

# Sharm el Sheikh Partnership for Nature-based Solutions

First Stakeholder Consultation | 29 September 2022 | Cairo, Egypt



# First Session: Defining the Objectives and Targets



Climate change is one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss, but destruction of ecosystems undermines nature's ability to adapt to, reduce and mitigate climate change impacts.

> 30%



**NbS have the potential to contribute more than 30% of the global mitigation required to achieve the 1.5 degree target under the Paris agreement.**

**This initiative has at its foundation five objectives: policy, science, standards, action and finance. Are these appropriate?**

**What key gaps in global action on climate and biodiversity can this COP27 Presidency Initiative address?**

**How can this initiative complement and support existing global efforts on NbS and wider climate and biodiversity action, including blue economy?**





# Targets

01

## Policy

Parties incorporate NbS as part of their commitment to global climate and biodiversity targets via NDCs & NBSAPs

02

## Science & Knowledge

Catalyze 500 M USD in investments to overcome knowledge & capacity gaps

03

## Standards

Promote NbS and the Global NbS Standard as a framework for integrating biodiversity & climate action & Investments

04

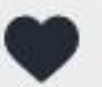
## Finance

Catalyze commitments to dedicate at least 30% of global climate finance to nature (compared to current 3%)

05

## Action

Enable action to store 10GT CO<sub>2</sub> per year, enhance resilience of 100 million vulnerable people, and protection of 500M hectares of ecosystems by 2030



# What suggestions do you have on the Policy target?



01

## Policy

Parties incorporate NbS as part of their commitment to global climate and biodiversity targets via NDCs & NBSAPs

Ensure that NbS cascades to national policy making and implementation. Ensure it is integrated into planning and approval processes at city/municipal levels and rural areas.

Needs robust criteria based on the IUCN global standard for monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms associated with inclusion of NbS in NDCs and NBSAPs to ensure high-quality outcomes for nature, people and climate.

Stakeholder engagements and science in policy making

There should be improved involvement of other actors that contribute to NbS, such as the private sector. Policy should foster stronger national partnerships with local stakeholders and the different relevant industries / communities. Such as tourism

Related policies have been developed in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including IPLCs. Stewart mentioned this should be bottom-up, therefore the target should reflect that

We need to make sure our policy targets are unique and dont overlap or duplicate other commitments - unless we can find a unique niche for this partnerships we should perhaps aim to shore up other commitments by deepening the NBS components in these

Setting NbS criteria for the approval

Ensure fast track implementation of NbS by linking national

By national allocated budget for NbS actions or projects.

# What suggestions do you have on the Policy target?



## Policy

Parties incorporate NbS as part of their commitment to global climate and biodiversity targets via NDCs & NBSAPs

Integrate NbS into the national development plans and mainstream NbS into the productive sectors dependent on natural resources (and NbS) such as small scale fisheries, small holder agriculture etc.

NbS policy needs to be connected with the finance pillar - the policies need to attract NbS financing, drive accountability and demonstrate synergies so we can effectively track commitments and implementation across the Rio Conventions

We know not all Parties are including NbS in their NDCs and NBSAPs - how will Parties receive capacity support to incorporate NbS in terrestrial, marine and coastal environs?

Integrate NbS into existing key policies and financial commitments on the national as well as local governments to ensure the holistic integration rather than setting it up as a separate tool given its beneficial also to people and livelihoods

In terms of integration, SDGs represent a recognized umbrella, is it worth combining NbS to them?

Research grants to developing countries

We suggest building on the target

# What suggestions do you have on the Science & Knowledge target?

Strongly suggest we dont add another financial target at a time when existing ones arent being met - how about focusing instead on encouraging science and knowledge partnerships - public, private, philanthropic collaboration, etc

It is not clear what the 500M in investment is referring to. Is that towards a specific funding mechanism? Is that overall global spend (including domestic) towards climate-biodiversity research?

Good to have a number, but I wonder where this magical figure comes from and whether it is sufficient to fill the data/knowledge gaps? Also if the priority is Africa, then maybe specify at least 50% going there?

NbS research funds granted to the developing world

IPCC and IPBES have already identified information gaps, and IPBES has launched a nexus assessment, to be ready in 2024 – care needs to be taken to avoid duplication of work.

