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ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL  
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

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Item 4 of the provisional agenda\*

### **UPDATED GLOSSARY FOR THE DRAFT POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

1. The present document has been prepared by the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and provides reference information to assist the participants in the fifth meeting of the Working Group in their consideration of the goals and targets of the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It supersedes the glossary for the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, contained in document CBD/WG2020/4/2.
2. The document contains an annotated list of terms and concepts. It provides explanations and related examples of the terms and concepts used in the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/4/4), as well as the in draft monitoring framework (CBD/COP/15/2).

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\* CBD/WG2020/5/1.

## Updated glossary

Concept/term	Annotation	Goal/Target
Healthy and resilient populations	Demographically and genetically viable, allowing for long-term survival and adaptability. ( <a href="#">CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.2/Rev.1</a> , para. 25)	Goal A
People's needs	People's needs include clean air, water, food, fibre, shelter, a safe climate, energy security (e.g. for fuel, cooking, heating), secure livelihoods, and health and spiritual well-being. (Based on IPBES <i>Global Assessment</i> , 2019)	Theory of change, Targets 9-13
Ecosystem 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). ( <a href="#">UNEP/CMS/Resolution 12.26 (Rev.COP13)</a> )	Goal A
Ecosystem integrity	“An ecosystem is generally understood to have integrity when its dominant ecological characteristics (e.g. elements of composition, structure, function, and ecological processes) occur within their natural ranges of variation and can withstand and recover from most perturbations” ( <a href="#">CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.2/Rev.1</a> , para. 18). Moreover, Add.2 refers to “including species diversity and abundance and communities of interacting species within ecosystems” (para. 21). Indicators of ecosystem integrity may include the “structure, function and composition of an ecosystem relative to the pre-industrial range of variation of these characteristics”. (Hansen et al (2021). Towards monitoring ecosystem integrity within the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, <a href="https://doi.org/10.32942/osf.io/eyqw5">https://doi.org/10.32942/osf.io/eyqw5</a> )	Goal A
Natural ecosystems (habitats)	Areas composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin and/or where human activity had not essentially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition. (Based on UNEP-WCMC definition of natural habitats, <a href="https://www.biodiversitya-z.org/content/natural-habitats">https://www.biodiversitya-z.org/content/natural-habitats</a> )	Goal A
Rate of extinction	The number of species that become extinct in a given period of time.	Goal A
Risk of extinction	The probability that a species will go extinct in a given period of time.	Goal A
Nature's contributions to people	Nature's contributions to people (a concept similar to and inclusive of ecosystem services) refers to all the contributions from biodiversity to people's well-being or quality of life. They include (a) material contributions, such as the production of food, feed, fibre, medicines and energy, (b) regulating services, such as	Goal B, Target 11

