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ANNOTATIONS FOR TERMS AND CONCEPTS USED IN THE LANGUAGE OF INTERIM UPDATED POST-2020 GOALS AND TARGETS

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In decision [14/34](#), recommendation [WG2020-1/1](#) and recommendation [SBSTTA-23/1](#), the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework invited the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting to carry out a scientific and technical review of the updated goals and targets, and related indicators and baselines, of the draft global biodiversity framework, as well as the revised appendices to the framework, and to provide advice to the Working Group at its third meeting.
2. Based on the above, the Co-Chairs of the Working Group and the Secretariat, under the oversight of the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and of the Conference of the Parties, have compiled a list of annotations to explain terms and concepts in the updated goals and targets.
3. The present document is issued for the information of participants in the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to support the review, analysis, and deliberations of the linkages between the interim updated goals and targets, and their associated proposed components, monitoring elements, and indicators of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
4. The list of annotations contains explanations and related examples of terms and concepts in the interim updated goals and targets.

II. LIST OF CONCEPTS AND TERMS PROVIDED IN THE UPDATED GOALS AND TARGETS

Concept/term	Annotations	Goal/target
Intact areas	Areas where there is minimal physical interference from human presence, such as fragmentation and maintaining physical integrity (despite invasive alien species and pollution issues) and maintained all their natural ecosystem functions.	T1
Wilderness areas	Areas that are uncultivated, uninhabited and essentially undisturbed by human activity together with their naturally developed species communities. This applies to both terrestrial and marine environments.	T1

* CBD/SBSTTA/24/1.

Concept/term	Annotations	Goal/target
Degraded natural ecosystems	Natural ecosystems in which natural resources, such as water, soil, flora, fauna and microorganisms, are modified and/or depleted by human activities to a level which persistently changes the natural functions of these ecosystems.	T1
Spatial planning	A public process of analysing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in geographical areas to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives that have been specified through a political process. Spatial planning includes land-use planning, marine spatial planning, etc.	T1
Connectivity	Connectivity (i.e. ecological connectivity) is the unimpeded movement of species and the flow of natural processes that sustain life on Earth. It may thus also refer to continuous ecosystems often connected through ecological corridors. There are two types of connectivity: structural (in which the continuity between ecosystems is identified) and functional (in which the movement of species or processes is verified).	T1, T2
Areas particularly important for biodiversity	Areas critical for maintenance of biodiversity. They may include areas high in species richness, threatened biodiversity, and/or areas with particularly important habitats, including key biodiversity areas, high conservation value areas, important plant areas, sensitive terrestrial or marine areas, as well as areas which are important for the continued provision of ecosystem services (such as areas important for water supply, erosion control, sacred sites).	T2
Human-wildlife conflict	Human-wildlife conflict occurs when animals pose a direct and recurring threat to the livelihood or safety of people, leading potentially to the persecution of those individuals. Retaliation against the blamed species often ensues, leading to conflicts about what should be done to remedy the situation.	T3
Pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species	Invasive alien species are introduced outside their natural range (intentionally or unintentionally; internationally and domestically) and threaten ecosystems, habitats or native species through human activities, such as agriculture, horticulture, trade (i.e., both legal and illegal wildlife trade, pets, aquarium species, live bait and live food commerce) and transport (i.e., grain shipments). This may include introductions that transpire through the escape of live organisms from confined conditions. Other transport activities, including contamination of trade commodities and stowaways with carrier conveyances, contribute to the spread of invasive alien species. They may go by air (air transport, natural atmospheric events) or water (shipping, both marine and along inner water bodies, canal construction) or by land (all types of land transport, including roads and railroads, as well as trade routes).	T5

Concept/term	Annotations	Goal/target
Priority sites in relation to impacts from invasive alien species	Ecosystems and habitats which are sensitive and susceptible to biological invasions and areas where impacts of invasive alien species on native components of biodiversity, as well as on social, economic or cultural values are high. Priority sites may include island ecosystems, protected areas, priority ecosystem restoration sites, areas with endemic species, areas with intensive farming and aquaculture, and sites of particular importance for biodiversity. Priority sites may be designated internationally and/or at the national level on the basis of their conditions and circumstances.	T5
Ecosystem-based approaches	Defined as the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. This term may refer to a wide range of ecosystem management activities to increase the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of people and the environment, including to climate change and disasters.	T7, T10
Ecosystem approach	Strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.	T10
Nature-based solutions	Actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural and/or modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits. Nature-based solutions are broader than “ecosystem-based approaches” and include benefits for biodiversity, water quality/quantity, sustainable land management, etc.	T7, T10
Productivity gaps	Productivity is about the capacity of a landscape (including waters and seascapes) or ecosystem to produce goods for human consumption or use. Productivity gap refers to the inability of landscapes (including waters) or ecosystems to meet the minimal or sufficient needs of the people, in particular the most vulnerable. In the agricultural sector, the productivity gap exists between the value of outputs per hectare of managed lands.	T9
Green and blue spaces	<i>Green space</i> : terrestrial spaces with ecological integrity within urban zones. <i>Blue space</i> : marine, freshwater, coastal, and other water-based spaces with ecological integrity within urban zones.	T11
Biodiversity values	Biodiversity values include diverse considerations from economic, cultural, social and intrinsic perspectives. Valuation and values of biodiversity require the recognition of a wide range of worldviews and plural value dimensions of the meaning and importance of nature associated with the quality of human life seen as interdependent in terms of biophysical, sociocultural, economic, health or holistic perspectives.	T13
Supply chains	Includes all production processes and associated transport of any commodity to generate a product/service from beginning to end (starting from the raw materials found in nature through to a product or service used in society).	T14

Concept/term	Annotations	Goal/target
<p>“Biodiversity” versus “nature”</p>	<p>“Biodiversity” is being used based on the definition of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2: Use of Terms. “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.</p> <p>“Nature” as a concept, has a broader context. Nature is the sum of its biodiversity and abiotic elements and their interconnectedness.</p> <p>“Nature” in the framework is being used as a communication shorthand for the complete sum of biodiversity and ecosystems and their connectivity, within and between that creates the basis for life on Earth.</p>	<p>Goal B</p>
<p>“Wild species” versus “wildlife”</p>	<p>“Wildlife” includes “wild species” of both flora and fauna. The terms “wildlife” and “wild species” are interchangeable.</p>	<p>T3</p>
<p>Biocides</p>	<p>Products used to control unwanted live organisms that are harmful to human, crops, or animal health or to the environment, or that can cause damage to human activities. These harmful organisms include pests (e.g. insects, rats or mice) and microorganisms (e.g. bacteria, viruses, mould). Biocidal products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Insecticides; (b) Insect repellents; (c) Disinfectants; (d) Preservatives for materials such as wood, plastics and fibres; (e) Anti-fouling paints for the protection of ship hulls. 	<p>T6</p>