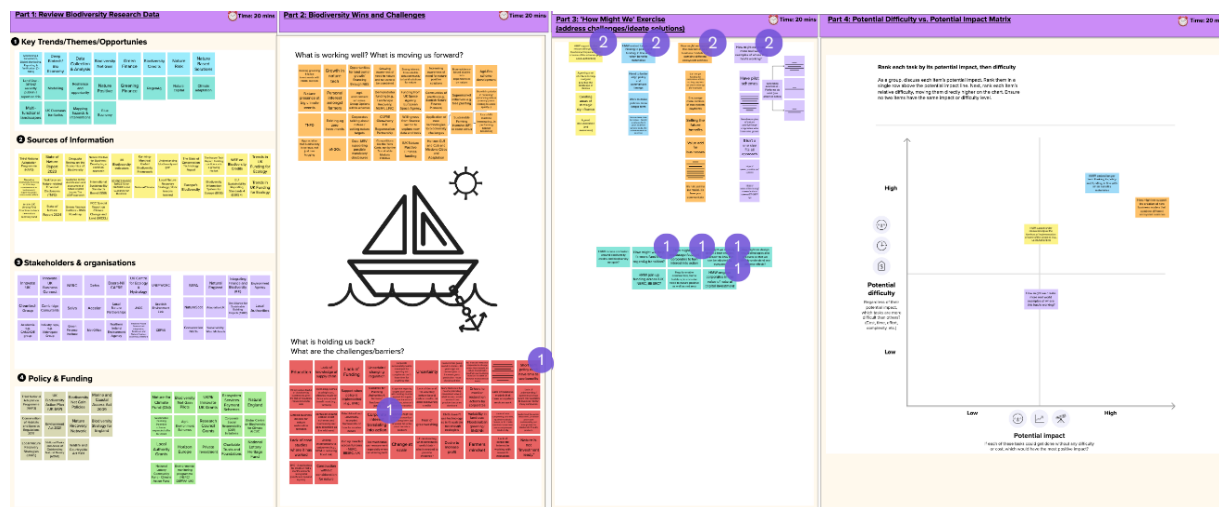


Biodiversity Workshop Mural Board

Appendix A



Climate Change Adaptation Innovation Network: Biodiversity Workshop

Workshop Aims:

- To review and validate/amend the key themes and trends that emerged during my research related to biodiversity
- Identify any gaps and clarify where our focus as IUK Business Connect should be in supporting the ecosystem between academia, industry and government - to enable the adoption of innovative technology and processes that would help support and protect our biodiversity
- Provide a chance for networking and opportunities for collaboration around biodiversity and climate change adaptation

The insights taken from this workshop will help to inform a short report and/or perspective piece related to the project and whatever next steps emerge.

Agenda:

1. Welcome and Overview (5 minutes)
 2. Group Introductions (10 minutes)
 3. Review Research Data & Identify Any Gaps (20)
 4. Biodiversity Wins & Challenges/Barriers (20 minutes)
 5. Quick Comfort Break (5 minutes)
 6. 'How Might We' Exercise - Address Challenges & Ideate Solutions (20 minutes)
 7. Potential Difficulty vs. Potential Impact Matrix (20 minutes)
 8. Wrap-Up & Close Workshop (10 minutes)
- (10 minutes allowance for flexibility)

1 Key Trends/Themes/Opportunities

Monitoring & Surveillance, Digital Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (D-MRV)	Deep Biotech/ Bio Economy	Data Collection & Analysis	Biodiversity Net Gain	Green Finance	Biodiversity Credits	Nature Risk	Nature Based Solutions
Land Use - DESNZ recently publish a report on this	Modelling	Resilience and opportunity	Nature Positive	Greening Finance	RegenAg	Natural capital	Climate adaptation
Multi-functional landscapes	UK Overseas territories	Mapping hazards & interventions	Blue Economy				

2 Sources of Information

Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3)	State of Nature Report 2023	Dasgupta Review on the Economics of Biodiversity	Nature Positive for Business: Developing a common approach	UK Biodiversity Indicators	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	Understanding biodiversity net gain	The State of Conservation Technology Report	The Nature Tech Report: Building confidence in a growing market	WEF on Biodiversity Credits	Trends in UK Funding for Ecology
Navigating biodiversity financing in 2024: Key considerations for businesses in supporting global conservation efforts	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)	Guidance on the identification and assessment of nature related issues: The LEAP approach	International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)	SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS for NATURE Initial Guidance for Business	Nature4Climate	Local Nature Recovery Strategy pilots: lessons learned	Europe's Biodiversity	Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE)	EU Sustainability Reporting Standards 4 (ESRS 4)	Trends in UK Funding for Ecology
Article: UK Among First Countries to back new nature recovery fund	State of Nature Report 2024	Green Finance Institute - BNG Roadmap	IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land (SRCCL)							

