



Convention on Biological Diversity

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**Subsidiary Body on Scientific,
Technical and Technological Advice
Twenty-fifth meeting**

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Item 3(c) of the provisional agenda*

**Approaches to identifying scientific and technical needs to support
the implementation of the Framework, including its implication
for the programmes of work of the Convention**

Rapid analysis of programmes of work established under the Convention with respect to the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Note by the Secretariat

1. In decision [15/4](#), the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to conduct a strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work of the Convention in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to facilitate its implementation. Similarly, in decision [15/24](#), the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to develop a strategic review and analysis, respectively, of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and the programme of work on island biodiversity in the context of supporting the implementation of the Framework.
2. Pursuant to these requests, the Executive Secretary conducted a rapid analysis of programmes of work established under the Convention with respect to the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The following programmes of work were included in the rapid analysis:
 - (a) Agricultural biodiversity;
 - (b) Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity;
 - (c) Forest biodiversity;
 - (d) Inland waters biodiversity;
 - (e) Island biodiversity;
 - (f) Marine and coastal biodiversity;
 - (g) Mountain biodiversity;
 - (h) Protected areas.
3. The rapid analysis is provided in the annex to the present document. Additional context and background, description of the approach, summarized findings, as well as recommendations to the

* CBD/SBSTTA/25/1/Rev.1.

Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on the basis of the findings of the rapid analysis, are available in document [CBD/SBSTTA/25/4](#).

4. The rapid analysis aims to support the deliberations of the Subsidiary Body at its twenty-fifth meeting in identifying overarching gaps in scientific and technical guidance for the implementation of the targets of the Framework. It provides an illustration of where guidance from the Conference of the Parties, in the context of the programmes of work previously noted, already exists with respect to the targets of the Framework. In addition to the adopted programmes of work themselves, this also includes decisions of the Conference of the Parties in these respective programme areas containing relevant scientific and technical guidance and tools. The rapid analysis is not intended to be a comprehensive review of all work that has been undertaken under the Convention that may be relevant to the Framework. Nor is it meant to imply that every programme of work should have explicit guidance that reflects every element of each of the targets of the Framework. Rather, it provides an overview of previous guidance from the Conference of the Parties in the respective programme areas that can inform the implementation of the Framework and a basis to identify major gaps that may exist both across the Convention, as well as in individual programmes of work.

5. It is important to note that there are numerous forms of guidance and scientific and technical tools produced through other areas of work of the Convention that were not addressed in this rapid analysis but are nonetheless highly relevant to the implementation of the Framework. In this regard, gaps in these programmes of work with respect to certain targets may not indicate the existence of gaps overall in work undertaken under the Convention. In addition, the rapid analysis did not consider guidance that has been produced by other organizations that may be relevant. Lastly, the goals of the Framework were not directly addressed in this analysis, as the programmes of work focus rather on actions, and are therefore closely relevant to the action-oriented targets of the Framework, whereas the goals of the framework are outcome-oriented, focusing on the outcomes desired from the implementation of the target.

6. For each target of the Framework, the table identifies the (a) relevant sections and elements of the respective programmes of work (coloured in light green), (b) relevant guidance in an annex of a decision of the Conference of the Parties pertaining to the respective programmes of work (coloured in light orange), (c) relevant guidance in a main body of a decision of the Conference of the Parties pertaining to the respective programmes of work (coloured in light blue), accompanied with additional details on the specific elements of each of these and (d) major gaps in these respective programmes of work with respect to each target. The gaps identified here relate to any major gaps with respect to the main elements of the target, rather than all the elements of the target.

Annex

Rapid analysis of programmes of work established under the Convention with respect to the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

^a Key to the table

Programme of work
Specific guidance in an annex to a decision
Relevant guidance in the main body of a decision

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
Target 1	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5) Programme element 2: adaptive management	Activities: 2.1. Carry out a series of case-studies, in a range of environments and production systems, and in each region: (h) The role of different temporal and spatial patterns in mosaics of land use, including complexes of different habitats;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	Global actions Activity 1.12. Promote coordinated spatial planning and other approaches to reduce the loss of soil and soil biodiversity and implement adequate monitoring of soil sealing.	
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	Activities: A.1.1.7. Support access to data and use of decision support tools, including land use planning and zoning, to enhance the extent and connectivity of pollinator habitats in the landscape, with the participation of farmers and local communities;	
		Decision VIII/23 A, annex International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable	Objective 3. Strengthening collaboration among actors and institutions and mainstreaming soil biodiversity and	

¹ Due to space limitations, the details listed here are generally either abridged or summarized from the original version of the respective documents. For the full text of these details, please consult the original documents.

² Gaps identified here relate to any major gaps with respect to the main elements of the target, rather than all the elements of the target.

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		Use of Soil Biodiversity (Soil Biodiversity Initiative)	biological management into agricultural and land management and rehabilitation programmes	
		Decision XIII/15 Implications of the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production for the work of the Convention	Encourages Parties, and invites other Governments and other relevant organizations and stakeholders to promote and support access to data and use of decision support tools, including land-use planning and zoning, to enhance the extent and connectivity of pollinator habitats in the landscape, with the participation of farmers and local communities.	
		Decision IV/6 Agricultural biological diversity	Suggests that Governments, funding agencies, the private sector and non-governmental organizations should join efforts to identify and promote integrated landscape management of mosaics of agriculture and natural areas	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Programme of work introduction (decision V/23)	Promote effective stakeholder participation, including the identification of priorities, in planning	Although integrated planning is mentioned, there is a gap on biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning
		Decision X/35 Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Develop and implement best-practice guides for integrated planning	
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 1.1: Goal 1. Apply the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests	Objective 1.1.1. Develop practical methods, guidelines, indicators and strategies to apply the ecosystem approach adapted to regional differences to forests both inside and outside protected forest areas as well as both in managed and unmanaged forests	Although landscape-level activities are mentioned, there is a gap on biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 1.1. To integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity	Activity 1.1.6. Introduce into regional, national, catchment, watershed and river-basin level, and local water and land-use planning and management, adaptive	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		into all relevant sectors of water-resource and river-basin management, taking into account the ecosystem approach.	management and mitigation strategies to combat and prevent unsustainable land-use practices	
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 5. pressures from habitat loss, land-use change and degradation, and sustainable water use, reduced on islands	Target 5.1: rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats in islands significantly decreased Development and implementation of integrated land and water use plans that take into account ecological and physical connectivity and important biodiversity areas	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 1: Implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management	Operational objective 1.1: to apply appropriate policy instruments and strategies, including building of capacity, for the effective implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM) Operational objective 1.2: to undertake direct action to protect the marine environment from negative impacts Apply the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, proper coastal land use, watershed planning, and integration of IMCAM into key sectors.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision XIII/11, annex II Voluntary Specific Workplan on Biodiversity in Cold-water Areas within the Jurisdictional Scope of the Convention	<i>With respect to biodiversity in cold-water areas:</i> Strengthening existing sectoral and cross-sectoral management to address stressors on cold-water biodiversity, e.g. from overfishing and destructive fishing practices, pollution, shipping, seabed mining. Develop and apply MPAs and MSP to reduce the impacts of local stressors, especially the combined and cumulative effects of multiple stressors	
		Decision XII/23, annex Priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10	<i>With respect to coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems:</i>	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems	Managing coastal development to ensure that the health and resilience of coral reef ecosystems are not adversely impacted. Establishing or further enhancing integrated management and coordination mechanisms to effectively address multiple stressors to coral reefs	
		Draft guidance on biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessment in marine and coastal areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/23)	Biodiversity trigger: The area influenced by the policy, plan or programme provides important ecosystem services: This trigger may be used in marine spatial planning where interventions are potentially wide-ranging and the objective is to develop suitable water column and seabed uses in line with the natural conditions	
		Decision VII/5, appendix 1 Specific Work Plan on coral bleaching	<i>With respect to coral bleaching:</i> Developing and implementing comprehensive local-to-national-scale integrated marine and coastal area management plans that supplement marine protected areas	
		Decision XIII/9 Marine spatial planning and training initiatives	Apply MSP to marine and coastal areas within national jurisdictions or enhance existing MSP initiatives in these areas, and to link closely to existing efforts to implement IMCAM, MPAs and other effective area-based conservation measures, as well as strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments, pollution management, fisheries management and management of other economic activities	
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 1.1. To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	1.1.1 Reduce the impact of adverse land-use practices and changes in urban, forest, inland waters and agricultural areas in mountain ecosystems [...] 1.2.4. Develop strategies for land-use and water-resource planning at landscape level using ecosystem approaches, taking into account elements of ecological connectivity	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		Goal 1.2: To protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity	and traditional uses of indigenous and local communities [...]	
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 1: direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and management, protected area systems and sites Programme element 2: governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing Programme element 4: standards, assessment, and monitoring	Prog. Elem. 1, 2 and 4 provide goals, targets, and activities that address participatory and science-based spatial planning in protected areas and the wider land and seascapes, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and protecting areas of high biodiversity importance. Activities include: 1.1.2, 1.2.2, 1.4.1, 1.4.7, 2.1.5, 2.2.2, 4.1.1, 4.1.4, 4.3.8	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
Target 2	Agricultural biodiversity	Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	Global actions (f) Promote ecosystem-based approaches to conserve, restore and sustainably manage soil biodiversity in response to numerous challenges; (g) Engage with the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration to pursue restoration of degraded soils and their multifunctionality, including the utilization of restored areas and degraded agricultural areas for food production and avoiding expansion to natural areas where feasible; (j) Promote both in-situ and ex-situ conservation, restoration and sustainable use activities and management practices;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis ³
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the	This target is considered across the programme of work and activities, such as:	

³ Also considering the relevance of the Short-term Action Plan on Ecosystem Restoration

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	A.1.1.6. Apply nature-based solutions and reinforce positive interactions (e.g. restoration to increase landscape connectivity); A.2.3. Promote connectivity, conservation, management and restoration of pollinator habitats A.4.3.8. Promote regular assessments of the conservation status of pollinator species from different taxonomic groups for the conservation and restoration of threatened pollinator species.	
		Decision 14/6, annex II Summary - Review of the relevance of pollinators and pollination to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in all ecosystems, beyond their role in agriculture and food production	24. A landscape-wide approach includes the maintenance of natural vegetation corridors, restoration of degraded lands, and the use of pollination-friendly farming. Restoration can increase the connectivity of pollinator-friendly habitats and support species dispersal and gene flow.	
		Decision XIII/15 Implications of the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production for the work of the Convention	Encourages Parties, and invites other Governments and other relevant organizations and stakeholders to promote management and restoration of grasslands and rangelands;	
		Decision III/11 Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity	Encourages Parties at the appropriate level, with the support of the relevant international and regional organizations, to promote the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity.	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/23) Activity 7	(b) The rehabilitation or restoration of the biological diversity of degraded dry and sub-humid lands	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis ⁴

⁴ *Ibid*

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Decision 7/2 The biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Reference to restoration in annex containing synthesis of elements for implementation of the programme of work	
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 1: Goal 2. To reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biological diversity; Goal 3. To protect recover and restore forest biological diversity	Obj. 1.2.1. To prevent and mitigate losses due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses. Obj 1.2.6. To prevent and mitigate losses due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses Obj. 1.3.1. Restore forest biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and in forests established on former forestlands and other landscapes, including in plantations.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis ⁵
		Decision XIII/5, annex Ecosystem restoration: short-term action plan	The action plan is to promote restoration of degraded natural and semi-natural ecosystems, including in urban environments	
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 1.3. To enhance the conservation status of inland water biological diversity through rehabilitation and restoration of degraded ecosystems and the recovery of threatened species	1.3.1. Provide, as appropriate, to the Executive Secretary case-studies, national experiences and any relevant local, national or regional guidance relating to the successful rehabilitation or restoration of degraded inland water ecosystems, and the recovery of threatened species. 1.3.2. Identify nationally priority candidate inland water ecosystems and/or sites for rehabilitation or restoration and proceed to undertake such works. 1.3.3. Identify nationally and then act to improve the conservation status of threatened species, including migratory species, reliant on inland water ecosystems, taking into account the programme of work on restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis ⁶
		Decision XIII/5, annex Ecosystem restoration: short-term action plan	5. The action plan aims to facilitate ecosystem restoration across all types of habitat, biomes and	

⁵ *Ibid*⁶ *Ibid*

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			ecosystems, including wetlands and inland water ecosystems.	
		Decision X/28 Inland waters biodiversity	10. Urges Parties to reinforce their efforts for the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and encourages Parties to reinforce capacity for the implementation of the programme of work by, inter alia: (h) Rehabilitating and restoring degraded inland water ecosystems and their services; (l) Ensuring that the connectivity of inland water ecosystems with terrestrial and marine ecosystems is maintained and where necessary restored;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis ⁷
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of island ecosystems, habitats and biomes	Target 1.1. At least 10 per cent of each of the island ecological regions effectively conserved ○ Re-establishing components that have been lost from or whose populations have been reduced within natural ecosystems ○ Measures to restore at least 15 per cent of degraded island ecosystem	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis ⁸
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 1: implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management	Under operational objective 1.2, promoting adequate protection and restoration of areas important for reproduction, and other important habitats for marine living resources Under operational objective 1.3, promoting the identification of key habitats for marine living resources on a regional basis, and developing policies for action to prevent physical alteration and destruction of these habitats, and pursue restoration of degraded habitats	Guidance on restoration is limited and focused only on a limited number of specific issues; and work on restoration has been oriented more towards terrestrial areas
		Programme of work (decision VII/5)	Under operational objective 2.3, reduce and mitigate impacts upon marine and coastal biological diversity and	

