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防治荒漠化公约

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缔约方会议

第十七届会议

2026 年 8 月 17 日至 28 日，蒙古乌兰巴托

临时议程项目 8(b)

程序事项

私营部门参与和介入《联合国防治荒漠化
公约》的会议和进程及企业参与战略

私营部门参与和介入《联合国防治荒漠化公约》的会议和 进程

全球机制的报告

概要

缔约方会议在第 6/COP.16 号决定中请秘书处和全球机制继续与私营部门接触，并与私营部门合作促进《公约》的执行。本报告概述秘书处和全球机制开展的活动，并提出结论和建议供缔约方会议第十七届会议审议。

本报告得到了与资源调动、资金流动和可持续发展目标具体目标 15.3 有关的 ICCD/CRIC(24)/2 号文件的补充。



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一. 导言

1. 《联合国防治荒漠化公约》(《防治荒漠化公约》)缔约方会议第十六届会议请秘书处和全球机制在其任务范围内,并在资源条件允许的情况下,采取若干以私营部门为重点的举措。该请求包括继续制定和改进与解决荒漠化、土地退化和干旱(DLDD)问题相关的最佳做法和指南。缔约方会议还请全球机制在保护、恢复和可持续管理土地方面,进一步制定有关私营部门参与的战略,并鼓励私营部门的支持、资金流动以及技术转让。此外,缔约方会议要求秘书处和全球机制加快速度,支持私营部门参与并促进创新,具体措施包括:

(a) 实施“企业护土地(B4L)”战略,重点是将关于可持续利用土地与水的决策进程纳入环境、社会和治理(ESG)标准;

(b) 继续完善“企业护土地”倡议,将之作为私营部门参与实施《公约》的主要载体;

(c) 识别和促进影响力投资机会,方式包括促进公私伙伴关系、按自愿和共同商定的条件进行技术转让、以及采用创新金融方案解决抵御荒漠化、土地退化和干旱问题并促进可持续土地管理(SLM);

(d) 培育创新项目并增加其对私营部门的吸引力;

(e) 开拓试点项目,以便评估创新融资机制的可行性与实用性,特别是在沙尘暴等新的和新兴的关注和关切领域;

(f) 探索将全球机制所制定或试行的模式推广到其他地区的备选方案;

(g) 与二十国集团全球土地倡议(G20 GLI)展开合作,发展土地恢复产业;

(h) 与相关合作伙伴和私营部门代表合作,为在缔约方会议第十七届会议期间组织第八届可持续土地管理商务论坛提供便利。

2. 本文件报告了秘书处、全球机制和二十国集团全球土地恢复倡议为执行第6/COP.16号决定而开展的主要活动,并提出结论和建议供缔约方会议第十七届会议审议。相关融资及资源调动行动载于 [ICCD/CRIC\(24\)/2](#) 号文件。

二. 第八届可持续土地管理商务论坛

3. 第八届可持续土地管理商务论坛将作为“企业护土地论坛(B4L Forum)”与缔约方会议第十七届会议同期举办。各商界领袖、政策制定者、政府代表、意见领袖、专家和其他利益攸关方届时将齐聚一堂,就工商业实体为实现土地退化零增长(LDN)和(或)建设干旱抵御能力所采取的举措交换意见。

4. 企业护土地论坛作为平台,旨在提高私营部门对荒漠化、土地退化和干旱的认识,就采纳可持续土地管理的实践提供指导与最佳做法,并展示工商业实体为实现土地退化零增长作出的积极贡献。企业护土地论坛和缔约方会议第十七届会议将通过以下方式实现这一目标:

(a) 与相关披露框架与倡议协同工作,展示报告土地退化零增长和干旱抵御能力的最佳做法,并推动私营部门标准、土地退化零增长目标设定与监测、以及干旱抵御框架之间的一致性;

(b) 通过强调可行的商业论证和介绍创新的融资机制，鼓励资金转向可持续土地管理和干旱抗御实践；

(c) 促进同行学习，在业务运营和价值链中采纳可持续土地管理和干旱抗御实践；

(d) 促进公私部门对话，营造助力私营部门大力促进土地退化零增长和干旱抗御能力的商业环境。

5. 为反映在牧场经济和生态重要性方面不断增长的认识，特别是在东道国蒙古和“国际牧场和牧民年”的背景下，还将作为相关活动，组织一次牧场投资论坛。该活动将由合作伙伴举办，将投资者、开发金融机构、政府、牧场管理者和民间社会人士汇聚一堂，探索和推动私人资本流入可持续牧场管理与恢复事宜。

三. 为激励私营部门参与而开展的活动以及企业护土地倡议

6. 企业护土地倡议围绕以下三大支柱组织展开，全球机制继续鼓励私营部门按照这一方法管理风险，并把握与荒漠化、土地退化和干旱相关的机会：

(a) 业务运营和价值链：在业务运营和价值链、与土地相关的目标制定、以及行动及影响披露中，采纳可持续土地管理和干旱抗御方面的实践；

(b) 融资：将私营部门的资金引导至土地退化零增长和干旱抗御领域，无论是以战略投资还是慈善捐款的方式；

(c) 宣传倡导：倡导在土地退化零增长和干旱抗御方面采取更强有力的业务行动，并倡导营造积极有利的环境，扩大私营部门采纳可持续土地管理方面的实践。

7. 为进一步推进企业护土地倡议的发展，经与二十国集团全球土地倡议协调，全球机制主办了一次为期三天的战略研讨会。该研讨会包括由芬克基金会主办的再生农业现场演示，并召集了 40 名商界领袖、投资者、企业标准制定者和技术专家，以便在 COP 17 之前加强 B4L 倡议的实施和战略方向，并共同开发活动和伙伴关系。跨领域会议还就如何将私营部门纳入《防治荒漠化公约》的旗舰倡议以及加强促进企业参与的有利条件进行了进一步探讨。