	<p>the regulation of air and water quality, climate regulation, pollination, regulation of pests and diseases and provision of habitat, and (c) other non-material contributions, such as learning, inspiration, health, physical, psychological, spiritual well-being and experiences and supporting identities and culture, as well as maintaining options for future generations.</p> <p>(<a href="#">CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.2/Rev.1</a>, para. 35)</p>	
Net gain	<p>A goal either of <i>no net loss</i> or <i>net gain</i> of biodiversity is typically set (also referred to as <i>net neutral</i> and <i>net positive goals</i>, respectively) relative to a predetermined baseline. The process is implemented through national planning processes and negotiations between government agencies, conservation actors, and developers, with elements of the process often formalized within an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. The mitigation hierarchy comprises four broad steps that are intended to be implemented sequentially: (1) avoiding, (2) minimizing, (3) remediating, and (4) offsetting.</p> <p>(See Arlidge et al, “A Global Mitigation Hierarchy for Nature Conservation”, <i>BioScience</i>, vol. 68, Issue 5, May 2018, pp. 336-347, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/biy029">https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/biy029</a>; Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme, (2012) Standard on Biodiversity Offsets; and Maron et al. 2018, “The many meanings of no net loss in environmental policy”, <i>Nature Sustainability</i> 1, 19–27 (2018) <a href="https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893-017-0007-7">https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893-017-0007-7</a>).</p>	Goal A
Financing gap	<p>The gap between the current total annual capital flows towards global biodiversity conservation and the total amount of funds needed to sustainably manage biodiversity and maintain ecosystem integrity.</p> <p>(Deutz et al (2020). Financing Nature: Closing the Global Biodiversity Financing Gap. The Paulson Institute, The Nature Conservancy, and the Cornell Atkinson Center for Sustainability, <a href="https://www.paulsoninstitute.org/conservation/financing-nature-report/">https://www.paulsoninstitute.org/conservation/financing-nature-report/</a>)</p>	Goal D
Spatial planning	<p>Spatial planning is generally understood as a method or public process for analysing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of activities in a given environment in order to achieve various objectives, including social, economic and ecological (such as biodiversity), that have been specified through a political process. Spatial planning includes land-use planning, marine spatial planning, etc.</p> <p>(See Metternicht (2017). <i>Land Use and Spatial Planning: Enabling Sustainable Management of Land Resources</i>. Springer Briefs in Earth Sciences. <a href="https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783319718606">https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783319718606</a>)</p>	Target 1
Land and sea areas	<p>It is understood that land and sea areas include all terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, including freshwater biomes.</p>	Target 1, 3
Land-use change	<p>Land-use change includes the conversion of land cover (e.g. deforestation or mining), changes in the management of the ecosystem or agro-ecosystem (e.g. through the intensification of</p>	Target 1

	<p>agricultural management or forest harvesting) or changes in the spatial configuration of the landscape (e.g. fragmentation of habitats).</p> <p>(<a href="https://ipbes.net/models-drivers-biodiversity-ecosystem-change">https://ipbes.net/models-drivers-biodiversity-ecosystem-change</a>)</p>	
Sea-use change	<p>Similarly, sea-use change refers to measures and activities altering the use of marine areas, for example, coastal development, offshore aquaculture, mariculture, oil and gas exploration, and bottom trawling.</p>	Target 1
Intact and wilderness areas	<p>The term “wilderness” is used to describe landscapes and seascapes that are biologically and ecologically largely intact, with a low human population density and that are mostly free of industrial infrastructure. The term “wilderness” is therefore not exclusive of people but, rather, of human uses resulting in significant biophysical disturbance. As a result, wilderness quality is often defined in terms of remoteness from urban settlements and modern infrastructure and the degree of ecological impacts from industrial activity. However, the term is not meant to suggest an area must be completely “pristine” or “untouched” as there are few places remaining on Earth that meet this standard. Further, it must be recognized that the terms “intactness” and “integrity” are measured on a continuum and are not binary.</p> <p>(Cyril F. Kormos, Tim Badman, Tilman Jaeger, Bastian Bertzky, Remco van Merm, Elena Osipova, Yichuan Shi, Peter Bille Larsen (2017). World Heritage, Wilderness and Large Landscapes and Seascapes. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. viii + 70pp, <a href="https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2017-028.pdf">https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2017-028.pdf</a>)</p>	Target 1
Restoration	<p>IPBES has defined restoration as “any intentional activity that initiates or accelerates the recovery of an ecosystem from a degraded state” (2019). This definition covers all forms and intensities of the degradation state and, in this sense, is inclusive of the definition adopted by the Society for Ecological Restoration.</p> <p>(<a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/fcd6/bfba/38ebc826221543e322173507/post2020-ws-2019-11-03-en.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/fcd6/bfba/38ebc826221543e322173507/post2020-ws-2019-11-03-en.pdf</a>, also see the <a href="#">Ecosystem restoration: short term action plan - CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/5</a>)</p> <p>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”. Restoration can happen in many ways – for example, through actively planting or by removing pressures so that nature can recover on its own. It is not always possible – or desirable – to return an ecosystem to its original state.</p> <p>(United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, <a href="https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/what-ecosystem-restoration">https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/what-ecosystem-restoration</a>)</p>	Target 2
Degraded ecosystems	<p>Land degradation can occur either through a loss of biodiversity, ecosystem functions or services. From an ecological perspective, land degradation may include complete transformation in the class or use of the ecosystem, such as the conversion of natural</p>	Target 2