⁷ *Ibid*⁸ *Ibid*

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ^l	Major gaps ²
		Programme element 2: marine and coastal living resources	to restore mangrove forests and rehabilitate damaged coral reefs	
		Decision X/29 Marine and coastal biodiversity	Halting the degradation and loss of ecologically important ecosystems and habitats to facilitate their recovery through the management of human impacts and restoration	
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 1.1. To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity Goal 1.2. To protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity	1.1.2. Develop mechanisms and implement measures to reduce human-induced slope instability, adverse effects of natural geological hazards [...] 1.2.1. Develop and implement programmes to restore degraded mountain ecosystems and protect natural dynamic processes and maintain biological diversity in order to enhance the capacity of mountain ecosystems to resist and adapt to climate change[...] 1.2.7.; 1.2.10; 1.2.11;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis ⁹
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 1: direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites Programme element 3: Enabling activities	Programme element 1 and 3 provide goals, targets, and activities that address the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Activities include: 1.2.5, 1.5.3, 3.3.3	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis ¹⁰
Target 3	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5)	A. Overall objectives, approach and guiding principles (a) To promote the positive effects and mitigate the negative impacts of agricultural systems and practices on biological diversity in agro-ecosystems and their interface with other ecosystems;	Limited elements addressing area-based conservation directly
		Decision 15/28, annex	Global actions	

⁹ Ibid¹⁰ Ibid

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	(j) Promote both in-situ and ex-situ conservation, restoration and sustainable use activities and management practices while strengthening the systems of knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities;	
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	A.1.1.11. Protect and conserve the threatened pollinator species as well as their natural environment. A2.3. Promote connectivity, conservation, management and restoration of pollinator habitats. A.4.1.7. Promote the development of methodologies for systematic monitoring of pollinators in natural ecosystems, especially in protected areas or sites of importance for conservation and productive ecosystems.	
		Decision XIII/15 Implications of the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production for the work of the Convention	Encourages Parties, and invites other Governments and other relevant organizations and stakeholders: (b) To promote diversity of habitats and production systems in the landscape through conservation, management and restoration of natural habitats, to enhance the extent and connectivity of pollinator-friendly habitat; (r) To promote and support access to data and use of decision support tools, including land-use planning and zoning, to enhance the extent and connectivity of pollinator habitats in the landscape;	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/23) Activity 7	(a) The use and the establishment of additional protected areas	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision VIII/2 Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	References to protected areas in annex containing provisional goals and targets for the programme of work	
		Decision VII/2 The biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Reference to protected areas in annex containing synthesis of elements for implementation of the programme of work	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Decision X/35 Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	2(d) Increase the extent of temperate grasslands contained in protected areas; 2(g) Create demonstration and pilot activities in sustainable land management in dry and sub-humid lands	
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 1: Goal 3. To Protect recover and restore forest biological diversity	Obj.1.3.3. Ensure adequate and effective protected forest area networks.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision IX/5 Forest biodiversity: implementation of the programme of work	Urges Parties to: (...) Strengthen efforts to establish, maintain and develop national or regional forest protected-area networks and ecological connectivity, where appropriate, and identify areas of particular importance to forest biodiversity, taking into account the target of having at least 10 per cent of each of the world's forest types effectively conserved, (...), and further strengthen efforts to provide for sustainable financing of forest protected areas, from all available sources, including innovative financial mechanisms for the establishment and effective management of forest protected areas;	
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 1.2. To establish and maintain comprehensive, adequate and representative systems of protected inland water ecosystems within the framework of integrated catchment/watershed/river-basin management.	1.2.1. Provide, as appropriate, to the Executive Secretary, examples of protected-area establishment and management strategies that are supporting the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems. 1.2.2. Undertake the necessary assessments to identify priority sites for inclusion into a system of protected inland water ecosystems 1.2.3. Identify sites important for migratory species dependent on inland water ecosystems. 1.2.5. As appropriate, work collaboratively with neighbouring Parties to identify, have formally	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
			<p>recognized and managed, transboundary protected inland water ecosystems.</p> <p>1.2.6. Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that are also Parties to the Ramsar Convention should harmonize this work with the development of national networks of wetlands of international importance.</p>	
		<p>Programme of work (decision VII/4)</p> <p>Goal 3.2. To develop, based on inventories, rapid and other assessments applied at the regional, national and local levels, an improved understanding of threats to inland water ecosystems and responses of different types of inland water ecosystems to these threats</p>	<p>3.2.8. Develop means of identifying and protecting groundwater recharge areas, groundwater aquifers, and surface waters fed by groundwater discharges.</p>	
		<p>Decision X/28</p> <p>Inland waters biodiversity</p>	<p>10. Urges Parties to reinforce their efforts for the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and encourages Parties by, inter alia:</p> <p>(c) Reinforcing their conservation efforts including, inter alia, expanding protected areas and ecological networks for inland water biodiversity;</p> <p>(d) Strengthening their ability to report on protected areas coverage of freshwater ecosystems, including in areas designated to protect terrestrial biodiversity;</p> <p>(l) Ensuring that the connectivity of inland water ecosystems with terrestrial and marine ecosystems is maintained and where necessary restored;</p>	
	Island biodiversity	<p>Programme of work (decision VIII/1)</p> <p>Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the</p>	<p>Target 1.1. At least 10 per cent of each of the island ecological regions effectively conserved</p> <p>Target 1.2. Areas of particular importance to island biodiversity are protected through comprehensive,</p>	<p>No major gaps identified in rapid analysis</p>

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		biological diversity of island ecosystems, habitats and biomes	effectively managed and ecologically representative national and regional protected area networks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and establishment of comprehensive, representative and effectively managed national and regional systems of protected areas taking into account issues of resilience, ecological and physical connectivity to conserve viable populations of threatened, endemic, and ecologically or culturally important island species 	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 1: implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management	Under operational objective 1.2, promoting adequate protection and restoration of areas important for reproduction and other important habitats for marine living resources	
		Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 3: marine and coastal protected areas	Operational objective 3.1. To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of marine and coastal protected areas (PAs) integrated into a global network and as a contribution to globally agreed goals. Operational objective 3.3: To achieve effective management of existing marine and coastal protected areas Operational objective 3.4: To provide support for and facilitate monitoring of national and regional systems of marine and coastal protected areas	
		Decision XIII/11, annex II Voluntary Specific Workplan on Biodiversity in Cold-water Areas within the Jurisdictional Scope of the Convention	<i>With respect to biodiversity in cold-water areas:</i> Development and application of MPAs and MSP in order to reduce the impacts of local stressors, and the combined and cumulative effects of multiple stressors	
		Decision XII/23, annex Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10	<i>With respect to coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems:</i> Increasing spatial coverage and effectiveness of marine and coastal protected and managed areas in coral reefs	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems	and closely associated ecosystems in national jurisdictions	
		Decision IX/20, annex II Scientific Guidance for Selecting Areas to Establish a Representative Network of Marine Protected Areas, including in Open Ocean Waters and Deep-Sea Habitats	The guidance outlines required network properties and components, and applicable site-specific considerations, namely; (i) EBSAs, (ii) representativity, (iii) connectivity, (iv) replicated ecological features, and (v) adequate and viable sites	
		Decision IX/20, annex III Four Initial Steps to be Considered in the Development of Representative Networks of Marine Protected Areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scientific identification of an initial set of ecologically or biologically significant areas. 2. Develop/choose a biogeographic, habitat, and/or community classification system. 3. Iteratively use qualitative and/or quantitative techniques to identify sites to include in a network. 4. Assess the adequacy and viability of the selected sites. 	
		Decision VII/5, appendix 1 Specific Work Plan on Coral Bleaching	<p><i>With respect to coral bleaching:</i></p> <p>Management actions and strategies to support reef resilience, rehabilitation and recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integrating bleaching resilience principles into the design of MPA networks ○ Instigating and supporting initiatives for MPA managers where resilience principles are being actively applied and tested 	
		Decision VII/5, annex II Guidance for the Development of a National Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management Framework	<i>Guidance includes actions related to MPAs and their incorporation into the development of a National Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management Framework</i>	
		Decision VII/5, appendix 4 Research priorities, including research and monitoring	<i>Includes areas of focus for research in support of the implementation of marine and coastal protected areas networks, including on:</i>	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		projects associated with Programme element 3: marine and coastal protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Managing conflicts</i> ○ <i>Criteria for choosing marine and coastal PAs</i> ○ <i>Enhancing social and economic effects of marine and coastal PAs</i> ○ <i>Developing effective networking among marine and coastal PAs</i> ○ <i>Developing effective methods for integrating traditional knowledge</i> 	
		Decision X/29 Marine and coastal biodiversity	Improving the coverage, representativity and other network properties of the global system of marine and coastal protected areas, identifying ways to accelerate progress in establishing ecologically representative and effectively managed marine and coastal protected areas Promoting full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, ensuring that the establishment and management of marine and coastal protected areas aims to make a direct contribution, where appropriate, to poverty alleviation	
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 1.2. To protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity	1.2.5. Establish and strengthen adequate, effective national, regional and international networks of mountain-protected areas, in accordance with decisions of the COPs on protected areas, while respecting the rights and full participation of IPLCs 1.2.3; 1.2.9;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision X/30 Mountain biological diversity	Enhance the effectiveness of management in existing mountain protected areas; (b) Establish effectively and appropriately managed protected areas in line with the programme of work on protected areas to safeguard the highest priority key biodiversity areas in mountain ecosystems; (c) Establish, inter alia, conservation corridors and connectivity, [...]	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
	Protected areas	<p>Programme of work (decision VII/28)</p> <p>Programme element 1: direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites</p> <p>Programme element 2: governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing</p> <p>Programme element 3: enabling activities</p> <p>Programme element 4: standards, assessment, and monitoring</p>	<p>Prog. elem. 1, 2, 3 and 4 provide goals, targets and activities that address protected areas and all qualitative aspects of target 3.</p> <p>Activities include:</p> <p>All PoWPA activities.</p>	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		<p>Decision 14/8, annex I</p> <p>Voluntary guidance on the integration of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures into wider land- and seascapes and mainstreaming across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the sustainable development goals</p>	<p>The voluntary guidance includes suggested steps for enhancing and supporting integration into landscapes, seascapes and sectors as well as enhancing and supporting the mainstreaming of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures across sectors.</p>	
		<p>Decision 14/8, annex III</p> <p>Scientific and technical advice on other effective area-based conservation measures</p>	<p>Includes guiding principles and common characteristics, criteria of identification and additional considerations including management approached and the role of OECMs in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11.</p>	
		<p>Decision VIII/24</p> <p>Further development of tool kits for the identification, designation, management, monitoring and evaluation of</p>	<p>Parties encouraged to use toolkits for protected area identification, designation, management, monitoring, and evaluation. They are urged to support a “Tools Outreach Programme” with workshops focusing on early actions and training around protected areas. Parties are</p>	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		national and regional systems of protected areas	also advised to adapt and translate tools into local languages and to provide financial resources for toolkit development and workshops, including those involving indigenous communities. The improvement and cooperation for better usability of toolkits are recognized as essential.	
		Decision VII/28 Protected areas	The decision adopts a work program for protected areas aiming to establish well-managed national and regional systems of protected areas by 2010 for terrestrial and 2012 for marine areas. These systems should contribute to the Convention's objectives and the 2010 target for reducing biodiversity loss. Parties are urged to fulfil the program's goals and targets, considering their own priorities, capacities, and needs.	
		SBSTTA recommendation 22/5 Definition of OECM	Adopts the following definition of “other effective area-based conservation measures”: “Other effective area-based conservation measure” means “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 the in-situ conservation of biodiversity, ¹ with associated ecosystem functions and services and, where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socioeconomic, and other locally relevant values”	
Target 4	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex) Programme element 4: mainstreaming	4.4. Promote ongoing and planned activities for the conservation, on farm, in situ, and ex situ, in particular, in the countries of origin, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives.	Human-wildlife interactions and minimizing human-wildlife conflict
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	Activity 4.3. Promote further research to identify risks to soil biodiversity under climate change and potential adaption measures and mitigation tools, as well as risks caused by the use of hazardous or toxic chemicals,	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
			including the potential loss of key species and their habitats;	
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	A.2.3.2. Identify priority areas and measures, on the global, regional, national and local levels for the conservation of rare and endangered pollinator species;	
		Decision VIII/23, annex Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition	Activities 3.1 Conservation and sustainable use of crop and livestock genetic diversity, including wild relatives of domesticated animals and plants. 3.3 Promotion of genetically diverse and species-rich home gardens, agroforestry and other production systems that contribute to the in-situ conservation of genetic resources and food security.	
		Decision XIII/15 Implications of the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production for the work of the Convention	Encourages Parties to promote genetic diversity within populations of managed pollinators and build taxonomic capacity on pollinators	
		Decision X/34 Agricultural biodiversity	Invites Parties and other Governments to take action to support, among others, farmers in in-situ conservation of traditional and local varieties, races and breeds and efforts to conserve crop wild relatives as means to ensure food security and nutrition and support traditional lifestyles;	
		Decision IX/1 In-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity	Invites Parties, other Governments, relevant international and regional organizations, local and indigenous communities, farmers, pastoralists and plant and animal breeders to promote, support and remove constraints to on-farm and in situ conservation of agricultural biodiversity through participatory decision- making processes in order to enhance the conservation of plant and animal genetic resources, related	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
			components of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems, and related ecosystem functions	
		Decision VI/5 Agricultural biological diversity	Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to protect native species and associated traditional knowledge by paying a particular attention to smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and Farmers' Rights in their implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, in order to promote the sustainable use and in situ development of genetic resources;	
		Decision III/11 Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity	Encourages Parties to develop national strategies, programmes and plans which, inter alia, empower their indigenous and local communities and build their capacity for in situ conservation and sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity, building on the indigenous knowledge systems;	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 4
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 1: Goal 3: To Protect recover and restore forest biological diversity	Obj. 1.3.2. Promote forest management practices that further the conservation of endemic and threatened species.	Human-wildlife interactions and minimizing human-wildlife conflict
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 1.3: To enhance the conservation status of inland water biological diversity through rehabilitation and restoration of degraded ecosystems and the recovery of threatened species	1.3.2. Identify nationally priority candidate inland water ecosystems and/or sites for rehabilitation or restoration and consider the relative conservation status of the threatened species involved 1.3.3. Identify nationally and then act, as appropriate, to improve the conservation status of threatened species, including migratory species, reliant on inland water ecosystems	Human-wildlife interactions and minimizing human-wildlife conflict