A. 业务运营和价值链

8. 全球机制继续开展企业披露和目标制定标准方面的工作。作为这些努力的一部分，全球机制发起了与科学目标网络的合作，该网络是自然科学目标方面居于领先地位的标准制定者。这一伙伴关系正在一组选定的国家和公司中，系统梳理政府土地退化零增长目标与企业土地目标之间的一致性，并在可持续土地管理和恢复方面寻求构建一致的、监测和实施公私部门雄伟目标的机会。

9. 为进一步促进将土地和干旱问题纳入环境、社会和治理标准，全球机制与全球报告倡议组织(GRI)建立了伙伴关系。全球报告倡议组织通过其标准，提供了一个得到最广泛使用的企业披露框架。这一伙伴关系致力于建设商业实体能力，助其运用 GRI 标准，识别、评估并应对干旱及土地方面的影响，同时加强 GRI 标准中与干旱及土地相关的指标和衡量标准。

10. 全球机制还成立了一个企业披露和目标制定专家组。该小组作为技术咨询机构，与全球机制展开密切合作，以促进企业和《防治荒漠化公约》报告机制间的协调一致性，并支持制定可交付成果。在 B4L 战略研讨会上，与会者在一次工作会议期间，就协调土地退化零增长与企业框架提出了一套初步建议，并预计将就干旱抗御问题制定另一个框架。

11. 全球机制为私营部门参与可持续土地和水管理项目提供平台，包括通过绿色长城倡议(GGWI)加速器和南部非洲绿色长城倡议(SA GGWI)这样做。在萨赫勒地区，该加速器通过对接绿色企业家和商界领袖，帮助已具备投资条件的企业完善模式、加强财务战略和调动资金。在南部非洲，通过诸如赞比西河流域综合发展和适应气候变化方案和旱地绿化伙伴关系等倡议，南部非洲绿色长城倡议促进了私营部门的参与。全球机制于 2026 年 4 月和 5 月在南非约翰内斯堡主办了一次区域能力建设研讨会，就设计可获银行支持的、促进性别平等的项目和投资管道，为利益攸关者们提供了培训。同一时期，在加纳阿克拉，十二位来自萨赫勒绿色长城的生态企业家和企业家们在“2026 年跨越边界全球乳木果联盟大会”上向五名投资者推介了他们的项目和解决方案，取得了积极成果。在这两个地区，这些倡议将国家土地退化零增长的承诺转化为可付诸行动的项目，动员私营部门投资、促进伙伴关系与创新，以产生可量化的影响。

12. 全球机制与土地退化经济学倡议展开合作，开发了一个私营部门能力建设模块。该模块为企业认识到土地是一种重要资产类别给予支持，同时提供了可付诸行动的建议，应对运营和采购实践中与土地相关的风险与机会。该能力建设模块的设计宗旨是实现跨地区和跨部门的推广与交付，将作为缔约方会议第十七届会议议程的一部分进行试点。

13. 全球机制一直以来都支持制订和推出全球牧场标准。这一认证与监测系统促进了自愿承诺、可追溯性和问责制，鼓励私营部门实体将牧场管理与恢复方面的良好做法融入供应链和企业战略。

14. 在全球机制的支持下，二十国集团全球土地倡议(G20 GLI)继续与土地恢复类企业开展合作，包括为年轻企业家赋能，并与采矿业互动，以促进土地恢复经济的发展。2025 年 2 月，G20 GLI 发表了一篇技术论文，题为《全球土地恢复经济：现状和扩大规模的建议》，¹ 其中强调了生态恢复在推动经济增长和创造可持续就业方面的潜力。2025 年，青年生态企业家(YECO)项目与国际贸易中心培训了 225 名 35 岁以下的企业家，这是其第二批学员的一部分。G20 GLI 还在 2025 年 11 月《公约》执行情况审查委员会第二十三届会议期间举办了一场关于新兴恢复行业的会外活动。在采矿方面，2025 年 2 月在毛里塔尼亚进行了一次范围界定考察，以支持该国政府及其手工金矿开采部门。关于采矿后景观恢复的年度能力建设研讨会于 2025 年 3 月在南非举办。2026 年 7 月，G20 GLI 与全球机制和蒙古商业理事会合作，组织了一次由国际专家及国家政策制定者和采矿业领导者组成的会议，将孤立的企业可持续发展努力综合为 COP 17 之下可付诸行动的各行业联合承诺。此外，G20 GLI 和全球机制还合作举办了多次外联活动，展示积

¹ <https://g20land.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Global-Land-Restoration-Economy-report.pdf>.

极做法并将土地领域的企业家与新机遇对接起来。有关 G20 GLI 私营部门参与情况的更多信息，可参阅其年度报告。²

15. 秘书处和全球机制继续在“时尚为土地(Fashion4Land)”框架下、就时尚界参与问题展开合作，支持食品、饲料和纤维行业动员方面的更广泛目标。“时尚为土地”致力于强调时尚行业内的土地问题，并将在 COP 17 上举办一次专门的“时尚为土地”论坛。

B. 融资

16. 全球机制利用卢森堡政府提供的 200 万欧元种子资金，计划启动一个干旱抗御投资机制(DRIF)。作为国际抗旱联盟(IDRA)创新金融支柱下的混合融资工具，DRIF 以约 4,000 万美元的公共资本为杠杆，计划动员高达 4 亿美元的私人投资，用于中低收入国家的干旱抗御项目。DRIF 将支持在各领域投资，包括在可持续农业、水管理和基于自然的解决方案领域这样做，通过展示可行的投资论证和降低风险，来帮助加快私营部门的参与。专门的技术援助机制将为管道开发、可融资性和投资后能力建设提供支持。