	<p>grassland to a crop field, delivering a different spectrum of benefits, but also degradation of the “natural” or “transformed” system. Natural ecosystems are often degraded prior to being transformed. The transformed ecosystem that results from this conversion can, in turn, be degraded and see a reduction in the delivery of its new functions (e.g. an agricultural field where soil degradation and reduced soil fertility leads to reduced crops).</p> <p>The same concepts are applicable to the degradation of marine and freshwater ecosystems. It may take the form of changed trophic structures in a marine community (through fishing pressure and selective removal of species, transformation of the soft and hard benthos (through repetitive sweeps of contacting gears, such as trawls) or artificial reef construction, to cite only a few examples. In the case of aquatic freshwater ecosystems, the construction of dams and reservoirs over river courses or the conversion of natural wetlands into rice paddies are examples of ecosystem transformation.</p> <p>(<a href="#">CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/11/3</a>)</p>	
Protected area	<p>Protected area means a geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives. (<a href="#">Convention, Article 2</a>)</p> <p>A protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.</p> <p>(Dudley, N. (Editor) (2008). Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. x + 86 pp. WITH Stolton, S., P. Shadie and N. Dudley (2013). IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guidance on Recognising Protected Areas and Assigning Management Categories and Governance Types, Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 21, Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. xx pp., <a href="https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/pag-021.pdf">https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/pag-021.pdf</a>)</p>	Target 3
Other effective area-based conservation measures	<p>A geographically defined area other than a protected area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for in situ conservation of biodiversity with associated ecosystem functions and services and, where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socioeconomic and other locally relevant values are also conserved.</p> <p>(<a href="#">CBD/COP/DEC/14/8</a>)</p>	Target 3
Wider landscapes and seascapes	<p>A landscape is a geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area.</p>	Target 3

	<p>Similarly, a seascape is a spatially heterogeneous marine region that can be delineated at a range of scales and which includes physical, geological and chemical aspects of oceans.</p> <p>(IUCN, <a href="https://www.iucn.org/downloads/en_iucn_glossary_definitions.pdf">https://www.iucn.org/downloads/en_iucn_glossary_definitions.pdf</a>)</p>	
Wild and domesticated species	All living organisms, including fauna, flora, fungi and bacteria.	Goal A, Target 4
Recovery	<p>The restoration of natural processes and genetic, demographic, or ecological parameters of a population or species, with regard to its state at the initiation of the recovery activities. It also refers to its past local abundance, structure and dynamics, to resume its ecological and evolutionary role, and the consequent improvement regarding habitat quality.</p> <p>The Green Status assesses species against three essential facets of recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A species is fully recovered if it is present in all parts of its range, even those that are no longer occupied but were occupied prior to major human impacts/disruption;</li> <li>– It is viable (i.e., not threatened with extinction) in all parts of the range;</li> <li>– It is performing its ecological functions in all parts of the range.</li> </ul> <p>(IUCN, <a href="https://www.iucn.org/downloads/en_iucn_glossary_definitions.pdf">https://www.iucn.org/downloads/en_iucn_glossary_definitions.pdf</a>; Akçakaya HR, Ferson S, Burgman MA, Keith DA, Mace GM, Todd CR. 2000. Making consistent IUCN classifications under uncertainty. Conservation Biology 14:1001–1013.)</p>	Target 4
Human-wildlife conflict	<p>Human-wildlife conflict is commonly described as conflict occurring between people and wildlife that has an adverse effect on human life, health, well-being, and/or livelihoods. As a result of those actions and threats, humans may damage or eliminate wildlife. These responses can be intentional and unintentional.</p> <p>(<a href="#">CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.2/Rev.1</a>, para. 65)</p>	Target 4
Sustainable, legal, and safe for human health	<p>Implies the harvesting, trade and use in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining the potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations (<a href="#">Convention, Article 2</a>), respects international and national laws, is safe for human health, animal health and the environment (e.g. does not contribute to the spread of pathogens or invasive species).</p>	Target 5
Harvest	Involves the gathering, catching or hunting of wild species for human uses.	Target 5
Trade and use	Includes the use of wild species for food and non-food purposes, such as for clothing, medicinal, cultural, scientific, recreational and work-related uses, as well as for selling or trading (i.e. selling of dead or living wildlife and/or products derived from them).	Target 5