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 2: Promote the conservation of island species diversity	Target 2.1. Populations of island species of selected taxonomic groups restored, maintained, or their decline substantially reduced Target 2.2. Status of threatened island species significantly improved	Human-wildlife interactions and minimizing human-wildlife conflict
		Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 3: Promote the conservation of island genetic diversity	Target 3.1. Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and other valuable island species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained	
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 2: marine and coastal living resources	Operational objective 2.1. To promote ecosystem approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studying the effects of fish and invertebrate stock enhancement on marine and coastal biological diversity at the species and genetic levels. Promoting the strengthening of taxonomic expertise at regional and national levels 	Human-wildlife interactions and minimizing human-wildlife conflict
		Voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments (EIAs) in marine and coastal areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/23)	For EIAs of activities affecting marine and coastal biodiversity, more emphasis may need to be placed on the protection of habitats of importance for threatened, endangered or declining species, and on factors that may cause changes to biological or ecological processes that may affect such species	
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 1.2. To protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity	1.2.2. Initiate specific activities to facilitate maintenance, protection and conservation of existing levels of endemic species, with a focus on narrowly-distributed taxa. 1.2.3. Identify and protect unique, fragile mountain ecosystems, other biodiversity hotspots and their associated species, especially threatened species, giving priority consideration to measures aimed at strict in situ protection and/or developing ex situ mechanisms whenever possible.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			1.2.8. Address issues related to conflict between humans and other species, especially with regard to coexistence with predators.	
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 1: Direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites	Prog. elem. 1 provides goals, targets and activities that address securing the most threatened species and critical habitat for endangered species. Activities include: 1.1.2, 1.3.1,	Human-wildlife interactions and minimizing human-wildlife conflict
Target 5 <i>Note: Work under the Convention on Resource Mobilization, Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures was not reviewed in this analysis</i>	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex) Objectives	To promote the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of actual and potential value for food and agriculture;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	4.16. Promote development of commercial application, in a sustainable manner, of products based on soil biodiversity.	
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	A1.4. Control the trade and movement of managed pollinators, and other trade-related impacts; A.2.4.2. Minimize the risks of infections and spread of pathogens, diseases and invasive alien species and minimize the stress on managed pollinators associated with the transportation of beehives;	
		Decision VIII/23, annex Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition	Activity 3.4 Conservation and sustainable use of wild resources, including those that support bushmeat and fisheries, including maintaining viable stocks of wild species for sustainable consumption by local and indigenous communities. 3.6 Conservation and sustainable use of medicinal species relevant for food and nutrition.	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/23) Activity 7	(h) The sustainable use or husbandry of plant and animal biomass	Gap with respect to trade of wild species
		Programme of work (decision V/23) Activity 9	(b) Promoting sustainable harvesting including of wildlife, as well as ranching, including game-ranching;	
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme Element 1: Goal 4. To promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity	Obj. 1.4.2. Prevent losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources.	Gap with respect to trade of wild species
	Inland waters biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap for Target 5 overall
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption	Target 4.2: Unsustainable consumption of island biological resources and its impact upon biodiversity is reduced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adoption of measures to ensure sustainable management of coastal and marine biodiversity, with due regard to the conservation of threatened, endemic, ecologically and/or culturally important island species, to prevent, inter alia, over-exploitation and destructive practices ○ Adoption of measures to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater resources in islands Target 4.3: No species of wild flora and fauna on islands is endangered by international trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development and enforcement of measures to stop illegal, unreported and unregulated harvesting and trading of endangered species of wild flora and fauna 	Gap with respect to trade of wild species
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 1: implementation of integrated	Operational objective 1.2: to undertake direct action to protect the marine environment from negative impacts Taking measures to reduce by-catch	Gap with respect to trade of wild species

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		marine and coastal area management		
		Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 2: marine and coastal living resources	Operational objective 2.1: to promote ecosystem approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promoting the identification and development of ecosystem approaches compatible with sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources ○ Eliminating destructive fishing practices, restoring and maintaining fisheries stocks to sustainable levels, improving enforcement, surveillance and patrolling and recognizing the importance of use of sustainable fishing practices 	
		Decision XIII/11, annex II Voluntary Specific Workplan on Biodiversity in Cold-water Areas within the Jurisdictional Scope of the Convention	Strengthening existing sectoral and cross-sectoral management to address stressors on cold-water biodiversity, including from overfishing and destructive fishing practices, pollution, shipping, seabed mining, including through strengthening fisheries management approaches	
		Draft guidance on biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessment in marine and coastal areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/23)	Biodiversity trigger: The policy, plan or programme is concerned with interventions producing direct drivers of change; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identifying drivers of change, i.e. activities leading to biophysical changes known to affect biodiversity (e.g. bottom trawling, seabed mining) ○ Identifying ecosystems sensitive to the expected biophysical changes within the administrative boundaries, and developing a mechanism to avoid, mitigate, or compensate potential negative impacts 	
		Decision X/29 Marine and coastal biodiversity	Ensure the sustainability of fisheries, by managing the impacts of fisheries on species and the wider ecosystem, through implementing the ecosystem approach; eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; minimizing the detrimental impacts of fishing	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			practices; mitigating and managing by-catches sustainably and reducing discards Addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems and the long-term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks, in areas beyond national jurisdiction, conducting impact assessments, marine scientific research and identifying areas where vulnerable marine ecosystems are known or likely to occur, either adopting conservation and management measures to prevent significant adverse impacts or closing such areas to fishing, and adopting measures to ensure the long-term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks, and not authorizing bottom-fishing activities until such measures have been adopted and implemented	
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 1.1. To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	1.1.6. Implement measures to reduce and prevent key pressures in mountain ecosystems such as deforestation, fragmentation, unsustainable harvesting, inappropriate reforestation or afforestation, [...]	Gap with respect to trade of wild species
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 1: direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites	Prog. Elem. 1 provides goals, targets and activities that address illegal exploitation of resources from protected areas, while respecting the customary resource use of indigenous peoples and local communities.	Only addresses illegal exploitation; other aspects of sustainable use, harvesting and trade not addressed
Target 6	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex)	Overall objectives, approach and guiding principles: The elements of the programme of work aim to ensure harmony with the other relevant programmes of work under CBD, including those relating to alien species.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and	Activity 2.6. Prevent the introduction and spreading, and minimize the impact of invasive alien species that present a direct and indirect risk to soil biodiversity, and	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	monitor the dispersion and eradicate, control or manage those already established;	
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	A.1.4.3. Prevent and minimize the risk of introducing and spreading invasive alien species (plants, pollinators, predators, pests and pathogens) that present an unacceptable risk to pollinators and to plant resources on which they depend, and monitor the dispersion risk of those already introduced. A.2.4.2. Minimize the risks of infections and spread of pathogens, diseases and invasive alien species and minimize the stress on managed pollinators associated with the transportation of beehives;	
		Decision VI/5, annex International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	Activities 2.1. Carry out a series of case-studies, in a range of environments and production systems, and in each region, to identify threats to pollinators diversity including the introduction of exotic pollinators;	
		Decision XIII/15 Implications of the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production for the work of the Convention	Encourages Parties: (g) To improve hygiene and control of pests and pathogens in managed pollinator populations; (h) To monitor and manage the movement of managed pollinator species, sub-species and breeds among countries and within countries, to limit the spread of parasites and pathogens to managed and wild pollinator populations, and to prevent the introduction of potentially invasive pollinator species outside their native ranges; (i) To prevent or minimize the risk of introducing invasive alien species harmful to wild and managed pollinators and the plant resources on which they depend and to identify and evaluate such risk;	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/23) Activity 7	(c) The management of invasive alien species;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision VIII/2	References to invasive alien species in annex containing provisional goals and targets for the programme of work	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands		
		Decision VII/2 The biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Reference to invasive alien species in annex containing synthesis of elements for implementation of the programme of work	
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme Element 1: Goal 2. To reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biological diversity	Obj. 1.2.1. Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, and mitigate their negative impacts on forest biological diversity in accordance with international law	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 1.4. To prevent the introduction of invasive alien species, including exotic stocks that potentially threaten the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, and to control and, where possible, eradicate established invasive species in these ecosystems	1.4.1. Promote and implement relevant guidelines and/or guiding principles in relation to invasive alien species 1.4.2. Provide the Executive Secretary with examples of the impacts of invasive alien species and of programmes used to control their introduction and mitigate negative consequences on inland water ecosystems, especially at the catchment, watershed and river-basin levels. 1.4.3. Raise awareness of the possible problems and costs associated with the deliberate or accidental introduction of alien species, including exotic stocks and alien genotypes and genetically modified organisms that potentially threaten aquatic biological diversity. 1.4.4. Within the context of transboundary catchments, watershed and river-basin management, and especially in relation to inter-basin water transfers, provide appropriate mechanisms to prevent the spread of invasive alien species. 1.4.5. Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species and restore, where appropriate, indigenous wild-capture fisheries stocks in preference to other aquaculture developments.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 6. Control threats to island biological diversity from invasive alien species	Target 6.1: Pathways for major potential alien invasive species are identified and controlled on islands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development and implementation of measures for the early detection and rapid response to the introduction or establishment of invasive alien species Target 6.2: Management plans in place and implemented for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development and implementation of prevention, eradication and management plans for long-term management of priority invasive alien species, including provisions for the elimination or control of pathways that lead to the introduction and spread and re-invasion of these species 	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision XI/15 Review of the programme of work on island biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintaining and supporting key databases and information portals to enable effective invasive species monitoring and eradication prioritization on islands ○ Developing and strengthening international, regional, national and local collaboration to manage invasive alien species 	
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 4: mariculture	Undertaking regional and international collaboration to address transboundary impacts of mariculture on biodiversity, such as the spread of disease and invasive alien species.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 5: invasive alien species	Operational objective 5.1: To achieve better understanding of the pathways and the causes of the introduction of alien species and the impact of such introductions on biological diversity. Operational objective 5.2: To put in place mechanisms to control all pathways, including shipping, trade and mariculture, for potential invasive alien species in the marine and coastal environment.	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			Operational objective 5.3: To maintain an incident list on introductions of alien species	
		Decision XIII/11, annex II Voluntary Specific Workplan on Biodiversity in Cold-water Areas within the Jurisdictional Scope of the Convention	<i>With respect to biodiversity in cold-water areas:</i> Avoiding, minimizing and mitigating ... the introduction of invasive alien species through ballast water and biofouling	
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 1.1. To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	1.1.4. Develop strategies specific to mountain ecosystems to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species [...]	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 1: direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites	Prog. elem. 1: includes one activity that addresses the need to take measures to control risks associated with invasive alien species in protected areas.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
Target 7	Agricultural biodiversity	Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	Global actions (1) Promote good agricultural practices, including integrated pest management in order to prevent and address possible negative impacts of fertilizers and pesticides on soil biodiversity, based on risk assessment approaches and scientific evidence;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	A.1.1.1. Promote coherent policies across sectors and cross-cutting issues (e.g. chemicals and pollution); A.1.1.2. Address linkages between pollinators and human health, nutritious diets and pesticide exposure; A.1.2. Implement effective pesticide regulation A.2.1.7. Promote awareness, training and adoption of best practices for integrated pest management and, if necessary, pesticide usage in the context of on-farm	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
			pollinator management and to avoid or minimize any synergistic effects of pesticides with other drivers that have been proven to pose serious or irreversible harm to pollinators;	
		Decision VI/5, annex International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	Activities iv. The impact of pesticides on pollinators diversity and abundance, including pest control programmes;	
		Decision XIII/15 Implications of the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production for the work of the Convention	Encourages businesses involved in the development, manufacturing and sale of pesticides, to develop and revise risk assessments of products, applying the precautionary approach and be fully transparent in releasing the results of all toxicity studies; 7.Encourages Parties: (j)To develop and implement national and regional pesticide risk reduction strategies (m) To improve, as appropriate, risk assessment procedures for pesticides to better take into account possible impacts (n) To avoid or minimize the synergistic effects of pesticides with other drivers that have been proven to pose serious or irreversible harm to pollinators;	
		Decision X/34 Agricultural biodiversity	Recognizes the continuing problems of nutrient loading caused by some agricultural practices, as noted in the in-depth review of the programme of work on inland water ecosystems, invites Parties and other Governments to further enhance action on reducing nutrient loading caused by some agricultural practices;	
		Decision IX/1 In-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity	40. Urges Parties and other Governments to address the question of nutrient loading, and especially nitrogen deposition.	
		Decision III/11	15. Encourages Parties to develop national strategies, programmes and plans which, inter alia:	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity	(k) Promote research into, and development and implementation of, integrated pest management strategies, in particular, methods and practices alternative to the use of agro-chemicals; (l) Encourage the consideration of introducing necessary measures and/or legislation, as appropriate, to encourage appropriate use of and discourage excessive dependence on agro-chemicals with a view to reducing negative impacts on biological diversity;	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Decision VIII/2 Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	References to pollution in annex containing provisional goals and targets for the programme of work	Gap regarding the specific sources and types of pollution
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 1: Goal 2. To reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biological diversity	Obj. 1.2.2. Mitigate the impact of pollution such as acidification and eutrophication on forest biodiversity	Gap regarding the specific sources and types of pollution
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 1.1. To integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into all relevant sectors of water-resource and river-basin management, taking into account the ecosystem approach.	1.1.3. Identify and remove the sources, or reduce the impacts, of water pollution (chemical, thermal, microbiological or physical) on the biological diversity of inland waters.	Gap regarding the specific sources and types of pollution
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 7. Address challenges to island biodiversity from climate change, and pollution	Target 7.2. Pollution and its impacts on island biological diversity significantly reduced ○ Development and implementation of measures to prevent and reduce the impact of pollution and waste, also by developing and implementing pollution and waste management plans, including	Gap regarding the specific sources and types of pollution