17. 全球机制指出，在土地退化零增长基金的经验基础上，出现了支持可持续土地管理和土地恢复的混合型投资基金，其中包括 Mirova 第 2 号可持续土地基金。全球机制欢迎这一积极趋势，因为它证明了可持续土地管理的商业论证及其进一步扩大市场的潜力，并将继续为在各区域制定这类倡议提供支持。

18. 全球机制继续推进保险工具，助力小农、牧民和生态系统应对与气候和荒漠化、土地退化和干旱相关的风险。与可持续土地管理相关的保险，使用参数触发机制和土地使用标准，通过降低保费来激励可持续的实践。全球机制使用的这一方法遵循了一种三段式逻辑：产品设计、国家试点和政策整合。

19. 在国际抗旱联盟的支持下，全球机制发布了一份报告，涉及将可持续土地管理实践与参数型气候风险保险进行对接以增强小农户的抗御能力。³ 该报告揭示了传统赔偿型保险模式在诸如及时赔付、高额保费和攀升的管理成本方面的不足之处，呼吁采用创新的、以数据为驱动并且以农民为中心的指数型保险解决方案来克服这些挑战。

20. 全球机制正在进行初步试点，在各地区实施与干旱抗御/可持续土地管理相关的保险解决方案。在纳米比亚，全球机制正与国家主管部门和技术合作伙伴一起开展一个大型试点项目，将可持续土地管理方面的实践纳入针对小农户的干旱保险。与此同时，与联合国资本发展基金合作、在太平洋小岛屿发展中国家进行的可行性研究，正在评估将此类方法纳入现有小额保险制度的途径。部署这些试点项目需要资源。在其他地区，通过建立伙伴关系，调整方法适应不同国家背景与价值链，全球机制也正在探索其他试点机会。

21. 通过与安永会计师事务所(EY)和其他合作伙伴展开合作，全球机制正在探索制定一个土地复原力保险框架，将可持续土地管理和干旱抗御能力与风险融资和

² <https://g20land.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/G20GLI-Annual-Report-2025.pdf>.

³ <https://www.unccd.int/resources/reports/securing-land-and-livelihoods-integrating-sustainable-land-management-and-index>.

投资方法结合起来。通过以可持续土地管理和干旱抗御实践减少风险、以保险解决方案转移风险、并以提升风险承受能力支持韧性价值链建设和私营部门参与这一联合做法，该框架旨在应对向气候脆弱经济体投资时的主要障碍。

22. 为使创新融资工具更易获取，全球机制继续探索碳信用和韧性信用的潜力，并探索其他市场工具，以解决土地退化问题和建设干旱抗御能力。

23. 为帮助制定“《防治荒漠化公约》友好型”碳信用标准，全球机制发布了一份白皮书，就自愿碳市场可如何以更好的方式支持土地恢复、干旱抗御和可持续生计进行了探讨。⁴ 该出版物概述了一些实用办法，以便设计出符合土地退化零增长原则并交付可衡量共同效益(包括土壤健康得以改善、气候复原能力得到提升，以及金融包容性得到加强等)的碳项目。它还强调有必要在碳融资方面改善可及性和信任程度，对于脆弱和依赖土地的社区而言尤其如此。

24. 全球机制还在探索机会，与联合国环境规划署等合作伙伴开展合作，助力开发韧性信用的方法。初步讨论主要围绕试点市场机制的潜力展开，这些机制将韧性成果与投资挂钩，其中包括对测量框架、定价方法以及与干旱抗御投资机制等现有机制整合等问题的考量。依据其在干旱抗御融资和国家级试点领域的经验，全球机制正在就如何在选定地区测试此类方法并使其与扩大韧性投资方面的更广泛努力保持一致一事，展开评估。

25. 全球机制正在启动进程建立机制，以便将私营部门的资源引导至可持续土地、土壤和水管理、干旱抗御和《防治荒漠化公约》的行动领域。通过对接企业、慈善组织和实施合作伙伴，企业护土地倡议基金会将实现私营部门的参与，同时减少行政障碍并加快实地影响。

C. 宣传倡导

26. 在本两年期期间，成立了一个企业护土地倡议倡导者理事会，作为高级别平台，推动私营部门在土地退化零增长和干旱抗御方面发挥领导作用，并加强私营部门对《公约》的参与。该理事会由 15 至 20 名成员组成，包括一些来自不同部门、在土地和水管理方面展现领先实践的商界领袖、一名《防治荒漠化公约》的高级代表和一名代表缔约方会议主席国的主席，以确保私营部门的视角在《公约》进程中得到考虑。它是同行交流、集体倡议和共同创建解决方案的论坛，为实施《〈联合国防治荒漠化公约〉2018-2030 年战略框架》(《〈防治荒漠化公约〉2018-2030 年战略框架》)提供支持。该理事会已开始通过成员公司的内部倡议和积极参与各全球平台来阐明私营部门的承诺。

27. 鉴于私营部门在扩大农业土地恢复规模和农业土地可持续管理方面的重要性，全球机制要求世界可持续发展工商理事会与农业食品企业及相关民间社会组织进行磋商，以识别能够促成私营部门在农业用地方面助力实现土地退化零增长的机制。这些建议为第 19/COP.16 号决定所要求的农业土地可持续管理指导意见作出了贡献。建议草案载列于本报告附件。报告全文将在缔约方会议第十七届会议之前发布并提供给缔约方。作为该进程的一部分，秘书处和全球机制认识到土壤健康的战略价值，正在与世界经济论坛及其全球健康土壤和土地未来理事会合

⁴ <https://www.unccd.int/resources/publications/carbon-co-benefits-scaling-carbon-finance-land-livelihoods-and-long-term>.

