

# Global Biodiversity Expenditure (GLOBE) Taxonomy for the Public Sector

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63                    **A. Background and rationale for the Global Biodiversity Expenditure (GLOBE)**  
64                    **Taxonomy**

65  
66 An expenditure review is a standard diagnostic tool to help understand how much money is  
67 spent within specific sectors or themes, whether budgets and expenditures are aligned with  
68 national policy priorities, and what the expenditures have achieved. At the core of the BER  
69 methodology is the definition of a biodiversity expenditure. The Biodiversity Expenditure  
70 Review (BER) methodology is one of BIOFIN’s primary contributions to biodiversity finance  
71 adapting to existing public expenditure analysis well used in other sectors such as health,  
72 education and climate. Global Biodiversity Expenditure taxonomy – aka GLOBE – is meant to  
73 support the BER process for public expenditures, by providing further guidance related to the  
74 categories and attribution rates.

75  
76 The BIOFIN methodology uses the following definition of biodiversity expenditure: **any**  
77 **expenditure whose purpose is to have a positive impact or to reduce or eliminate pressures**  
78 **on biodiversity**. In alignment with the Rio Markers, this Global Biodiversity Expenditure GLOBE  
79 taxonomy – in particular the assignment of attribution rates - also adheres to the principle of  
80 *causa finalis* - which is focused more on intent rather than impact, the former of which can be  
81 proven by laws and policy pronouncements. While recognizing the role of the private sector  
82 and other non-government stakeholders in achieving biodiversity targets, this GLOBE Taxonomy  
83 focuses on the public sector.

84  
85 The BIOFIN GLOBE Taxonomy is a comprehensive listing of biodiversity expenditures which  
86 addresses existing global and national frameworks, and which provides standards for  
87 appropriate attribution. Main elements of the GLOBE Taxonomy are as follows: i) nine Primary  
88 Biodiversity expenditure categories (level 1)<sup>1</sup>; ii) 2nd and 3rd level articulation of the  
89 expenditures; iii) examples of expenditures; and iv) biodiversity attribution rates.

90  
91                    **B. How to use GLOBE**

92  
93 The taxonomy consists of two parts:

- 94        1. This document that provides an overview of
- 95            ○ Biodiversity Attribution Rates (What do they stand for?)
  - 96            ○ COFOG Functions (How do they relate to every country?)
  - 97            ○ The 9 Primary Biodiversity Categories with their subcategory (How do we
  - 98            address the different biodiversity driver loss or protect biodiversity?)
  - 99            ○ Suggestion for additional readings if required
  - 100           ○ An overview of the alignments between new Global Biodiversity Framework
  - 101           (GBF), Aichi Targets and SDGs with the categories

---

<sup>1</sup> Based on the nine BIOFIN Categories used within the Biodiversity Expenditure Review.

102 [In the final version, there will be additional guidance if the GLOBE is used together with the  
103 BIOFIN BER (Biodiversity Expenditure Review)]

104

105 2. The taxonomy itself is in a separate excel sheet. In the first sheet, there is an overview  
106 for all nine Primary Biodiversity Categories and their subcategories with links to the right  
107 part in the document. The next sheets display the following details for each of the nine  
108 Primary Biodiversity Categories:

- 109 ○ Primary Biodiversity category and Sub-category (Level 1 and 2)
- 110 ○ Expenditure programme (Level 3) with definitions and/or examples, including  
111 concrete expenditure lines as necessary
- 112 ○ Biodiversity Attribution Rate differentiated by government functions [%]: 1 / 5 /  
113 25 / 50 / 75 / 100  
114 -> Section Biodiversity Attribution Rates
- 115 ○ Alignments with the new Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), the former Aichi  
116 Targets and the SDGs

117

118 The final sheet shows a glossary of several terms (marked with an \* in the other sheets)  
119 and provides an overview of how the GBF Targets, Aichi Targets and SDGs relates with  
120 each other (this information can be also found in Section XXX)

121

122 Step-by-step: Applying the GLOBE to support the Biodiversity Expenditure Review

123

- 124 1. Identifying the relevant public institutions with biodiversity expenditure  
125 Within the BIOFIN methodology, the first step is the Policy and Institutional Review  
126 (PIR).
- 127 2. Obtain the mandate, policies and budget information as detailed as possible for each of  
128 the identified institutions
- 129 3. Screen the budget and drop all the budget lines without relevance for biodiversity. In  
130 case it is not clear, keep them.
- 131 4. For each budget line, identify the relevant row within the taxonomy. Within the row, the  
132 Biodiversity Attribution Rate(s) are provided, differentiated for COFOG function or clear  
133 other criteria, when relevant.  
134 Check the section “Primary Biodiversity Category” to ease the matching. In best case  
135 scenario, you can use the 3<sup>rd</sup> level of the taxonomy for the match between GLOBE and  
136 budget; however, if information is scarce, you can also just use the subcategories.  
137 -> Section Identify the right expenditure programme
- 138 5. What functions do the pre-selected institutions and ministries have?  
139 To select the most suited Biodiversity attribution rate, use the information from step 2  
140 to identify the relevant COFOG function, which can differ within depending on the  
141 department, programme and even policy, the functions can differ.  
142 -> Section COFOG

- 143 6. Final check: Is there any national circumstances that justify that the Biodiversity  
144 Attribution Rate does not fit? Adjust, if necessary. For those cases, feedback to the  
145 GLOBE team would be appreciated  
146

#### 147 Biodiversity Attribution Rates (BAR) based on intention 148

149 The Biodiversity Attribution Rates assigned in this taxonomy follow a similar approach as the  
150 Rio Markers: They focus on the intention or the objective of a certain expenditure, rather than  
151 the impact it assumingly has.  
152

153 The impact of an expenditure is in most cases, if ever, not known beforehand and depends on  
154 many circumstances beyond the control of the government and other actors. Therefore, the  
155 rates do not consider impact or implementation, but rather the intention: What was the  
156 objective of spending this money on this action? The scoring approach thus mirrors the Rio  
157 Markers; however, the Biodiversity Attribution Rates goes into further details, not limited to  
158 the 3 categories “not targeted – 0”; “significant -1” and “principal – 2”. In many cases, the  
159 purpose of a public expenditure might not be principal (BAR = 100); but more or less significant  
160 before being not relevant. The Taxonomy only focuses on expenditure that have at least a  
161 minuscule biodiversity purpose, all expenditures without a biodiversity purpose are not listed.  
162

163 The intention should be clearly stated in the expenditure itself, or if no information available be  
164 directly derived from documents describing the budget programs or the mandate of the  
165 institution for that particular activity. The biodiversity motivation thus clearly justifies the need  
166 of this expenditure and why the action behind is designed in this way.  
167

168 In many cases, expenditures do not have biodiversity as the main or primary objective,  
169 however, they do recognize biodiversity benefits to a certain level. In order to capture those  
170 different levels of objectives, we also have the secondary levels with 75% (Quite significant),  
171 50% (Significant), 25 % (Moderate), 5% (Low) and 1% (Miniscule). All those steps are addressing  
172 expenditure, where biodiversity is not the fundamental driver of the expenditure or the design  
173 of it, however where biodiversity still has a varying degree of relevance As an example, a rating  
174 of 25% means that the intention of Biodiversity (i.e. *Increase, Protect, and Restore* biodiversity;  
175 *Prevent* biodiversity loss; or *Address the drivers* that contribute to biodiversity loss, or impede  
176 biodiversity gains, including lack of awareness and enabling conditions in policy and  
177 institutions) is quite weak, it is rather recognized (in written, by mandate) that this action  
178 benefits biodiversity by nature of the measure. The design of the action is significantly shaped  
179 by other objectives but allowing for some unintended (but recognized) biodiversity benefits.  
180 For more details on each level, see table 1.  
181

182 Table 1. Definition of biodiversity attribution rates

**Objective:** The intention of the expenditure is to **Increase, Protect, and Restore** biodiversity; **Prevent** biodiversity loss; or **Address the drivers** that contribute to biodiversity loss, or impede biodiversity gains, including lack of awareness and enabling conditions in policy and institutions.

100% (Primary)	The <b>objective</b> of the expenditure is completely aligned with the intention. Where multiple objectives occur with biodiversity, the attribution is retained for as long as the intention of the other objectives (climate, health, human development) completely aligns with biodiversity or does not diminish or compromise the attainment of the BD objective.
75 % (Quite significant)	The <b>objective</b> remains as an objective but the articulation in policy is indirect and /or other objectives are only partially aligned with biodiversity.
50% (Significant)	The <b>objective</b> is unclear as a policy objective and /or other objectives are more prominent than biodiversity.
25 % (Moderate)	The <b>objective</b> is noticeably weaker in terms of policy articulation compared to other objectives and framed as an unintended impact
5% (Low)	The <b>objective</b> is almost non-existent in policy articulation and framed as an unintended impact.
1% (Miniscule)	The main objective of the action is to promote purposes other than biodiversity, however there is some minimal link to the <b>objective</b> .

183

#### **Definition of biodiversity**

"Biological diversity" means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

184

185

Identifying the right expenditure program in GLOBE (Step 4)

186

In total there are nine different categories categorizing all kind of biodiversity expenditures a government might have. For detailed guidance on what each category and subcategory entails, see the sections D-L. Those sections also list all relevant Targets from the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), the former Aichi Targets and SDG. Refer to Section "Overview GBF Targets and Primary Biodiversity Categories" for a schematic overview of how all the targets are related with the nine Categories. In the annex, the full list of the GBF targets is provided with their full text.

187

188

The nine Primary Biodiversity Categories are the following:

189

190

1. Access and benefit sharing

191

2. Biodiversity awareness and knowledge

192

3. Biosafety

193

4. Green Economy

- 200 5. Planning and Finance
- 201 6. Pollution
- 202 7. Protected Areas and other conservation measures
- 203 8. Restoration
- 204 9. Sustainable Use

205

## 206 Identifying the right Primary Category and subcategory

207 What is the nature of the government expenditure?

208

- 209 • **Addressing drivers of biodiversity loss:**
  - 210 ○ Invasive Alien Species -> 3 Biosafety (in particular 3.01 Invasive Alien Species)
  - 211 ○ Pollution -> 6 Pollution
  - 212 ○ Land Use Change -> 9 Sustainable Use (in particular 9.02 Sustainable agriculture,
  - 213 9.05 Sustainable forestry, 9.08 Sustainable rangelands, 9.09 Sustainable wildlife)
  - 214 ○ Climate Change -> 4 Green Economy (in particular 4.01 Green supply chain, 4.02
  - 215 Sustainable extractive industries, 4.06 Sustainable transportation
  - 216 ○ Overexploitation -> 4 Green Economy and 9 Sustainable Use
  - 217 ○ Harmful subsidies and other incentives -> listed for each topic (e.g. subcategories
  - 218 in Sustainable Use), else in 5 BD Planning and Finance
- 219 • **Directly benefitting biodiversity:**
  - 220 ○ Conservation and protection -> 7 Protected areas and other conservation
  - 221 measure
  - 222 ○ Restoration -> 8 Restoration
- 223 • **Access to and sharing of biodiversity benefits -> 1 ABS**
- 224 • **Creating enabling conditions beneficial for biodiversity**
  - 225 ○ Raising awareness, trainings, education or research -> 2 Biodiversity awareness
  - 226 and knowledge
  - 227 ○ Overall coordination among or within agencies, planning and general laws -> 5
  - 228 Biodiversity planning and finance
- 229 • **Measures whose implementation defines whether biodiversity benefits, is harmed or**
- 230 **where biodiversity harm is avoided in comparison to other implementation**
  - 231 ○ New developments -> 3 Biosafety (in particular 3.02 GMO/LMO)
  - 232 ○ Using of natural resources -> 9 Sustainable Use
  - 233 ○ Productive and extractive activities -> 4 Green Economy

234

235

Government functions COFOG (Step 5)

236 There are many different government agencies that spend money on biodiversity. Not all of  
 237 them necessarily have a biodiversity intention or mandate, as by nature of them their main  
 238 focus is something else. In order to capture those different nuances, the biodiversity attribution  
 239 rates were established for the different government functions.

240 As each country organizes itself differently and might change its organizational structure over  
 241 time, the taxonomy could not work with the government agencies directly. Therefore, the  
 242 taxonomy differentiates among the internationally recognized Classification of the Functions of  
 243 Government (COFOG) functions. Each user of the GLOBE will need to reflect on its own, what  
 244 are the relevant agencies in its country to fulfill this function.

245 For an overview of COFOG, please see table 2. As COFOG was not developed for biodiversity in  
 246 particular, the taxonomy differentiates the General Public Services (for some Categories) and  
 247 Economic Affairs (for all Categories) further.