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			contingency plans, with special attention to solid and hazardous waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development and implementation of watershed integrated management to prevent siltation and run-off impacts on island coastal ecosystems ○ Implementation of measures to prevent eutrophication of island coastal ecosystems caused by, inter alia, wastewater and agricultural run-off and infiltration 	
		Decision XI/15 Review of the programme of work on island biodiversity	Enhancing regional and international cooperation with a view to addressing transboundary pollution that has significant impacts on island ecosystems, including by reducing discharges from land-based sources, particularly with respect to excess nutrient inputs	
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 1: implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management	Operational objective 1.2: To undertake direct action to protect the marine environment from negative impacts Reducing and controlling sea-based sources of pollution	Gap regarding the specific sources and types of pollution
		Decision XIII/11, annex II Voluntary Specific Workplan on Biodiversity in Cold-water Areas within the Jurisdictional Scope of the Convention	<i>With respect to biodiversity in cold-water areas:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Addressing local stressors (such as ... pollution) through sectoral regulations; Strengthening sectoral and cross-sectoral management to address stressors, including from pollution	
		Decision XIII/10, annex Voluntary Practical Guidance on Preventing and Mitigating the Impacts of Marine Debris on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Habitats	Preventing and mitigating the impacts of marine debris on marine and coastal biodiversity and habitats, including through preventing the discard, disposal, loss or abandonment of solid materials; Addressing land-based sources of marine debris, including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reducing the production and consumption of plastics, supporting the development of alternative materials, and increasing recycling and reuse 	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promoting and disseminating best practices in resource-efficient and closed product-to-waste cycles ○ Improving waste management systems <p>Addressing sea-based sources of marine debris, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proper handling and disposal of waste on ships; ○ Addressing key waste items from the fishing industry and aquaculture that could contribute to marine debris 	
		Decision XII/23, annex Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems	<p>Managing land-based and sea-based sources of pollution, including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of all sources of significant pollutants affecting coral reefs; ○ Implementation of comprehensive watershed and coastal water quality management plans; ○ Management of pollution “hotspots” <p>Implementation of best practice standards for marinas, docks, mariculture, tourism or recreational operations conducted in coral reefs or adjacent environments.</p>	
		Voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments (EIAs) in marine and coastal areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/23)	<p>Defining activities for which impact assessment may be required from a biodiversity perspective, including emissions, effluents or other chemical, thermal, radiation or noise emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any activity with the potential to cause substantial pollution of or significant and harmful changes, particularly in EBSAs and VMEs, should be subject to some form of initial screening and initial environmental evaluation. 	
		Decision 15/24 Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity	Taking measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate the potential significant adverse impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Decision XII/23 Marine and coastal biodiversity: impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity of anthropogenic underwater noise and ocean acidification, ...	Avoiding, minimizing and mitigating the impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity, including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developing and transferring quieter technologies ○ Combining acoustic mapping with habitat mapping of sound-sensitive species ○ Mitigating and managing anthropogenic underwater noise through the use of spatio-temporal management of activities ○ Impact assessments for activities that may have significant adverse impacts on noise-sensitive species; 	
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 1.1: To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	1.1.8. Identify local and long-range pollution (air, water and soil) which threatens mountain biodiversity at all levels and take appropriate measures to prevent and mitigate the impacts.	Gap regarding the specific sources and types of pollution
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 1: Direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites	Prog. elem. 1 includes one activity that addresses pollution and the need to incorporate the polluter pays principle.	Target is addressed overall in a limited manner
Target 8 <i>Note: Work under the Convention on Climate Change and Biodiversity was not reviewed in this rapid analysis</i>	Agricultural biodiversity	Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	Global actions (f) Promote ecosystem-based approaches to conserve, restore and sustainably manage soil biodiversity in response to numerous challenges, such as loss of soil organic carbon and the need for sustainable management of soil in the context of climate change; Activities Activity 4.3: Promote further research to identify risks to soil biodiversity under climate change to the formulation of policy plans;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	A.1.1.1. Promote coherent policies across sectors and cross-cutting issues (e.g. climate change); A.2.1.8. Promote best practices for climate-resilient agriculture with benefits for pollinators;	
		Decision IX/1 In-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity	27. Encourages Parties and other Governments, in collaboration with FAO, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders, to gather information on lessons learned about the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, for consideration in climate-change adaptation and mitigation planning and cross-sectoral planning in agricultural areas;	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/23) Activity 7	(f) Where necessary, the conservation in situ as well as ex situ, taking due account of better understanding of climate variability	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision VIII/2 Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	References to climate change in annex containing provisional goals and targets for the programme of work	
		Decision VII/2 The biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Reference to climate change in annex containing synthesis of elements for implementation of the programme of work	
		Decision X/35 Biodiversity of dry and sub- humid lands	7. Integration of climate-change impacts and response activities within the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	
		Decision IX/17 Biodiversity of dry and sub- humid lands	11. Importance of biodiversity in dry and sub-humid lands for improved livelihood and food security and climate change adaptation and mitigation	
		Decision VIII/2 Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Importance of the conservation of dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity to adaptation to climate change	
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22)	Obj. 1.2.3 Mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Programme element 1: Goal 2. To reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biological diversity		No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision XI/19 Biodiversity and climate change related issues	Advice on the application of safeguards for biodiversity regard to policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to REDD+	
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 1.1. To integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into all relevant sectors of water-resource and river-basin management, taking into account the ecosystem approach.	1.1.2. Develop effective management strategies to maintain or improve the sustainability of inland water ecosystems, taking into consideration impacts of climate change and desertification, and factor in suitable mitigation and adaptive management approaches. 1.1.7. Provide to the Executive Secretary advice on national experiences and approaches to promoting and implementing adaptive management and mitigation strategies for combating the impacts of climate change, El Niño and desertification. 1.1.9. Assess the linkages between inland water ecosystems and climate change and the management options for mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision VII/4, annex Revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity	The programme of work should pay particular attention to the impacts of climate change and the role of inland waters in mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.	
		Decision X/28 Inland waters biodiversity	25. Urges Parties and other Governments to: (a) Recognize the prominence of changes occurring in the water cycle when considering the impacts of climate change on ecosystems and also therefore the importance of the role of the water-related services provided by ecosystems, in particular inland water ecosystems, in ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change; (b) Ensure that their climate-change mitigation and adaptation activities are designed and implemented	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			taking into account the needs and opportunities to sustain and/or enhance the services provided by inland water ecosystems; (c) Recognize the inter-dependence of the carbon and water cycles in their climate-change mitigation and adaptation activities; 26. Encourages Parties and other Governments to take into account the adaptation and mitigation capacities of wetlands when designing strategies for climate change;	
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 7. Address challenges to island biodiversity from climate change, and pollution	Target 7.1. Resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change in islands maintained and enhanced <ul style="list-style-type: none">Adaptation and mitigation measures in land-use and coastal zone planning and strategies to strengthen local-level biodiversity resilience to climate changeCreating (where feasible) viable national systems of protected areas that are resilient to climate change	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision XI/15 Review of the programme of work on island biodiversity	Mainstreaming ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change, ecosystem restoration and invasive species management into all island development and conservation plans and projects and build capacity in their application	
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Decision XIII/11, annex II Voluntary Specific Workplan on Biodiversity in Cold-water Areas within the Jurisdictional Scope of the Convention	<i>With respect to biodiversity in cold-water areas:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Integrating long-term climate-related impacts on cold-water biodiversity into the assessment of local stressors;Expanding and improving monitoring and research on biodiversity in cold-water areas to improve knowledge of impacts of climate change and other human-induced stressors	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision XII/23, annex Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10	<i>With respect to coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the design of coral reef related MPA networks and developing adaptation plans for MPAs	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating climate considerations into coastal development and land-use and sea-use planning; Improving the adaptive capacity of coral reef-based systems at the local level 	
		Voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments (EIAs) in marine and coastal areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/23)	Assessments should take account of cumulative effects of environmental changes such as climate change and ocean acidification that may shift the location or timing of key ecological processes and features, as well as impose increased stresses on organisms.	
		Decision VII/5, appendix 1 Specific Workplan on Coral Bleaching	<p><i>With respect to coral bleaching:</i></p> <p>Management interventions to increase reef resilience to bleaching in both the short and long-term and/or strengthen reef recovery post-bleaching</p> <p>Integration of bleaching resilience principles into the design and management of networks of marine protected areas</p>	
		Decision XI/18 Marine and coastal biodiversity: sustainable fisheries and addressing adverse impacts of human activities, voluntary guidelines for environmental assessment, and marine spatial planning	<p>Need for managers of coral ecosystems to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the vulnerability of corals to multiple stressors, and plan proactively for climate risks and associated secondary effects, Formulate adaptation strategies to enhance the resilience of ecosystems 	
		Decision X/29 Marine and coastal biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating climate change-related aspects of marine and coastal biodiversity and knowledge on ocean acidification into relevant national strategies, action plans and programmes Identifying and addressing the underlying drivers of marine and coastal ecosystem loss and destruction, and improving the sustainable management of coastal and marine areas 	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 1.1. To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	1.1.5. Monitor and exchange information on the impacts of global climate change on mountain biological diversity and identify and implement ways and means to reduce the negative impacts 1.1.7. Identify factors responsible for and possible measures to prevent the retreat of glaciers in some mountain systems and implement measures to minimize the impact of this process on biodiversity	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis''
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 1: direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites	Prog. elem. 1 includes one activity that addresses the need to integrate climate change adaptation measures into the planning, management and design of protected area systems.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
Target 9	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex)	The sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture is part of the programme of work, which constitute the main units of production in agriculture, including cultivated species, domesticated species and managed wild plants and animals, as well as wild relatives of cultivated and domesticated species.	Gap regarding sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	This target is considered across the Plan of Action	
		Decision VIII/23, annex Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition	Operational objective 3 3.1. Conservation and sustainable use of crop and livestock genetic diversity, including wild relatives of domesticated animals and plants. 3.4. Conservation and sustainable use of wild resources, including those that support bushmeat and fisheries, including maintaining viable stocks of wild species for	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			<p>sustainable consumption by local and indigenous communities.</p> <p>3.10. Promotion of technology transfer to improve technical capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, for the conservation and sustainable use of important species, wild relatives, neglected and under-utilized species.</p> <p>3.11. Research and conservation of native plants or animals, local races, wild relatives of cultivated or domesticated species in order to improve the knowledge on their genetic variability, regarding important traits for agriculture such as: biotic/abiotic resistance, yield and nutritional value.</p>	
		Decision 14/6 Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators	<p>5. Encourages Parties and invites other Governments to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of wild and managed pollinators and their habitats into land management and protected areas and other effective area-based conservation policies;</p> <p>6. Encourages Parties and invites other Governments:</p> <p>(d) To develop and deploy monitoring of wild and managed pollinators in order to assess the magnitude of the decline and to evaluate the impact of deployed mitigation actions;</p>	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Decision VIII/2 Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	References to wild species in annex containing provisional goals and targets for the programme of work	Gap regarding sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services
		Decision IX/17 Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	References to sustainable wildlife management in chapeau	
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 1: Goal 2. To reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of	Obj. 1.4.3. Enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement adaptive community-management systems to conserve and sustainably use forest biological diversity.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		threatening processes on forest biological diversity		
		Decision IX/5 Forest Biodiversity: implementation of the programme of work	Urges Parties to: (...) Promote and build capacity for the sustainable management of forests, including the management of non-timber forest products and resources, taking into account indigenous and local communities' traditional knowledge, with their approval and involvement;	
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 1.1. To integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into all relevant sectors of water-resource and river-basin management, taking into account the ecosystem approach.	1.1.1. Assess current management approaches and strategies with regard to their integration of the ecosystem approach and sustainable use principles and adjust them as needed.	Gap regarding sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services
		Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 3.3. To ensure projects and actions with the potential to impact negatively on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems are subjected, in accordance with national legislation and where appropriate, to suitably rigorous impact assessments, including consideration of their potential impact on sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.	3.3.2. Apply the recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental, and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption	Target 4.2. Unsustainable consumption of island biological resources and its impact upon biodiversity is reduced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of measures to ensure sustainable management of coastal and marine biodiversity, with due regard to the conservation of threatened, endemic, ecologically and/or culturally important island species, to prevent, inter alia, over-exploitation and destructive practices Adoption of measures to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater resources in islands 	Gap regarding sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 2: marine and coastal living resources	Eliminating destructive fishing practices, restoring and maintaining fisheries stocks to sustainable levels, improving enforcement, surveillance and patrolling and recognizing the importance of use of sustainable fishing practices, including traditional fishing practices.	Gap regarding sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services
		Decision XIII/11, annex II Voluntary Specific Workplan on Biodiversity in Cold-water Areas within the Jurisdictional Scope of the Convention	Strengthening existing sectoral and cross-sectoral management to address stressors on cold-water biodiversity, including from overfishing and destructive fishing practices, pollution, shipping, seabed mining, including through strengthening fisheries management approaches	
		Decision XII/23, annex Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems	Sustainable management of fisheries for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems, including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting community-based measures, including community rights-based management, to manage fisheries sustainably; Sustainably managing populations of key reef fish and invertebrate species and managing multispecies reef fisheries 	
		Voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact	Questions pertinent to screening on biodiversity impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the intended activity affect the sustainable human use of ecosystems such that the use becomes destructive or non-sustainable? 	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		assessments (EIAs) in marine and coastal areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/23)	○ Would the intended activity affect sustainable use of a population of a species?	
		Decision X/29 Marine and coastal biodiversity	Refer to relevant text listed for Target 5	
		Decision VIII/22 Marine and coastal biological diversity: enhancing the implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management	Encouraging indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders to use resources sustainably, consistent with Articles 8(j) and 10(c); and, where required, to diversify their economic and livelihood base;	
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 1.3. To promote the sustainable use of mountain biodiversity Goal 1.5. To maintain genetic diversity and mountain ecosystems in particular through the preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge and practices Goal 2.1. To enhance the legal, policy, institutional, and economic framework	1.3.8. Promote the sustainable use of economically valuable wild plants and animals, as an income-generating activity for the local inhabitants. 1.5.1. Assess and develop strategies aimed at minimizing the threat of genetic erosion on domesticated biodiversity (crops, animals) and wild relatives, paying particular attention to the centres of origin of the genetic resources. 1.5.3; 1.5.4; 1.3.4 2.1.3. Promote the diversification of income-generating activities in support of conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity and poverty reduction, including methods to share economic wealth, i.e., within mountain regions through regional development plans and between regions through "upland-lowland contracts"	Gap regarding sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 1: direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites	Prog. elem. 1 includes one activity that addresses the illegal exploitation and trade.	Addresses Target overall in a limited manner