作编写一份白皮书，为投资这一议程提供商业论证。该报告将在 COP 17 期间发布。

28. 为加速私营部门参与《公约》实施，全球机制在纽约气候周和伦敦气候行动周、2026 年世界经济论坛年会、ChangeNOW、蒙古经济论坛和世界活土论坛期间举办了外联活动，在广泛的商业、金融和政策受众面前推介了可持续土地管理和 B4L 倡议。这些互动在私营部门活动与《公约》目标间的重要联系方面，提高了人们的认识，同时推动将有关可持续利用土地和水的决策进程纳入企业标准。B4L 倡导者理事会利用其成员网络和影响力，扩大了这一外联规模。

D. 新出现的问题

29. 全球机制正在发展“B4L 中心”概念，以之作为国家或区域平台，加强私营部门参与土地、土壤和水的可持续管理。这些 B4L 中心由具备资质的机构(带有明显召集力，具备可持续性 or 发展方面的经验，以及协调多方利益相关者行动的能力)，如商业委员会、政府机构或地方倡议等，负责主办。这类中心将作为联络点，动员企业参与、提供合作便利并推进与《防治荒漠化公约》优先事项协调一致的活动。2026 年，有多家 B4L 中心正在成立过程中，并计划在将来扩大网络。

四. 私营部门的认证

30. 秘书处根据第 5/COP.10 号决定，一直在为工商业实体代表参加《防治荒漠化公约》的会议和进程提供便利。确保这些实体参加缔约方会议及其附属机构的届会时采用了两种方式：

(a) 通过第 5/COP.10 号决定设立的程序对实体进行认证；

(b) 将工商业实体的代表纳入伞式私营部门组织(世界可持续发展工商理事会、世界经济论坛、国际商会、可持续纤维联盟)或国家机构(商会、生产者协会)的代表团。

31. 迄今为止，约有 70 家工商业实体获得了缔约方会议的认证。秘书处将就更多实体的认证提供建议，供缔约方会议第十七届会议审议。

五. 结论和建议

32. 从全球机制、秘书处和二十国集团全球土地倡议与私营部门的接触中，可以得出以下几条明确结论：

(a) 私营部门是实现土地退化零增长的关键利益攸关群体，在融资和执行领域尤其如此；

(b) 为推动私营部门对土地退化零增长作出实质性贡献，特别是对于具有持续经济活动的土地覆被类别，需要有正确和有利的监管条件；

(c) 事实证明，B4L 倡议正在成为一个有效平台，协调私营部门参与秘书处、全球机制和 G20 GLI 以及诸如国际抗旱联盟等其他秘书处倡议的活动。B4L

战略及其支柱提供了一个既有针对性又有灵活性的框架，涵盖一系列范围宽泛、便利私营部门促进土地退化零增长的活动。B4L 倡议还表明，它可以成为促进私营部门参与干旱抗御活动的载体。已经开展的一些初步工作，是为了为私营部门提供一个具有一致性的框架，将干旱作为结构性风险纳入其运营和价值链，并促进私营部门在技术和解决方案方面进行投资，以建设干旱抗御能力。与国际抗旱联盟的合作为其中一些活动提供了便利，并可有助于在该领域产生新的创新。

(d) 企业披露和目标设定标准正在成为关键杠杆，指导企业采取行动实现土地退化零增长和增强干旱抗御能力，并为获取企业影响方面的数据提供便利。为在《防治荒漠化公约》的任务中充分利用企业标准的潜力，必须使这些标准与土地退化零增长和干旱抗御方面的框架和目标保持一致；

(e) 除披露和目标设定外，私营部门还对加入与《防治荒漠化公约》一致的、关于土地方面的公私伙伴关系表现出强烈兴趣，在具备多利益相关者治理机制的成熟景观倡议背景下尤其如此；

(f) 创新的融资方法，包括混合融资、与干旱和可持续土地管理相关的指数型保险，以及市场手段，正成为关键推动因素，通过降低风险和提高项目可融资性，来扩大私营部门对土地恢复和干旱抗御能力的投资；

(g) 尽管势头不断增长，但创新金融工具仍受限于高感知风险与系统性风险、有限的项目融资能力、不充分的用以衡量土地健康和复原力影响的数据和方法，以及薄弱的私人投资支撑环境。应对这些挑战意味着要以技术援助和管道开发、更明确的标准和指标、增强的风险分担机制以及持续的伙伴关系来扩展这些方法；

(h) 企业牵头进行的倡导，特别是通过 B4L 倡导者理事会进行的倡导，正成为一项提高企业对与土地和干旱相关问题的认识的成功战略。

33. 全球机制、秘书处和二十国集团土地倡议在各自任务范围内，就进一步加强与私营部门的互动，提出的行动建议包括：

(a) 进一步在 B4L 战略的三大支柱领域推进该战略，鼓励工商企业为土地退化零增长和提升干旱抗御能力作出贡献；

(b) 探索企业披露标准与《防治荒漠化公约》2030 年后战略框架之间的互补性，以便加强一致性，提高《荒漠化公约》与私营部门的相关性，并促进私营部门助力土地退化零增长和干旱抗御能力；