248 Table 2. Division and groups of functions of government

<b>Government broad objective (division)</b>	<b>Sub-items (groups)</b>
General public services	Executive and legislative organs
	Financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs; foreign economic aid; general services; basic research; R&D related to general public services; general public services n.e.c. (not elsewhere classified); public debt transactions, transfers of a general character between different levels of government
Defence	Military defence; civil defence; foreign military aid, R&D related to defence; defence n.e.c.
Public order and safety	Police services; fire-protection services; law courts; prisons; R&D related to public order and safety; public order and safety n.e.c.
Economic affairs (General economic, commercial, and labour affairs):	Agriculture/Forestry
	Fishing/Hunting;
	Fuel and energy
	Mining, manufacturing, and construction
	Transport
	Other economic affairs: communication; other industries including distributive trades, storage and warehousing (CS), hotels and restaurants, tourism, and multi-purpose development projects; R&D related to economic affairs; economic affairs n.e.c.
Environmental protection	Waste management (water waste management; pollution abatement)
	Protection (protection of biodiversity and landscape; R&D related to environmental protection; environmental protection n.e.c).
Housing and community amenities	Housing development; community development; water supply; street lighting; R&D related to housing and community amenities; housing and community amenities n.e.c.
Health	Medical products, appliances and equipment; outpatient services;



	hospital services; public health services; R&D related to health; health n.e.c.
Recreation, culture and religion	Recreational and sporting services; cultural services; broadcasting and publishing services; religious and other community services, R&D related to recreation, culture and religion; recreation; culture and religion n.e.c.
Education	Pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary education, post-secondary non-tertiary education, education non definable by level, subsidiary services to education, R&D; n.e.c.
Social protection	Sickness and disability; old age; survivors; family and children; unemployment; housing; R&D; social protection and social exclusion n.e.c.

249 [Source: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Classification_of_the_functions_of_government_(COFOG))  
250 [explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Classification of the functions of government \(COFOG\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Classification_of_the_functions_of_government_(COFOG))

251  
252 **Identifying the right COFOG functions for the biodiversity-relevant ministries, institutions,**  
253 **and departments**

254  
255 Although all countries fulfil the same functions for its citizens, however, how countries organize  
256 themselves in order to do so varies greatly. Moreover, countries also change over time, new  
257 ministries are created or merged, countries become more or less centralized, etc.  
258 By using COFOG, the aim is to harmonize those differences and make the public biodiversity  
259 expenditure comparable over time and across countries and regions.

260  
261 Therefore, it is important, that the COFOG is understood the same way. However, in some  
262 cases it might be challenging, as the COFOG was not developed with a biodiversity lens. To ease  
263 the identification of the right function, the following hints might help:

- 264  
265
- 266 • General public service: only the last option if no other more specific function can be  
267 assigned. It is NOT the payment of employees fulfilling another function. It is NOT the  
268 placeholder if in one country one of the COFOG functions here doesn't have the own  
269 ministry. It is also NOT to be used for all the expenditure of regional or local public  
270 actors – only for those regional/local expenditures for general public services (maybe  
271 the mayor).
  - 272 • For decentralized countries: Functions must be assigned for each level. It is not about  
273 having a dedicated ministry or institute, but rather the function of the person/ program  
274 generating this expenditure
  - 275 • Tourism: is part of “Other economic affairs” (not Recreation, culture and religion)
  - 276 • Research: Depending on the research, those activities are classified within the field of  
study (not General Public Services)

- 277
- Economic affairs such as agriculture, forestry, etc:  
278 If a country has a dedicated ministry or department for any of those functions, it doesn't  
279 mean that the whole government institution has the "agriculture"/ "forestry" etc  
280 function. In most cases, the functions will be partially of economic nature (-> can be  
281 classified within economic affairs), social nature (e.g. supporting livelihoods, potentially  
282 Housing and community amenities) and environmental nature (-> most likely Protection  
283 function).

284

### 285 C. Primary Biodiversity Category: 1. Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)

286

287 Access and benefit-sharing (ABS) refers to the way in which genetic resources may be accessed,  
288 and how the benefits that result from their use are shared between the people or countries  
289 using the resources (users) and the people or countries that provide them (providers). Ensuring  
290 fair distribution of benefits to the providers of genetic resources is viewed as a positive  
291 incentive for conservation. Besides some general provisions regarding ABS, some countries also  
292 joined the Nagoya Protocol. The Protocol encourages Parties to direct benefits arising from the  
293 access to and utilization of genetic resources towards the conservation of biological diversity  
294 and the sustainable use of its components. It is also hoped that these benefits may help  
295 vulnerable populations that depend on genetic resources to use them sustainably. The rapid  
296 development of modern biotechnology over the past decades has enabled the use of genetic  
297 resources in the development of new products and practices that contribute to human well-  
298 being, ranging from vital medicines to methods that improve the security of our food supplies.  
299 Genetic resources can be put to commercial or non-commercial use. In commercial use,  
300 companies can use genetic resources to develop specialty enzymes, enhanced genes, or small  
301 molecules. These can be used in crop protection, drug development, the production of  
302 specialized chemicals, or in industrial processing. Estimates of market value of pharmaceuticals  
303 alone was at US\$ 643 billion while biotechnology value was at US\$ 70 billion (Markandya and  
304 Nunes 2011). Aside from financial returns accruing to local communities, the commercial use of  
305 genetic resources is fraught with issues from both the user and provider side including  
306 unregulated/unauthorized use of genetic material (including from humans), excessive red tape  
307 in securing permits for research and bioprospecting process, faithful compliance to free and  
308 informed consent especially by local communities, and transfer of technical knowledge to host  
309 countries. Governmental action related to ABS thus addresses the prevailing issues on sharing  
310 of financial benefits but also ensuring the positive impact on conservation.

311

312 Main areas of focus within Biodiversity access and benefit sharing

313

1. **Bioprospecting/Screening for biodiversity areas and establishing permitting processes**  
314 Regulating the screening for biodiversity areas and resources for commercial use and all  
315 processes that allow this research.  
316

317 **2. Contractual arrangements**  
318 Arrangements between genetic resource (knowledge) provider and user, the provider  
319 and the state as well as the user and the state that ensure legal certainty and  
320 transparency about access to genetic resources, the involvement of the local  
321 population, allow for research, as well as how the financial and non-financial benefit of  
322 the use is shared. The compliance of the arrangements needs to be supported.

323 **3. Benefit-sharing mechanism**  
324 The commitment to channel a fair share of the benefits for the use of genetic resources,  
325 whether monetary or non-monetary, back to the range of designated participants.  
326 Benefit-sharing mechanisms include, but are not limited to, up-front / one-time /  
327 milestone payments, share of royalties / license fee or other income / contribution to  
328 Biodiversity Funds, (collaboration for) research or its funding, joint ventures or joint  
329 ownership of intellectual property rights, providing venture capital, capacity-building /  
330 trainings and other forms of contributing to education, transfer of technology or  
331 knowledge, (financial) support to national/regional institutions.

332 **4. Nagoya Protocol**  
333 The ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol entails the designation of a  
334 national focal point, changes in legislation and practices as required, capacity-building,  
335 awareness raising and sharing the information via the ABS clearing house mechanism.  
336

337 Alignment with GBF and CBD

338  
339 Access and benefit sharing is closely aligned with:

- 340 • **Goal C**  
341 The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and  
342 digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge  
343 associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably,  
344 including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and  
345 substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with  
346 genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation  
347 and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and  
348 benefit-sharing instruments
- 349 • **Target 13 - Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) from Genetic Resources**

350  
351 But is also related with:

- 352 • **Target 9 - Benefits for people by sustainable use of wild species**
- 353 • **Target 21 - Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge**
- 354 • **Target 22 - Representation and participation in decision-making and access to justice**

355  
356 References to relevant conventions and agreements

357

358 The Primary Biodiversity Category “Access and benefit sharing (ABS)” references the following  
359 [Aichi Targets](#):

360

- 361 • **Target 16: Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) from Genetic Resources**
- 362 • **Target 18: Traditional Knowledge respected**

363

364 The Primary Biodiversity Category “Access and benefit sharing (ABS)” relates to the [SDGs](#):

365

- 366 • **15.6 Fair, equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources**
- 367 • **1a Mobilization of resources** (relating to benefit sharing)

368

369 The Access and benefit sharing (ABS) is affected by the following policies or international  
370 agreements:

371

- 372 • **Nagoya Protocol, adopted in 2010**

373

#### 374 **D. Primary Biodiversity Category: 2. Biodiversity Awareness and Knowledge**

375

376 Biodiversity awareness and knowledge includes a wide range of different topics. Biodiversity  
377 knowledge aims to an easy and timely access to quality data and information, to support all  
378 efforts in halting biodiversity loss or maintaining and increasing current biodiversity levels. In  
379 terms of knowledge generation, it includes formal and non-formal education, including  
380 technical training, biodiversity communication and scientific research, the indigenous and local  
381 communities' knowledge. It also includes the CBD clearing-house mechanism for sharing data  
382 transparently and accessible for everyone.

383

384 [Main areas of focus within Biodiversity awareness and knowledge](#)

385

##### 386 **1. Formal biodiversity education**

387 Formal education — learning that occurs in an organized and structured environment;  
388 the ‘education system’ running from primary school through higher education and  
389 including specialized programmes and institutions for full-time technical and  
390 professional training. Includes general biodiversity topics and more specific ones such as  
391 biodiversity finance.

392 *Note: All education offers outside of (pre-)schools, universities or that goes beyond the*  
393 *vocational training are part of non-formal education.*

##### 394 **2. Non-formal biodiversity education, including technical training**

395 Non-formal education — planned, structured programmes and processes of personal  
396 and social education outside the formal educational curriculum (including by institutions  
397 without a pure education focus), designed to improve a range of skills and  
398 competencies. Includes all levels of learning opportunities on the job, community-based

399 learnings, intergenerational dialogues and transmission of traditional knowledge South-  
400 South or Triangular learning, from daily experiences with family, friends and peers or  
401 through participation at conferences and events. Includes general biodiversity topics  
402 and more specific ones such as biodiversity finance.

403 *Note: All educational offers in schools and universities, as well as vocational training is*  
404 *part of 2.01 Formal education.*

### 405 **3. Biodiversity awareness and communication**

406 Awareness - Public awareness brings the issues relating to biodiversity to the attention  
407 of key groups who have the power to influence outcomes. Awareness is an agenda  
408 setting and marketing exercise helping people to know what and why this is an  
409 important issue, the aspirations for the targets, and what is and can be done to achieve  
410 these.

411 Communication - Trying to exchange the meaning of biodiversity (causes of loss,  
412 solutions, conservation needs, biodiversity finance, governance, etc) to different  
413 audiences and target groups, by providing information by all kinds of means. In an  
414 instrumental approach government use communication with other instruments to  
415 support biodiversity conservation to address economic constraints and to motivate  
416 action. Governments also use one-way communication to inform audiences about  
417 policies and legislation.

### 418 **4. Biodiversity Scientific research**

419 Research comprises creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase  
420 the stock of knowledge and the use of this knowledge. Here it relates to all kinds of  
421 research (very basic to concrete application, including a digital approach and valuation  
422 of biodiversity) undertaken by civil, private, public or scholar actors.

### 423 **5. Indigenous and local communities' knowledge**

424 Knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities around the  
425 world. Developed from experience gained over the centuries and adapted to the local  
426 culture and environment. It tends to be collectively owned and takes the form of stories,  
427 songs, folklore, proverbs, cultural values, beliefs, rituals, community laws, local  
428 language, and agricultural practices, including the development of plant species and  
429 animal breeds. Traditional knowledge is mainly of a practical nature, particularly in such  
430 fields as agriculture, fisheries, health, horticulture, and forestry. Includes documentation  
431 and analysis of traditional knowledge to enhance education and research and raise  
432 awareness on knowledge source.

### 433 **6. CBD clearing-house mechanism**

434 Its mission is to contribute significantly to the implementation of the Convention on  
435 Biological Diversity, through effective information services and other appropriate means  
436 to promote and facilitate scientific and technical cooperation, knowledge sharing and  
437 information exchange, and to establish a fully operational network of Parties and  
438 partners.

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#### Alignment with GBF and CBD

Biodiversity awareness and knowledge are closely aligned with:

- **Target 21 - Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge**
- **Section K - Communication, education, awareness and uptake**
- **Article 8(j) of the Convention**

The Primary Biodiversity Category, especially the subcategory Biodiversity Scientific Research also contributes to several targets, in particular:

- **Target 1 - Spatial planning**
- **Target 14 - Integration of Biodiversity and its values**
- **Target 16 - Sustainable consumption**
- **Target 20 - Technology, innovation, scientific research and monitoring**

#### References to relevant conventions and agreements

Many of the existing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans are structured around the [Aichi Targets](#). Albeit the 2020 deadline has already passed, the most relevant provisions relevant to Biodiversity awareness and knowledge read as follows:

- **Target 1 - Increase Awareness**
- **Target 2 - Integration of Biodiversity Values**
- **Target 4 - Sustainable Production and Consumption**
- **Target 18 - Traditional Knowledge respected**
- **Target 19 - Sharing information and knowledge**

The Primary Biodiversity Category “Biodiversity awareness and knowledge” relates to the [SDGs](#):

- **4.7 - Education for sustainable development**
- **12.2 - Sustainable use of natural resources**
- **12.8 - Access to information and ensure awareness**
- **1.4 - Access to economic resources and ownership**
- **15.9 - Integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values in planning and strategies**
- **16.7 - Inclusive and representative decision-making**
- **17.6 - International cooperation and access to science, technology, innovation and knowledge**
- **17.18 - Capacity-building for developing countries for data generation**

#### Other alignments:

The Primary Biodiversity Category “Biodiversity awareness and knowledge” is affected by all kinds of international agreements related to any aspect of biodiversity, as within this Category

481 the governments should make sure to implement and enforce relevant law, as agreed within  
482 the convention, initiative and alliance.