Wild species	Organisms captive or living in the wild, in which the evolutionary process has not been influenced by humans. (in contrast to the CBD definition of domesticated species, <a href="#">Convention, Article 2</a> )	Target 5
Pathways (for introduction of invasive alien species)	<p>Pathways, also referred to as vectors, are the means by which alien species are introduced to new environments. Depending on the ecosystem, there are likely to be a number of different pathways for the introduction of alien species. Common pathways include shipping (ballast water, boat hulls and shipping containers), the accidental or intentional introduction of species from agricultural or aquaculture activities and the escape of species introduced to a new environment. Pathways will vary between countries and will need to be identified in order to be effectively addressed.</p> <p>(Based on Aichi Target 9 – quick guide - <a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/strategic-plan/targets/T9-quick-guide-en.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/strategic-plan/targets/T9-quick-guide-en.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Pathways are categorized as per the classification recognized by the Convention on Biological Diversity, comprising release; escape; contaminant; stowaway; corridor; unaided.</p> <p>(See <a href="#">CBD/SBSTTA/18/9/Add.1</a>, para. 12, based on Hulme et al. 2008, <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i>); see also: Faulkner et al. 2020, “Classifying the introduction pathways of alien species: are we moving in the right direction?” <i>NeoBiota</i> 62: 143-159, <a href="https://neobiota.pensoft.net/article/53543/">https://neobiota.pensoft.net/article/53543/</a>)</p>	Target 6
Priority sites (in relation to impacts from invasive alien species)	<p>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.</p> <p>(See also <a href="#">CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.2/Rev.1</a>, para. 76)</p>	Target 6
Pollution (from all sources)	<p>The indirect or direct alteration of the biological, thermal, physical or radioactive properties of any medium in such a way as to create a hazard or potential hazard to human health or to the health, safety or welfare of any living species.</p> <p>(UNEP, LEAP, <a href="https://leap.unep.org/knowledge/glossary/pollution">https://leap.unep.org/knowledge/glossary/pollution</a>)</p>	Target 7
Not harmful (to biodiversity and ecosystem function)	<p>Different metrics will be needed for different types of pollution. However, “not harmful” should be understood to mean not having a negative impact on either or all of the three components of biodiversity, i.e. on genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.</p>	Target 7
Pesticides	<p>Pesticide means any substance, or mixture of substances of chemical or biological ingredients intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, or regulating plant growth.</p>	Target 7

	(International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management, <a href="https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/Code_ENG_2017updated.pdf">https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/Code_ENG_2017updated.pdf</a> )	
Ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation (EbA)	<p>Defined as the use of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and 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.</p> <p>(CBD, <i>Technical Series No. 41</i>, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2009). <i>Connecting Biodiversity and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: Report of the Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change</i>. Montreal, p. 41.)</p> <p>Paragraph 8(j) of COP decision X/33 invites Parties and other Governments to “implement where appropriate, ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation, that may include sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems, as part of an overall adaptation strategy that takes into account the multiple social, economic and cultural co-benefits for local communities.”</p>	Target 8
Nature-based solutions	<p>Actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits. (UNEP/EA.5/Res.5, <a href="https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/39864/NATURE-BASED%20SOLUTIONS%20FOR%20SUPPORTING%20SUSTAINABLE%20DEVELOPMENT.%20English.pdf?sequence=1&amp;isAllowed=y">https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/39864/NATURE-BASED%20SOLUTIONS%20FOR%20SUPPORTING%20SUSTAINABLE%20DEVELOPMENT.%20English.pdf?sequence=1&amp;isAllowed=y</a>)</p>	Target 8
Customary sustainable use	<p>The uses of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.</p> <p>(CBD, <a href="https://www.cbd.int/traditional/what.shtml">https://www.cbd.int/traditional/what.shtml</a>)</p>	Target 9
Sustainable agriculture and aquaculture	<p>The vision of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for sustainable food and agriculture is one in which food is nutritious and accessible for everyone, and where natural resources are managed in a way that maintains ecosystem functions to support current, as well as future human needs.</p> <p>(FAO, <a href="http://www.fao.org/sustainability/background/en/">http://www.fao.org/sustainability/background/en/</a>)</p>	Target 10
Sustainable forestry (management)	<p>In its broadest sense, sustainable forest management encompasses the administrative, legal, technical, economic, social and environmental aspects of the conservation and use of forests. It implies various degrees of human intervention, ranging from actions aimed at safeguarding and maintaining forest ecosystems and their functions to those favouring specific socially or economically valuable species or groups of species for the improved production of goods and services. In addition to forest</p>	Target 10