How will all types of evidence be included in this target? We need to make sure Indigenous knowledge is invested in/ finances catalysed make provision for IPLCs directly/ and for their inclusion

National and regional ecosystem rooted data collection campaigns to build credible data bases

Invest in better ecosystem monitoring at national level and global databases

Working with communities to communicate relevant knowledge to impacted groups



## Science & Knowledge

Catalyze 500 M USD in investments to overcome knowledge & capacity gaps

# What suggestions do you have on the Science & Knowledge target?

Collect knowledge from those closest to relevant environments

It will be important to build on existing work already being led by IPBES and IPCC, and consider what value this initiative could add to that work.

Maybe focus explicitly on providing open-source technology for assessing biodiversity and monitoring changes over time - including DNA based

Having indicators rather than actual investment figures

Biodiversity data deficiency is one of the main challenges to delivering NbS that is impactful in peoples' daily life. Most African countries use migratory species data as a proxy for national biodiversity. Which is not an accurate approach.

Another focus here could be on encouraging research institutions and universities to commit to addressing local community needs (as per Basma's comment just now)

Capacity building is needed to fast track implementation and enhance capacity on the local level in order to integrate NbS into local policies and natural resource management and protection plans.

As an inherently cross-sectoral endeavour, interdisciplinary science & knowledge (all forms of knowledge) on the co-benefits of NBS (food security, health, livelihoods) should be strongly supported, while ensuring knowledge is made accessible.

The money should be allocated to what other donors don't want to finance. Data collection, development of tools, staff in key national institutions...

02

## Science & Knowledge

Catalyze 500 M USD in investments to overcome knowledge & capacity gaps



# What suggestions do you have on the Science & Knowledge target?

Very important point by Stuart - need to be explicit in including traditional / indigenous knowledge here

Rather than a fixed amount, it might be useful to highlight and compare research funds allocated to technological solutions vs the part dedicated to NbS (relationship between both)

National biodiversity data in African countries is very deficient. Yet national/local biodiversity data is actually the main foundation for any successful NbS action. NbS meant to respond to societal challenges, thus local knowledge is the key.

One additional angle here is to set a knowledge target in monitoring compliance with IUCN global standards in rollout of NBS - there are too many examples of communities losing access to their resources as these become marketable - so lets track this

If the title is "science, knowledge & capacity", the \$500M target then is pragmatic since quite a lot of ODA is used for capacity building at the local, regional and national levels...in addition to global.

Integrate capacity building on implementing NbS into locally led solutions on climate change and biodiversity protection and sustainable use of natural resources. Increase access to innovative knowledge, tools, scientific approaches etc

In delivering this target, can we request the IPCC to work with IPBES to set out a joint special report on the integration of climate and biodiversity synergies and trade-offs, building on the foundations of the 2021 IPCC-IPBES workshop outcomes.

IUCN Global Standards should be considered essential - mandatory for any supported NBS

National biodiversity baseline data is crucial for successful NbS actions in

02

## Science & Knowledge

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## Standards

Promote NbS and the Global NbS Standard as a framework for integrating biodiversity & climate action & Investments

# What suggestions do you have on the Standards target?

Standards needs to be responsive to relevant ecosystems - they cannot be overarching

Make sure science reach a large audience. People and organization. Minimize barriers for science to reach out and be capable to influence behaviours and decisions

Measuring effectiveness remains difficult, and interventions have yet to fully translate into measurable, evidence-based targets for NbS and action on the ground, Indicators adressing this issue should be developed and context adapted

We need to go further than safeguards- and drive regulation and accountability and transform business models - and not just be relevant to climate financing. How will this link to the GBF?

Minimum standards for community level implementation would be helpful, especially for in fragile contexts

Standards also need to help ensure that corporate greenwash and unsubstantiated claims can be clearly called out. eg. if there is an aim to plant x billion trees, then is that actually done? Over what timescale & maturity?

Ensure that standards are adaptable enough to support local uptake - linking it to the outcome also behind

how would this align with work that will already be advanced by UNEA?

03

## Standards

Promote NbS and the Global NbS Standard as a framework for integrating biodiversity & climate action & Investments

# What suggestions do you have on the Standards target?

These standards need to connect with financial sector safeguards - enabling easy alignment for funding - especially important for emerging economies to drive investment in NbS

# What suggestions do you have on the Finance target?

is there a specific rationale for the 30 percent target? This appears very ambitious, and may limit the ability of achieving broad endorsement.

. It would also be important to frame this around scaling up finance from all sources —especially crowding in private investment.

o What would be the parameters for what is and is not finance that would be applicable toward this target? Does the 30% have to go to NbS or would anything "nature" count?