3 Stakeholders & Organisations

Innovate UK	Innovate UK Business Connect	NERC	Defra	Daera-NI/ CAFRE	UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology	UNEP-WCMC	SEPA	Natural England	Integrating Finance and Biodiversity (IFB)	Environment Agency
Cleantech Group	Cambridge Consultants	Selva	Accelar	Local Nature Partnerships	JNCC	Scottish Environment Link	NatureScot	AdaptationUK	The Alliance for Sustainable Building Projects (ASBP)	Local Authorities
Academia e.g. CASCADE group	Industry reps, e.g. Aldersgate Group	Green Finance Institute	Met Office	Northern Ireland Environment Agency	Resilient Planet Finance Lab: Adaptation, Resilience and Nature Finance, university of Oxford	CEFAS	Conservation NGOs	Sustainability West Midlands		

4 Policy & Funding

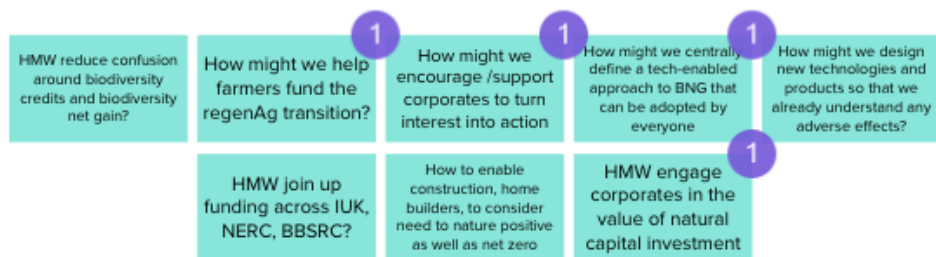
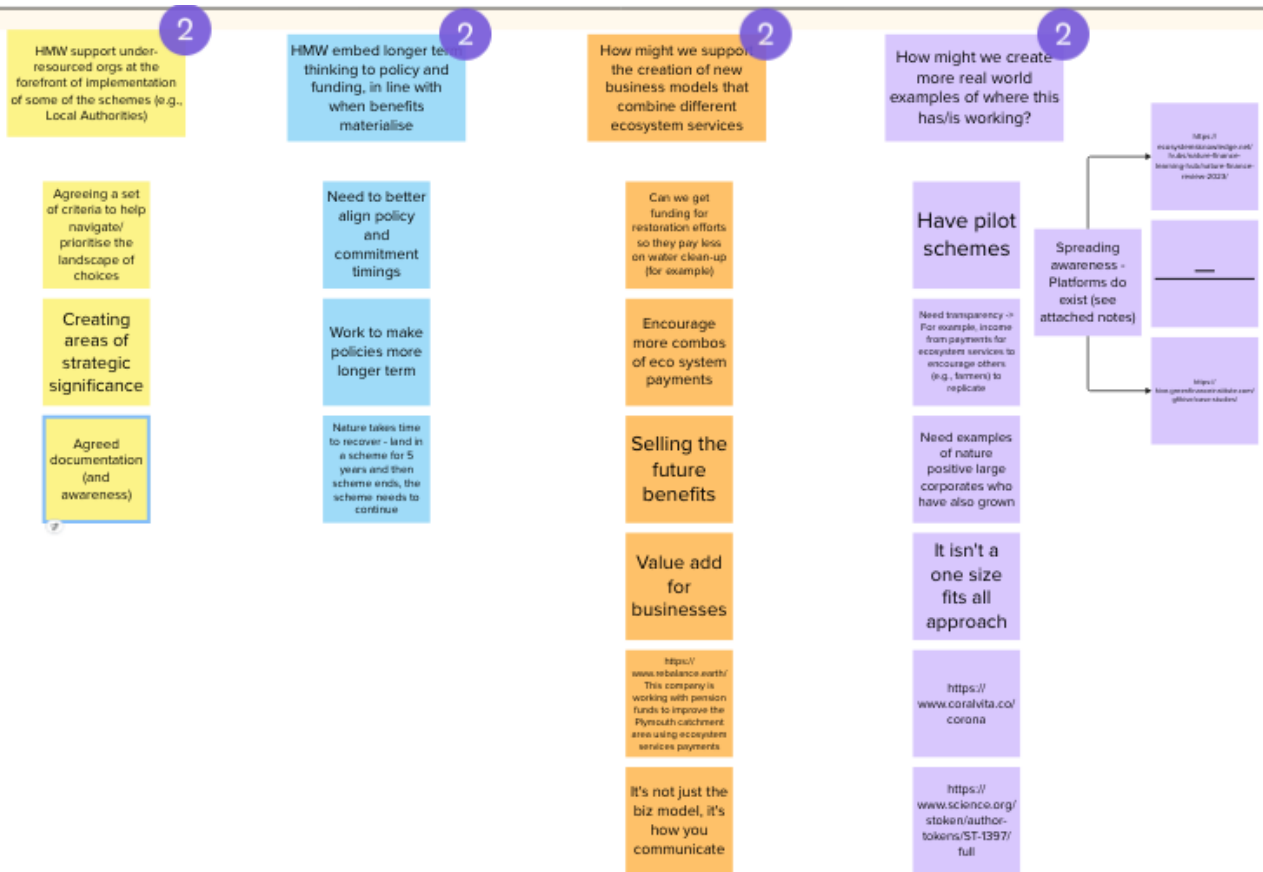
Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3)	UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)	Biodiversity Net Gain Policies	Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	Nature for Climate Fund (Old)	Biodiversity Net Gain Pilots	UKRI/ Innovate UK Grants	Ecosystem Services Payment Schemes	Natural England
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017	Environment Act 2021	Nature Recovery Network	Biodiversity Strategy for England	Sustainable Farming Incentive scheme: expanded offer for 2024	Agri-Environment Schemes	Research Council Grants	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Initiatives	Global Centre on Biodiversity for Climate (GCBC)
Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS)	National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981		Local Authority Grants	Horizon Europe	Private Investment	Charitable Trusts and Foundations	National Lottery Heritage Fund
				National Lottery Community Fund - Climate Action Fund	Environmental monitoring programme (NERC/ DEFRA/ IUK)			