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
Target 10	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex)	This target is considered across the programme of work	Although aquaculture is mentioned, it is dealt with in a limited way
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	This target is considered across the Plan of Action	
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	A.4.3.5. Support the identification of pollinators in natural and managed areas, such as forestry and agricultural systems, as well as the interactions between pollinators and plants, and the impacts of anthropogenic activities in ecosystems;	
		Decision VIII/23, annex Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition	3.5. Promotion, conservation and sustainable use of important biodiversity, at all levels associated with agricultural, forestry and aquaculture systems. 3.8. Identifying and promoting crop diversification for biodiverse food crops to be used for food and nutrition.	
		Decision VIII/23, annex International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	*The Target is considered across the Initiative	
		Decision XIII/15 Implications of the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production for the work of the Convention	7.Encourages Parties, and invites other Governments and other relevant organizations and stakeholders: (b) To promote diversity of habitats and production systems in the landscape through, inter alia, support to ecologically based agriculture and diversified agricultural systems, and through conservation, management and restoration of natural habitats, to enhance the extent and connectivity of pollinator-friendly habitat; (d) To promote cropping systems and conservation, management and restoration of grasslands and rangelands that enhance the availability of floral resources and nesting sites over time and space;	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		Decision X/34 Agricultural biodiversity	Para 5: it is related to the Aichi Targets but could be updated to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework because it is still relevant. 7. Invites Parties to incorporate, as appropriate, relevant elements of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity into their national biodiversity strategy and action plans as well as into their relevant sectoral and inter-sectoral policies and plans;	
		Decision IX/1 In-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity	Emphasizing the importance of agriculture to the sustainable development of developing countries, particularly in those countries that are centres of origin or diversity, encourages Parties, in particular developed country Parties, to take actions with a view to promote agricultural practices and policies that are consistent and in harmony with the Convention, the internationally agreed development goals and other relevant international obligations;	
		Decision V/5 International Initiative for the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators	Decides to establish an International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators as a cross-cutting initiative within the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity to promote coordinated action worldwide to promote the conservation and the restoration and sustainable use of pollinator diversity in agriculture and related ecosystems;	
		Decision III/11 Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity	17. Encourages Parties at the appropriate level, with the support of the relevant international and regional organizations, to promote: (a) The transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions, in conformity with the ecosystem or integrated land use approach; (b) The use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity;	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/23) Activity 7	(d) The sustainable management of dry and sub-humid land production systems;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision VIII/2 Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	References to production areas in annex containing provisional goals and targets for the programme of work	
		Decision VII/2 The biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Reference to production systems in annex containing synthesis of elements for implementation of the programme of work	
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 1: Goal 4. To promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity	Obj.1.4.1. Promote sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biological diversity	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision XIII/7 Forest biodiversity: the role of international organizations in supporting the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Forest policy considering (a) other land uses, including agriculture, green areas in urban spaces, livestock and tourism, (b) climate change mitigation and adaptation, (c) disaster risk reduction, and (d) the impact of the unsustainable use of forests, and to give due consideration to the conservation and sustainable use of natural forests and native vegetation and avoiding the potential negative impacts of afforestation of non-forest biomes.	
		Decision IX/5 Forest biodiversity: implementation of the programme of work	Urges parties to: (...) Recognize the role of non-timber forest products for sustainable forest management and poverty eradication, and highlight their importance in poverty reduction strategies;	
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 1.4. To prevent the introduction of invasive alien species, including exotic stocks that potentially	1.4.5. Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species and restore indigenous wild-capture fisheries stocks in preference to other aquaculture developments.	Although aquaculture is mentioned, it is dealt with in a limited and indirect way

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		threaten the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, and to control and, where possible, eradicate established invasive species in these ecosystems		
		Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 3.2. To develop, based on inventories, rapid and other assessments applied at the regional, national and local levels, an improved understanding of threats to inland water ecosystems and responses of different types of inland water ecosystems to these threats	3.2.6. Promote the development of criteria and indicators for the evaluation of the impacts on inland water ecosystems from both physical infrastructure projects and watershed activities, including, inter alia, agriculture, forestry, mining and physical alteration, taking into consideration the natural variability of water conditions.	
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption	Target 4.2. Unsustainable consumption of island biological resources and its impact upon biodiversity is reduced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adoption and application of strategies to sustainably use agroecosystems on islands with biodiversity of importance to the ecological integrity of island societies and economies ○ Development, adoption and application of strategies appropriate to islands to sustainably use managed forest ecosystems with biodiversity of importance to the ecological integrity of island societies and economies 	Elements addressing Target 10 are limited
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 2: marine and coastal living resources	Refer to relevant text listed for Targets 5 and 9	Although aquaculture is mentioned, it is dealt with in a limited way

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 4: mariculture	Operational objective 4.1: To promote use of techniques, which minimize adverse impact of mariculture on marine and coastal biological diversity	
		Decision XIII/11, annex II Voluntary Specific Workplan on Biodiversity in Cold-water Areas within the Jurisdictional Scope of the Convention	Refer to relevant text listed for Targets 5 and 9	
		Decision XII/23, annex Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems	Refer to relevant text listed for Targets 5 and 9	
		Decision X/29 Marine and coastal biodiversity	Refer to relevant text listed for Targets 5 and 9	
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 1.3: To promote the sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	1.3.1 Promote sustainable land -use and water resource management practices in relation to human livelihood needs (agriculture, pastoralism, animal husbandry, forestry, aquaculture, inland water fisheries, etc) [...] 1.3.2; 1.3.3; 1.3.4.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Protected areas	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap for Target 10 overall
Target 11	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex)	This Target is considered across the programme of work	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	Global actions (d) Develop or identify and implement feasible indicators of soil biodiversity that are related to key ecosystem functions and services; (f) Promote ecosystem-based approaches to conserve, restore and sustainably manage soil biodiversity; Element 2. Encouraging the use of sustainable soil management practices	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			Activity 2.11. Promote conservation, restoration and sustainable management of soil biodiversity, and implement ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction while considering potential impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities, small-scale food producers and peasants;	
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	A.1.1.3. Address linkages between pollinators and the provision of ecosystem functions and services, beyond food production; A.1.1.10. Promote recognition of pollinator-friendly practices and consequences on pollination functions and services in existing certification schemes;	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Decision VIII/2 Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	References to goods and services in annex containing provisional goals and targets for the programme of work	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision VII/2 The biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Reference to goods and services in annex containing synthesis of elements for implementation of the programme of work	
		Decision VIII/2 Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	5. Improve national, regional and global data on dry and sub-humid lands ecosystem goods and services, their uses and related socio-economic values	
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 1: Goal 2. To reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biological diversity	Obj.1.2.4. To prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires and fire suppression	Gap overall for Target 11
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 2.2. To encourage the development, application and transfer of low-cost appropriate technology, non-structural and innovative	2.2.2. Encourage the use of low-cost (appropriate) technology, non-structural and innovative approaches, and traditional or indigenous practices for inland water biodiversity assessment and to meet watershed management goals, such as using wetlands to improve water quality, using forests and wetlands to recharge groundwater and maintain the hydrological cycle, to	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		approaches to water resource management and the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, taking into account any decision taken by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting on technology transfer and cooperation	protect water supplies and using natural floodplains to prevent flood damage, and to use, whenever possible, indigenous species for aquaculture.	
		Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 2.3. To provide the appropriate incentives and valuation measures to support the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity, and to remove, or reform appropriately, any perverse incentives opposing such conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, as it relates to biodiversity conservation	2.3.3. Undertake comprehensive valuations of the goods and services of inland water biodiversity and ecosystems, including their intrinsic, aesthetic, cultural, socio-economic and other values, in all relevant decision-making across the appropriate sectors.	
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 8. Maintain capacity of island ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods	Target 8.1: Capacity of island ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained or improved Target 8.2: Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people living on islands, maintained	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 2: marine and coastal living resources	Operational objective 2.1: To promote ecosystem approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources, including the identification of key variables or interactions	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable marine and coastal areas Restoring and maintaining fisheries stocks to sustainable levels 	
		Decision XII/23, annex Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems	<p>Identification and application of measures to improve the adaptive capacity of coral reef-based socio-ecological systems within the local context, which will ensure sustainable livelihoods of reef-dependent coastal communities, including indigenous and local communities, and provide for viable alternative livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of ecosystem-based adaptation tools and indicators for use in coral reef regions 	
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 1.3. To promote the sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	1.3.9. Promote integrated watershed management practices at all levels for maintaining ecosystem integrity, soil stability on slopes, upstream-downstream inter-connections and protection against natural hazards.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 1: direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites	<p>Prog. elem. 1 provides goals, targets and activities that address the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes and sectors.</p> <p>Activities include: 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.4, 1.2.5</p>	Gap overall for Target 11
Target 12	Agricultural biodiversity	Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	<p>This target is reflected across the Plan of action (subnational, urban, cities, human health, nutritious and healthy diets) and in the activities, such as:</p> <p>Activity 1.2. Foster activities to safeguard and promote the importance as well as the practical application of soil biodiversity, and integrate them into broader policy agendas for food security, urban planning and</p>	Although urban food consumption and human health, and urban biodiversity are considered, there is a gap with

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
			sustainable development, including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;	respect to green spaces
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	This target is reflected across the Plan of Action	
		Decision VIII/23, annex Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition	<p>Element 1. Developing and documenting knowledge: to substantiate the links between biodiversity, food and nutrition, in particular clarifying the relationship between biodiversity, dietary diversity and food preferences, and the relevant links between human health and ecosystem health.</p> <p>Element 2. Integration of biodiversity, food and nutrition issues into research and policy instruments: to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into agendas, programmes and policies related to nutrition, health, agriculture and hunger and poverty reduction.</p> <p>Element 4. Public awareness: to raise awareness of the links between biodiversity, food and nutrition, and the importance of biodiversity conservation to meeting health and development objectives, including the elimination of hunger.</p>	
		Decision 14/6 Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators	Encourages Parties and invites other Governments: to encourage urban communities and other stakeholders to adopt pollinator-friendly practices and address direct and indirect drivers of pollinator decline at the field and local level	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 12
	Forest biodiversity	Decision XIII/7 Forest biodiversity: the role of international organizations	Invites UNFF and CPF to take into account the Aichi Biodiversity targets, and	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		in supporting the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Encourages Parties when developing forest policies to take into account other land uses including agriculture, green areas in urban spaces (...)	
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 1.1. To integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into all relevant sectors of water-resource and river-basin management, taking into account the ecosystem approach.	1.1.4. Promote effective collaboration among local stakeholders, planners and including indigenous and local communities in the planning and implementation of development projects to better integrate the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity with water resource developments. 1.1.6. Introduce into regional, national, catchment, watershed and river-basin level, and local water and land-use planning and management	Although urban planning is addressed, there is a gap with respect to green spaces
		Decision X/28 Inland waters biodiversity	15. Recognizes the rapidly urbanizing global population and the importance of water supplies to cities and urges Parties and other Governments to take measures to reduce the pressure of cities on inland water ecosystems and to strengthen attention to and support for urban authorities and other stakeholders to: (a) Take measures to sustain the ability of ecosystems to supply sufficient water of appropriate quality thus contributing to, inter alia, water supply for urban areas; and (b) To protect biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by urban and peri-urban wetlands under their jurisdiction, as a contribution to national efforts in implementing the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems;	
	Island biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 12
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 12
	Mountain biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 12
	Protected areas	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 12