The target seems to be a good start. Donors need to adapt to national agenda and timeframe and not the other way around.

It would be good to understand how this is contributing to closing the biodiversity finance gap? How is it connecting to the CBD GBF resource mobilisation?

What ever source of funding, should be simplified to increase access of beneficiaries. GCF is a good example of how complex the access can be

Private contribution should be taken into account. From the private sector, industries, Ngo..... How private finance can contribute to NbS

Is this global climate finance from all sources? Why 30% (what is the scientific rationale)?

Tools to involve private funding through carbon market for example should be developed



Catalyze commitments to dedicate at least 30% of global climate finance to nature (compared to current 3%)

# What suggestions do you have on the Finance target?

How do we ensure we effectively roll up and add relevant financing opportunities together, such as the recent financing goals outlined in the breakthroughs, like the Mangrove Breakthrough?

Scaling up finance for NBS is critical. However, if the goal is to gain broad buy-in on this initiative, there may be challenges for many in committing to a 30 percent goal. Particularly when there are also many other key climate finance priorities

At this early stage and with so many competing demands for existing scarce public finance, I would suggest we avoid a number or % but instead encourage private sector engagement to finance NBS and BD

Make a very strong, evidence-based, concise paragraph to back up the call for increased finance here. Nature role in mitigating climate change, adaptation/resilience, multiple cobenefits.

Fully agree with the UK's point. To meet global finance needs in this regard, it will be critical to frame this around ALL sources of finance. Public finance is key, but it won't be enough without incentivizing/scaling up private investment.

Focus on not just re-allocating existing global climate finance, but unlocking finance across public/private sources and directing to the most impactful NbS.

Specific finance target may be less useful than focusing on key actions for addressing the barriers to scaled up investment in NBS from all sources (e.g. approaches for valuing nature/natural capital)

30% mitigation potential from NbS is not a direct translation to the % of finance that

The objective needs to deliver adequate, new and additional finance to IPLCs and developing countries to protect and restore their ecosystems while supporting climate resilient development.



**04**

**Finance**

Catalyze commitments to dedicate at least 30% of global climate finance to nature (compared to current 3%)

# What suggestions do you have on the Finance target?

If we are aiming to join biodiversity and climate discussion then we should be broader than just climate finance

How should we assess what 'counts' as NbS financing? Are we including Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) financing, REDD+, blue carbon, coastal zone management financing, etc.?



# What suggestions do you have on the Action target?



05

## Action

Enable action to store 10GT CO2 per year, enhance resilience of 100 million vulnerable people, and protection of 500M hectares of ecosystems by 2030

"protection of xx ha" should be "protection, restoration, and improved management"

Advancing action on NBS is a cross-cutting objective that the other pillars would be serving to advance. Not sure it is useful as a standalone pillar.

Questioning maybe the definition of vulnerability and including sustainable use

How do these targets differ from others that have been set - are they additional - and should instead we focus on actual knowledge sharing/finance/implementation partnerships instead (i.e. 10,000 NBS and BD partnerships by 2033)

Linking through the Global Stocktake process and NDC/NBSAP commitments would be useful. How will this link to formally protected areas and identified high value biodiversity? How will it connect to the CBD and the Global Biodiversity Framework?

Please update the concept note to include citations for where these numbers were derived from.

Similar to some of the discussions around 30x30 for marine areas, we would want to ensure that any area-based target (especially for a broad ecosystem ha target) represents the areas most in need/highest biodiversity/etc. in addition to hectares

Or lets call a spade a spade - given preventing ecosystem degradation is the very best NBS (versus regeneration, restoration, etc.) why



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## Action

Enable action to store 10GT CO2 per year, enhance resilience of 100 million vulnerable people, and protection of 500M hectares of ecosystems by 2030

# What suggestions do you have on the Action target?

What is the source of/rationale for these specific targets? We should be looking to build on existing targets (e.g. SDGs, forthcoming GBF). On ecosystem protection/conservation, 30 by 30 goal should be the ambition.

Would be great to have a number of green/blue jobs created to make a clear link with livelihoods and enhance the focus on local communities

good to have tangible, quantitative targets. not entirely clear what "action to store 10GT per year" entails. better expressed as avoided emission and sequestration?