	<p>products (comprising both wood and non-wood forest products), sustainably managed forests provide important ecosystem services, such as carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, and the protection of water resources.</p> <p>(FAO, <a href="https://www.fao.org/sustainable-forests-management/en/">https://www.fao.org/sustainable-forests-management/en/</a>)</p>	
Green and blue spaces	<p>Areas of vegetation, inland and coastal waters, generally in or near to urban areas including green roofs and walls, and other green infrastructure. These can have a range of positive effects on human physical and mental well-being and provide opportunities to reconnect with nature. Green and blue spaces also provide important habitats for species, improve habitat connectivity, provide ecosystem services and help mediate extreme events, if managed with such objectives in mind.</p>	Target 12
Financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values	<p>“Aligning flows” means channelling financial investments – public and private – towards economic activities that enhance our stock of natural assets and encourage sustainable consumption and production.</p> <p>(CBD, <a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/a6f8/8ccb/a7cb2a88bd13e86cfc59901a/roundtable-b-finance-en.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/a6f8/8ccb/a7cb2a88bd13e86cfc59901a/roundtable-b-finance-en.pdf</a>)</p>	Target 14
Biodiversity values	<p>Biodiversity values include diverse considerations from ecological, genetic, economic, cultural, social, scientific, educational, recreational, aesthetic 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.</p> <p>(for a definition of value systems see the IPBES Glossary, <a href="https://zenodo.org/record/5657079#.Yz8p-bYpBZU">https://zenodo.org/record/5657079#.Yz8p-bYpBZU</a>)</p>	Target 14
Dependencies and impacts on biodiversity	<p>Impacts on biodiversity: positive or negative contributions of a company or other actor toward the state of nature, including pollution of air, water, soil; fragmentation or disruption of ecosystems and habitats for [human and] non-human species; alteration of ecosystem regimes.</p> <p>Dependencies on biodiversity: aspects of nature’s contributions to people [ecosystem services] that a person or organisation relies on to function, including water flow and quality regulation; regulation of hazards like fires and floods; pollination; carbon sequestration.</p> <p>(<i>Science-based Targets for Nature (2020): Initial Guidance for Business</i>, <a href="https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/SBTN-initial-guidance-for-business.pdf">https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/SBTN-initial-guidance-for-business.pdf</a>)</p>	Target 15
Environmental impact assessment	<p>Environmental impact assessment is a process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, taking into account interrelated socioeconomic,</p>	Target 15

	cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse. (CBD, <a href="https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7181">https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7181</a> )	
Strategic environmental assessment	Strategic environmental assessment is the formalized, systematic and comprehensive process of identifying and evaluating the environmental consequences of proposed policies, plans or programmes to ensure that they are fully included and appropriately addressed at the earliest possible stage of decision-making on a par with economic and social considerations. Strategic environmental assessment, by its nature, covers a wider range of activities or a wider area and often over a longer time span than the environmental impact assessment of projects. Strategic environmental assessment might be applied to an entire sector (such as a national policy on energy for example) or to a geographical area, (for example, in the context of a regional development scheme). (CBD, <a href="https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7181">https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7181</a> )	Target 15
Responsible choices	Responsible choices are critical for eliminating unsustainable consumption patterns, and begin by ensuring that people everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity.	Target 16
Biotechnology	Under the Convention, “biotechnology” means any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use ( <a href="#">Convention, Article 2</a> ). Under the Cartagena Protocol, “modern biotechnology” means the application of in vitro nucleic acid techniques, including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles, or fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family, that overcome natural physiological reproductive or recombination barriers and that are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection. ( <a href="#">Cartagena Protocol, Article 3(i)</a> ).	Target 17
Subsidies	The definition of subsidies contains three basic elements: (i) a financial contribution (ii) by a government or any public body within the territory of a Member (iii) which confers a benefit. All three of these elements must be satisfied in order for a subsidy to exist. (WTO, <a href="https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/scm_e/subs_e.htm">https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/scm_e/subs_e.htm</a> )  In general harmful subsidies are a result of government budgetary transfers that confer an advantage on consumers or producers, in order to supplement their income or lower their costs, but in doing so, inadvertently have adverse impacts on the environment. Adapted from (OECD, <a href="https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/agriculture-and-food/environmentally-harmful-subsidies_9789264012059-en">https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/agriculture-and-food/environmentally-harmful-subsidies_9789264012059-en</a> )	Target 18
Ecosystem services	The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. According to the original formulation of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, ecosystem services were divided into supporting, regulating,	