483 For education, the following framework focuses on developing and expanding educational  
484 activities for biodiversity (among other topics):

- 485 • **Education for Sustainable Development, 2020**

#### 486 **F. Primary Biodiversity Category: 3. Biosafety**

487  
488  
489 BIOFIN's category on biosafety includes two sub-categories:

- 490 (1) Prevention, containment, and eradication of invasive alien species (IAS) Invasive alien  
491 species (IAS) and
- 492 (2) safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms (LMOs/GMOs) resulting  
493 from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity,"  
494

495 IAS have been known to cause biodiversity loss by taking over native populations of flora or  
496 fauna through fast reproduction and competition for food, water and space, predation, habitat  
497 alteration, diseases, and parasitic infestations. Studies have shown that IAS could alter the  
498 evolution of native species by competitive exclusion, niche displacement, predation, and  
499 ultimate extinction. Species are introduced deliberately, through for example, fish farming, pet  
500 trade, horticulture, biocontrol; or unintentionally, through such means as land and water  
501 transportation, travel, and scientific research. Global trade has increased the risk of  
502 transporting invasive alien species. Release of ballast water, for example, has been proven to be  
503 one of the main causes for introduction of IAS in the marine environment.  
504

505 GMOs/LMOs has the potential to affect biodiversity and human health. Adoption of GMO and  
506 LMO technology has the potential to affect biodiversity because of land use changes that  
507 include conversion of forest land. This shift to GMO crops, claimed to be more productive and  
508 therefore profitable, contributes to the decline in the use of native crop species or when  
509 particular aspects of the ecosystem is altered by interbreeding or selection mechanisms, the  
510 impact may be felt beyond specific species but at ecosystem level. Genetically modified fish  
511 species for aquaculture run the risk of escapes, colonization of existing native populations, and  
512 altering habitats. Lastly, is the potential of GMO crops to become invasives themselves.  
513

514 *Note: Measures including citizen (e.g. citizen science to collect data) might be in 2 Biodiversity*  
515 *Awareness and Knowledge*

#### 516 **Main areas of focus within the Biosafety category**

##### 517 **1. Invasive Alien Species**

518  
519 It includes the identification and prioritization of (potential) invasive alien species and  
520 their entry points, assessment of current status on regular basis, measures that prevent,  
521

522 spread and establishment of IAS, their removal, eradication or at least their  
523 containment to certain areas, as well as cross-cutting activities as awareness raising,  
524 trainings, regional cooperation and adopting relevant legislation.

## 525 **2. Genetically modified organisms (GMO) / Living modified organism (LMO)**

526 GMO/LMO have many potential benefits, however, also might cause harm. Thus, one of  
527 the main points is research, collaboration and establishing relevant policies and  
528 regulation that allow advancing the research, without putting biodiversity into danger. It  
529 also requires trainings, capacity-building, awareness raising, and the monitoring of the  
530 procedures put in place to handle GMO/LMO.

531

532 Alignment with GBF and CBD

533

534 Biosafety is closely aligned to

- 535 • **Target 6 - Invasive Alien Species**
- 536 • **Target 17 - Biosafety measures**

537

538 The use of genetic resources for GMO/LMO also relates to:

- 539 • **Target 16 - Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) from Genetic Resources**

540

541 References to relevant conventions and agreements

542

543 The Primary Biodiversity Category Biosafety references the following [Aichi Targets](#):

544

- 545 • **Target 9 - Invasive Alien Species**
- 546 • **Target 1 - Increase Awareness**

547

548 The Primary Biodiversity Category Biosafety relates closely to the [SDGs](#):

549

- 550 • **2.5 - Genetic diversity of plants and animals**
- 551 • **15.8 - Combat invasive alien species**

552

553 Other alignments

554

555 The Category Biosafety is affected by the following policies or international agreements:

556 For GMO/LMO:

- 557 • **Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

558 For IAS:

- 559 • **Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures**
- 560 • **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora**
- 561 **(CITES)**



- 562 • **Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS or Bonn Convention), adopted**  
563 **in 1979**  
564 IAS are considered a threat to migratory species and are addressed in article III, 4c and  
565 article V, 5.
- 566 • **Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention), adopted in 1971**  
567 COP 7 resolution VII/14 addresses threats of invasive species to wetland ecosystems.
- 568 • **International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and**  
569 **Sediments**
- 570 • **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**
- 571 • **United Nations Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International**  
572 **Watercourses**

573

#### 574 **G. Primary Biodiversity Category: 4. Green Economy and Biodiversity**

575

576 The UN Environment Programme has defined Green Economy as "one that results in improved  
577 human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and  
578 ecological scarcities". In its simplest expression, a Green Economy can be considered as one  
579 that is low in carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive.

580

581 *Notes:*

582 For this category it is particularly important to identify the biodiversity objective within the  
583 expenditure programme. Measures (e.g. related to cleaner production) should not be counted  
584 if they merely focus on climate change mitigation for example, except that the objective of the  
585 programme clearly points to biodiversity intentions (e.g. linked to one of the GBF targets) as  
586 well. Similarly, measures related to offset biodiversity harm caused by any activity should not  
587 be counted as a biodiversity-friendly expenditure, as the only intend and result is net-zero for  
588 biodiversity<sup>2</sup>. Legislation that requires compensation and offsetting measures from companies  
589 can be included within 5.02 "Other relevant laws, policies, plans" Subcategory within 5 BD  
590 Planning and Finance.

#### 591 ***Green Economy vs Sustainable Use***

592 Another Primary Biodiversity Category might seem related to Green Economy, ie., Sustainable  
593 Use, because both portray resource utilization. Whilst the subcategories for Sustainable Use  
594 depict use of basic / biodiversity-based sectors like agriculture, forestry and fisheries, Green  
595 Economy provides a framework for transforming and adapting green principles to existing

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<sup>2</sup> While offset and compensation measures can be part of a resource mobilization strategy (as indicated in Target 19 of the GBF), the aim of this expenditure is to list all expenditure with a positive impact on biodiversity. However, having offsets or compensations measures start from the acknowledgement of caused harm to biodiversity that has to be restored to the starting point – hence, considering the expenditure holistically there is no positive biodiversity intention.

596 industries such as extractives, energy, transport, and human settlements. Green economy  
597 posits long term economic growth through green jobs in areas like recycling and poverty  
598 reduction and the elimination of fossil fuel subsidies, green taxes, and energy efficiency.

### 599 **Green Economy vs. Pollution Management**

600 All measures related to pollution avoidance or reductions are in the Category 6 Pollution  
601 Management.

### 602 **Environmental Impact Assessments:**

603 While Strategic Environmental Assessments (impact to the environment due to changes in law)  
604 are part of 5 Planning and Finance, the Impact Assessment related to a specific economic  
605 activity is part of the relevant subcategory within Green Economy.

606

607 Main areas of focus within the Green Economy category

#### 608 **1. Green supply chain**

609 A green supply chain integrates environmentally responsible practices related to sourc-  
610 ing, product design, manufacturing, packaging, logistics and end-of-life product man-  
611 agement, improving efficiency, reducing emissions, used resources and waste.

#### 612 **2. Extractive Industries**

613 Extractive industries recover raw materials from the earth, process them, and turn them  
614 into products and services for use by consumers. These raw materials may be fossil  
615 fuels, minerals or aggregates (e.g. sand, gravel and clay). For some countries, the sector  
616 is critical for domestic resource mobilization and profits could be channeled to biodiver-  
617 sity-friendly investments. Countries should ensure that impact on biodiversity is avoided  
618 or minimized as much as possible.

#### 619 **3. Sustainable Consumption**

620 Consumption can be differentiated into Food & Nutrition, Construction & Housing, Mo-  
621 bility, Working and Office (including communication), Leisure & Tourism and Textile &  
622 Clothing with the first three being the ones with most impact on biodiversity (70-80% of  
623 all quantifiable environmental impacts).

#### 624 **4. Sustainable Energy**

625 refers to the production with sources that can be used repeatedly without being deplet-  
626 ed, decreasing overall energy need by changing to alternatives and increasing the ener-  
627 gy efficiency.

#### 628 **5. Sustainable Tourism**

629 is defined by UNEP and UN World Tourism Organization as “tourism that takes full ac-  
630 count of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing  
631 the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities”. Govern-  
632 ments are involved in tourism in a variety of capacities including, marketing and promo-  
633 tion; border security; the regulation of markets such as aviation; planning regulations;  
634 controlling or managing tourism attractions such as national parks; skills development;  
635 and funding the development of roads.

#### 636 **6. Sustainable Transportation**

637 aiming for reducing the negative impacts by reducing the reliance on natural resources,  
638 providing environmentally friendly alternatives (e.g. bike, pedestrian) and increasing

639 public transport. The negative impacts are mostly related to emissions and pollutions,  
640 however the infrastructure also causes destruction of habitats and fragmentation.

641 **7. Sustainable urban and rural areas**

642 refers to aspects such as housing, access to transport systems and green spaces, settle-  
643 ment planning, the protection of natural and cultural heritage, as well as disaster risk  
644 management. For those aspects the biodiversity values need to be integrated when they  
645 are planned and implemented, and existing infrastructure needs to be improved to in-  
646 crease urban or rural biodiversity.

647

648 [Alignment with GBF and CBD](#)

649

650 Green economy is closely aligned to

651

- 652 • **Target 15 – Business and financial institutions**

- 653 (a) Monitor, assess, and transparently disclose risks and impacts

- 654 (b) Provision of information to consumers

- 655 (c) Report on ABS, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks and  
656 promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

- 657 • **Target 16 – Sustainable Consumption**

658

659 Depending on measures taken to green the economy or the area, it also relates to:

660

- 661 • **Target 7 - Reduce pollution risk and impact**

- 662 • **Target 12 – Urban biodiversity**

- 663 • **Target 21 - Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge**

664

665 [References to relevant conventions and agreements](#)

666

667 The Primary Biodiversity Category Green Economy references the following [Aichi Targets](#):

668

- 669 • **Target 4 - Sustainable Production and Consumption**

- 670 • **Target 19 - Sharing information and knowledge**

- 671 • **Target 1 – Increase Awareness**

- 672 • **Target 8 – Pollution reduced**

673

674 The Primary Biodiversity Category Green Economy relates closely to the [SDGs](#):

675

- 676 • **4.7 - Education for sustainable development**

- 677 • **8.4 - Resource efficiency for consumption and production**

- 678 • **9.4 - Sustainable industry**

- 679 • **12.2 - Sustainable use of natural resources**

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## H. Primary Biodiversity Category: 5. Biodiversity planning and finance

National, state or local planning, policy, finance, legal, coordination and enforcement actions crosscutting in nature that cover multiple biodiversity categories or general issues, such as biodiversity planning and policy.

Every country has a different political setting and understanding of policy, plans, programmes, etc. It can differ in how binding those legal instruments are, how they are decided and implemented. In some specific cases “plan” is also used, when it is rather a strategy or a set of measures.

### *Notes:*

All steps related to create and process a law, including any adaptation necessary to achieve better biodiversity outcomes are included in the subcategories 5.01 (Biodiversity laws, policies and plans) and 5.02 (Other relevant laws, policies and plans). Everything that is related to the actual implementation (e.g. creation of public entities, providing incentives, control the implementation, etc) including a (science-based) monitoring and evaluation of achieving the aimed objectives is part of the relevant topic subcategory, not in 5.01 or 5.02. For any kind of environmental assessment before a law is introduced, see the specific subcategory 5.05 Environmental Assessment Frameworks. (Impact environmental Assessments - so those related to specific projects – are part of the relevant subcategories).

### Main areas of focus within Biodiversity planning and finance

#### **1. Biodiversity laws, policies, plans**

All legal work on every level of government (national, state or local) that has the main objective to address Biodiversity directly, such as with the objective of conserving/restoring biodiversity (e.g. establishment of new protected areas), or by addressing causes for biodiversity loss (e.g. incentives for public, private, civil actors). It also includes the criminal persecution of breaching those laws. Implementation or execution of the law is included in relevant subcategories.

#### **2. Other relevant laws, policies, plans**

Again all kinds of legal work on every level of government, however only addressing biodiversity indirectly as those law mostly focus on non-biodiversity sectors. This legal work can be relevant by e.g. including biodiversity (safeguards) in laws focusing on other topics (e.g. green economy) or by increasing policy coherence.

#### **3. Biodiversity coordination and management**

The coordination with different stake- and rightsholders, on a local, national or international level, either with the state participating or providing a framework/platform for other actors to coordinate among themselves.

#### **4. Biodiversity finance**

All kind of measures that can increase domestic and international finance flows, by

723 introducing new instruments and mechanisms, improving the spending of currently  
724 available funds and by providing legal frameworks for non-public actors.

725 **5. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Framework**

726 SEA is defined by UNEP as “formal, systematic process to analyse and address the  
727 environmental effects of policies, plans and programmes and other strategic initiatives.”

728 It is usually employed in an early stage of decision making. Other aspects (e.g. social  
729 considerations) can be included during the analysis.

730 *Notes: Environmental impact assessment (EIA), the assessment done before specific*  
731 *projects (rather than laws) is part of the relevant subcategories of the projects to be*  
732 *developed, so generally part of 4 Green Economy.*

733 **6. Spatial planning**

734 Relates to the spatial arrangement of all kinds of territories to use it in a rational way,  
735 coordinating the different interests (production, livelihood, biodiversity conservation,  
736 historical/cultural value, recreation...) and sectorial policies.

737 *Note: All types of spatial planning activities are included here, except for Delineation and*  
738 *Zoning in Protected Areas or Indigenous and communities conserved areas (ICCA).*

739 **7. Multilateral Environment Agreement (MEA)**

740 Are all those actions and steps a government has to take in order to fulfil its obligation  
741 as party of environmental agreements. Agreement-specific implementation is assessed  
742 in the relevant Primary Biodiversity Categories.