To accommodate Indigenous and locally led approaches, would recommend including the broader category of conservation in the cluster of verbs - e.g., "conserve, protect, restore and sustainably manage"

Define a tangible contribution to the 30x30 target?

The overall objective it seems is to become "nature-positive"

Could also add to empower

Good references for the numbers are Girardin et al (2021): <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-01241-2> and the UNEP/IUCN (2021) report on NbS and climate mitigation: <https://wedocs.unep.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/37318/NBS>

These targets should dovetail with the indicators from the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to ensure that it adequately includes climate mitigation, adaptation, and other co-benefits - biodiversity, local livelihoods, food security,



# What suggestions do you have on the Action target?

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consider explicitly mentioning wetlands. it can be understood to be implicit, but e.g. negotiation of GBF illustrates it may not be a commonly held interpretation. wetlands solutions are critical to achieve global BD, CC and SD goals

Regarding the GST, we should ensure that nature is a clear outcome of all existing themes of the GST to inform future action/NDCs. but may not want to unintentionally silo nature out of the current themes

Making explicit what is intended by enhancing "resilience" would be of great added value by making explicit (through targets perhaps?) how that is being achieved concretely (are we enhancing food security, reducing health risks, access to water secur

Or shift towards the knowledge and capacity objectives for this initiative - aim to train 1000000 people in NBS best practice and IUCN guidelines by 2026

# Second Session: Strategy & Action





## Means of Implementation: Driving Global Action on NbS

How should the Initiative build connections between the UNFCCC and the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework?

How can the Initiative support and encourage action – while complementing existing global efforts on climate and biodiversity?

# 26%

**NbS have the potential to reduce the intensity of climate hazards by 26% –**

representing protection against the economic cost of climate change by USD 104 billion by 2030 and USD 393 billion by 2050.



01

## Policy

Parties incorporate NbS as part of their commitment to global climate and biodiversity targets via NDCs & NBSAPs

# What key deliverables should be tracked under the Policy target?

Assuming we are aiming to increase awareness of NBS and shine a light on best practices and lessons learned, our policy targets should reflect this

Unpacking elements of NbS and if those are reflected in policy uptake by Parties and implementation plans both NDCs and NBSAP

We require transversal policies that connect sectors at territorial level.

These deliverables need to align with the CBD in particular

Most of the NbS discourses are limited to pledges so not only policy in documents and events but to be followed by investment

Incorporation and implementation of NbS in policies at the national, regional, sub-national and local levels

As a policy maker, I need to be able to show the evidence of the effectiveness and relevance of NBS and the viability of scaling up over time - and the link to the existing myriad of political commitments and

Really like Stewart's point about how we could help others achieve existing policy targets

Number of policies which are translated into multilateral and bilateral and national investments

01

## Policy

Parties incorporate NbS as part of their commitment to global climate and biodiversity targets via NDCs & NBSAPs

# What key deliverables should be tracked under the Policy target?

We must ensure that policies promote cross-sectoral collaboration to increase engagement, policy coherence, leadership and stakeholder buy-in, also including from non-traditional sectors (such as the health sector) to transcend traditional siloes

# What key deliverables should be tracked under the Science & Knowledge target?

Creation of an international data hub and tool

Platform to share experiences and examples of NbS across the globe  
A space/platform for experience sharing and learning

NbS requires transdisciplinary science and knowledge, avoiding the traditional way of developing science.

Creation of a common science/knowledge sharing space - not a financial commitment, rather a promise to bring together key NBS players across disciplines to promote common understanding and capacity building

Regional databases that serve implementation tracks

Before duplicating initiatives and deliverables, consideration should be given to how this can support or relate to the UNEP effort.

Capacity building on data collection

A unique, and complementary structure - don't duplicate Oxford etc.

Or if we really want to be practical, let's recommend offering free/affordable accessible DNA-based biodiversity baseline measuring, monitoring and impact tracking services



02

## Science & Knowledge

Catalyze 500 M USD in investments to overcome knowledge & capacity gaps

# What key deliverables should be tracked under the Science & Knowledge target?

Regional NbS situation analysis

Explicit integration of indigenous/traditional science and knowledge - acknowledging that these may use alternative "standards"

Encouraging/accommodating/enabling citizen-science by direct beneficiaries

Data driven decision making is critical. Data for each biome and climate threats at local level should be looked into. Linkages should be built with organization who have the data and it must be made accessible to local decision makers

