. NIL functions as an "action tank," bringing together key stakeholders—including investors, financial institutions, companies, and philanthropic organizations—to tackle the primary obstacles hindering the flow of capital into the nature and bioeconomy sectors.						
Mobilize capital for restoration and Bioeconomy	Global with Local implementation (Brazil)	The Brazil Restoration and Bioeconomy Finance Coalition (BRBFC) is a multi-sector alliance dedicated to creating a future where nature and economies can thrive together in Brazil. Launched in November 2024, the coalition brings together investors, governments, environmental organizations, and Indigenous communities to address urgent environmental and social challenges, aiming to position Brazil as a global leader in nature finance. The coalition's primary goal is to mobilize US\$10 billion by 2030 to support large-scale restoration initiatives and the development of the bioeconomy throughout the country.	Existing action	Public/private finance	Climate Ventures Nature and Sociobio Impact Portfolio	November 2028 (COP33)	Investors and private finance institutions	
IDB CLIMA – Linking Biodiversity, Climate, and Finance		The IDB has launched IDB CLIMA, the first institution-wide mechanism that rewards countries for achieving biodiversity and climate commitments through results-based finance. This pilot program builds on the Green	Existing action	Public/private finance	IDB	[]	MDBs	IDB

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Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement ²	Proposed Stakeholders
		Transition Framework, helping borrowers align sector capacities with ambitious, yet realistic, environmental targets. IDB CLIMA is designed as a results-driven incentive: participating countries can receive a 5% rebate on financing costs upon full and independently verified achievement of three predefined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). These cover (i) environmental impacts of investment loans, (ii) sectoral capacity to mainstream climate and nature, and (iii) improvements in monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems. Pilot projects must dedicate at least 60% of investments to biodiversity and climate finance, ensuring transformative impact.						
List of trade measures that enhance biodiversity adaptation and resilience to climate change that are featured in NDCs*	National and global	Identify trade measures supportive biodiversity resilience in NDCs	New action	Policy & regulatory	UNCTAD (others TBC)	June 2027 (SB 66)	National governments	
Develop a guideline for governments to implement biodiversity friendly measures in their NDCs	National	Development of guideline for policy-makers	New action	Policy & regulatory	UNCTAD (others TBC)	November 2027 (COP32)	National governments	
Strengthen policy alignment across Rio Conventions through coordinated	Global/National	In collaboration with the <u>Synergies PAS</u> and <u>NbS PAS</u> , this action supports the expert group on policy alignment to develop joint	Existing action New action	Policy & regulatory	WWF (from NbS PAS) and Rio Conventions		National governments Regulators & Public agencies	UNDP – Climate Promise, Cities with Nature, ICLEI/CHAMP,

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Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement ²	Proposed Stakeholders
guidance on integrating biodiversity and climate priorities in NDCs, NAPs, and NBSAPs - from <u>NbS PAS</u> and <u>Synergies PAS</u>		recommendations and capacity-building for coherent implementation of biodiversity, climate, and land targets across NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs, and LDN frameworks. It also promotes alignment of sectoral and regulatory policies, including land use, water, agriculture, and trade, to integrate ecosystem- and climate-risk criteria and strengthen policy coherence across governance levels. Building on the existing initiatives detailed in the complementary PASs, several new actions are proposed to align efforts and ensure interoperability: By SB64 (2026): Establish a coordination structure with the Synergies and NbS PAS; define shared roadmap and division of roles. Contribute to formation of the expert group on policy alignment and initiate planning for recommendations. By SB68: Through the expert group, support international and domestic coordination among national focal points, promote best practices for inter-ministerial collaboration, and scale policy coherence capacity-building through peer exchange networks. Pilot training modules to strengthen integrated planning & regulatory alignment across biodiversity, climate, & land sectors. By COP33: Consolidate lessons and publish an integrated guidance package for policy and regulatory			Joint Capacity Building Programme SCP (<i>from Synergies PAS</i>)	June 2026 (SB64) June 2028 (SB68) November		CLUA, Synergies Collaboration Platform (SCP) Regions Adapt, Global Covenant of Mayors; (<i>from Synergies and NbS PAS</i>): WWF; Nature4Climate; Synergies Collaboration Platform; Rio Conventions Joint Capacity Building Programme, , GEF, OECD, Freshwater Challenge

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Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement ²	Proposed Stakeholders
		alignment across biodiversity, climate, and land sectors, including fiscal and trade measures that enhance ecosystem and climate resilience.				2028 (COP33)		

*These actions depend on funding availability and support.