743 **8. Access to resources, information and decision-making, including FPIC consultations**

744 Directed financial and non-financial resources to all kind of stakeholders, in particular to  
745 IPLCs, women and youth, as well as having access to complete and accurate information  
746 and being involved as key-partners or main actor in decision-making processes,  
747 including the right to free, prior, informed consent.

748

749 Alignment with GBF

750

751 Biodiversity planning and finance are closely aligned with:

- 752 • **Target 1 - Spatial planning**
- 753 • **Target 14 - Integration of Biodiversity and its values**
- 754 • **Target 18 - Harmful incentives**
- 755 • **Target 19 - Resource Mobilization**

756

757 It also relates to the following targets:

758

- 759 • **Target 15 - Business and financial institutions**
- 760 • **Target 16 - Sustainable consumption**
- 761 • **Target 20 - Technology, innovation, scientific research and monitoring**
- 762 • **Target 21 - Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge**

763

764 References to relevant conventions and agreements

765

766 The Primary Biodiversity Category Green Economy references the following [Aichi Targets](#):

767

- 768 • **Target 2 - Integration of Biodiversity Values**
- 769 • **Target 3 - Phase out harmful incentives**
- 770 • **Target 4 - Sustainable Production and Consumption**
- 771 • **Target 20 - Mobilizing resources from all sources**

772

773 The Primary Biodiversity Category “Biodiversity planning and finance” relates to the [SDGs](#):

774

- 775 • **1a - Mobilization of resources**
- 776 • **1.4 - Access to economic resources and ownership**
- 777 • **10b - Official development assistance**
- 778 • **12.2 - Sustainable use of natural resources**
- 779 • **14.6 - Prohibit harmful fishery subsidies**
- 780 • **15.9 - Integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values in planning and strategies**
- 781 • **17.3 - Additional financial resources**

782

783 [Other alignments](#):

784

785 The Primary Biodiversity Category “Biodiversity planning and finance” is affected by all kinds of  
786 international agreements related to any aspect of biodiversity, as within this Category the  
787 governments should make sure to implement and enforce relevant law, as agreed within the  
788 convention, initiative and alliance. The most prominent are (as identified by the CBD):

789

- 790 • **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), adopted in 1992**
- 791 • **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora**  
792 **(CITES), adopted in 1973**
- 793 • **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS or Bonn**  
794 **Convention), adopted in 1979**
- 795 • **The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**  
796 **(ITPGRFA), adopted in 2001**
- 797 • **Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention), adopted in 1971**
- 798 • **World Heritage Convention (WHC), adopted in 1972**
- 799 • **International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)**

800

## 801 [I. Primary Biodiversity Category: 6. Pollution Management](#)

802

803 Pollution is the introduction of harmful materials (i.e. pollutants) into the environment at a  
804 faster rate than can be dispersed, diluted, decomposed, recycled, or stored in some harmless

805 form. It can be natural (e.g. Vulcan ashes) or human-made and in any form (solid, liquid, or gas,  
806 but also energy). The management consists of pollution prevention at the source (most pre-  
807 ferred option), reduction, reusing, recycling, treatment or disposal (less preferred option).

808  
809 Pollution Management therefore is mostly about reducing one of the drivers for biodiversity  
810 loss rather than genuinely positive effects for biodiversity. Consequences of pollution can be  
811 directly mortal (e.g. suffocation, toxic reactions, entanglements) or more indirect, e.g. by confu-  
812 sion (day/night routine, orientation systems) or making the species less resilience (e.g. weaker  
813 shells, less nutritious food).

814 Therefore, pollution reduction or elimination generally has a positive impact on biodiversity. In  
815 order to count as a biodiversity-positive expenditure, the intention of this expenditure should  
816 be also directly linked to biodiversity (rather than only having human health relations).

817

818 *Notes:*

819 *Pollution reduction vs. Sustainable Use*

820 *It overlaps with certain pollution control measures in the sustainable use category, such as pro-*  
821 *motion of sustainable agriculture. If the written objective is to reduce negative impacts, it*  
822 *should be included here; if it is to improve biodiversity or reduce biodiversity loss drivers directly*  
823 *linked to the production system it should be in "sustainable use". For example, measures related*  
824 *to pest management can be only found in 9.02 Sustainable Agriculture, but not in 6.01 Soil and*  
825 *Water.*

826

827 *For this category of pollution it is particularly important to identify the biodiversity objective*  
828 *within the expenditure programme. Measures should only be considered if the objective clearly*  
829 *states a biodiversity objective (e.g. aims to reduce the pollution level to be below a harmful level*  
830 *of ecosystem functions). An inherent biodiversity objective can only be assumed in case of*  
831 *measures related to reducing excess nutrients loss (nitrogen and phosphorus), pesticides and*  
832 *highly hazardous chemicals as mentioned in target 8 of the GBF.*

833

834

835

#### Main areas of focus within Pollution Management

836

837

##### **1. Soil and water**

838 *Reduced/Avoided pollution to protect and remediate soil, groundwater and surface wa-*  
839 *ter (excluding waste management)*

840 refers to measures and activities aimed at the prevention of pollutant infiltration, clean-  
841 ing up of soils and water bodies and the protection of soil from erosion and other physi-  
842 cal degradation as well as from salinisation. Monitoring and control of soil and ground-  
843 water pollution is included.

844 *Note: If there are direct links to a production system of Sustainable Use, expenditure*  
845 *should be counted there.*

846 **2. Air and atmosphere**  
847 *Reduced/Avoided pollution to protect ambient air and climate (excluding waste man-*  
848 *agement)*  
849 In case there are clear biodiversity objectives stated, activities aimed at the reduction of  
850 emissions into the ambient air or ambient concentrations of air pollutants as well as to  
851 measures and activities aimed at the control of emissions of greenhouse gases and gas-  
852 es that adversely affect the stratospheric ozone layer.

853 **3. Waste management**  
854 *Reduced/Avoided pollution by managing all kinds of waste, including wastewater*  
855 *refers to activities and measures aimed at the prevention of the generation of waste*  
856 *and the reduction of its harmful effect on the environment, including from wastewater.*  
857 *It includes the collection and treatment of waste, especially recycling and composting. It*  
858 *also includes monitoring and regulation activities, the collection and treatment of low-*  
859 *level radioactive waste, street cleaning and the collection of public litter. Excluded are*  
860 *activities related to protection of groundwater (see 6.01 Protection and remediation of*  
861 *soil, groundwater and surface water) and air (see 6.02 Protection of ambient air and*  
862 *climate).*

863 **4. Coastal and marine pollution debris management:**  
864 *Reduced/Avoided coastal and marine pollution debris*  
865 *with activities tackling land- and sea-based sources, focusing especially on plastic*  
866 *Note: If there are direct links to a production system of Sustainable Use, expenditure*  
867 *should be counted there.*

868 **5. Other pollution management measures**  
869 *Reduced/Avoided pollution in form of light, noise, vibration, temperature, radiation,*  
870 *POPs, pharmaceutical pollution, PCB oils, heavy metals and the necessary supportive ac-*  
871 *tions in form of research, monitoring, awareness raising and capacity-building.*  
872 *Refers to all measures and activities aiming to reduce any other form of pollution not*  
873 *yet covered in the other subcategories.*

874 **6. Enabling activities related to all types of pollution**  
875 *general activities related to awareness raising, capacity building and data generation for*  
876 *all type of pollution, in case those activities have clear biodiversity objectives*  
877

878 Alignment with GBF and CBD

879  
880 Pollution and its management are closely aligned with:

- 881  
882
  - **Target 7 - Reduce pollution risk and impact**  
883

884 In order to successfully reduce pollution, the following targets are also involved:

- 885
  - **14 - Integration of Biodiversity and its values**
  - **20 - Technology, innovation, scientific research and monitoring**
  - **21 - Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge**  
888



889 Pollution reduction can also contribute to

- 890 • **8 - Climate Change**
- 891 • **19 - Resource Mobilization**

892

893 [References to relevant conventions and agreements](#)

894

895 The Primary Biodiversity Category “Pollution Management” references the following Aichi  
896 Targets:

897

- 898 • **Target 8: Pollution reduced**

899

900 An effective Pollution Management, also contributes significantly to

- 901 • **Target 10: Ecosystems vulnerable to climate change**

902

903 The Primary Biodiversity Category “Pollution Management” relates to the SDGs:

904

- 905 • **SDG 6.3 Improved water quality**
- 906 • **SDG 14.1 - Reduce marine pollution**
- 907 • **SDG 14.3 - Minimize ocean acidification**
- 908 • **SDG 17.18 - Capacity-building for developing countries for data generation**

909

910 [Other alignments](#)

911

912 The category “Pollution Management” covers most of the activities in the environmental pro-  
913 tection category used by the SEEA central framework excluding 6, Protection of biodiversity and  
914 landscapes (and 8.6. Research on species, etc.). It overlaps with certain pollution control  
915 measures in the sustainable use category, such as promotion of sustainable agriculture. If the  
916 written objective of an expenditure is to reduce negative impacts, it should be included here; if  
917 it is to improve biodiversity in production systems it should be in “sustainable use”.

918

919 The Pollution Management is affected by the following policies or international agreements,  
920 initiatives and alliances:

921

- 922 • **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**
- 923 • **Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (UNECE)**
- 924 • **Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants**
- 925 • **Global Methane Initiative**
- 926 • **UN Treaty on Plastic Pollution,**
- 927 • **International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and**  
928 **Sediments,**
- 929 • **Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other**  
930 **Matter (London Convention + Protocol), adopted in 1972 and updated in 1996**

- 931 • **International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil,**
- 932 • **International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL),**
- 933 • **Basel Convention (Hazardous Wastes),**
- 934 • **Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazard-**
- 935 • **ous**
- 936 • **Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**
- 937 • **International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation**
- 938 • **(OPRC)**
- 939 • **Minamata Convention on Mercury**
- 940 • **Stockholm Convention**
- 941 • **Many different regional action plans, especially with regards to Marine Litter**
- 942

943 In addition, there is the UN's Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Envi-  
 944 ronment from Land-based Activities (GPA) to support countries and address the protection of  
 945 the marine environment on a global scale.

946 **J. Primary Biodiversity Category: 7. Protected areas and other conservation measure**

947 In situ and ex situ measures to protect and safeguard biodiversity at genetic, species and  
 948 ecosystem levels. The effort can be area-based through protected areas, their expansion,  
 949 connection or buffer zones; but also includes other conservation measures, e.g. focusing on  
 950 specific species (in particular migratory species) or establishing other effective conservation  
 951 measures.  
 952

953 **Main areas of focus within the PA&OCM category**

954 **1. Management and expansion of PAs**

955 *including indigenous and communities conserved areas*

956 A protected area is a geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and  
 957 managed to achieve specific conservation objectives. It includes all IUCN Categories (Ia-  
 958 VI), as well as defined Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA). The expan-  
 959 sion of Protected Areas includes the analysis of potential areas, identifying the best  
 960 management policy considering the local circumstances (ecological and social), securing  
 961 land titles and legal designation of the area.

962 *Note:*

963 *All measures related to Invasive Alien Species Management or Restoration are in the re-*  
 964 *spective other Categories (3 Biosafety; 8 Restoration)*

965 **2. Management of areas outside of PAs**

966 all activities undertaken to manage, protect and develop areas *outside* of the Protected  
 967 Area regime such as transboundary areas, biodiversity corridors, Key Biodiversity Areas  
 968 (KBAs), landscapes and seascapes to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with  
 969 associated ecosystem services and cultural values. It includes all action of public institu-  
 970 tion and ministries, as well as providing the framework and support for individuals,  
 971  
 972

973 communities, non-public institutions and businesses, to maintain, enhance, and restore  
974 ecological flows, species movement, and dynamic processes across intact and fragment-  
975 ed environments outside of PA.

976 *Note:*

977 *While this subcategory includes prevention measures related to natural disasters for un-*  
978 *inhabited areas, general measures referring to Invasive Alien Species Management, Res-*  
979 *toration, Pollution Management, etc are considered in other Primary Biodiversity Cate-*  
980 *gories.*

### 981 **3. Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)**

982 A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and man-  
983 aged in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in situ con-  
984 servation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and where  
985 applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values (CBD,  
986 2018). The main difference between a protected area and an OECM is that PAs have a  
987 primary conservation objective, however it even remained declared as such when be-  
988 coming ineffective, whereas an OECM delivers the effective in-situ conservation of bio-  
989 diversity, regardless of its objectives.

990 *Note:*

991 *Measures can overlap with measures in Sustainable Use category. If the measures are*  
992 *more focused on the production system (e.g. food, timber, etc) it should be in Sustainable*  
993 *Use, if the measures are more directed on conservation, it should be counted here.*

### 994 **4. Conservation of species**

995 Related to the targeted protection of species, in particular wildlife and migratory spe-  
996 cies, within or outside of protected and conserved areas. That includes reducing threats  
997 such as overconsumption, trade and poaching; climate change; displacement; reduced  
998 habitats; Invasive Alien Species, but also conservation measures in- and ex-situ.