This effort should support the IPCC-IPBES Nexus work

Best available practices and guidelines for NBS and nature positive projects

global or regional blueprints on NbS

Capacity building and knowledge transfer at the local level

Lets also try to focus on learning by doing - so we dont face the trap of non-action until we are sure of what does and doesnt work



02

## Science & Knowledge

Catalyze 500 M USD in investments to overcome knowledge & capacity gaps

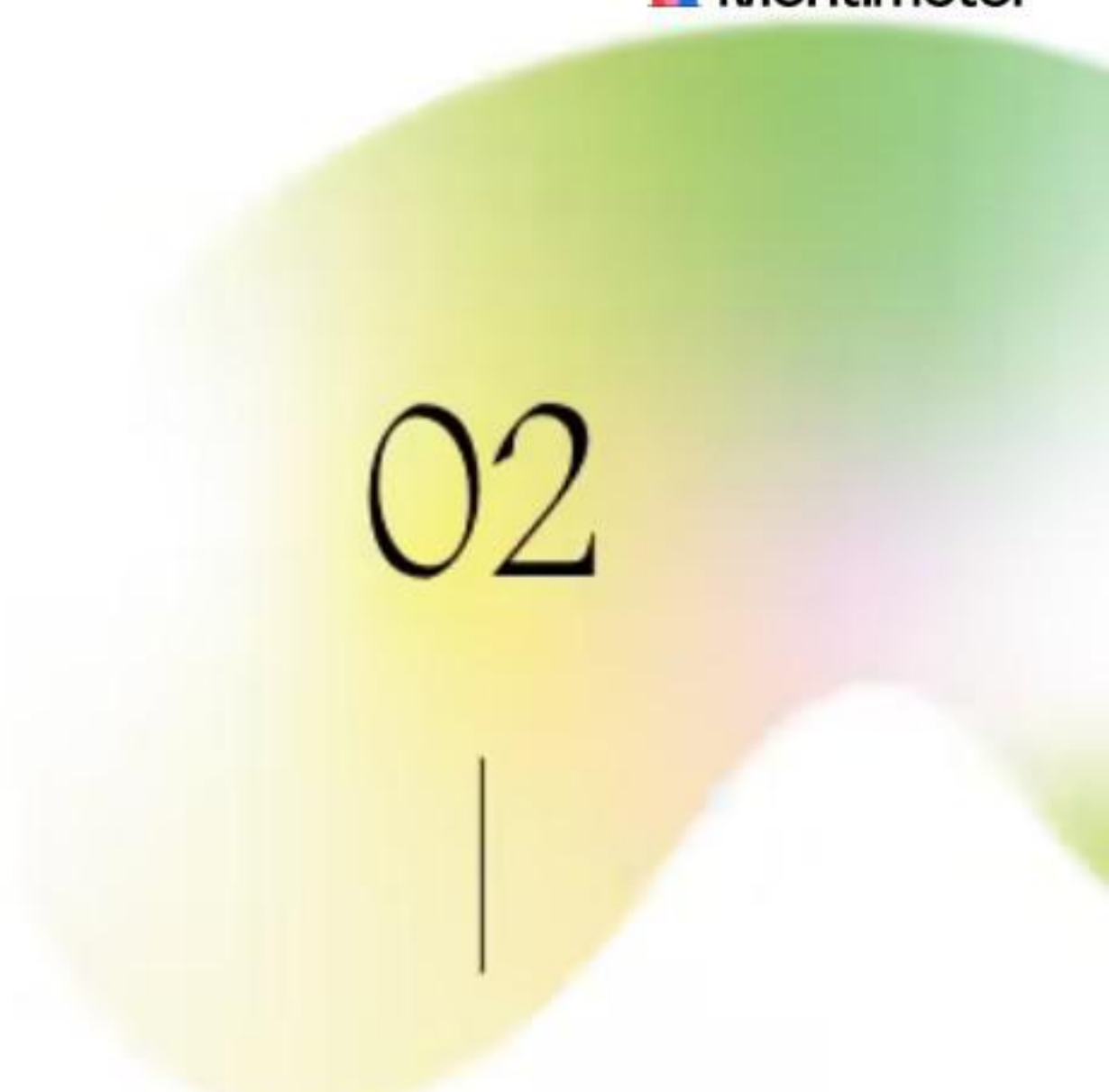
# What key deliverables should be tracked under the Science & Knowledge target?