(c) 推动土地领域公共和私人目标设定方面的一致性，包括通过联合监测和实施框架这样做；

(d) 继续与相关合作伙伴接触，整合私营部门关于创造有利条件、扩大私营部门主导的可持续土地管理和干旱抗御实践的建议；

(e) 与感兴趣的缔约方和国家企业一起，探索如何在国家层面实施私营部门关于农业用地的建议，以扩大私营部门在农业用地方面对土地退化零增长的贡献；

(f) 进一步开拓私营部门实体助力《防治荒漠化公约》旗舰倡议、变革性项目和方案，以及其他与土地退化零增长相关的景观级倡议的途径，并简化私营

部门的参与机制，特别是在诸如牧场、沙尘暴等新的和新兴的关注和关切领域，以及由缔约方确定的其他优先领域；

(g) 继续创造条件，促进(一) 私营部门与国际抗旱联盟合作，参与干旱抗御活动；和(二) 混合融资方法，包括通过 DRIF 等机制，展示干旱抗御和可持续土地管理作为可投资资产类别的可能性，并动员私人资本。

附件

[仅英文本]

Policies for regenerative landscape action: a business perspective

Summary

1. Companies are increasingly investing in regenerative landscapes, which contribute to avoiding, reducing and reversing land degradation and delivering climate, nature and socioeconomic outcomes. However, misaligned policy and incentive systems are preventing investment flows from reaching the speed and scale needed. To scale investment, policymakers can:

1. **Enable credible and harmonized sustainability information to inform investment decisions**
 2. Align the measurement and accountability frameworks and data systems that companies, investors and policymakers use for decision-making across conservation, restoration and sustainable land management (SLM). This will enable increased investment in sustainable land use by shaping both internal business decisions and capital markets.
2. **Share costs and risk across public and private actors**
 3. Strengthen systems to share costs and risks fairly between public and private actors and across value chains. This will enhance the economic business case for investments, ensuring commercial capital can be directed where SLM is most needed. A key priority is redirecting finance towards farmers who bear the majority of the transition risks.
3. **Build coherence to make sustainability easier for businesses to implement**
 4. Build coherence across policy, finance and data systems This involves ensuring coherence across markets and jurisdictions, and between policy areas and thematic domains, from regenerative agriculture to conservation and restoration. This will reduce compliance costs and complexity for businesses, enabling them to respond quicker and implement strategies more effectively.
4. **Work with businesses to co-design solutions**
 5. More effective public-private collaboration, backed by new forms of institutional architecture, is needed in order to drive progress across these three foundational areas. Business can contribute most effectively where public-private dialogue goes beyond traditional “talk and agree” to “aligning, co-creating and delivering” on shared priorities.

Introduction

6. Regenerative landscapes are inclusive land management approaches that integrate regenerative agriculture and forestry, conservation, agroecological approaches and ecosystem restoration. The objective of regenerative landscapes is to provide productive agriculture and land-use systems that regenerate natural resources instead of depleting them. By aligning stakeholders around shared goals and coordinated action at scale, landscape approaches reduce risk and costs, making regenerative and sustainable land use scalable and attractive for corporate investment. This paper presents a business-backed, positive policy agenda to accelerate the transition to regenerative landscapes.

7. For governments, regenerative landscapes present a significant opportunity to deliver on the shared objectives of the three Rio conventions, addressing the interconnected challenges

of climate change, biodiversity loss, and land degradation. By investing in regenerative landscapes, governments can strengthen national food security, promote resilience and support prosperous rural economies.

8. For businesses, investing in regenerative landscapes can help to mitigate climate and nature risks, strengthen the resilience of land-based supply chains, and capitalize on revenue opportunities. Investment includes providing farmers with financial and technical support to assist in the adoption of regenerative approaches that reduce costs, positively impact the environment, and improve livelihoods, as well as investing in other nature-based solutions on and beyond the farm that conserve and restore land.

9. Leading businesses are already investing in this transition, demonstrating ways to advance integrated solutions that deliver resilient agriculture and land-use systems. The Action Agenda on Regenerative Landscapes reports that more than 40 organizations have over USD 9 billion in committed investment, covering over 210 million hectares of land. However, to further scale business action, aligned accountability systems, equitable public-private risk-sharing, and harmonized policy frameworks are essential.

Business can accelerate action with the support of strong, science-backed policies and incentives that address supply- and demand-side barriers.

Call out box: Regenerative landscape contributions to sustainable land management

Sustainable land management (SLM) can play a fundamental role in avoiding and reducing land degradation, achieving land neutrality by 2030, accelerating action on land restoration and promoting biodiversity conservation. SLM is explicitly recognized by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and is embraced by efforts under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) and the United Nations Environment Assembly. Regenerative landscapes are strongly aligned with many of the core criteria of SLM and land degradation neutrality (LDN) as they prioritize restoring ecosystem function, maintaining soil health, enhancing water stewardship and sustaining long-term land productivity. This aligns with the UNCCD's mitigation hierarchy for achieving LDN and the Science Based Targets Network Action Framework, both of which prioritize avoiding land degradation, reducing pressures on nature loss through SLM, and reversing degradation through restoration and rehabilitation of affected lands. By integrating rehabilitation, conservation, and sustainable use of land and water while strengthening local livelihoods, regenerative landscape approaches directly support the UNCCD's mandate, particularly the implementation of integrated strategies under Article 2 to combat desertification, reverse land degradation and promote resilient, productive landscapes worldwide.

<i>UNCCD response hierarchy</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>How regenerative landscapes contribute</i>
Avoid (prevent)	Prevent new land degradation before it occurs.	Maintain ecosystem function and soil integrity so degradation does not begin. Avoid ecosystem conversion, including deforestation.
Reduce (minimize)	Reduce unavoidable land degradation impacts through sustainable land management.	Use water efficiently and improve water retention, especially in high water stress areas. Halt land conversion and stop soil erosion. Minimize nutrient loss.
Reverse (restore)	Restore degraded land to regain ecosystem function and productivity.	Rebuild soil organic matter. Restore high conservation value landscapes (peatlands, wetlands, grasslands). Rehabilitate degraded agricultural lands.