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
Target 13 <i>Note: Work under the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization was not reviewed in this rapid analysis</i>	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex)	Overall objectives, approach and guiding principles: 2.c. To promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	Activity 4.7. Promote access to the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources in the soil, considering the potential to develop new products and medicines, in line with the third objective of the Convention and with the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization;	
		Decision VIII/23, annex Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition	Operational objective 3 Integration of benefit-sharing objectives into national and international frameworks dealing with biodiversity for food and nutrition, as appropriate, taking into account existing benefit sharing systems.	
		Decision X/34 Agricultural biodiversity	Requests the Executive Secretary to strengthen collaboration with the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to improve collaboration in the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity and the Treaty, as appropriate;	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/23) Operational objective	To promote the ... sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources,	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision VIII/2 Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Numerous references to access & benefit sharing in annex containing provisional goals and targets for the programme of work	
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 1: Goal 4. To promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity	Obj.1.4.4. Develop effective and equitable information systems and strategies and promote implementation of those strategies for in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable use of forest genetic diversity, and support countries in their implementation and monitoring.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Goal 5. Access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources	Obj.1.5.1. Promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilization of forest genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.	
	Inland waters biodiversity	Decision VII/4, annex Revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity	Within the programme of work goals and objectives are listed under each programme element. Overarching these, and operating as fundamental guiding principles, including to promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits gained from the use of inland water genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge based on prior informed consent in accordance with national laws;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 9. Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities on islands	Target 9.2. Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices regarding island biodiversity respected, preserved and maintained, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of island genetic resources	Target 10.1. All access to genetic resources from islands is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions and, as appropriate and wherever possible, with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements Target 10.2. Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of island biodiversity genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the island countries providing such resources in line with CBD and its relevant provisions	
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 2: marine and coastal living resources	Operational objective 2.2: to make available to the Parties information on marine genetic resources in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction and, as appropriate, on coastal and marine genetic resources	Gap overall for Target 13 (considering that relevant work under the Nagoya

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			under national jurisdiction from publicly available information sources.	Protocol not considered in this analysis)
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 1.3. To promote the sustainable use of mountain biodiversity Goal 1.4. To promote access to, and sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources...	1.3.7. Strengthen local capacity for sustainable tourism management, in order to ensure that benefits derived from tourism activities are shared by IPLCs, while preserving natural and cultural heritage values 1.4.1 Strengthen the capacity of IPLCs to engage in equitable benefit-sharing arrangements [...] 1.4.2; 1.4.3	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 2: governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing	Prog. elem. 2 provides goals, targets and activities that address equitable sharing of benefits and the access to genetic resources arising from protected areas, particularly for indigenous peoples and local communities, Activities include: 2.1.1, 2.1.6	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
Target 14 <i>Note: Work under the Convention on mainstreaming of biodiversity into relevant sectors was not reviewed in this rapid analysis</i>	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex) Programme element 4: mainstreaming	Operational objective: To support the development of national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and to promote their mainstreaming and integration in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	The target is reflected across the Plan of Action and in many activities, such as: Activity 1.1. Promote the importance of mainstreaming soil biodiversity, including the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of soil biodiversity into policies aimed at the sustainability of agriculture, and other relevant sectors and support the development and implementation of coherent and comprehensive policies for the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of soil biodiversity at the local, subnational, national, regional and global levels;	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	The target is reflected across the Plan of Action and in many activities, such as: A1.1. Develop and implement coherent and comprehensive policies that enable and foster activities to safeguard and promote wild and managed pollinators, to be integrated into the broader policy agendas for sustainable development	
		Decision VIII/23, annex Soil Biodiversity Initiative	Activity 3.1. Mainstream soil biodiversity and ecosystem management in agricultural and land management programmes and policies	
		Decision VIII/23, annex Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition	Operational objective 2: To mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into agendas, programmes and policies related to nutrition, health, agriculture and hunger and poverty reduction.	
		Decision 14/6 Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators	Encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and networks to support and implement relevant activities of the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators through, among other things, the integration of appropriate measures into the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as subnational and local biodiversity strategies and actions plans, as appropriate, and relevant policies, legislation, and programmes;	
		Decision XIII/15 Implications of the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production for the work of the Convention	7. Encourages Parties, and invites other Governments and other relevant organizations and stakeholders, taking into account national circumstances, as appropriate: POLICIES AND STRATEGIES (a) To integrate consideration of issues related to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators in agriculture and forestry policies, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national adaptation plans for climate change, national action programmes for combating desertification and other relevant national	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
			policies plans, and programmes, taking into account the values of pollinators and pollination, inter alia, to promote the implementation of the actions below, to improve the management of pollinators, to address drivers of pollinator declines and to reduce the crop yield gaps due to pollination deficit;	
		Decision IX/1 In-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity	13. Urges Parties and other Governments to ensure that national sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and strategies promote the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, and to implement agricultural policies that contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity, and discourage those agricultural practices that are causing biodiversity loss; 16.c. Invites Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities to improve the implementation of the programme of work through making relevant elements of the programme of work compatible with national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related policies, including appropriate linkages with other programmes of work of the Convention;	
		Decision VII/3 Agricultural biological diversity	10. Invites the Parties and other Governments to consider and promote, as appropriate and subject to national legislation and international law, the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in their plans, programmes and strategies with the active participation of local and indigenous communities and the inclusion in the communities' plans, programmes and strategies on conservation, development and use of agricultural biodiversity, and to recognize and support the efforts of local and indigenous communities in conserving agricultural biodiversity;	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Decision III/11 Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity	13. Recognizes that the successful implementation of policies aiming at the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components largely depends on the degree of public awareness and understanding of its basic importance for society, and recommends Parties to establish or enhance mechanisms for information and education, including the use of the clearing-house mechanism, specific to groups of concern at national, regional and international levels; 15. Encourages Parties to develop national strategies, programmes and plans which, inter alia: (h) Integrate with other plans, programmes and projects relating to the conservation and sustainable use of other terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, in accordance with Article 6 (b) of the Convention on Biological Diversity;	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/23) Activity 2	Activity 2. Identification of specific areas within dry and sub-humid lands of particular value for biological diversity and/or under particular threat	Further guidance may be needed with respect to specific sectors and approaches
		Decision VII/2 The biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Reference to values in annex containing synthesis of elements for implementation of the programme of work	
		Decision VIII/2 Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	5. Encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to improve national, regional and global data on dry and sub-humid lands ecosystem goods and services, their uses and related socio-economic values	
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 2: Goal 1. Enhance institutional enabling environment	Obj. 2.1.3. Parties and Governments to develop good governance practices, review and revise and implement forest and forest-related laws, tenure and planning systems, to provide a sound basis for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity. Obj. 2.2.1. Mitigate the economic failures and	Further guidance may be needed with respect to specific sectors and approaches

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
			distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity. Obj. 2.3.1. Increase public support and understanding of the value of forest biological diversity and its goods and services at all levels.	
		Decision IX/5 Forest biodiversity: implementation of Programme of Work	Urges parties to: (...) Promote and build capacity for the management and valuation of forest ecosystem services as an element of sustainable forest management;	
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 2.1. To promote the integration of conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes, policies and legislation	2.1.1. Undertake reviews and introduce reforms to policies, legal and administrative frameworks as necessary, in order to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biodiversity into the mainstream of Government, business, and societal decision-making. 2.1.2. Apply the guidelines for incorporating biodiversity related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment. 2.1.3. Review institutional arrangements (policies, strategies, focal points and national reporting approaches) for national implementation of relevant multilateral environment agreements and introduce reforms to streamline and, where appropriate, integrate implementation. 2.1.4. Provide the Executive Secretary with case-studies and information on lessons learned from policy, legal and institutional review and reform processes relating to inland water biodiversity and ecosystems, including measures taken to harmonize national implementation of the relevant multilateral environment agreements.	Further guidance may be needed with respect to specific sectors and approaches