	provisioning and cultural. (IPBES Glossary - The Global Assessment Report On Biodiversity And Ecosystem Services, <a href="https://zenodo.org/record/5657079#.YnQy2O3MJZU">https://zenodo.org/record/5657079#.YnQy2O3MJZU</a> )	
Ecosystem Approach	A strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. An ecosystem approach is based on the application of appropriate scientific methods, focused on levels of biological organization that encompass the essential structure, processes, functions and interactions among and between organisms and their environment. It recognizes that humans, with their cultural diversity, are an integral component of many ecosystems. (CBD, <a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/ea-text-en.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/ea-text-en.pdf</a> )	
Baseline	A fixed reference point that is used for the purpose of comparison.	Monitoring framework
Baseline condition	A reference point for the ecological, economic or social condition describing the state of the system in question. The baseline condition may be associated with a historical state in the past, or a contemporary state observed in a relevant geographic location.	Monitoring framework
Baseline period	A historical period used to identify a specific baseline condition.	Monitoring framework
Reference reporting period	The time period used as the starting point for reporting progress on targets and goals.	Monitoring framework
Headline indicators	A minimum set of high-level indicators, which capture the overall scope of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be used for planning and tracking progress as set out in decision 15/-. They are nationally, regionally and globally relevant indicators [validated by Parties]. These indicators could also be used for communication purposes.	Monitoring framework
Component indicators	A list of optional[, multidimensional] indicators that together with the headline indicators would cover all components of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at global, regional, national and [subnational] levels .	Monitoring framework
Complementary indicator	A list of optional [, multidimensional] indicators for thematic or in-depth analysis of each goal and target which be applicable at the global, regional, national, and [subnational] levels.	Monitoring framework
	<b>November 2022 update</b>	
“Prior and informed consent” or “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”	Free implies that indigenous peoples and local communities are not pressured, intimidated, manipulated or unduly influenced and that their consent is given, without coercion; Prior implies seeking consent or approval sufficiently in advance of any authorization to access traditional knowledge respecting the customary decision-making processes in accordance with national legislation and time requirements of indigenous peoples and local communities;  Informed implies that information is provided that covers relevant aspects, such as: the intended purpose of the access; its	Section B.bis