Abbreviations: UNCCD = United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

Problem summary

10. There is growing recognition of the benefits of regenerative landscape approaches for soil health, biodiversity, climate resilience and livelihoods of rural communities, but significant investment is needed to fully capitalize on this. This includes providing financial and technical support to farmers to enable them to transition to regenerative agriculture profitably, while avoiding increasing farmer debt and protecting affordability for consumers. It also includes investments in nature-based solutions such as riparian buffer zones and watershed restoration that increase resilience at the landscape level. However, existing financial flows to SLM are insufficient, and farmers are continuing to disproportionately bear the costs. Even in Europe, where farmers receive the highest financial support for transition, only approx. 2–6 per cent of total funding needs are currently covered.

11. Private sector investment plays a critical role in overcoming this finance gap, but a number of barriers are preventing this from scaling at the speed required.

12. **First, the systems companies and financial institutions use for decision-making and external capital allocation – measurement and accountability frameworks, underpinned by data systems – do not sufficiently incorporate key sustainability considerations.** Furthermore, monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), the process by which companies and partners track actions, measure impact and provide information on outcomes, is constrained by high costs, inconsistent or sensitive farm-level data, and lack of harmonized data systems. This weakens the availability and credibility of information, limiting businesses' and financial institutions' abilities to access risks and allocate capital to where it is needed.

13. **Second, the economic business case for investment is often weak, in particular where costs, risks and benefits are not shared fairly across the value chain and between public and private actors.** The often shared, long-term benefits of regenerative landscape approaches are difficult to align with short-term investment horizons and decentralized supply chains. This is exacerbated where subsidies incentivize unsustainable activities, undermining business efforts to support the transition – especially in the agricultural sector. In this context, public finance needs to more effectively mobilize private investment across the value chain, while supporting farmers to ensure a just transition.

14. **Third, incoherence across policy, finance and data systems, including a lack of interoperability between different markets and jurisdictions, raises compliance costs and delays business investment.** Uncertainty and fragmentation across agricultural, trade, innovation and environmental policies reduce confidence, making it harder for companies to invest in long-term projects where returns depend on enabling policy environments. These factors disincentivize action on regenerative landscapes, as they limit businesses' ability to respond quickly to challenges.

15. Overcoming these business challenges represents an opportunity for governments to deliver on interconnected global priorities. For example, Sustainable Development Goal 15 is focused on life on land, emphasizing the need to protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial systems. Similarly, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) countries have pledged to restore 250 million hectares of farmland by 2030. Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework aims to restore 30 per cent of degraded ecosystems by 2030; Target 10 seeks to ensure all areas under agriculture are managed sustainably, and Target 18 aims to raise at least USD 500 billion per year by 2030 by repurposing harmful subsidies into positive incentives for biodiversity. Given the central role of business in land-use systems and the scale of financing required, achieving global commitments will depend on mobilizing private sector investment.

16. With regenerative landscapes rising on political agendas, there is a clear role for public-private collaboration to play. An enabling environment comprised of robust accountability systems, aligned financial incentives, and clear, interoperable standards helps to bridge the finance gap and de-risk private sector investment. Combined with long-term national strategies, this fosters innovation and transforms business models. Ultimately, it enables the private sector to accelerate collective action and collaborate across the value chain, supporting the expansion of regenerative landscapes.

Delivering a high-ambition transition requires stronger support and collaboration. This paper highlights that robust performance and accountability systems, aligned financial incentives and strengthened co-investment mechanisms, and harmonized policy frameworks can unlock corporate investment in regenerative landscapes.

Policy areas

17. For businesses to scale regenerative landscape action, coherent policy approaches that build decision-useful, credible and transparent data systems, that can mobilize capital at scale and be harmonized across markets and jurisdictions are needed. Governments can play a critical role in designing and implementing strategies that drive accountability, investment and confidence in regenerative systems by working with business to develop and co-design solutions.

18. The following three areas identify business needs and interconnected policy priorities across accountability systems, finance, and policy coherence that are foundational to more sustainable, resilient and productive agrifood systems.

Policy area 1: Enable credible and harmonized sustainability information to inform investment decisions

19. Align the measurement and accountability frameworks and data systems that companies, investors and policymakers use for decision-making across land conservation, land restoration and SLM. This will enable increased investment in sustainable land use by shaping both internal business decisions and capital markets.

20. Business investment decisions and external capital allocation through capital markets are driven by information which is made available through measurement, accountability and data systems. As such, aligning these frameworks is essential to directing capital to where it is needed and ensuring the consistency, comparability and credibility of sustainability outcomes. These frameworks need to be science-based, grounded in the realities of agrifood systems, and designed to incentivize outcomes on the ground.

21. Currently, fragmented standards, inconsistent metrics and siloed data systems are weakening the availability and credibility of information, making it less decision-useful for businesses, farmers, governments and investors. This limits the ability of businesses and financial institutions to assess risk, price performance and allocate capital efficiently, thereby reducing investment in sustainable land use. Interoperable, science-based data systems that harmonize metrics, baselines and methodologies can reduce duplication and enable information to flow across policy, market and reporting requirements.

22. MRV, which is the process of tracking environmental actions, measuring their impacts and providing transparent, reliable information on outcomes, is an anchor for this alignment. MRV is currently constrained by high costs and inconsistent or sensitive farm-level data. While digital tools, remote sensing and modelling can improve efficiency, they require standardization, ground-truthing and strong engagement with farmers and landscape-level actors to ensure credibility. The absence of robust, interoperable MRV constrains farmer participation and private investment. It also undermines countries' abilities to demonstrate delivery on their international obligations, as effective MRV systems support governments in credibly tracking and reporting progress against international commitments under frameworks such as nationally determined contributions (NDCs), national biodiversity strategy and action plans (NBSAPs) and LDN targets. Government investment into MRV as a public infrastructure can encourage private finance.