Donors should make it mandatory for recipient organizations to incorporate data in decision making for on-ground actions as many times on ground action is not climate smart

Biodiversity conservation sector uses many standards but the climate actions are largely taken without any standards which lead towards maladaptation in the long run. This must be stopped

Most of the donors don't use any standards to measure effectiveness of their investments through science based data

Capacity building on the use of standards is needed



02

## Science & Knowledge

Catalyze 500 M USD in investments to overcome knowledge & capacity gaps



03

## Standards

Promote NbS and the Global NbS Standard as a framework for integrating biodiversity & climate action & Investments

# What key deliverables should be tracked under the Standards target?

As noted before - the standard proposed here is different than the concept note, which looked at safeguards for investment.

Lets aim for increased recognition and awareness by policy makers, CSOs, private sector and citizens of NBS and NBS Global Standards as a concrete outcome

Standards need to be understandable, specific, easy to interpret

Development and dissemination of tailored, locally-accessible training curricula/materials on NBS and Standards

NbS interventions are context dependent. Deliverables depend on the national/ regional/ local context.

The standards should reflect local and traditional knowledge

Lets get the standards translated into all major langauges

Standards are made to be used and should be communicated to grassroots level

Standards should be accompanied by case studies and step by step guidelines Guidance communication, capacity building sessions



03

## Standards

Promote NbS and the Global NbS Standard as a framework for integrating biodiversity & climate action & Investments

# What key deliverables should be tracked under the Standards target?

how standards can become relevant and capable to influence development projects

Standards are going to very based on national circumstances. There should be recognition of differing approaches - specifically to accommodate IPLC led NbS.

The success of NBS projects is critically dependent on local level support - so there must be a grassroots accessible understanding of NBS and the standards as an enabler of this

Needs to include Indigenous Peoples and local communities knowledge and engagement. Needs to make sure nature, people and climate outcomes are reflected to deliver high-quality outcomes

Translations

Unless we marry NBS with something that addresses people's legitimate concerns about negative impacts of NBS, we wont advance - we need to solidly anchor NBS as a concept with the core elements of the global standard - dont reinvent the wheel here

Access to finance for NBS is hard and tricky...making sure there's an enabling environment for financing these programs is key

Mainstreaming NBS planning and implementation in strategic planning to make sure its included in financial goals and targets

04

**Finance**

Catalyze  
commitments to  
dedicate at least  
30% of global  
climate finance to  
nature (compared  
to current 3%)

# What key deliverables should be tracked under the Finance target?

Suggest not focusing on new finance target but rather measure progress in advancing other, existing (and still underfunded) targets that are relevant to the NBS and BD agenda

Could add tracking element as info/evidence of NBS/BD uptake - so aim to determine how much of existing finance going to NBS/BD

Mainstreaming NbS into public and private investment is needed for scaling up. And this should be one of the main objectives of this partnership

Not limiting just to climate finance but also other relevant investments (eg 1.8 trillion invested a year in coastal infrastructure)

Establish annual state of the world of NBS report including current share of different sources of finance - but do not set stand-alone target

The investment in climate change and biodiversity conservation must be evaluated from NbS standards perspective.

Frame in a way that is not %. Increasing % implies that something else will get less \$. NbS-focused initiatives will be most successful if they recognize that decarbonizing energy (eg) is essential and don't set up competition among solutions.

Change "Finance" to "resourcing" in order to capture human capital contributions here - including from Indigenous Peoples, local youth/environmental movements, and other in-kind/knowledge/expertise contributions of non-state actors

NbS has to go beyond the Climate Agenda. It has to be included in the agenda of different sectors, policies, etc.

# What key deliverables should be tracked under the Finance target?

Specific NbS Fund should be set up like Canada did in response to the Glasgow Decision

Public + private finance investment into NbS is critical. We need to clarify how the resource mobilisation under the CBD Global Biodiversity Framework would connect to this finance target - showing how is additional?

Caution re buying into green finance/private engagement agenda with all of the greenwashing and NBS as offset/avoidance issues we face

Agree "resourcing" is better term. Human capacity, regulation, and business practices are "resources" that drive NbS and don't necessarily involve \$ transactions.

Need to ensure finance is going to Indigenous Peoples and local communities - ensure their engagement in financing

Re Biodiversity finance tracking, there are major challenges with the rio markers and different treatment by donors in assigning \$ figures to their different rio marker BD programs

we think the proposed partnership will have low probability to have any impact unless it incorporates food systems perspectives in its objectives or at the very least recognise the intersection with food systems.