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		<p>Programme of work (decision VII/4)</p> <p>Goal 3.3. To ensure projects and actions with the potential to impact negatively on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems are subjected, in accordance with national legislation and where appropriate, to suitably rigorous impact assessments, including consideration of their potential impact on sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.</p>	<p>3.3.1. Taking into account decision VI/7 and decision VII/16:</p> <p>(a) Apply environmental impact assessments on water-development projects, aquaculture and watershed activities, including agriculture, forestry and mining, and best predictions with well-designed sampling schemes that can adequately distinguish the effects of anthropogenic activities from natural processes;</p> <p>(b) Strengthen efforts to apply environmental impact assessments taking into account effects of existing and proposed developments on the watershed, catchment or river basin;</p> <p>(c) Incorporate, where appropriate, environmental flow assessments into impact assessment processes for any projects with the potential to have negative effects on inland water ecosystems, and also undertake baseline ecosystem assessments in the planning phase to ensure that the necessary basic data will be available to support the environmental impact assessment process and the development of effective mitigation measures if necessary.</p> <p>3.3.2. Apply the recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental, and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.</p> <p>3.3.3. For transboundary inland water ecosystems, undertake, where feasible and appropriate and by agreement between the Parties concerned, collaborative impact and environmental flow assessments when applying the Convention's guidelines for incorporating biodiversity related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment.</p>	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 8. Maintain capacity of island ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods	Target 8.1: Capacity of island ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained or improved Mainstreaming the management of the risks of natural disasters and extreme events to island biodiversity and communities into the national planning process	Further guidance may be needed with respect to specific sectors and approaches
		Decision XI/15 Review of the programme of work on island biodiversity	Use the opportunity of revising NBSAPs to further mainstream biodiversity conservation with other key sectors	
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 1: Implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management	Operational objective 1.1: To apply appropriate policy instruments and strategies, including building of capacity, for the effective implementation of IMCAM, including by promoting, within the framework of IMCAM, the integration of biological diversity concerns in all socio-economic sectors adversely impacting the marine and coastal environment.	Further guidance may be needed with respect to specific sectors and approaches
		Programme of work (decision VII/5) Enabling activities	Developing close collaboration between national agencies responsible for implementation of this programme of work and related supporting activities.	
		Decision XIII/11, annex II Voluntary Specific Workplan on Biodiversity in Cold-water Areas within the Jurisdictional Scope of the Convention	<i>With respect to biodiversity in cold-water areas:</i> Assessing needs and developing integrated policies, strategies and programmes related to biodiversity in cold-water areas	
		Decision XIII/10, annex Voluntary Practical Guidance on Preventing and Mitigating the Impacts of Marine Debris on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Habitats	<i>With respect to marine debris:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming marine debris considerations into regulatory frameworks and developing necessary legislative and institutional frameworks • Mainstreaming legislation to integrate marine debris issues and targets, in line with existing packaging and waste regulations as well as legislation pertaining to maritime transport 	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Decision XII/23, annex Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems	<p><i>With respect to coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating ecosystem-based approaches for management and adaptation into development planning and legislative frameworks at the local, subnational and national level Integrating national coral reef action strategies/plans into existing national mechanisms and broader national priorities such as poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies 	
		Voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments in marine and coastal areas (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/23)	<p><i>Guidance provided on fundamental components of an environmental impact assessment (EIA) in marine and coastal areas for each stage of the EIA process</i></p> <p>Application of the precautionary approach is particularly important for the process of developing biodiversity-inclusive screening criteria due to complexity in marine and coastal areas.</p> <p>The scientific criteria for identifying EBSAs, and similar criteria such as the FAO criteria for VMEs, may be relevant in many aspects of EIAs.</p>	
		Decision 15/24 Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity	Strengthening national, subregional, and regional efforts toward ocean accounting and economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by marine and coastal biodiversity and using this information to support decision-making for conservation and sustainable use;	
		Decision X/29 Marine and coastal biodiversity	Valuation of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services and its integration into national accounting systems in order to increase sectoral integration;	
		Decision VIII/22 Marine and coastal biological diversity: enhancing the implementation of integrated	Developing processes for, and undertaking valuation of natural resources and their economic significance, and using the information in decision-making;	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		marine and coastal area management		
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 2.1. To enhance the legal, policy, institutional, and economic framework	2.1.10. Integrate aspects of mountain biodiversity into plans, policies and programmes related to mountain areas	Further guidance may be needed with respect to specific sectors and approaches
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 1: direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites Programme element 2: Governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing Programme element 3: Enabling activities	Prog. elements 1, 2 and 3 provide goals, targets and activities that address the integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments, at all levels of government, across sectors, with fiscal incentives. Activities include: 1.4.3, 1.5.1, 1.5.7, 2.1.3, 3.1.3, 3.2.1, 3.2.4, 3.2.5	Further guidance may be needed with respect to specific sectors and approaches
Target 15 <i>Note: Work under the Convention on mainstreaming of biodiversity into relevant sectors was not reviewed in this rapid analysis</i>	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex) Programme element 2: Adaptive management	Activities 2.1. Carry out a series of case-studies, in a range of environments and production systems, and in each region: (c) Identification, at international and national levels, in close collaboration with relevant international organizations, of appropriate marketing and trade policies, legal and economic measures which may support beneficial practices: (iii) Measures to add value to products of production systems that sustain biodiversity, and to diversify market opportunities;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Programme of work (decision V/5, annex)	Activity 3.5. Promote awareness about the value of agricultural biodiversity and the multiple goods and	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		Programme element 3: Capacity-building	services provided by its different levels and functions, for sustainable productivity amongst producer organizations, agricultural cooperatives and enterprises, and consumers, with a view to promoting responsible practices	
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	Activity 4.16. Promote development of commercial application, in a sustainable manner, of products based on soil biodiversity.	
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	<p>A.3.1.2. Raise the awareness of the private sector, including food companies, cosmetics manufacturers and supply chain managers, of the risks posed by the decline of pollination functions and services to their business and the value of protecting pollinators;</p> <p>A3.3. Business and supply chain engagement</p> <p>A.3.3.2. Develop modalities to incorporate pollinators and pollination in true cost accounting of agriculture and food production;</p> <p>A.3.3.3. Improve understanding within the private sector of the links between commercial products and the dependency of commodities (crop yields and quality) on respective type of pollinators;</p> <p>A.3.3.4. Share evidence of pollination deficit and the economic impacts, and impacts on livelihoods, to support business in identifying potential risks, developing vulnerability assessments, and adopting pollinator-friendly measures;</p> <p>A.3.3.5. Develop and share pollinator-friendly business cases for action;</p> <p>A.3.3.6. Promote the use of ecolabels, standards and the importance of choices for consumers that may benefit pollinators.</p>	
		Decision IX/1	Invites Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities to	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		In-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity	improve the implementation of the programme of work through enhanced collaboration between all relevant actors at all levels in Government including at the local level and involving indigenous and local communities and the private sector, as appropriate;	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 15
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 2: Goal 1: Enhance institutional enabling environment	Obj. 2.1.4. Promote forest law enforcement and address related trade.	Gap with respect to the role of the private sector/business
		Decision IX/5 Forest Biodiversity: implementation of programme of work	“Strengthen cross-sectoral efforts for integrated approaches in order to increase consistency among the various levels of policies that affect forest biodiversity, taking into account the toolkit developed by the Secretariat” the toolkit is a Technical Series publication” This toolkit helps Parties and relevant organizations identify policy responses to the growing pressure on forest resources from other sectors	
	Inland waters biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 15
	Island biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 15
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 15
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 1.1. To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity Goal 1.3. To promote the sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	1.1.3. Prevent or mitigate the negative impacts of economic development, infrastructure projects and other human-induced disturbances on mountain biological diversity at all levels [...] 1.3.6. Through appropriate environmental planning, reduce the negative impacts of tourism and outdoor activities on mountain ecosystems, as well as the development of associated human settlements and facilities	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		Goal 2.1. To enhance the legal, policy, institutional, and economic framework		
		Decision VII/14 Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development	Range of opportunities for local, regional, national Governments, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders to manage tourism activities in an ecological, economic and socially sustainable manner.	
	Protected areas	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 15
Target 16	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex) Programme element 3: Capacity-building	Activities 3.5. Promote awareness about the value of agricultural biodiversity and the multiple goods and services provided by its different levels and functions, for sustainable productivity amongst consumers, with a view to promoting responsible practices	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	Activity 1.8. Address linkages between soil biodiversity and human health, nutritious and healthy diets and pollutants exposure; Activity 3.2. Increase understanding and appreciation of the causes and consequences of soil biodiversity decline in specific agroecosystems, other managed ecosystems and natural environments and engage targeted key stakeholder groups, the mass media, and consumer organizations on the importance of soil biodiversity for health, well-being and livelihoods;	
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	A.3.1.1. Engage in awareness raising with targeted key stakeholder groups, including consumer organizations on the value of pollinators and pollination for health, well-being and livelihoods; A3.3. Business and supply chain engagement A.3.3.6. Promote the use of ecolabels, standards and the importance of choices for consumers that may benefit pollinators.	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		Decision VIII/23, annex Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition	Activity 2.1.a: Integrate biodiversity concerns into nutrition instruments, inter alia, food-based dietary guidelines; Activity 3.14. Strengthening of local infrastructure and human resources training in order to establish standards of identification and quality of daily admissible ingestion.	
		Decision 14/6 Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators	Encourages Parties and invites other Governments: to encourage the private sector to take into consideration the activities listed in the Plan of Action and to work towards the achievement of more sustainable production and consumption systems;	
		Decision IX/1 In-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity	Invites Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities to improve the implementation of the programme of work through incorporating the awareness of the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural production processes whilst meeting the demands for food and other products;	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 16
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 2: Goal 3. Increase public education, participation, and awareness. Programme element 3: Goal 1. To characterize and to analyse from forest ecosystem to global scale and develop general classification of forests on various scales in order to improve the assessment of status and	Obj. 2.3.1. Increase public support and understanding of the value of forest biological diversity and its goods and services at all levels. Obj. 3.1.1. Review and adopt a harmonized global to regional forest classification system, based on harmonized and accepted forest definitions and addressing key forest biological diversity elements.	Gap with respect to address sustainable consumption

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		trends of forest biological diversity		
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 3.1. To develop an improved understanding of the biodiversity found in inland water ecosystems, how these systems function, their ecosystem goods and services and the values they can provide	3.1.5. As part of national communication, education and public awareness activities/programme, provide mechanisms for disseminating research findings to all relevant stakeholders, in a form which will be most useful to them.	Gap with respect to address sustainable consumption
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption	Target 4.2: Unsustainable consumption of island biological resources and its impact upon biodiversity is reduced Promoting the implementation of sustainable tourism best practices appropriate to islands	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 16
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 2.1. To enhance the legal, policy, institutional, and economic framework	2.1.2. Develop and introduce appropriate incentives, market and compensation mechanisms, in accordance with national and international law where appropriate, specific for the maintenance of mountain ecosystems and the goods and services delivered by the mountain ecosystems	Gap with respect to address sustainable consumption
	Protected areas	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 16
Target 17 <i>Note: Work under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was not reviewed in</i>	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex) Programme element 2. Adaptive management	2.1. Carry out a series of case-studies, in a range of environments and production systems, and in each region: (c) To monitor and assess the actual and potential impacts of existing and new agricultural technologies	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative	Global actions: Include soil biodiversity as an important component of soil description surveys using a large	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
<i>this rapid analysis</i>		for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	range of tools, including state-of-the-art methods and technology, and the development of bioindicators. Activity 3.10: Foster scientific and technical cooperation and transfer of technology to promote access to the latest technologies and molecular tools for modern soilless agriculture, soil biodiversity assessment and monitoring in developing countries.	
		Decision VIII/3, annex Genetic use restriction technologies	The entire session “C. Genetic use restriction technologies”	
		Decision XIII/15 Implications of the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production for the work of the Convention	Encourages Parties, and invites other Governments and other relevant organizations and stakeholders: (m) To improve risk assessment for living modified organisms to better take into account possible impacts, including sublethal and indirect effects, on both wild and managed pollinators, in risk assessment protocols, applying the precautionary approach in line with the preamble of the Convention, consistent with international obligations and taking into account climate variations and cumulative effects; (x) To promote and share further research to address gaps in knowledge identified in the Assessment, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, including the effects of living modified organisms on pollinator populations;	
		Decision VI/5 Agricultural biological diversity	Encourages Parties and other Governments to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm;	
		Decision V/5 Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme	25. Reaffirming the need of Parties and Governments for additional information, and recalling Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which calls on Parties and Governments to establish or maintain procedures for regulating, managing or controlling risks	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
			<p>associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology, invites Parties to carry out and disseminate the results through the clearing-house mechanism and submit scientific assessments on, inter alia, ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies taking into account such information:</p> <p>(a) The molecular biology information available;</p> <p>(b) The genetic constructs and inducers used;</p> <p>(c) Effects at the molecular level, such as site-specific effects, gene-silencing, epigenesis and recombination;</p> <p>(d) Potential positive applications of the variety-specific genetic use restriction technologies on limiting gene flow, and possible negative impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on small populations of threatened wild relatives;</p> <p>and to make these assessments available through, inter alia, the clearing-house mechanism;</p> <p>26. Further encourages Parties and Governments to identify ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity;</p> <p>27. Urges Parties and Governments to assess whether there is a need to develop, and how to ensure the application of, effective regulations at national level which take into account, inter alia, the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies, in order to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to make this information available through, inter alia, the clearing-house mechanism;</p>	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 17

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
	Forest biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 17
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 1.4. To prevent the introduction of invasive alien species, including exotic stocks that potentially threaten the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, and to control and, where possible, eradicate established invasive species in these ecosystems	1.4.3. Raise awareness, as part of communication, education and public awareness-raising activities of the possible problems and costs associated with the deliberate or accidental introduction of genetically modified organisms that potentially threaten aquatic biological diversity, taking into consideration the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity.	Addresses Target 17 in a limited manner
	Island biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 17
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 17
	Mountain biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 17
	Protected areas	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 17
Target 18 <i>Note: Work under the Convention on Economic, Trade and Incentive Measures was not reviewed in this rapid analysis</i>	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex) Programme element 2: Adaptive management	2.2. Identify and promote the dissemination of information on cost-effective practices and technologies, and related policy and incentive measures that enhance the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of agriculture on biological diversity, productivity and capacity to sustain livelihoods, through: (v) Economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives, in accordance with Article 11 and consistent with Article 22;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Programme of work (decision V/5, annex) Programme element 3: Capacity-building	3.4. Identify and promote possible improvements in the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity.	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	A.1.1.9 Develop and implement incentives, consistent and in harmony with international obligations, for farmers and food suppliers to encourage the adoption of pollinator-friendly practices and remove or reduce perverse incentives that are harmful to pollinators and their habitats (e.g. pesticides subsidies; incentives for pesticide use as credit requirements from banks)	
		Decision XIII/15 Implications of the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production for the work of the Convention	ENABLING POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES (q) To develop and implement incentives for farmers and indigenous peoples and local communities to protect pollinators and pollinator habitats, for example through benefit-sharing schemes, including payments for pollinator services schemes, and remove or reduce perverse incentives consistent with applicable international obligations, such as causing the destruction of pollinator habitats, overuse of pesticides and simplification of agricultural landscapes and production systems;	
		Decision XI/27 Biofuels and biodiversity	Recognizing that some incentive measures can be significant drivers of biofuels expansion, in certain circumstances, invites Parties and other Governments to evaluate these measures using the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in the context of the Convention's cross-cutting issue on incentive measures, taking into account national socio-economic conditions;	
		Decision III/11 Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity	Encourages Parties to develop national strategies, programmes and plans which, inter alia, implement targeted incentive measures which have positive impacts on agrobiodiversity	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/23) Operational objective on targeted actions	11. Sustainable use of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands may require the creation of markets and other incentives to enable and promote responsible use.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision VII/2	Reference to incentives in annex containing synthesis of elements for implementation of the programme of work	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		The biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands		
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 2: Goal 2. Address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity.	Obj. 2.2.1. Mitigate the economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity.	Gap on incentives and subsidies
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 2.3. To provide the appropriate incentives and valuation measures to support the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity, and to remove, or reform appropriately, any perverse incentives opposing such conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, as it relates to biodiversity conservation.	2.3.1. Apply to inland water ecosystems the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures, including identification and removal or mitigation of perverse incentives and taking into account land- tenure systems. In particular: (a) Review the range and effectiveness of national incentives, subsidies, regulations, and other relevant financial mechanisms, which can affect inland water ecosystems, whether adversely or beneficially; (b) Redirect, as appropriate, financial support measures that run counter to the objectives of the Convention regarding the biological diversity of inland waters; (c) Implement targeted incentive and regulatory measures that have positive impacts on the biological diversity of inland waters; 2.3.2. Submit case-studies, lessons learned and other information on positive or perverse incentives, land-use practices and tenure relating to inland water biodiversity to the Executive Secretary. Include within this submission national experiences and guidance in relation to water rights, markets and pricing policies.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption	Under target 4.1, the removal of subsidies that encourage unsustainable use of island biodiversity and where livelihoods are resource-based, support the development of sustainable economic activities	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 3: Marine and coastal protected areas	Operational objective 3.4: to provide support for and facilitate monitoring of national and regional systems of marine and coastal protected areas, including through...the removal of perverse incentives for unsustainable activities in the marine and coastal environment	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision XIII/10, annex Voluntary Practical Guidance on Preventing and Mitigating the Impacts of Marine Debris on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Habitats	Developing and implementing socioeconomic incentives to prevent the introduction of waste into the environment	
		Decision XII/23, annex Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems	Developing and implementing socioeconomic incentives to encourage coastal communities, including indigenous and local communities, to play a central role in conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems	
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 2.1: To enhance the legal, policy, institutional, and economic framework	2.1.1. Identify and address perverse incentives and/or policies that may impede the implementation of the Convention in mountain ecosystems [...]	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 3: Enabling activities	Prog. elem. 3 provides goals, targets and activities that address the need to identify and remove perverse incentives and inconsistencies in sectoral policies that harm protected areas, while establishing positive incentives.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
			Activities include: 3.1.5, 3.1.6, 3.1.14	
Target 19 <i>Note: Work under the Convention on Resource</i>	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex) Programme element 3: Capacity-building	Ways and means Case-studies will be carried out and provided by national institutions, civil-society organizations, and research institutes, with support from international organizations for catalysing preparation of studies, mobilizing funds, disseminating results, and facilitating feedback and	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
<i>Mobilization, Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures was not reviewed in this analysis</i>			lessons learned to case-study providers and policymakers.	
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	Global actions (m) Identify sources of financial resources for the implementation of the action plan.	
		Decision 15/28 Biodiversity and agriculture	9. Urges Parties, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, and invites other Governments and organizations in a position to do so, to provide financial and technical support, as appropriate, to enable developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to promote the research, technology transfer, monitoring and assessment of soil biodiversity; 10. Invites GEF, other donors, funding agencies and the private sector to provide financial assistance to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, including capacity-building and development activities, for national, subnational and regional projects that address the implementation of the Plan of Action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity;	
		Decision XIII/15 Implications of the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production for the work of the Convention	ENABLING POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES (q) To develop and implement incentives for farmers and indigenous peoples and local communities to protect pollinators and pollinator habitats, for example through benefit-sharing schemes, including payments for pollinator services schemes, and remove or reduce perverse incentives consistent with applicable international obligations, such as causing the destruction	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
			of pollinator habitats, overuse of pesticides and simplification of agricultural landscapes and production systems; (v) To assess the benefits of pollinators and pollination, taking into account the economic value to agriculture and food production and the value to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as cultural and other values;	
		Decision IX/1 In-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity	5. Invites Parties and other Governments and relevant organizations to finance and undertake research as appropriate to further develop and apply methods and techniques for assessing and monitoring the status and trends of agricultural biodiversity and other components of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems, and collect and refine the collated data into a coherent information set on best monitoring practices; 34. Invites Parties and other Governments and relevant organizations to finance and undertake research that would contribute to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity 39. Urges developed country Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant organizations to ensure that financial resources, are provided to developing countries, particularly least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in particular countries that are centres of origin or diversity, in order to enable them to fully implement the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention;	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/23) Ways and means	With additional funding for priority work needed to overcome barriers to the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands; funding from bilateral and multilateral sources, and catalytic support from international organizations;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Decision IX/17 Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Invites relevant organizations and donor agencies to provide technical and financial support to developing countries	
		Decision V/23 Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems	11. Invites bilateral and international funding agencies to provide support for the implementation of the activities of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 2: Goal 1. Enhance institutional enabling environment	Obj. 2.1.2. Parties, Governments and organizations to integrate biological diversity conservation and sustainable use into forest and other sector policies and programmes.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision VI/6 Forest biodiversity	“Urges donors and the international community to contribute through financing and technology transfer to country-identified or regionally identified priorities for forest biodiversity, with an understanding of the impact of scarce resources on the effective implementation of the objectives of the Convention”	
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 2.3. To provide the appropriate incentives and valuation measures to support the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity, and to remove, or reform appropriately, any perverse incentives opposing such conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, as it relates to biodiversity conservation.	2.3.1. Apply to inland water ecosystems the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures, in particular: (a) Review the range and effectiveness of national incentives, subsidies, regulations, and other relevant financial mechanisms, which can affect inland water ecosystems, whether adversely or beneficially;	Limited guidance on resource mobilization