23. Policy can play a critical role by promoting alignment across measurement and accountability frameworks, thereby supporting interoperable and science-based data systems that are scalable and practical and share data securely to provide decision-useful information to farmers, businesses, investors and governments.

24. Actions for policymakers include:

- Support the widespread adoption of a clear and simple core set of science-based metrics by integrating them into public policy frameworks for government-supported initiatives such as agricultural support schemes and landscape investment programmes. This will improve transparency and comparability of data on environmental outcomes, providing predictability to investors and other stakeholders involved in such initiatives;
- Strengthen accountability by ensuring that the disclosure of climate, nature and socioeconomic risks and opportunities, as well as the transition and adaptation plans and targets in place to manage these, are appropriately integrated into mandatory reporting and verification. This should be in alignment with established and emerging global frameworks and standards (e.g. the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) Standards), aiming for the integration of criteria into internal decision-making and financial planning;
- Invest in data and MRV systems for land-based systems as key infrastructure and a public good (e.g. funding the development of digital infrastructure enabling data exchange; and supporting regionally specific secondary datasets and emissions factors for commodities and production systems to address gaps in global databases); support the standardization of transparent, peer-reviewed and regionally applicable best practice models and protocols (e.g. contributing to efforts to align methodologies for product carbon footprints); and consolidate data to ensure its consistency, accuracy and accessibility (e.g. leveraging existing land registries to provide consistent data on land use);
- Support farmers with measurement and/or collection of environmental and social data, ensuring they retain and own the data, minimizing the administrative burden and ensuring they are compensated by public or private finance for their contributions (e.g. integrating sustainability and equity metrics into existing government-led landscape or farm-level surveys or data collection).

25. These actions will enable businesses to make data-driven decisions and scale investment with confidence that programmes can deliver against corporate and producer needs. Especially at a landscape level, cost-effective and harmonized MRV and data systems provide multiple partners with a shared infrastructure for measuring and incentivizing outcomes.

Case study 1. European Union on-farm sustainability compass: aligning farm metrics without reinventing the wheel

The European Commission is developing an “[on-farm sustainability compass](#)”, a voluntary European Union benchmarking system to harmonize how farm sustainability is measured across environmental, economic and social dimensions. The initiative responds to fragmented reporting requirements that increase costs and complexity for farmers. By standardizing indicators, data protocols, and benchmarking methods, the compass aims to enable interoperable, science-based sustainability data systems across Europe. It will build on existing initiatives, including public and private frameworks, such as the [farm metrics](#) frameworks emerging in Ireland’s dairy sector. These policies can align measurement and accountability frameworks while securely sharing practical, scalable data that provides decision-useful insights for farmers, businesses, investors and governments, supporting the transition to sustainable agriculture.

Case study 2. International Sustainability Standards Board sustainability reporting: Progress toward comparable data, but more acceleration needed

The sustainability reporting standards developed by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), under the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation, represent a major step toward consistent and comparable corporate sustainability disclosure. [Thirty-six jurisdictions are moving toward adopting or aligning with the ISSB Standards](#), helping investors better understand sustainability-related risks and opportunities across company value chains and over different time horizons. By establishing standardized metrics and reporting frameworks, ISSB is improving transparency and comparability for capital markets. However, early implementation shows that approaches to reporting remain varied; where countries adopt ISSB with different approaches, it results in varied disclosures on risks, opportunities, dependencies and impacts. While ISSB is an important foundation, current reporting remains fragmented and will take time to

produce decision-useful data at scale. Accelerating adoption, alignment and data quality will be essential for markets to reliably allocate capital toward sustainability outcomes.

Priority policy areas: corporate accountability, foreign affairs (responsible for international reporting and diplomatic accountability), reporting and transparency, taxonomy, environment and climate policies, competitiveness

Policy area 2: Share costs and risk across public and private actors

Strengthen systems that enable costs and risks to be shared fairly between public and private actors and across the value chain to enhance the economic business case for investments and ensure commercial capital can be directed where SLM is needed most. A key priority is sharing the costs of finance to enable farmers to transition.

26. High upfront costs, uncertain short-term returns, fragmented value chains and a lack of policy-backed mechanisms to reward regenerative outcomes make the transition difficult to finance and scale on commercial terms. Greater coordination and collaboration across the value chain and between governments, financial actors and the private sector is needed to align resources and investments, enabling more targeted support for farmers undertaking the transition. Companies across the value chain, from input providers to retailers, sell to or source from the same suppliers and landscapes and have a shared interest in supporting their transition. However, there are only limited examples of businesses developing shared investment strategies, which allow them to share costs, and significant time and support is needed to facilitate such coalitions and partnerships and matchmake deals. Policy frameworks that incentivize public–private collaboration, collective investment, and blended finance can help to align public and private capital, accelerating the speed and scale of transition.

27. The following actions highlight ways to enable business investment at scale by reducing risk, improving returns and creating clear incentives for farmers and other land-users.