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Table 3. Supporting Initiatives

Initiative	Description	Committed Stakeholders
<u>ENACT Partnership:</u> Enacting Nature-based Solutions for an Accelerated Climate Transformation	The ENACT Partnership is a global coalition advancing Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to address the interconnected crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and land degradation. As the host initiative of this PAS, ENACT unites governments and partners to scale integrated NbS that protect ecosystems, strengthen adaptation, and achieve the Rio Convention goals. NabSA also promotes high-quality implementation of NbS through its Operational Framework and other guidance.	IUCN, UNCCD, UNEP, UN CHLC, UNFCCC, Keidanren Japan, and 18 state partners
<u>Accountability Framework Initiative</u>	The Accountability Framework Initiative provides consensus-based guidance for achieving ethical, transparent supply chains that protect forests, natural ecosystems, and human rights. It helps companies and investors set, implement, and report on commitments to eliminate deforestation, ecosystem conversion, and rights violations.	Rainforest Alliance, WWF, TNC, WRI, Proforest, and other environmental and human rights NGOs, supporting industry partners
<u>BioTrade</u> (Trade for Biodiversity)	The UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative supports countries to implement principles that conserve biodiversity, benefit local communities, and enable them to diversify their export base through sustainable trade. Launched in 1996, it promotes biodiversity-based products and services that align economic development with nature conservation and fair benefit-sharing across nearly 100 countries.	UNCTAD, along with governmental organisations, IGOs, NGOs, and private sector implementing partners
<u>Building the Transition</u> (Net Zero Carbon Buildings Commitment)	Building the Transition (formerly the Net Zero Carbon Buildings Commitment) by the World Green Building Council unites businesses and governments to decarbonise the built environment through energy efficiency, renewable power, and circular design—driving a full-sector transition to net-zero, resilient buildings by 2050.	WorldGBC; private sector signatories; city and regional governments, EP100 and UNFCCC Race to Zero campaign partners
<u>CitiesWithNature</u>	An ICLEI-led global initiative, CitiesWithNature unites cities and partners to integrate nature into urban planning and development. By reconnecting communities with healthy ecosystems, it provides a shared platform for collaboration, knowledge exchange, and large-scale action to protect urban biodiversity and build sustainable, resilient cities.	Founding partners ICLEI, TNC and IUCN, supporting bodies such as the CBD and other international partners
<u>Climate Ventures</u>	Climate Ventures accelerates climate and cleantech innovation by supporting early-stage entrepreneurs and scaling solutions for a just, low-carbon economy. Through collaboration across industry, government, and investors, it drives market-ready innovation with measurable environmental and social impact.	Foresight Canada, Social Innovation Canada, other supporting partners
<u>CMIL:</u> Climate Mobility Innovation Lab	An IOM initiative that develops and tests innovative, data-driven solutions for climate mobility. CMIL supports communities to adapt, migrate safely, or build resilience in place through locally led labs that align science, policy, and investment to advance climate resilience and sustainable development.	IOM, Climate Catalytic Fund partners, UN agencies, regional governments, academic partners
<u>Global Restoration Initiative</u>	WRI's Global Restoration Initiative partners with governments, businesses, and communities to restore degraded and deforested lands worldwide. Through innovative monitoring, restoration finance, and knowledge exchange, the initiative accelerates locally led landscape restoration—advancing biodiversity adaptation, climate resilience, and rural livelihoods.	WRI, Initiative 20x20, Afr100