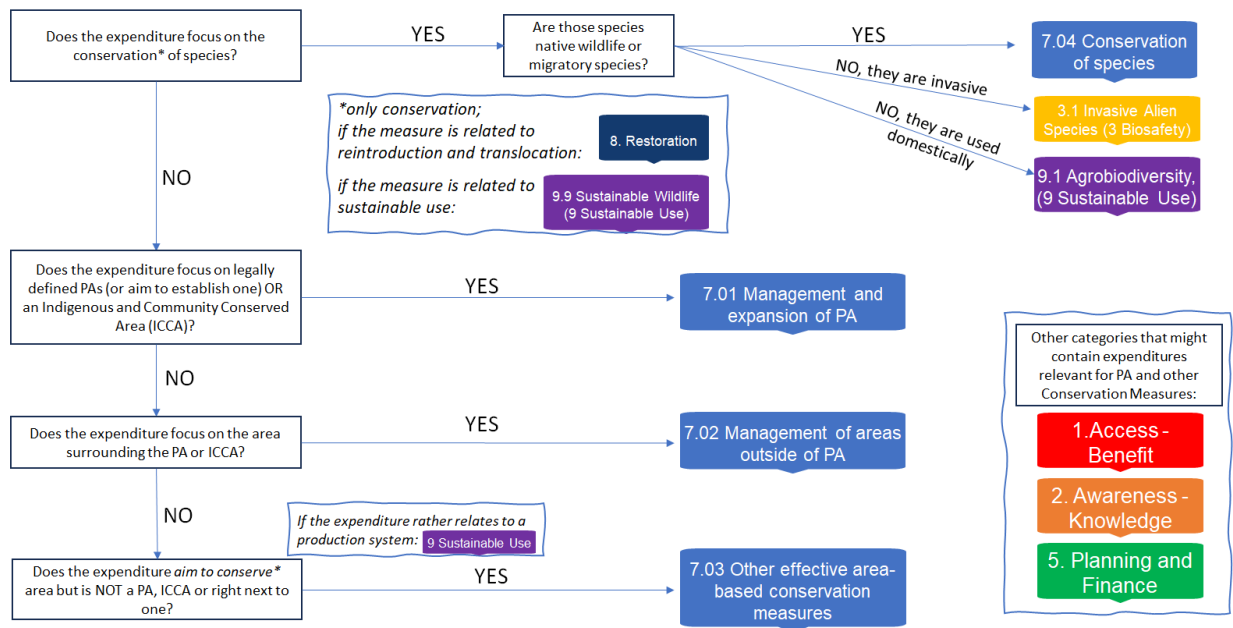
999 *Note: For plants and animals relevant for food production or other usages, i.e. conserva-*  
1000 *tion is not the main objective of the program, check 9 Sustainable Use, 9.01 Agrobiodi-*  
1001 *versity (for crops, pollinators, livestock and related species; e.g. on-farm conservation) or*  
1002 *9.09 Sustainable Wildlife.*

1003

1004 How to find the right subcategory within PA and other conservation measures?

1005

## Finding the right subcategory within Protected Areas (PA) and other Conservation Measures



Alignment with GBF and CBD

1006

1007

1008

1009 Conservation of ecosystem and species is clearly referenced in the GBF:

1010

- **Target 3 - Area conservation**
- **Target 4 - Reduce extinction of threatened species and minimize human-wildlife conflict**

1012

1013

1014 Other targets of the GBF can help in order to guarantee the success of "PA & OCM":

1015

- **Target 1 - Spatial planning**
- **Target 5 - Sustainable use of wild species**
- **Target 8 - Climate Change**
- **Target 9 - Benefits for people by sustainable use of wild species**
- **Target 19 – Resource Mobilization**

1020

(a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources [...];

1021

(b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization [...];

1022

(c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies

1023

(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green

1024

bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards

1026

(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises,

1027

(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local

1028

communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches including

1029

1030 community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and  
1031 solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity  
1032 (g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and  
1033 use;

- 1034 • **Target 21 - Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge**

1035

1036 [References to relevant conventions and agreements](#)

1037

1038 Many of the existing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans are structured around the  
1039 [Aichi Targets](#). Albeit the 2020 deadline has already passed, the relevant provisions relevant to  
1040 PA&OCM read as follows:

1041

- 1042 • **Target 11 - Protected areas and other effective area based conservation measures**
- 1043 • **Target 12 - Reducing risk of extinction**
- 1044 • **Target 5 - Habitat loss halved or reduced**
- 1045 • **Target 6 - Sustainable Management of Aquatic living resources**
- 1046 • **Target 10 - Ecosystems vulnerable to Climate Change**
- 1047 • **Target 13 - Safeguarding genetic diversity**

1048

1049 The Primary Biodiversity Category “PA & OCM” relates to the [SDGs](#):

1050

- 1051 • **11.4 - Protect cultural and natural heritage**
- 1052 • **14 – Life below water**
  - 1053 14.2 - Protect marine and coastal ecosystem
  - 1054 14.3 - Minimize ocean acidification
  - 1055 14.4 - Sustainable fishing
  - 1056 14.5 - 10% conservation of marine and coastal areas
  - 1057 14.b - Access for small-scale fishers
  - 1058 14.c - Conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources
- 1059 • **15 – Life on land**
  - 1060 15.1 - Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of freshwater ecosystems
  - 1061 15.4 - Conservation of mountain ecosystems
  - 1062 15.5 - Reduce degradation of natural habitats and prevent biodiversity loss
  - 1063 15.7 - Prevent poaching and trafficking of protected species
- 1064 • **17 - Partnerships for the goals**
  - 1065 17.3 - Additional financial resources
  - 1066 17.6 - International cooperation and access to science, technology, innovation and  
1067 knowledge
  - 1068 17.18 - Capacity-building for developing countries for data generation
- 1069 • **1a - Mobilization of resources**
- 1070 • **1.4 - Access to economic resources and ownership**

1071

Other alignments

The PA & OCM is affected by the following policies or international agreements:

- **Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar), adopted in 1971**
- **Convention on Migratory Species**
- **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**
- **UN Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses**
- **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**
- **Global Strategy for Plant Conservation**

**K. Primary Biodiversity Category: 8. Restoration**

Ecosystem restoration means assisting in the recovery of ecosystems that have been degraded or destroyed, as well as conserving the ecosystems that are still intact. It should **result in a net gain<sup>3</sup> for biodiversity** and rehabilitate the ecosystem functions and services. Restoration efforts are recognized to support the achievement of all Rio Conventions – Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Main areas of focus within the Restoration category

**1. Reintroduction and translocation of species**

Reintroduction generally refers to the introduction into the wild of species from captive stock, whereas translocation is the capture, transport and release or introduction of species, habitats or other ecological material (such as soil) from one location to another.

**2. Site redevelopment and engineering**

Efforts should be both directed at preventing degradation in the first place, but also to repair damage already caused.

Notes:

Prevention measures are mostly overlapping with measures in Sustainable Use (e.g. overgrazing, overfishing, and other forms of overexploitation) or Categories as Pollution (overall contamination) and Invasive Alien Species. We are here focusing on the first steps to initiate a restoration (assessing, planning and starting the intervention) in order to remediate the damage caused.

---

<sup>3</sup> Going beyond compensation or off-setting measures of an individual project to get back to the status quo.

1111 **3. Site management**

1112 Ongoing management or maintenance of restoration sites after the restoration activity  
1113 has been realized to ensure the continuity of the initiated trajectory or status quo.  
1114

1115 It is important to include all stake- and rightsholders, as indigenous people and local communi-  
1116 ties, women and youth, as well as other under-represented groups meaningfully during the  
1117 restoration activities, by guaranteeing them access to information and resources, provide ca-  
1118 pacity-building and integrating their knowledges, while implementing inclusive and transparent  
1119 governance mechanisms.

1120 Restoration should not replace but support biodiversity conservation. It should consider the  
1121 ecological, cultural and socio-economic context, as well as the dynamics of larger land- or sea-  
1122 scapes around or adjacent to the area to be restored. Countries should therefore use tools rel-  
1123 evant for spatial planning, integrate restoration considerations into a wide field of laws and  
1124 support enabling factors as relevant research, education and awareness raising. The success of  
1125 employed measures should be monitored, evaluated and corrective action should be taken  
1126 whenever necessary.

1127

1128 [Alignment with GBF and CBD](#)

1129

1130 Restoration has its own target within the GBF:

- 1131 • **Target 2 – Restoration**

1132

1133 Restoration is however also closely linked to other targets, either because those help to reach  
1134 the desired level of restoration or because restoration will help to reach them:

- 1135 • **Target 4 - Reduce extinction of threatened species and minimize human-wildlife con-**  
1136 **flict**
- 1137 • **Target 1 – Spatial Planning**
- 1138 • **Target 8 – Climate Change**
- 1139 • **Target 18 – Harmful incentives**
- 1140 • **Target 21 - Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge**

1141

1142 [References to relevant conventions and agreements](#)

1143

1144 Many of the existing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans are structured around the  
1145 Aichi targets. Albeit the 2020 deadline has already passed, the relevant provisions relevant to  
1146 restoration read as follows:

1147

- 1148 • **Target 15 - Ecosystem restoration and resilience**
- 1149 • **Target 5: Habitat loss halved or reduced**
- 1150 • **Target 12 - Reducing risk of extinction**
- 1151 • **Target 19 - Sharing information and knowledge**

1152

1153 The Primary Biodiversity Category “Restoration” relates to the SDGs:

1154

1155 • **15 – Life on land**

1156 15.1 - Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of freshwater ecosystems

1157 15.2 - Sustainable management and restoration of forests

1158 15.3 - Combat desertification and restoration of land and soil

1159 15.5 - Reduce degradation of natural habitats and prevent biodiversity loss

1160 15.7 - Prevent poaching and trafficking of protected species

1161 • **14.2 - Protect marine and coastal Ecosystem**

1162 • **6.6 - Protect and restore water-related ecosystems**

1163

1164 Other alignments

1165

1166 The Restoration is affected by the following policies or international agreements:

1167

1168 • Resolution 73/284 (03/2019) of the United Nations General Assembly to declare **2021–**  
1169 **2030 as the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration**

1170 <https://daccess-ods.un.org/tmp/5870124.10163879.html>

1171 • **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**, established in 1994  
1172 addresses desertification and the effects of drought

1173

1174 **L. Primary Biodiversity Category: 9. Sustainable Use and Biodiversity**

1175

1176 Sustainable Use is “the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that  
1177 does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential  
1178 to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.”

1179

1180 *Sustainable Use vs. Green Economy*

1181 This category is distinguished from the green economy by its focus on ecosystem services,  
1182 primarily production and the underlying support services. However, there are also actions  
1183 tending more towards sustainable consumption such as traceability requirements and  
1184 certification that also drive production processes. Activities are targeted towards improving  
1185 biodiversity outcomes in coordination with other co-benefits related to natural resource use.

1186 *Sustainable Use vs. Other effective conservation measures:*

1187 Several measures within subcategories here can overlap with measures in the subcategory  
1188 Other effective area-based conservation measures. If the measures are more focused on the  
1189 production system (e.g. food, timber, etc) it should be in Sustainable Use, if the measures are  
1190 more directed on conservation, it should be counted here.

1191

1192 *Sustainable Use does not cover:*

- 1193 - All activities related to sustainable consumption or industry consumption (see 4 Green  
1194 Economy and relevant subcategories)



- 1195 - Measures related to genetical modified organisms (see 3 Biosafety -> 3.02 GMO)
- 1196 - Spatial planning (see 5 Biodiversity Planning and Finance -> 5.06 Spatial Planning)
- 1197 - Research to identify/improve the current practices (see 2 Biodiversity awareness and
- 1198 knowledge -> 2.04 Biodiversity Scientific research)
- 1199 - Evaluation of the measures (see 5 Biodiversity Planning and Finance -> 5.03 Biodiversity
- 1200 coordination and management)

1201

1202

### Main areas of focus within Sustainable Use

1203

#### 1. Agrobiodiversity

1205 Agrobiodiversity is the result of natural selection processes and the careful selection and  
1206 inventive developments of farmers, herders and fishers over millennia. Many people's  
1207 food and livelihood security depend on the sustained management of various biological  
1208 resources that are important for food and agriculture. Agricultural biodiversity, also  
1209 known as agrobiodiversity or the genetic resources for food and agriculture, includes:

- 1210 a. Harvested crop varieties, livestock breeds, fish species and non-domesticated (wild)
- 1211 resources within field, forest, rangeland including tree products, wild animals hunted
- 1212 for food and in aquatic ecosystems (e.g. wild fish);
- 1213 b. Non-harvested species in production ecosystems that support food provision, includ-
- 1214 ing soil micro-biota, pollinators and other insects such as bees, butterflies, earth-
- 1215 worms, greenflies; and
- 1216 c. Non-harvested species in the wider environment that support food production eco-
- 1217 systems (agricultural, pastoral, forest and aquatic ecosystems).

1218 *Note: For all species not subject to breeding or multigenerational selection, refer to sec-*  
1219 *tion 9.09 Sustainable Wildlife*

1220 *For all expenditures related to Genetically modified organisms (GMO), see the subcate-*  
1221 *gory 3.02 in 3 Biosafety*

#### 2. Sustainable agriculture

1223 Sustainable agriculture seeks to combine environmental protection, production and re-  
1224 lated income as well as social equity (i.e. increased livelihood) in the food production  
1225 system. Practices from farmers combine and include a focus on organic production,  
1226 measures to improve soil health, improve resource efficiency (e.g. water use saving,  
1227 changing irrigation methods, reduce farming emission etc.) while reducing erosion,  
1228 commercial pesticide use and other pollution. It can comprise a wide range of practices  
1229 based on traditional and local knowledge or use innovative approaches including robots  
1230 or Artificial Intelligence; from urban to rural farming as well as production other than  
1231 food (e.g., fiber, biofuel).