	<p>duration and scope; a preliminary assessment of the likely economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts, including potential risks; personnel likely to be involved in the execution of the access; procedures the access may entail and benefit-sharing arrangements;</p> <p>Consent or approval is the agreement of the indigenous peoples and local communities who are holders of traditional knowledge or the competent authorities of those indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate, to grant access to their traditional knowledge to a potential user and includes the right not to grant consent or approval;</p> <p>Involvement refers to the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, in decision-making processes related to access to their traditional knowledge. Consultation and full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities are crucial components of a consent or approval process.</p> <p>(CBD, <a href="#">CBD/COP/DEC/14/13</a>)</p>	
<p>International instruments</p>	<p>The term is broad in nature, referring to all written diplomatic documents established by authorized persons that constitute an international act and define its content. This could include decisions taken by Parties under the aegis of an international agreement or international organization that do not qualify as a treaty. (IUCN, An Explanatory Guide to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, <a href="https://absch.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/3B50BCD4-C829-5953-9528-6FA9375176BB/attachments/202695/An%20Explanatory%20Guide%20to%20the%20Nagoya%20Protocol%20on%20Access%20and%20Benefit-sharing%20(English).pdf">https://absch.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/3B50BCD4-C829-5953-9528-6FA9375176BB/attachments/202695/An%20Explanatory%20Guide%20to%20the%20Nagoya%20Protocol%20on%20Access%20and%20Benefit-sharing%20(English).pdf</a>)</p>	<p>Section B.bis</p>
<p>Ecosystem</p>	<p>A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992)</p>	<p>Goal A</p>
<p>Resilience</p>	<p>The capacity of a system to absorb disturbance and reorganize while undergoing change so as to still retain essentially the same function, structure, identity, and feedbacks (Walker et al., 2004). A concept initially developed and applied in ecology, which progressively gained usage in the social and environmental sciences.</p> <p>(IPBES, <a href="https://zenodo.org/record/5657079#.Y2p22nbMI2w">https://zenodo.org/record/5657079#.Y2p22nbMI2w</a>)</p>	<p>Goal A</p>
<p>Vulnerable situation</p>	<p>Vulnerability - The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards (UNDRR, <a href="https://www.undrr.org/terminology/vulnerability">https://www.undrr.org/terminology/vulnerability</a>)</p>	<p>Target 9</p>

Biodiversity-based products	<p>Biodiversity-based products result from the collection, production or transformation of biological resources. They are found in industries as varied as food and beverage, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, paper, textiles, energy, and handicrafts. Services based on biodiversity are those that derive value from genetic resources, species and ecosystems, such as nature-based tourism, pollination, and water treatment. The sustainable production, use and trade of biodiversity-derived products and services provide developing countries with valuable opportunities for biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction, economic diversification, value addition, improved livelihoods, and the empowerment of vulnerable groups, including women and ethnic minorities.</p> <p>(UN, Implications of COVID-19 for Biodiversity-based Products and Services, including BioTrade, <a href="https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=&amp;cad=rja&amp;uact=8&amp;ved=2ahUKewjC49X5q6T7AhXrjYkEHeH7CwxQFnoECA8QAQ&amp;url=https%3A%2F%2Functad.org%2Fsystem%2Ffiles%2Fofficial-document%2Fditcted2022d2_en.pdf&amp;usg=AOvVaw2Z61cftauN5rrtQuAfwpN5">https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=&amp;cad=rja&amp;uact=8&amp;ved=2ahUKewjC49X5q6T7AhXrjYkEHeH7CwxQFnoECA8QAQ&amp;url=https%3A%2F%2Functad.org%2Fsystem%2Ffiles%2Fofficial-document%2Fditcted2022d2_en.pdf&amp;usg=AOvVaw2Z61cftauN5rrtQuAfwpN5</a>)</p>	Target 9
Fishery	<p>Generally, a fishery is an activity leading to harvesting of fish. It may involve capture of wild fish or raising of fish through aquaculture. (FAO, <a href="https://www.fao.org/faoterm/viewentry/en/?entryId=98327#:~:text=Generally%2C%20a%20fishery%20is%20an,raising%20of%20fish%20through%20aquaculture">https://www.fao.org/faoterm/viewentry/en/?entryId=98327#:~:text=Generally%2C%20a%20fishery%20is%20an,raising%20of%20fish%20through%20aquaculture</a>)</p>	Targets 10 and 11
Soil health	<p>Soil health has been defined as "the ability of the soil to sustain the productivity, diversity, and environmental services of terrestrial ecosystems" (Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils, <a href="https://www.fao.org/3/cb1110en/cb1110en.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/cb1110en/cb1110en.pdf</a>).</p>	Target 11
Genetic resources	<p>Genetic resources means genetic material of actual or potential value. (CDB, <a href="#">article 2</a>).</p> <p>Note that genetic material means any material of plant, animal, microbial or other origin containing functional units of heredity. (CDB, <a href="#">article 2</a>).</p>	Target 13
Production sectors	<p>These include but are not limited to agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, health, infrastructure, energy and mining, manufacturing and processing, and finance. (Based on <a href="#">Decision 14/34</a>)</p>	Target 14
Report	<p>The act of sharing information to a known entity, body, repository that can be internal or external. Reporting can also be a format that disclosure can take when made available externally.</p>	Target 15
Disclose	<p>The act of making information available externally. In this context, it means making publicly available an organization's impacts and dependencies on biodiversity.</p>	Target 15