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Initiative	Description	Committed Stakeholders
<u>IDB: Inter-American Development Bank</u>	The Inter-American Development Bank provides financial and technical support to accelerate sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean. IDB links biodiversity, climate, and finance by promoting results-based incentives, measurable nature outcomes, and transparent green investment frameworks.	Governments, private sector, foundations and academic institutions
<u>Nature Positive Initiative</u>	A coalition of major conservation, business, and finance organizations uniting to operationalize the global goal to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030. It drives alignment on “nature positive” definitions and develops universal <i>State of Nature Metrics</i> to measure biodiversity recovery and guide coherent, transparent action across sectors.	WWF, IUCN, WRI, WEO, Business for Nature, other conservation, business, and finance coalitions
<u>NDC Food Forward Initiative</u>	Led by WWF, Food Forward NDCs is a guidance tool that helps countries integrate food systems transformation into their climate commitments. By providing policy options across production, consumption, and supply chains, it supports stronger, more holistic NDCs that deliver mitigation, adaptation, and sustainable development co-benefits.	WWF, Climate Focus, FAO, UNEP, and other technical collaborators, financial partners GIZ and BMZ
<u>Peatland Breakthrough</u>	The Peatland Breakthrough is a global initiative uniting public, private, and civil society actors to protect, restore, and sustainably manage peatlands—critical ecosystems that store twice as much carbon as forests. It aims to halt peatland drainage, restore degraded areas, and scale climate-friendly practices like paludiculture, advancing the Paris Agreement and KMGBF.	Wetlands International, UNEP, FAO, GMC, Global Environment Centre, GPI, TNC, additional supporting partners & governments.
<u>Road to COP30: Pathways for Collective Action</u>	Youth Climate Leaders is a Brazil-based NGO empowering young professionals to lead climate solutions through education, networks, and green-economy opportunities. Its <i>Road to COP30</i> program prepares youth to engage in COP30 negotiations, fostering informed and inclusive climate leadership.	YCL, Columbia Global Center Rio de Janeiro
<u>The Freshwater Challenge</u>	The Freshwater Challenge is the world’s largest initiative to restore and protect freshwater ecosystems, aiming to revive 300,000 km of rivers and 350 million hectares of wetlands by 2030. Rooted in KMGBF Targets 2 and 3, it unites 50+ countries to scale restoration, enhance water resilience, and align national plans with global climate and biodiversity goals.	53 countries and the EU; supported by WWF, UNEP, FAO, IUCN, other NGO/IGO & industry partner organizations
<u>The Global Foodbanking Network</u>	The Global FoodBanking Network strengthens and unites food banks worldwide to reduce hunger, food waste, and methane emissions. GFN advances sustainable food systems, cuts greenhouse gases, and enhances social and climate resilience through locally led, community-based action.	GFN, Global Methane Hub, and other corporate and foundation partners
<u>The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People</u>	The High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People unites 122 countries to protect at least 30% of the planet’s land and ocean by 2030, a core goal of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It supports members through capacity building, funding access, and tools like the 30×30 Solutions Toolkit and Matchmaking Platform.	WRI, GEF, 122 countries co-chaired by Costa Rica and France, supporting partners IUCN, TNC, and 75 others
<u>The LEAF Coalition</u>	The LEAF Coalition is a global public–private partnership that mobilizes finance to halt tropical deforestation by 2030. By purchasing REDD+ credits through the <i>ART TREES</i> standard, LEAF channels results-based payments to forest governments while upholding strict environmental and social safeguards.	Emergent Climate, donor governments; 30 major corporations; 26 forest governments; civil society and Indigenous partners.

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Appendix I: Full List of Proposed Actions by Lever

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Levers	Actions	Responsible/Enabler
Risk-informed decision-making	a. By 2030, at least 75% of the countries and public actors integrate climate risk management actions into policies, land-use plans, protected-area plans, public infrastructure investments, and water resource management in an inclusive, regenerative and people-centred manner (Marrakech Partnership target; GGA target 10a). This includes the use of ecosystem risk data (e.g., Red List, BERI scores, species extinction risk) to inform priority setting and monitoring of climate risks to biodiversity (GGA target indicators 9d06-9d08), and key valuation metrics (see FINI output) to ensure plans are investable.	Governments and public actors
	b. By 2030, incorporate ecosystem-based climate risks into the implementation of key KMGBF targets, particularly the targets focused on species diversity (Target 4), ecosystem restoration and protection (Targets 2 to 3), integral approaches to habitat management (Target 1) and directly on biodiversity resilience (Targets 8 and 11). Use indicators such as ecosystem risk status (RLE), species vulnerability (Red List Index), restoration and protection coverage, and connectivity metrics (e.g., BERI) to inform planning, investment, and reporting.	Governments and public actors
	c. Develop shared decision-support and risk-screening tools for governments to assess climate impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services, ensuring interoperability with national MEL systems and global frameworks (e.g., GBF, GGA, UN Decade on Restoration). Strengthen national capacity for ecosystem-risk data integration and monitoring across Rio Convention frameworks, building on pilot cohorts and harmonized MRV approaches coordinated through complementary PASs.	NGOs and multistakeholder initiatives; governments and public actors
Supply	d. Companies, financial institutions, industry and multistakeholder initiatives eliminate deforestation, ecosystem conversion, and the unsustainable harvest of wild species, as well as promote biodiversity-friendly practices, in their operations, supply chains, and financial portfolios by setting and disclosing cut-off dates as soon as possible and achieving full compliance by 2030. Deforestation needs to decrease by nearly 1 million hectares per year to achieve the 2030 target	Private sector (companies, financial institutions, industry and multistakeholder initiatives)