What is working well? What is moving us forward?

Existing greening finance investments with NERC and IUK	Growth in nature tech	Opportunities for land owner growth/ financing through NBS	Growing awareness of need to nature and net zero to be combined	Strong interest from satellite data community to build solutions for nature	Increasing awareness of need for nature positive solutions	More evidence-based studies into dependencies on nature	Agri-Env scheme development
Nature presence at big climate events	Personal interest amongst farmers	Agri-environment schemes. Group Options within schemes	Demonstrator funding (e.g., Landscape Recovery, NEIRF, LINC)	Funding from UK Space Agency, European Space Agency	Communities of practice (e.g., Scottish Nature Finance Pioneers)	Supermarket initiatives e.g. tree planting	Growth in priority in restoring/ enhancing nature (see any press relating to water quality...)
TNFD	Existing ag zero investments	Corporates talking about nature / setting nature targets	CAFRE Glenwherry Hill Regeneration Partnership	Willingness from finance sector to explore new data and tools	Application of new technologies to biodiversity challenges	Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI) to some extent	Use of AI/ machine learning (e.g., in performing habitat baselines)
Appreciation that biodiversity is serious, not just tree hugging	eNGOs	Data, MRV supporting possible mandatory disclosures	Competitions like the Terra Carta, run by the Sustainable Markets Initiative	IUK Nature Positive Finance funding	Horizon CL5 and CL6 and Missions Cities and Adaptation		

What is holding us back? What are the challenges/barriers?

Education	Lack of knowledge of supply chain	Lack of Funding	Uncertain / changing regulation	Corporate sustainability teams swamped by reporting and compliance, don't have time for anything else	Uncertainty	Farmers fear going round in circles - 30 years ago we drained peat to increase grass production - now blocking drains	No financial reason for corporates to change unless their impacts on nature feed directly into their own business risks (i.e. no taxes or fines for environmental harm)	the UK concentrates on what we already measure and monitor, we're not picking up quickly enough the effect of new technologies, and in some cases our measurements are out of date	Short term policy don't have time to see benefits
VC investors fearful of biodiversity investments given the lack of regulatory requirements for data	Technology comes at a high cost, often too much for those who would benefit most (e.g., farmers)	Support when policy is implemented (e.g., BNG)	Guidance for Planning Authorities & farmers/ landowners (BNG)	Corporate regenAg targets don't come with funding or other support for supply chain so the onus is on farmers, who can't afford the transition	Lack of demand for voluntary (nature based) carbon credits, let alone biodiversity credits	Many tools exist but no one providing centralised view on what to use - would be nice if one provider becomes dominant	Drivers to monitor restoration actions by corporates	Lack of business models that make ecosystem services work	Lack of understanding / awareness in how nature risk translates to business risk for many companies
Limited business models for nature restoration activities	confusion around carbon credit schemes and biodiversity net gain-described as the wild west!	Established and universally accepted frameworks of how to monitor nature	Corporate interest translating into action	regenAg might be more economical in the long term but financial hit in the short term is a problem	Fear of greenwashing	BNG doesn't use technology so isn't scalable - not enough ecologists	Variability in land use: Floods/urban greening/ BNG/NN	trade off with competing priorities, eg desire to build homes, or to create solutions to net zero that actually impact biodiversity	Market and Consumer disconnect, prioritise price over sustainability, not enough lead for biodiversity friendly products
Lack of case studies where it has worked	Linking interventions to outcomes (e.g., NFM -> reducing flood risk)	Join up needed across funders - NERC, BBSRC, IUK	Too much focus on measurement - especially when considering tech	Change at scale	Understanding what constitutes useful data - what's needed to provide evidence?	Desire to increase profit	Farmers mindset	Lack of corporate interest in working with research institutions	Nature is not "investment ready"
BNG - 3 applications for credits in first 6 months and only raising £35k (insufficient demand & price)	Construction without consideration for nature								



Rank each task by its potential impact, then difficulty

As a group, discuss each item's potential impact. Rank them in a single row above the potential impact line. Next, rank each item's relative difficulty, moving them directly higher on the chart. Ensure no two items have the same impact or difficulty level.