1232 *Note: This definition does not include GMO as part of sustainable agriculture (see -> Bi-*  
1233 *osafety). Where measures are planned by government or third parties, indigenous peo-*  
1234 *ples and local communities should be involved in planning and implementation and all*  
1235 *benefits should be shared in a fair manner (see -> 5 BD Planning and Finance -> 5.06*  
1236 *Spatial planning).*

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### **3. Sustainable aquaculture**

includes mariculture

Aquaculture is defined by the Ocean Foundation as “the controlled cultivation or farming of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants. The purpose is to create a source of aquatic-sourced food and commercial products in a way that will increase availability while reducing environmental harm and protecting various aquatic species.” As for now, open pens environmental issues cannot really be avoided (e.g. faecal waste, introduction of non-native species, excess of food or antibiotic inputs, disease transfer, etc), so any expenditure directed towards them is not considered within the taxonomy.

### **4. Sustainable fisheries**

Fishing is defined as the removal from their habitats of aquatic animals (vertebrates and invertebrates) that spend their full life cycle in water (e.g., fish, some marine mammals, shellfish, shrimps, squids, corals). Fishing most often results in the death of the aquatic animal, but it may not in some cases. To reflect both situations, fishing has been subdivided into a lethal and a “non-lethal” category. Lethal fishing is defined as the general and more usual meaning of fishing that leads to the killing of the animal, such as in traditional commercial fisheries. “Non-lethal” fishing is defined as the temporary or permanent capture of live animals from their habitat without intended mortality, such as in aquarium fish trade or catch and release. However, unintended mortality may occur in “non-lethal” fishing (therefore put in quotes). The killing of species that spend part of their life cycle in terrestrial environments (e.g., walrus, sea turtles) is encompassed by the definition of hunting (see Sustainable Wildlife). The shift to sustainable fisheries includes measures to combat overfishing, ensuring habitat protection, and use of non-aggressive fishing devices, to name a few.

### **5. Sustainable forestry**

Sustainable forestry seeks to combine environmental protection, production and related income as well as social equity (i.e. increased livelihood). That means considering the needs of wildlife and its forest ecosystem with its abiotic components such as soil and water. Sustainable forestry therefore includes all kind of human intervention in forests that safeguard biodiversity, such as avoiding erosion and pollution (e.g. by pesticides or waste), reduced risk of fire and ensuring the survival of certain species while benefitting from the forest products and services. Logging or harvesting of other forest products is done within the ecological limits, either selectively or by small areas of clear cutting as fit for the local conditions, while including indigenous peoples and local communities and sharing benefits in a fair manner. Government can provide the right framework by relevant legislation, persecution of any law violation or by managing public forests accordingly.

*Note: For food production, even within forests (e.g. agroforestry) refer to 9.02 Sustainable agriculture*

### **6. Sustainable freshwater**

Includes all measures that reduces the overuse of freshwater resources (e.g. for drink water supply or agriculture), or other threats to the freshwater ecosystem as pollution (e.g. by industry or agriculture sector and habitated areas), climate change, invasive alien species and obstacles (especially dams), as well as tools that allow for better report-

1281 ing and monitoring. Indigenous people and local communities living close by the fresh-  
1282 water or traditionally using it should be included and considered when measurements  
1283 are planned and implemented.

1284 **7. Sustainable marine and coastal management**

1285 Sustainable marine and coastal management seeks to combine environmental protec-  
1286 tion, production and related income as well as social equity (i.e. increased livelihood). It  
1287 encompasses all measures to use the marine and coastal ecosystems, except for aqua-  
1288 culture (see subcategory 3) and fishery (see subcategory 4), e.g. generation of energy,  
1289 shipping, mining or tourism. Key tools to ensure the sustainability of any activity are pri-  
1290 or environmental impact assessments, an integrated marine spatial planning or inte-  
1291 grated coastal zone management and the inclusion of and ownership by indigenous  
1292 people and local communities.

1293 **8. Sustainable rangelands**

1294 Sustainable rangeland management seeks to combine environmental protection (for  
1295 wildlife, different habitats and watersheds), production and related income (especially  
1296 by livestock, freshwater) as well as social equity (i.e. increased livelihood). That means  
1297 considering the needs of wildlife and its related ecosystem (e.g. grassland, shrubland,  
1298 wetland) with its abiotic components such as soil and water. Sustainable rangelands  
1299 therefore include all kind of human intervention in rangelands that safeguard biodiversi-  
1300 ty, such as avoiding erosion and pollution (e.g. by pesticides or waste) and reduced risk  
1301 of fire, while benefitting from the rangeland products and services (e.g. agriculture, live-  
1302 stock, freshwater regulation and provision) within the ecological limits, while including  
1303 indigenous peoples and local communities and sharing benefits in a fair manner. Gov-  
1304 ernment can provide the right framework by relevant legislation, persecution of any law  
1305 violation or by managing public rangelands accordingly.

1306 **9. Sustainable wildlife**

1307 = Sustainable management of wildlife.

1308 Wildlife refers to captive or living in the wild organisms that have not been subject to  
1309 breeding i.e. through multigenerational selection for particular traits to alter them from  
1310 their native state and living, non-domesticated animals. This does not imply a complete  
1311 absence of human management and recognizes various intermediate states between  
1312 wild and domesticated.

1313 IPBES differentiates between extractive (fishing, gathering, logging and terrestrial ani-  
1314 mal harvesting) and non-extractive use practices. Additionally, the use of the wild spe-  
1315 cies can be due to a ceremony/ritual or decorative aesthetic, or for energy, food-feed,  
1316 learning-education, materials construction, medicine hygiene, recreation and others.

1317 *Note: Measures related to the conservation of species, are within 7 Protected areas and*  
1318 *other conservation measures*

1319

1320 Alignment with GBF and CBD

1321

1322 Sustainable Use is closely aligned with:

1323



1366 The Primary Biodiversity Category “Sustainable Use” relates to the [SDGs](#):

1367

- 1368 • **SDG 2.4 - Sustainable food production and resilient agriculture practices**
- 1369 • **SDG 2.5 - Genetic diversity of plants and animals**
- 1370 • **SDG 6.3 Improved water quality**
- 1371 • **6.6 - Protect and restore water-related ecosystems**
- 1372 • **SDG 12.2 - Sustainable use of natural resources**
- 1373 • **SDG 14 – Life below water**
  - 1374 14.b - Access for small-scale fishers
  - 1375 14.c - Conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources
  - 1376 14.1 - Reduce marine pollution
  - 1377 14.2 - Protect marine and coastal Ecosystem
  - 1378 14.4 - Sustainable fishing
  - 1379 14.6 - Prohibit harmful fishery subsidies
  - 1380 14.7 - Increase Benefit from marine resources to SIDS and LDC
- 1381 • **SDG 15 – Life on land**
  - 1382 15.2 - Sustainable management and restoration of forests
  - 1383 15.5 - Reduce degradation of natural habitats and prevent biodiversity loss
  - 1384 15.7 - Prevent poaching and trafficking of protected species
  - 1385 15.8 - Combat invasive alien species
  - 1386 15.9 - Integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values in planning and strategies

1387

1388 [Other alignments:](#)

1389

1390 The Primary Biodiversity Category “Sustainable Use” is affected by the following policies or inter-

1391 national agreements, initiatives and alliances:

1392

- 1393 • **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**
- 1394 • **The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (the Ramsar Convention),**
- 1395 • **International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)**
- 1396 • **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**
- 1397 • **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)**
- 1398 • **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**
- 1399 • **Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas,**
- 1400 • **International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)**
- 1401 • **Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage of the UNESCO**
- 1402 • **Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)**
- 1403 • **Declaration of the International Conference on Responsible Fisheries**
- 1404 • **Resolution MEPC.304 (72) Initial IMO strategy on reduction of GHG emissions from ships adopted in 2018**
- 1405
- 1406
- 1407

1408 • **Resolution MEPC.345 (78) Amendments to the international code for the construction**  
1409 **and equipment of ships carrying dangerous chemicals in bulk (IBC Code) adopted in**  
1410 **2022**

1411 • **United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)**  
1412

1413 In addition, there is the UN's Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Envi-  
1414 ronment from Land-based Activities (GPA) to support countries and address the protection of  
1415 the marine environment on a global scale.  
1416

1417 **M. Additional readings and information**

1418

1419

- BD: Access and benefit sharing:

1420

- Nagoya Protocol

1421

- Sector-specific implementation of ABS:

1422

<https://www.cbd.int/abs/policy-brief/default.shtml>

1423

- Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Dr. Evanson Chege Kamau (2019)

1424

Case studies and critical themes (e.g. Due diligence, DSI, agricultural breeding, ...)

1425

<https://www.bfn.de/sites/default/files/BfN/service/Dokumente/skripten/skript564.pdf>

1426

- BD: Biosafety:

1428

- Factsheet Invasive Alien Species

1429

<https://www.cbd.int/undb/media/factsheets/undb-factsheet-ias-en.pdf>

1430

- Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species developed by the Invasive

1431

Species Specialist Group (ISSG) of the Species Survival Commission of the

1432

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN

1433

<http://griis.org/download>

1434

- GMO and LMO potential effects

1435

[https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/import/downloads/ip\\_gmo\\_09\\_2007\\_1\\_.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/import/downloads/ip_gmo_09_2007_1_.pdf)

1436

- BD: Awareness/Knowledge:

1438

- Integrated Spatial Planning Workbook

1439

<https://www.undp.org/publications/integrated-spatial-planning-workbook>

1440

- Safeguarding Traditional Knowledge How to better recognize and include

1441

traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation (UNEP, WCMC)

1442

[https://cobracollective.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/TK-Policy-](https://cobracollective.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/TK-Policy-Brief_Final.pdf)

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[Brief\\_Final.pdf](https://cobracollective.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/TK-Policy-Brief_Final.pdf)

1444

- E-Module 'Traditional knowledge: its importance and relevance for conservation

1445

and development' accessible at: <https://traditionalknowledge.unep-wcmc.org/>

1446

- GYBN Policy brief: Transformative Education (<https://www.gybn.org/policy>)

1447

- BD: Restoration

1448

- Standards of Practice to Guide Ecosystem Restoration (currently Draft version):

1449

[https://unenvironment.widen.net/s/fkcvlk1526/standards-of-practice-ecosystem-restoration\\_global-consultation-final-03oct2022](https://unenvironment.widen.net/s/fkcvlk1526/standards-of-practice-ecosystem-restoration_global-consultation-final-03oct2022)

1450

- Becoming #GenerationRestoration: Ecosystem restoration for people, nature

1451

and climate. (UN Decade Launch Report)

1452

<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/36251/ERPNC.pdf>

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- BD: Sustainable use

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- Overview about aquaculture (compilation of several links):

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<https://oceanfdn.org/sustainable-aquaculture/>

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- For Sustainable fishing, see the guidance from FAO:  
<https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/mar/cbwsoi-seasi-01/other/cbwsoi-seasi-01-fao-guide-mpa-fisheries-en.pdf>
  - Sustainable Forest Management Resources, including a toolbox for forest management: <https://www.fao.org/sustainable-forests-management/en/>
  - For governance and management of freshwater (with focus on examples from New Zealand): <https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol23/iss2/art44/>
  - For sustainable rangeland management: Criteria and Indicators by the Sustainable Rangeland Roundtable  
[https://www.fs.usda.gov/rm/pubs\\_other/rmrs\\_2010\\_mitchell\\_j001.pdf](https://www.fs.usda.gov/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2010_mitchell_j001.pdf)
  - Overview about aquaculture (compilation of several links):  
<https://oceanfdn.org/sustainable-aquaculture/>
  - For Sustainable fishing, see the guidance from FAO:  
<https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/mar/cbwsoi-seasi-01/other/cbwsoi-seasi-01-fao-guide-mpa-fisheries-en.pdf>
  - Sustainable Forest Management Resources, including a toolbox for forest management: <https://www.fao.org/sustainable-forests-management/en/>
  - For governance and management of freshwater (with focus on examples from New Zealand): <https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol23/iss2/art44/>
  - For sustainable rangeland management: Criteria and Indicators by the Sustainable Rangeland Roundtable  
[https://www.fs.usda.gov/rm/pubs\\_other/rmrs\\_2010\\_mitchell\\_j001.pdf](https://www.fs.usda.gov/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2010_mitchell_j001.pdf)



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## N. Overview GBF Targets and Primary Biodiversity Categories

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GBF Target No	GBF Title	Aichi Target N°	Aichi Title	SDG N°	SDG Title	Primary Biodiversity Category
1	Spatial planning			15.3	Combat desertification and restoration of land and soil	2 Biodiversity awareness and knowledge
				15.9	Integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values in planning and strategies	
2	Restoration	5	Habitat loss halved or reduced	14.2	Protect marine and coastal ecosystem	8 Restoration
				15.2	Sustainable management and restoration of forests	
				15.5	Reduce degradation of natural habitats and prevent biodiversity loss	
2	Restoration + 8 climate change	15	Ecosystem restoration and resilience	6.6	Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	7 Protected areas – OCM 8 Restoration
				15.1	Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of freshwater ecosystems	
				15.3	Combat desertification and restoration of land and soil	
3	Area conservation	11	Protected areas and other effective area based conservation measures	11.4	Protect cultural and natural heritage	7 Protected areas - OECM
				14.2	Protect marine and coastal ecosystem	
				14.5	10% conservation of marine and coastal areas	
4	Reduce extinction of threatened species and minimize human-wildlife conflict	12	Reducing risk of extinction	14.2	Protect marine and coastal ecosystem	8 Restoration
				15.5	Reduce degradation of natural habitats and prevent biodiversity loss	
				15.7	Prevent poaching and trafficking of protected species	
5	Sustainable use of wild species	6	Sustainable	14.2	Education for sustainable development	9 Sustainable Use