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	of ending deforestation. (AFi Operational Guidance; GBF Target 5) considering national circumstances and needs of developing countries.	
	e. Scale implementation of adaptation practices (agroforestry, forest restoration, Indigenous and local land stewardship, traditional fire regimes, coastal ecosystem conservation, ecotourism, water-energy-food nexus approaches, urban greening, sustainable supply chains practices) within sectoral transition strategies for Climate-Resilient Development.	Private sector, including partners in nature-positive and supply chain initiatives
	f. Scale up ecosystem protection and restoration and sustainable use, ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA), and nature-based solutions (NbS) by building on current progress toward GBF Targets 2 and 3 under the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, and using relevant indicators provided in CBD and GGA frameworks (restoration and protection coverage, BERI scores, NbS/EbA outcomes in national policies) and other relevant actors. Implementation should apply existing safeguards and inclusive, gender-responsive, and rights-based approaches, and strengthen MEL systems to build the ecological, economic, and social evidence base.	Private sector, governments and public actors, implementers
Standards and Taxonomies	g. Increase adoption of the AFi Common Methodology to verify Deforestation- and Conversion-Free (DCF) performance across priority supply chains, including geo-traceability to point of origin, publicised cut-off dates, and annual progress disclosures consistent with emergent jurisdictional approaches.	Private sector
	h. Expand sustainable finance taxonomies and sector standards to explicitly recognise ecosystem resilience, guiding investment and operations toward deforestation-free and non-conversion decisions, as well as support biodiversity-friendly practices by businesses, industries and supply chains. This includes the adoption of standardized nature finance metrics that link financial activities to measurable nature outcomes.	Private sector, governments, certification schemes, civil society
	i. Expand the use of nature-related risk disclosure and science-based targets in high-impact sectors and finance (e.g., TNFD-aligned governance/metrics and SBTN-aligned targets), with integration into enterprise risk management and capital allocation, and public reporting of outcomes relevant to adaptation (e.g., ecosystem condition, connectivity, and service provision).	Private sector, governments and public actors, implementers
	j. Promote inclusive, climate risk-sensitive decision-making by ensuring that women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and marginalized groups meaningfully participate in governance, planning,	Governments and public actors; Regulators; NGOs

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Inclusive decision-making governance and design	and implementation of biodiversity resilience actions (Marrakech Partnership target), with progress tracked through national MEL systems and SDG 5.5 and 16.7 indicators. Develop a common framework for inclusive participation and establish gender-responsive and IPLC-participation indicators for national MEL systems.	
	k. Secure recognition and protection of Indigenous Peoples' land and resource rights empowering them as the custodians of 100% of the planet's biodiversity and contributing to climate-resilient food systems. Efforts should be made in line with Marrakech Partnership commitments and GBF Target 22, with measurable progress reflected through land tenure indicators (e.g., SDG 1.4.2, 5.a.1) and integration of IPLC governance in national climate and biodiversity policies.	Governments and public actors
Technology	l. Integrate indigenous and local knowledge, culture, art and practices with emerging technologies (e.g., AI, remote sensing, connectivity modeling, eDNA, early warning systems) in climate risk management and biodiversity monitoring, ensuring approaches are participatory, rights-based and gender-responsive in line with Marrakech Partnership targets and CBD guidance.	Private sector, governments and public actors, implementers
	m. Develop and apply cost-effectiveness assessment tools for biodiversity conservation and resilience capacity to inform local governance and investment decisions, building on emerging methodologies and ensuring data feeds into existing governance and financial frameworks and GGA-relevant indicators. Pilot biodiversity adaptation technologies such as eDNA monitoring, connectivity modelling, and early-warning systems through regional initiatives. Develop open-access playbooks and cost benchmarks to inform scalable integration into national monitoring and early-warning systems.	Technology leaders; Governments and public actors
Public/private Finance	n. Promote mandatory sector-wide disclosure of climate- and nature-related financial risks (aligned with TNFD and TCFD) and require quantitative nature-positive targets across financial institutions, insurers, and corporations. Progress can be tracked through the share of institutions integrating nature-related risk into financial decision-making and transition plans.	Private sector (companies, financial institutions, industry and multi-stakeholder initiatives); Regulators
	o. Align corporate transition plans with deforestation- and conversion-free commodity benchmarks by 2028, using pathways such as AFi Implementation Guidance, LEAF, and Science-Based Targets Network.	Private sector (companies, financial institutions, industry and multi-stakeholder initiatives)