28. Actions for policymakers include:

- Create ambitious national investment strategies and coordinated policies that help farmers and other land users to share transition risk with value chain actors through blended finance, combining public and private resources to support the adoption of regenerative practices at scale. This should integrate targeted grants to address upfront transition costs, farmer-accessible finance that incentivizes further on-farm investment, and coordinated technical assistance and training to support implementation and capacity building;
- Support collective action and cross-value chain collaboration by engaging with and championing action-focused coalitions (e.g. the [Landscape Accelerator Brazil \(LAB\)](#)) and coordinate public–private co-investment through relevant platforms (e.g. Resilient Agriculture Investment for net-Zero land degradation (RAIZ));
- Strengthen policies that support the protection, restoration and sustainable management of land. This includes repurposing public support and incentives, including subsidies and market mechanisms, to advance regenerative landscapes and support farmers to manage the costs and risks of the transition (e.g. price support programmes, crop insurance and subsidizing research, development and technological innovations);
- Review the capital adequacy frameworks and other risk management regulations for multilateral development banks, national development banks and private financial institutions (especially banks) in the context of the needed transition of agriculture and land-use systems to support lending and investments in the sector;
- Devote a significant percentage of public money to de-risk and catalyse private investments in SLM and improve the effectiveness of such blended concessional finance by improved advertising of relevant private sector windows, simplifying administrative

processes, and assessing public flows according to private investments catalysed and a core set of science-based metrics. In addition, stakeholders should disclose the performance of past blended finance transactions, providing data that will enable investors to assess the potential risk-return profile of future investments in sustainable land-use systems more accurately.

29. These actions will enable businesses to invest more confidently in supporting landscapes to transition to regenerative approaches. By absorbing early-stage risk and improving access to affordable finance, public support strengthens the business case for on-farm and landscape-level change and allows companies to move beyond pilots to scalable, long-term investments. Alignment of public and private capital helps businesses reward farmers and other land users for delivering soil health, biodiversity, water resilience and climate outcomes, while closing the financing gap that currently limits adoption at scale.

Case study 3: Co-investment models to support agricultural transitions

The Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP), administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service within the United States Department of Agriculture, demonstrates how public-private partnerships and co-investment can accelerate agricultural transitions. The programme funds partner-led projects that direct conservation payments and technical assistance to farmers adopting improved land management practices on agricultural land.

RCPP requires non-federal partners, such as companies, non-governmental organizations and producer groups, to provide matching contributions, aligning public subsidies with private capital. By sharing costs and absorbing early-stage risk, the programme enables businesses to invest more confidently in supporting farmers to transition to practices that improve soil health, biodiversity, water resilience, and climate outcomes. This model strengthens the business case for on-farm change and helps move beyond small pilots toward scalable, long-term investments, closing financing gaps that often limit adoption at scale.

Priority policy areas: agricultural policy, NDCs, NBSAPs, trade policy, corporate sustainability and environmental, social and governance (ESG), sustainable finance, digital policies, innovation policies, farmer incentives

Policy area 3: Build coherence to make sustainability easier for businesses to implement

Build coherence across policy, finance and data systems. This coherence should apply across markets and jurisdictions, and between thematic domains, from regenerative agriculture to conservation and restoration. Consistent incentives reduce complexity for businesses, enabling them to respond quickly and implement strategies more effectively.

30. Coherence across policy, finance and data systems provides clear signals to business leaders, investors and policymakers. It can reduce risk, improve transparency and enable capital to flow more efficiently across value chains and geographies. Policy must address the diverse needs faced in landscapes (by farmers and other actors across different regions) and take a holistic approach that considers soil health, water, biodiversity, livelihoods and climate resilience.

31. In the absence of alignment, fragmented and inconsistent policy requirements increase complexity, raise compliance costs and delay business investment. Harmonized policies and regulations – aligned with international best practice – support businesses in integrating sustainability outcomes into decision-making and allow investors to assess performance with confidence. It allows public and private actors to work toward shared objectives, resulting in business leaders, investors and policymakers measuring, reporting, comparing and rewarding positive outcomes, while also unlocking private finance at scale.

32. Actions for policymakers include:

- Provide ambitious and stable long-term national policy strategies that send clear, predictable policy signals to investors and businesses, enabling long-term investment decisions;

- Align regulations and reporting requirements with international best practice to raise ambition and reduce complexity for businesses operating in multiple jurisdictions;
- Align policies and incentives that impact sustainable land use across policy domains (e.g. within agriculture, forestry, environment, trade, health and finance departments) by strengthening interdepartmental collaboration, reflecting the interconnected nature of land-use systems and delivering against multiple economic, social and environmental objectives;
- Improve coordination across the Rio conventions and raise ambition and set coherent targets across NDCs, NBSAPs, national action programmes (NAPs) and LDN targets.

33. These actions will streamline compliance and reporting, reducing confusion, duplication and unnecessary cost for business and ensuring policy best enables corporate and investor action.

Case study 4. Landscape Accelerator Brazil: Multistakeholder alignment on pathways for a regenerative transformation across Brazilian landscapes

The [Landscape Accelerator Brazil](#) (LAB) is a private sector-led, multistakeholder initiative under the global [Action Agenda on Regenerative Landscapes](#) adopted at the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The LAB unites agribusinesses, consumer goods companies, financial institutions, Brazilian Government ministries and civil society actors around a common mission: to develop shared investment plans that accelerate the regenerative transformation of key Brazilian landscapes, delivering net-positive climate and nature outcomes, economic benefits for producers and improved supply chain resilience.

A key pillar of the LAB is aligning public policy to underpin the transition. Brazil has a critical opportunity to align its policy frameworks to attract investment, mitigate risks for producers and ensure the long-term adoption of regenerative practices. This includes harmonizing regulations, incentives, partnerships and research to create a stable ecosystem that empowers farmers with the tools and support they need. The country already benefits from a strong foundation of national and subnational policies and regulatory frameworks, including the Brazilian Forest Code, Plataforma Agro Brasil Mais Sustentável, Plano Safra and incentive programmes like Plano ABC+ and Caminho Verde Brasil. However, there is potential to build on these programmes to spur the adoption of regenerative practices even further. Brazil is well-positioned to lead and become a global model for scaling regenerative landscapes by building on its updated nationally determined contribution, Plano Clima, and emerging biodiversity (national biodiversity strategy and action plan) and bioeconomy strategies.