Horizon scanning, monitoring and assessing for synthetic biology	In the context of decision 14.19 , horizon scanning, monitoring and assessing of the most recent technological developments is a process for reviewing new information regarding the potential positive and potential negative impacts of synthetic biology vis-à-vis the three objectives of the Convention and those of the Cartagena Protocol and Nagoya Protocol agreed to by Parties under <a href="#">CBD/COP/DEC/14/19</a> . Further, the process for broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessing is outlined in section A, appendix II of <a href="#">CBD/SBSTTA/24/4</a> .	Target 17
(Environmentally) harmful incentives	In general, a result of a government actions (covering policy measures and budgetary transfers) that confer an advantage on consumers or producers, in order to supplement their income or lower their costs, but in doing so, inadvertently have adverse impacts on the environment. Note that incentives, are broader than subsidies, which include budgetary transfers, but do not include other policy measures that may result in supplemented income or lower costs for the consumer or producer. (Adapted from <a href="#">OECD 2005</a> )	Target 18
(Environmentally/bio diversity) positive incentives	In general, encompasses the suite of economic incentives that provide market signals (to both producers and consumers) to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. These include environmentally-related taxes, fees and charges, tradable permit schemes, environmentally-motivated subsidies, payments for ecosystem services and biodiversity offsets. Broader definitions may also include regulatory (command-and control) instruments and voluntary approaches, though these categories are generally encompassed in the broader classification of policy instruments for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. (Adapted from <a href="#">OECD, 2021</a> )	Target 18
Financial resources from all sources	In the context of financial resources from all sources: (i) international and domestic; (ii) public and private; (iii) traditional and innovative. (based on <a href="#">CBD Decision XI/4</a> and <a href="#">OECD, 2020 p.8</a> )	Target 19.1
Payment for ecosystem services	Payment for Ecosystem Services can be defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a voluntary transaction where</li> <li>• a well-defined environmental service (or a land-use likely to secure that service)</li> <li>• is being 'bought' by a (minimum one) environmental service buyer</li> <li>• from a (minimum one) environmental service provider</li> <li>• if and only if the environmental service provider secures environmental service provision conditionally.</li> </ul> (Wunder, S. 2005. Payments for Environmental Services: Some Nuts and Bolts. CIFOR, Occasional Paper No.42, <a href="https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep01829#metadata_info_tab_contents">https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep01829#metadata_info_tab_contents</a> )	Target 19.1
Mother Earth Centered Actions	Ecocentric and rights based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the	Target 19.1

	continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.	
Environmental human rights defender	Individuals and groups who, in their personal or professional capacity and in a peaceful manner, strive to protect and promote human rights relating to the environment, including water, air, land, flora and fauna ( <a href="#">UNEP</a> )	Target 21
Gender-responsive	A gender responsive approach is one that moves beyond ‘do no harm’ to ‘do better’, towards changing gender norms, roles and access to resources. Gender responsiveness refers to processes and outcomes that reflect an understanding of and take into account gender dynamics, roles, and inequalities in a given society, and which encourage equal participation and fair distribution of benefits. Gender responsive approaches are based on gender analysis to understand the norms and expectations for women and girls and men and boys in relevant contexts, to inform the design of appropriate interventions.  (CBD, SBI3, <a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/444a/f794/c4ff3e8f037180bb33fa0afc/sbi-03-inf-41-en.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/444a/f794/c4ff3e8f037180bb33fa0afc/sbi-03-inf-41-en.pdf</a> )	Target 22
Means of implementation	An interdependent mix of financial resources, capacity, technology, knowledge, partnerships, as well as the enabling environment - required to implement the framework, particularly in developing countries.	