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	p. Mobilise public and private nature finance towards high-impact ecosystems: rainforests, wetlands (including inland water and peatlands), and agricultural lands/grasslands, by scaling instruments such as sustainability-linked bonds, blended finance facilities, guarantees, and concessional capital. Build on emerging models from WEF and NAP Global Network guidance (e.g., thematic bonds, adaptation investment plans, de-risking mechanisms) and align financing strategies with adaptation investment plans (CCAIPs) and NAPs to strengthen biodiversity and climate resilience impacts.	Private sector (companies, financial institutions, industry and multi-stakeholder initiatives)
	q. Scale up grant-based and concessional finance for climate-responsive biodiversity action, using adaptation investment plans (CCAIPs) to align national priorities with donor and multilateral funding (see also FINI output). Monitor increases in adaptation-tagged biodiversity finance and alignment with GBF target 19.	Governments and public actors
	r. Broaden MDB and IFI adherence to the Joint Statement on Nature, People and Planet, with annual reporting and country-level tracking of biodiversity adaptation finance. Encourage integration of NbS/EbA criteria into MDB investment policies, pipeline screening, and financing instruments.	MDBs and IFIs
Policy and regulatory	s. Adopt policy and regulatory reforms to deliver GBF Target 3 (the protection of 30% of natural terrestrial and marine ecosystems (each)), and accelerate implementation of restoration under Target 2 (350M ha under restoration by 2030), as well as achieving zero ecosystem conversion by 2028, with milestones informed by national biodiversity strategies and progress dashboards such as the GBF monitoring framework, the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration reports, and voluntary national reviews.	Governments and public actors
	t. Embed biodiversity adaptation and ecosystem resilience into NDCs, NAPs, and long-term strategies by integrating nature-based risk mitigation and safeguards, as well as climate-response measures tied to GGA target 9d indicators.	Governments and public actors
	u. Phase out harmful subsidies and introduce fiscal and market-based incentives that reduce pressure on biodiversity, prioritizing sectors driving land-use change, ecosystem loss, and overexploitation.	Governments and public actors

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	v. Adopt whole-of-government approaches that recognize biodiversity adaptation and resilience as critical to climate risk reduction, including ecosystem service valuation and integration into planning, budgeting, and national policies, including integration into the upcoming cycle of NAPs and NbSAPs. Strengthen coherence across Rio Conventions by aligning biodiversity, climate, and land-use policies through joint guidance and coordination structures (e.g., expert groups, peer learning networks). Integrate ecosystem- and climate-risk criteria into sectoral and regulatory frameworks, including land, water, agriculture, and trade, to enhance implementation and policy coherence.	Governments and public actors
	w. Differentiate climate finance for nature from biodiversity finance in national frameworks to track allocation, improve transparency, and mobilize predictable funding for adaptation-related ecosystem resilience.	Governments and public actors
	x. Strengthen land-use and tenure legislation to balance property rights, conservation obligations, and economic incentives, enabling the maintenance of ecosystem corridors and climate-resilient landscapes while providing sustainable livelihoods to local actors.	Governments and public actors
	y. Identify and implement trade measures supportive of biodiversity resilience and adaptation, and develop national guidelines to promote biodiversity-friendly NDC implementation, drawing on best practices from UNCTAD and partner initiatives.	Governments and public actors

*These actions depend on funding availability and support.

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