We know that the agriculture sector is a major driver of climate change and biodiversity loss (through agricultural expansion) but can also be an important solution to these global climate and biodiversity issues.

So Food Security/Ag finance linkages with NBS and BD should be tracked



Catalyze commitments to dedicate at least 30% of global climate finance to nature (compared to current 3%)

05

## Action

Enable action to store 10GT CO2 per year, enhance resilience of 100 million vulnerable people, and protection of 500M hectares of ecosystems by 2030

# What key deliverables should be tracked under the Action target?

- Having sectoral work streams/tracks
- dividing hectare targets by ecosystems
- Focus on some specific Food Security/Agriculture targets - e.g. increased ag productivity via NBS resulting in land saving; increased deforestation-free food systems; etc
- This deliverable should be connected to a specific biodiversity outcome, as well as other global challenges. Focusing only on Carbon is a very narrow approach.
- This is the most important target as action is still lacking while so many are talking about NbS. Would suggest to make these science-based and develop ecosystem-specific targets and their potential for carbon sequestration for funding prioritisation
- Target specific Indigenous Peoples/Local Communities deliverables - ie 1000000 IPLCs supported in securing land tenure/ownership and exercising their historical responsible stewardship
- incl. targets of nature-dependent productive sectors such as small scale fisheries and small holder agriculture to link NbS with food security, livelihoods, social and economic resilience
- Other inclusion elements - e.g if 100M vulnerable people is the target, be explicit that 50M need to be
- Tracking under different buckets -

05

### Action

Enable action to store 10GT CO2 per year, enhance resilience of 100 million vulnerable people, and protection of 500M hectares of ecosystems by 2030

# What key deliverables should be tracked under the Action target?

Hectares of land used for food production incorporating NBS with BD benefits

ensure that the actions around NbS are human-rights based

% of ecosystem restoration, conservation and protection; ecosystem integrity; rights-based approach and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and local communities; adaptation/mitigation/resilience outcomes

This should be overarching target with indigenous and women being main beneficiaries.

Important to include & track actions on managed land, such as agricultural land. These hold 40% of the climate mitigation potential of NbS (Girardin et al. 2021). I echo others in that NbS for food security is particularly relevant

Lets explicitly include long-term tracking - so our stored GHGs this year arent cut down next year, etc.

Avoided losses through employing NbS measures

Should we treat all ecosystems equally? Protecting 500M HA of low biodiverse ecosystems may be far less relevant than 100M HA of

Enhanced climate resilience through sustaining communities' livelihoods

US \$65  
billion

Mangroves alone avert more than 65 billion in flood damages each year to >15 million people worldwide

## Strategy

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What overarching actions does the Initiative need to commit to in order to build the enabling policy and finance environment to achieve these deliverables?

How can the Initiative be designed to track and verify collective progress?

How can the initiative be designed to link to other global policy efforts and action initiatives?

# Third Session: Governance and Resourcing







<1.4%

Estimated percent of total climate finance flows currently allocated to nature-based solutions for adaptation

How can we build on and influence current global efforts & pledges in order to ramp up finance for NbS?

How should the Initiative integrate private and blended finance opportunities?

How can the Initiative work towards integrating NbS principles into wider climate and biodiversity financing opportunities – such as blue economy?

## Governance of the Initiative

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The COP27 Presidency, together with IUCN (and others), will facilitate and collect inputs from partners to strengthen the design of the initiative.

What suggestions do you have for the structure, operations of, and reporting on the Initiative in order to ensure effective implementation?

How should this Initiative be functionally linked with other global initiatives such as Race to Resilience and Race to Zero?

Is a soft launch of the Initiative at IUCN Leaders Forum In Jeju (Oct 15) and a full launch during Biodiversity Day at COP27 (Nov 16) agreeable?

# Final Thoughts

What final overarching feedback do you have on the Initiative?

Do you have any final suggestions and examples you want profiled at the launch?

Go for it, we need to make this happen! I like the idea of making it gradual, with showcasing and then build to bigger/better things. Bring in partners such as umbrella groups (eg. TNFD, Business for Nature, Feba, indigenous peoples' groups).

I think is a good idea after to launch this initiative in the COP 27 UNFCCC, to do a side event about the initiative during the COP15 CBD.

**NbS Partnership  
IMPLEMENTATION**

Climate  
People

Science and  
Knowledge

Resourcing

Standards

**POLICY**



Thank you!