			Management of Aquatic living resources	14.4	Sustainable fishing	
				14.6	Prohibit harmful fishery subsidies	
				14b	Access for small-scale fishers	
				14c	Conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources	
6	Invasive Alien Species	9	Invasive Alien Species	15.8	Combat invasive alien species	3 Biosafety
7	Reduce pollution risk and impact	8	Pollution reduced	6.3	Improved water quality, with 6.3.1 "Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated"	6 Pollution Management
				14.1	Reduce marine pollution	
8	Climate Change	10	Ecosystems vulnerable to Climate Change	13	Urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	6 Pollution Management
				14.2	Education for sustainable development	7 Protected areas - OECM
				14.3	Minimize ocean acidification	
9	Benefits for people by sustainable use of wild species	13	Safeguarding genetic diversity	2.5	Genetic diversity of plants and animals	1 Access and benefit sharing
10	Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry	7	Sustainable Agriculture, Aquaculture and forestry	2.4	Sustainable food production and resilient agriculture practices	9 Sustainable Use
				12.2	Sustainable use of natural resources	
				14.7	Increase Benefit from marine resources to SIDS and LDC	
11	Nature's contribution to people	14	Ecosystems services	6.6	Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	7 Protected areas - OECM
				12.2	Sustainable use of natural resources	9 Sustainable Use
				15.4	Conservation of mountain ecosystems	8 Restoration
12	Urban biodiversity			11.1	Access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	4 Green Economy
				11.3	Inclusive and sustainable urbanization	

				11b	Cities adopting and implementing integrated policies for resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters	
				11c	Building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	
13	Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) from Genetic Resources	16	Nagoya Protocol in force	2.5	Genetic diversity of plants and animals	1 Access and benefit sharing
				15.6	Fair, equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources	
14	Integration of Biodiversity and its values	2	Fair, equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources	15.9	Integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values in planning and strategies	5 Planning and Finance
<b>15+16</b>						
15	Business and financial institutions	4	Sustainable Production and Consumption	8.4	Resource efficiency for consumption and production	4 Green Economy 5 Planning and Finance 9 Sustainable Use
				9.4	Sustainable industry	
				12.2	Sustainable use of natural resources	
16	Sustainable consumption					
17	Biosafety measures	--	--	--		3 Biosafety
18	Harmful (and positive) incentives	3	Phase out harmful incentives	14.6	Prohibit harmful fishery subsidies	5 Planning and Finance 8 Restoration
19	Resource Mobilization	20	Mobilizing resources from all sources	1a	Mobilization of resources	1 Access and benefit sharing
				10b	Official development assistance	
				17.3	Additional financial resources	
20	Technology, innovation, scientific research and monitoring			9.5	Enhance scientific research	2 Biodiversity awareness and knowledge
				9b	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries	
				9c	Increase access to information and communications technology	
				14a	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research	

				capacity and transfer marine technology		
21	Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge	18	Traditional Knowledge respected	1.4	Access to economic resources and ownership	1 Access and benefit sharing 2 Biodiversity awareness and knowledge
				16.7	Inclusive and representative decision-making	
		19	Sharing information and knowledge	17.6	International cooperation and access to science, technology, innovation and knowledge	
				17.18	Capacity-building for developing countries for data generation	
22	Representation and participation in decision-making and access to justice and information			1.4	Access to economic resources and ownership	1 Access and benefit sharing
				16.7	Inclusive and representative decision-making	
				17.6	International cooperation and access to science, technology, innovation and knowledge	
23	Gender equality	--	--	4.1	Gender equal free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education	
				4.3	Equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	
				5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	
				17	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)	
		1	Increase Awareness	4.7	Education for sustainable development	2 Biodiversity awareness and knowledge
				12.8	Access to information and ensure awareness	

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## O. Overview Biodiversity Subcategories and GBF Targets

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BIOFIN Subcategories	GBF Target
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BIOFIN Subcategories	GBF Target
<b>1. Access and benefit sharing</b>	
1.01 Screening for biodiversity areas and establishing permitting processes	13 - Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) from Genetic Resources
1.02 Contractual arrangements	13 - Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) from Genetic Resources
1.03 Benefit-sharing mechanism	13 - Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) from Genetic Resources
1.05 Nagoya Protocol (ratified/enforced)	13 - Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) from Genetic Resources
1.06 Access to resources, information and decision-making	9 - Benefits for people by sustainable use of wild species 13 - Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) from Genetic Resources 21 - Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge 22 - Representation and participation in decision-making and access to justice and information
<b>2. Biodiversity awareness and knowledge</b>	
2.01 formal biodiversity education	21 - Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge Partially: 20 - Technology, innovation, scientific research and monitoring
2.02 non-formal biodiversity education, including technical training	21 - Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge Partially: 20 - Technology, innovation, scientific research and monitoring
2.03 Biodiversity awareness and communication	21 - Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge
2.04 Biodiversity Scientific research	1 - Spatial planning 20 - Technology, innovation, scientific research and monitoring 21 - Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge
2.05 Indigenous and local communities' knowledge	21 - Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge
2.06 CBD clearing-house mechanism	21 - Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge
<b>3. Biosafety</b>	

<b>BIOFIN Subcategories</b>	<b>GBF Target</b>
3.01 Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)	17 - Biosafety measures
3.02 Invasive Alien Species (IAS)	6 - Invasive Alien Species
<b>4. Green Economy</b>	
4.01 Green supply chain	15 - Business and financial institutions 16 - sustainable consumption
4.02 Sustainable extractive industries	15 - Business and financial institutions 16 - sustainable consumption
4.03 Sustainable consumption	16 - sustainable consumption Partially: 7 - Reduce pollution risk and impact
4.04 Sustainable energy	? 8 - Climate Change
4.05 Sustainable tourism	15 - Business and financial institutions 16 - sustainable consumption Partially: 7 - Reduce pollution risk and impact
4.06 Sustainable transportation	? 12 - Urban biodiversity
4.07 Sustainable urban and rural areas	12 - Urban biodiversity
<b>5. Biodiversity planning and finance</b>	
5.01 Biodiversity laws, policies, plans	14 - Integration of Biodiversity and its values 15 - Business and financial institutions 16 - sustainable consumption
5.02 Other relevant laws, policies, plans	1 - Spatial planning 14 - Integration of Biodiversity and its values 15 - Business and financial institutions 16 - sustainable consumption
5.03 Biodiversity coordination and management	All?

<b>BIOFIN Subcategories</b>	<b>GBF Target</b>
5.04 Biodiversity finance	19 - Resource Mobilization Partially: 15 - Business and financial institutions 18 - Harmful incentives
5.05 Environmental Assessment	1 - Spatial planning 14 - Integration of Biodiversity and its values
5.06 Spatial planning	1 - Spatial planning 12 - Urban biodiversity
5.07 Multilateral Environment Agreement (MEA)	various
<b>6. Pollution management</b>	
6.01 Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	7 - Reduce pollution risk and impact
6.02 Protection of ambient air and climate	7 - Reduce pollution risk and impact
6.03 Waste management	7 - Reduce pollution risk and impact
6.04 Coastal and marine pollution debris management	7 - Reduce pollution risk and impact
6.05 Other pollution management measures	7 - Reduce pollution risk and impact
<b>7. Protected areas and other conservation measure</b>	
7.01 Management and expansion of PAs	3 - Area conservation Partially: 1 - Spatial planning 9 - Benefits for people by sustainable use of wild species 19 - Resource Mobilization
7.02 Management of areas outside of PAs	3 - Area conservation Partially: 1 - Spatial planning 8 - Climate Change

BIOFIN Subcategories	GBF Target
	9 - Benefits for people by sustainable use of wild species 19 - Resource Mobilization
7.03 Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)	1 - Spatial planning
7.04 Conservation of species	4 - Reduce extinction of threatened species and minimize human-wildlife conflict 5 - Sustainable use of wild species
<b>8. Restoration</b>	
8.01 Reintroduction and translocation of species	4 - Reduce extinction of threatened species and minimize human-wildlife conflict
8.02 Site redevelopment and engineering	2 - Restoration
8.03 Site management	2 - Restoration
<b>9. Sustainable Use</b>	
9.01 Agrobiodiversity	?
9.02 Sustainable agriculture	2 - Restoration 10 - Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry
9.03 Sustainable aquaculture	10 - Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry Partially also: 2 - Restoration 4 - Reduce extinction of threatened species and minimize human-wildlife conflict 5 - Sustainable use of wild species 7 - Reduce pollution risk and impact
9.04 Sustainable fisheries	10 - Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry Partially also: 4 - Reduce extinction of threatened species and minimize human-wildlife conflict 5 - Sustainable use of wild species 7 - Reduce pollution risk and impact 9 - Benefits for people by sustainable use of wild species



<b>BIOFIN Subcategories</b>	<b>GBF Target</b>
9.05 Sustainable forestry	10 - Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry Partially also: 2 - Restoration 9 - Benefits for people by sustainable use of wild species
9.06 Sustainable land management (UNCCD and multiple uses)	10 - Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry Partially also: 2 - Restoration 9 - Benefits for people by sustainable use of wild species
9.07 Sustainable marine and coastal management	10 - Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry Partially also: 2 - Restoration 4 - Reduce extinction of threatened species and minimize human-wildlife conflict 5 - Sustainable use of wild species 7 - Reduce pollution risk and impact
9.08 Sustainable rangelands	10 - Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry Partially also: 2 - Restoration 9 - Benefits for people by sustainable use of wild species
9.09 Sustainable wildlife	4 - Reduce extinction of threatened species and minimize human-wildlife conflict 5 - Sustainable use of wild species

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## Annex

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## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

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- *To be included in final version*

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## GBF-Targets and selected other items

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Target No	Title	Description
1	Spatial planning	Ensure that all areas are under participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.
2	Restoration	Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.
3	Area conservation	Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.
4	Reduce extinction of threatened species and minimize human-wildlife conflict	Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.
5	Sustainable use of wild species	Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.
6	Invasive Alien Species	Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent, by 2030, eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.
7	Reduce pollution	Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and

	risk and impact	ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.
8	Climate Change	Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.
9	Benefits for people by sustainable use of wild species	Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.
10	Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry	Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.
11	Nature's contribution to people	Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.
12	Urban biodiversity	Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.
13	Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) from Genetic Resources	Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030 facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.
14	Integration of Biodiversity and its values	Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.
15	Business and financial institutions	Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with

		<p>requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios;</p> <p>(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;</p> <p>(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</p>
16	Sustainable consumption	Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.
17	Biosafety measures	Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries in biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.
18	Harmful (and positive) incentives	Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
19	Resource Mobilization	<p>"Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year, including by:</p> <p>(a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030;</p> <p>(b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;</p> <p>(c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;</p> <p>(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises,</p> <p>(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity</p>

		(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use
20	Technology, innovation, scientific research and monitoring	Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.
21	Access and sharing of data, information and knowledge	Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.
22	Representation and participation in decision-making and access to justice and information	Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.
23	Gender equality	Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework through a gender-responsive approach where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.
Section C	Considerations for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	Among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities</li> </ul>

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## Aichi-Targets

Target No	Title	Description
1	Increase Awareness	By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably
2	Integration of Biodiversity Values	By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.
3	Phase out harmful incentives	By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic condition.
4	Sustainable Production and Consumption	By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.
5	Habitat loss halved or reduced	By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.
6	Sustainable Management of Aquatic living resources	By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.
7	Sustainable Agriculture, Aquaculture and forestry	By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
8	Pollution reduced	By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.
9	Invasive Alien Species	By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.
10	Ecosystems vulnerable to Climate Change	By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

11	Protected areas and other effective area based conservation measures	By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.
12	Reducing risk of extinction	By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.
13	Safeguarding genetic diversity	By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.
14	Ecosystems services	By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
15	Ecosystem restoration and resilience	By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.
16	Nagoya Protocol in force	By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.
17	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)	By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.
18	Traditional Knowledge respected	By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels
19	Sharing information and knowledge	By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.
20	Mobilizing resources from all sources	By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels.

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## SDGs (relevant selection)

Target No	Title	Description
1 a	Mobilization of resources	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
1.4	Access to economic resources and ownership	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
2.4	Sustainable food production and resilient agriculture practices	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
2.5	Genetic diversity of plants and animals	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
4.1	Gender equal free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
4.3	Equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
4.7	Education for sustainable development	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere



	everywhere	
6.3	Improved water quality, with 6.3.1 “Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated”	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
6.6	Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
8.4	Resource efficiency for consumption and production	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead
9.4	Sustainable industry	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
9.5	Enhance scientific research	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
9b	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
9c	Increase access to information and communications technology	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
10b	Official development assistance	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
11.1	Access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

	upgrade slums	
11.3	Inclusive and sustainable urbanization	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
11b	Cities adopting and implementing integrated policies for resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters.	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
11c	Building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
11.4	Protect cultural and natural heritage	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
12.2	Sustainable use of natural resources	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
12.8	Access to information and ensure awareness	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
13	Urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
14.1	Reduce marine pollution	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
14.2	Protect marine and coastal ecosystem	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
14.3	Minimize ocean acidification	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
14.4	Sustainable fishing	"By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing

		practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics"
14.5	10% conservation of marine and coastal areas	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
14.6	Prohibit harmful fishery subsidies	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
14.7	Increase Benefit from marine resources to SIDS and LDC	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
14 b	Access for small-scale fishers	Provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
14 c	Conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources	Ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties
15.1	Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of freshwater ecosystems	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
15.2	Sustainable management and restoration of forests	"By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally"
15.3	Combat desertification and restoration of land and soil	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
15.4	Conservation of mountain ecosystems	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
15.5	Reduce degradation of natural habitats and prevent biodiversity loss	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
15.6	Fair, equitable sharing of benefits from genetic	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

	resources	
15.7	Prevent poaching and trafficking of protected species	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
15.8	Combat invasive alien species	"By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species"
15.9	Integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values in planning and strategies	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
16.7	Inclusive and representative decision-making	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
17.3	Additional financial resources	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
17.6	International cooperation and access to science, technology, innovation and knowledge	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
17.18	Capacity-building for developing countries for data generation	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

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Relevant international agreements and conventions relevant for biodiversity

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**Direct focus on biodiversity:**

- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), adopted in 1992**

The objectives of the CBD are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from commercial and other utilization of genetic resources. The agreement covers all ecosystems, species, and genetic resources

<https://cbd.int/>

- **Nagoya Protocol, adopted in 2010**

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is a supplementary agreement to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It provides a transparent legal framework for the effective implementation of the objective of a fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

<https://www.cbd.int/abs/>

- **Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, adopted in 2000**

Supplementary agreement to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), focusing on ensuring the safe use of living modified organisms LMOs obtained through modern biotechnology and to protect biological diversity from their potential adverse effects

<https://bch.cbd.int/protocol>

- **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), adopted in 1973**

The CITES aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. Through its three appendices, the Convention accords varying degrees of protection to more than 30,000 plant and animal species.

<https://cites.org/eng>

- **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS or Bonn Convention), adopted in 1979**

The CMS aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species. Parties to the CMS work together to conserve migratory species and their habitats by providing strict protection for the most endangered migratory species, by concluding regional multilateral agreements for the conservation and management of specific species or categories of species, and by undertaking co-operative research and conservation activities.

<https://www.cms.int/>

- **Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention), adopted in 1971**

The Ramsar Convention provides the framework for national action and international cooperation with the mission of “the

- 1534 conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution  
1535 towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world”.
- 1536 <https://www.ramsar.org>
- 1537 • **Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)**, (currently under revision)  
1538 The Global Strategy a set of complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the  
1539 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework  
1540 <https://www.cbd.int/gspc/>
  - 1541 • **High Seas Treaty (also Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction treaty or BBNJ treaty)**  
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  - 1543 • **International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) adopted in 1951**  
1544 The IPPC aims to protect world plant resources, including cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread  
1545 of plant pests and promoting the appropriate measures for their control. The convention provides the mechanisms to develop  
1546 the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), and to help countries to implement the ISPMs and the other  
1547 obligations under the IPPC, by facilitating the national capacity development, national reporting and dispute settlement.  
1548 <https://www.ippc.int/en/>
  - 1549 • **International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), adopted in 2001**  
1550 The objectives of the Treaty are the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the  
1551 fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity, for  
1552 sustainable agriculture and food security. The Treaty covers all plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, while its  
1553 Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing covers a specific list of 64 crops and forages. The Treaty also includes  
1554 provisions on Farmers' Rights.  
1555 <https://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/en/>
  - 1556 • **World Heritage Convention (WHC), adopted in 1972**  
1557 The primary mission of the WHC is to identify and conserve the world's cultural and natural heritage, by drawing up a list of sites  
1558 whose outstanding values should be preserved for all humanity and to ensure their protection through a closer co-operation  
1559 among nations.  
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- 1561 **Related to biodiversity or addressing a biodiversity loss driver:**
- 1562 • **Aarhus Convention**
  - 1563 • **Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement), signed in 1994**  
1564 There is no specific alien species content in the agreement, but it provides an international legal basis for all sanitary and

- 1565 phytosanitary measures that affect international trade. The focus is with pests, diseases, sanitary and phytosanitary issues,  
1566 many of which are alien species.
- 1567 • **Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the**  
1568 **High Seas (The Compliance Agreement ), published in 1995**  
1569 To promote compliance with international conservation and management measures by fishing vessels on the high seas. This  
1570 Agreement was adopted within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) under Article XIV of the FAO  
1571 Constitution. This Code sets out principles and international standards of behaviour for responsible practices with a view to  
1572 ensuring the effective conservation, management of living aquatic resources, with due respect for the ecosystem and  
1573 biodiversity.
  - 1574 • **The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel**  
1575 **Convention), adopted in 1989**  
1576 The Convention aims to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects resulting from the generation,  
1577 transboundary movements and management of hazardous wastes and other wastes. The Basel Convention regulates the  
1578 transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes and obliges its Parties to ensure that such wastes are  
1579 managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. The Convention covers toxic, poisonous, explosive, corrosive,  
1580 flammable, ecotoxic and infectious wastes.
  - 1581 • **Declaration of the International Conference on Responsible Fisheries 1992**  
1582 States, to promote the objectives of responsible fishing, should foster international cooperation in the development of effective  
1583 mechanisms for joint research, information exchange and transfer of relevant technology and know-how.
  - 1584 • **Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC), founded 2012**  
1585 Aims to catalyze rapid reductions in short-lived climate pollutants to protect human health, agriculture and the environment.  
1586 <https://www.ccacoalition.org/>
  - 1587 • **Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London Protocol),** adopted in  
1588 1972 and updated in 1996  
1589 Is one of the first global conventions to protect the marine environment from human activities and has been in force since  
1590 1975. Its objective is to promote the effective control of all sources of marine pollution and to take all practicable steps to  
1591 prevent pollution of the sea by dumping of wastes and other matters.  
1592 In 1996, the "London Protocol" was agreed to further modernize the Convention and, eventually, replace it. Under the Protocol  
1593 all dumping is prohibited, except for possibly acceptable wastes on the so-called "reverse list". The Protocol entered into force  
1594 on 24 March 2006 and there are currently 53 Parties to the Protocol.

- 1595 • **Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage of the UNESCO adopted in 2001**  
1596 Recognizing that underwater cultural heritage is largely undervalued, the 2001 Convention provides a common legally binding  
1597 framework for States Parties on how to better identify, research and protect their underwater heritage while ensuring its  
1598 preservation and sustainability. The Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage urges States to take all  
1599 appropriate measures to protect underwater heritage.
- 1600 • **Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) 1995**  
1601 CCRF sets out international principles and standards of behavior to ensure effective conservation, management, and  
1602 development of both marine and freshwater living aquatic resources. It accounts for the impact of fishing on ecosystems, the  
1603 impact of ecosystems on fisheries, and the need to conserve biodiversity. The CCRF is voluntary, although parts of it are based  
1604 on relevant international laws.
- 1605 • **Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP ), adopted 1979**  
1606 As the first regional environmental convention, CLRTAP has been instrumental in the reduction of key harmful pollutants in both  
1607 Europe and North America. The Convention has been extended by 8 Protocols, focused upon setting strict reduction targets for  
1608 releases of pollution for the protection of human and environmental health. Each of these Protocols targets pollutants such as  
1609 sulphur, nitrogen oxide, persistent organic pollutants, volatile organic compounds, ammonia, and toxic heavy metals.  
1610 <https://unece.org/convention-and-its-achievements>
- 1611 • **Education for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2020**  
1612 A framework that builds on the Global Action Programm (GAP) in order to advance and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable  
1613 Development Goals (SDGs) via education, focusing on advancing policy, transforming learning environments, building capacities of  
1614 educators, empowering and mobilizing youth and accelerating local level action.  
1615 <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374802>
- 1616 • **Escazu Agreement**
- 1617 • **Global Methane Initiative (GMI), launched in 2004**  
1618 The GMI is an international public-private initiative that advances cost-effective, near-term methane abatement and recovery  
1619 and use of methane as a valuable energy source in three sectors: biogas (including agriculture, municipal solid waste, and  
1620 wastewater), coal mines, and oil and gas systems. Focusing collective efforts on methane emission sources is a cost-effective  
1621 approach to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increase energy security, enhance economic growth, improve air  
1622 quality and improve worker safety.  
1623 <https://www.globalmethane.org/>



- 1624 • **International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), adopted 1973**  
1625  
1626 [https://www.imo.org/en/about/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-](https://www.imo.org/en/about/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-(MARPOL).aspx)  
1627  [\(MARPOL\).aspx](https://www.imo.org/en/about/Conventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-(MARPOL).aspx)
- 1628 • **International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, adopted 1954**  
1629 Administered and promoted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) since 1959, OILPOL was updated in 1962, 1969,  
1630 and 1971 (OILPOL 71). OILPOL was subsumed by the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships  
1631 (MARPOL) in 1973
- 1632 • **International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC) 1990**  
1633 OPRC 90 is the international instrument that provides a framework designed to facilitate international co-operation and mutual  
1634 assistance in preparing for and responding to major oil pollution incidents.
- 1635 • **International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM), adopted in 2004**  
1636 The Ballast Water Management Convention aims to prevent the spread of harmful aquatic organisms from one region to  
1637 another, by establishing standards and procedures for the management and control of ships' ballast water and sediments.  
1638 Support for implementation of the convention by GEF-UNDP-IMO GloBallast Partnerships Programme  
1639 <https://archive.iwlearn.net/globallast.imo.org/index.html>
- 1640 • **Minamata Convention on Mercury, adopted in 2013**  
1641 The Minamata Convention on Mercury is an international treaty designed to protect human health and the environment from  
1642 anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds. The convention was a result of three years of  
1643 meeting and negotiating, after which the text of the convention was approved by delegates representing close to 140 countries  
1644 on 19 January 2013 in Geneva and adopted and signed later that year on 10 October 2013 at a diplomatic conference held in  
1645 Kumamoto, Japan.
- 1646 • **Resolution MEPC.304(72) Initial IMO strategy on reduction of GHG emissions from ships, adopted in 2018**  
1647 The Strategy represents the continuation of work of IMO as the appropriate international body to address greenhouse gas  
1648 (GHG) emissions from international shipping. This work includes Assembly resolution A.963(23) on IMO policies and practices  
1649 related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from ships, adopted on 5 December 2003, urging the Marine Environment  
1650 Protection Committee (MEPC) to identify and develop the mechanisms needed to achieve the limitation or reduction of GHG  
1651 emissions from international shipping.
- 1652 • **Resolution MEPC.345(78) Amendments to the international code for the construction and equipment of ships carrying**  
1653 **dangerous chemicals in bulk (IBC Code), adopted in 2022**

1654 Determines that the amendments to the IBC Code shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2024 unless, prior to  
 1655 that date, not less than one-third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50 per  
 1656 cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet have communicated to the Organization their objection to the  
 1657 amendments.

- 1658 • **Resolution 73/284 (03/2019) of the United Nations General Assembly to declare 2021–2030 as the United Nations Decade on**  
 1659 **Ecosystem Restoration**  
 1660 Decides to proclaim 2021–2030 the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, within existing structures and available  
 1661 resources, with the aim of supporting and scaling up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems  
 1662 worldwide and raise awareness of the importance of successful ecosystem restoration.
- 1663 • **Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous, 1998**  
 1664 The Rotterdam Convention entered into force in 2004. It aims to promote shared responsibility and cooperation among Parties  
 1665 in addressing the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals, in order to protect human health and the environment  
 1666 from potential harm. The agreement establishes a prior informed consent (ICC) procedure for the import of hazardous  
 1667 chemicals.
- 1668 • **Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), 2001**  
 1669 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is an international environmental treaty, signed on 22 May 2001 in  
 1670 Stockholm and effective from 17 May 2004, that aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic  
 1671 pollutants (POPs).
- 1672 • **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), established in 1994**  
 1673 The Convention, the only convention stemming from a direct recommendation of the Rio Conference's Agenda 21, was adopted  
 1674 in Paris, France, on 17 June 1994 and entered into force in December 1996. It is the only internationally legally binding  
 1675 framework set up to address the problem of desertification. The Convention is based on the principles of participation,  
 1676 partnership and decentralization—the backbone of good governance and sustainable development. It has 197 parties, making it  
 1677 near universal in reach.
- 1678 • **United Nations Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (UN Watercourses**  
 1679 **Convention), adopted in 1997**  
 1680 The Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses, commonly referred to as the UN  
 1681 Watercourses Convention, is an international treaty, adopted by the United Nations on 21 May 1997, pertaining to the uses and  
 1682 conservation of all waters that cross international boundaries, including both surface and groundwater. "Mindful of increasing  
 1683 demands for water and the impact of human behavior", the UN drafted the document to help conserve and manage water

1684 resources for present and future generations. The convention is based on the 1992 UNECE Water Convention.  
1685 <https://unece.org/environment-policy/water/un-watercourses-convention>

- 1686 • **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982**  
1687 The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), also called the Law of the Sea Convention or the Law of the Sea  
1688 Treaty, is an international agreement that establishes a legal framework for all marine and maritime activities. As of June 2016,  
1689 167 countries and the European Union are parties. The convention resulted from the third United Nations Conference on the  
1690 Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III), which took place between 1973 and 1982.
- 1691 • **UN Treaty on Plastic Pollution (forthcoming)**  
1692 In February 2022, at the resumed fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-5.2), a historic resolution  
1693 (5/14) was adopted to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine  
1694 environment with the ambition to complete the negotiations by end of 2024. The instrument is to be based on a comprehensive  
1695 approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic.
- 1696 • **United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)**  
1697 The main motivation for the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development is to support efforts to reverse the cycle  
1698 of decline in ocean health and create improved conditions for sustainable development of the Ocean. The Decade will  
1699 encourage the science community, the policymakers, the private sector and the civil society to think beyond business as usual  
1700 and aspire for real change.  
1701