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Decision X/28 Inland waters biodiversity	10. Urges Parties to reinforce their efforts for the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and encourages Parties to reinforce capacity for the implementation of the programme of work by, inter alia encouraging the relevant users of land and water to improve the services provided by inland water ecosystems through schemes such as, inter alia, voluntary payments for ecosystem services;	
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 11. Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention	Target 11.1. New and additional financial resources are allocated to all islands, in particular small islands developing States and for developing country Parties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developing and strengthening partnerships at all levels and across sectors to finance the implementation of NBSAPs and the programme of work ○ Provision of additional financial resources from the financial mechanism of the Convention for developing country Parties in accordance with Article 20 ○ Assessment, development and implementation of a range of conservation finance mechanisms at the local, national and international levels 	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision XI/15 Review of the programme of work on island biodiversity	Considering the development of innovative financial arrangements to mobilize additional resources	
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 3: Marine and coastal protected areas	Operational objective 3.4. To provide support for and facilitate monitoring of national and regional systems of marine and coastal protected areas, including through providing active financial, technical and other support	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Programme of work (decision VII/5) Enabling activities	Urgent mobilization of financial resources and identification of additional funding mechanisms, including provision of information about creative arrangements and tools for financing conservation and	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			sustainable use, and through establishment of additional mechanisms, such as small grants funds	
		Decision XIII/11, annex II Voluntary Specific Workplan on Biodiversity in Cold- water Areas within the Jurisdictional Scope of the Convention	<i>With respect to biodiversity in cold-water areas:</i> Identifying and providing sustainable sources of financing at global, regional and national levels to enable the actions outlined in this workplan	
		Decision XII/23, annex Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems	<i>With respect to coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Securing, through national sectoral budget systems the necessary financial resources to implement national coral reef action strategies ○ Applying comprehensive and diverse financing schemes for coral reef management, and exploring opportunities for innovative financing to support local implementation; 	
		Decision VII/5, appendix 1 Specific Workplan on Coral Bleaching	<i>With respect to coral bleaching:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mobilizing international programmes and mechanisms for financial and technical development assistance, as well as national and private sources to support implementation ○ Identifying financial and technical assistance mechanisms of national and private sources to assistance communities impacted by coral bleaching 	
	Mountain biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 19
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 3: Enabling activities	Prog. elem. 3 provides goals, targets and activities that address the need for financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas, assessing the possible funding strategies and instruments from domestic, international, public and private resources to increase the level of financial resources.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			Activities include: 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.4.3, 3.4.4, 3.4.5, 3.4.6, 3.4.7, 3.4.8, 3.4.9	
		Decision IX/18 Protected areas: Options for mobilizing, as a matter of urgency, through different mechanisms adequate and timely financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work	The decision highlights the financial challenges faced by developing countries in implementing the program of work on protected areas. It stresses the need for increased financial support, particularly for the least developed countries, small island developing states, and countries with economies in transition. It recognizes the importance of the Global Environment Facility and encourages various parties to provide timely and predictable financial support. It suggests measures such as financial needs assessments, diversified financing portfolios, and payments for ecosystem services. Donor countries are urged to enhance financial support and collaborate on capacity development. The Executive Secretary is tasked with promoting financing importance and compiling information on socio-economic values of protected areas.	
		Decision VIII/24 Protected area: Options for mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work by developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States and countries with economies in transition	The decision outlines a comprehensive approach to financing protected areas. It urges Parties to organize funding roundtables, prioritize protected area values assessment, and assess socio-economic impacts. It calls for diverse financial plans, including trust funds and ecosystem service funding, while involving indigenous communities. It encourages dialogue, international support, and coherence in financing strategies, while emphasizing the importance of involving indigenous and local communities. It also highlights the role of various organizations in facilitating funding, reviewing policies, and supporting capacity building for protected areas.	
Target 20 <i>Note: Work under the</i>	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex) Programme element 3: Capacity-building	Objective: To strengthen the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainably agricultural	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
<i>Convention specifically focused on Capacity-Building and Scientific and Technical Cooperation was not reviewed in this rapid analysis</i>			biodiversity so as to increase their benefits, and to promote awareness and responsible action.	
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	<p>This target is taken into consideration across the Plan of Action and it is reflected in several activities.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>(c) Promoting education, awareness-raising and developing capacities in the public and private sectors on the multiple benefits and application of soil biodiversity, sharing knowledge and improving the tools for decision-making, fostering engagement through collaboration, intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities and partnerships, and providing practical and feasible actions to avoid, reduce or reverse soil biodiversity loss;</p> <p>Global actions</p> <p>(e) Strengthen education, research and capacity-building to use tools to monitor soil microbiobiodiversity and contribute to human, plant and soil health;</p>	
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	<p>This target is taken into consideration across the Plan of Action and it is reflected in several activities, such as:</p> <p>A.1.1.8. Support the development of capacity to provide guidance on pollinator and pollination best management practices by supporting the incorporation of nature-based solutions into extension services, farmer-to-farmer sharing, and farmer researcher networks;</p> <p>A.1.2.4. Strengthen pesticide regulation authorities in their capacity to protect pollinators from chemicals;</p> <p>A.3.1.3. Promote use of technology and build taxonomic capacity for the general public, including farmers and beekeepers, to identify and differentiate pollinators from pests, eventually contributing to data collection on pollinators;</p>	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
			A.4.3.7 Increase taxonomic capacity to improve knowledge about pollinators, their status and trends, identify drivers of changes in their populations, and develop appropriate solutions;	
		Decision VIII/23, annex Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition	Activities: 3.10 Promotion of technology transfer to improve technical capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, for the conservation and sustainable use of important species, wild relatives, neglected and under-utilized species.	
		Decision 14/6 Conservation and sustainable use of pollinators	7. Encourages GEF and other donors and funding agencies to provide financial assistance, including capacity-building activities, for national and regional projects that address the implementation of the Plan of Action for the sustainable use and conservation of pollinators; 12. Invites Parties, other Governments, research institutions and organizations that are in a position to do so to support countries that need (a) to increase taxonomic capacity in order to improve knowledge about pollinators, their status and trends, (b) to identify drivers of change in their populations, and (c) to develop appropriate solutions to enable effective adoption and implementation of the proposed action plan.	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/23)	Ways and means (a) Capacity-building, particularly at the national and local levels, (d) Dissemination of information and capacity-building required by assessment activities. Activity 7 (k) The establishment and promotion of research and development programmes	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision VIII/2 Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	7. develop or implement activities, such as capacity-building and national, subregional, regional and global partnerships, that will facilitate and streamline implementation of the programme of work, and overcome the identified obstacles,	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 3: Goal 3.3. Improve understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. Goal 3.4. Improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biological diversity.	Obj. 3.3.1. Conduct key research programmes on the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. Obj. 3.4.1. Enhance and improve the technical capacity at the national level to monitor forest biological diversity, benefiting from the opportunities offered through the clearing-house mechanism, and to develop associated databases as required on a global scale.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision X/36 Forest Biodiversity: Cooperation with UNFF, CPF and ITTO	Joint capacity-building on how forest biodiversity and climate change could be better addressed in national biodiversity and forest policies, such as national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes, and in sustainable forest management practices;	
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 2.2. To encourage the development, application and transfer of low-cost appropriate technology, non-structural and innovative approaches to water resource management and the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, taking into account any decision taken by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting on	2.2.2. Encourage the use of low-cost (appropriate) technology, non-structural and innovative approaches, and, where appropriate and through prior informed consent in accordance with national laws traditional or indigenous practices for inland water biodiversity assessment and to meet watershed management goals. 2.5.4. Implement capacity-building measures to facilitate the participation of indigenous and local communities and the application of traditional knowledge favourable to the conservation of biodiversity in the management, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		technology transfer and cooperation		
		Decision X/28 Inland waters biodiversity	10. Urges Parties to reinforce their efforts for the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and encourages Parties to reinforce capacity for the implementation of the programme of work by, inter alia exploring opportunities to strengthen resource allocation for capacity-building for implementation;	
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 11. Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention	Target 11.2. Technologies are transferred to developing country Parties, in particular small island developing States, to allow for the effective implementation of this programme of work and, in general, their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4 Target 11.3. Capacity of islands to implement this programme of work on island biological diversity and all its priority activities is significantly strengthened	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision XI/15 Review of the programme of work on island biodiversity	Adapting and expanding proven, cost-effective mechanisms to strengthen local capacity, particularly peer-learning networks, learning exchanges, transfer of technologies, sharing of lessons learned and best practices, communication and information exchange tools, targeted technical assistance, formal training and education	
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 1: Implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management	Operational objective 1.1: to apply appropriate policy instruments and strategies, including building of capacity, for the effective implementation of IMCAM	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Programme of work (decision VII/5)	Under operational objective 2.1, promoting capacity-building at local, national and regional levels, including local and traditional knowledge	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		Programme element 2: Marine and coastal living resources	Operational objective 2.3: to gather and assimilate information on, build capacity to mitigate the effects of, and to promote policy development, implementation strategies and actions	
		Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 3: Marine and coastal protected areas	Operational objective 3.4: to provide support for and facilitate monitoring of national and regional systems of marine and coastal protected areas	
		Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 5: Invasive alien species	Under operational objective 5.2, exchanging information and facilitating technical cooperation on effective techniques for prevention, early detection, eradication and control of invasive alien species in the marine and coastal environments, and supporting capacity-building in developing countries to strengthen their ability to conduct work related to alien species	
		Programme of work (decision VII/5) Enabling activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of assistance to coastal, in particular small island developing States ○ Formation of cooperative partnerships between countries or between international and/or regional organizations to enhance capacity for implementation ○ Increase of scientific, technical and technological collaboration, integrated assessment at the global and regional levels, the appropriate transfer of marine science and marine technologies and techniques and expanding ocean-observing capabilities ○ Building capacity in marine science, information and management 	
		Decision XIII/11, annex II Voluntary Specific Workplan on Biodiversity in Cold-water Areas within the Jurisdictional Scope of the Convention	<p><i>With respect to cold-water biodiversity:</i></p> <p>Improving coordination and collaboration in research, information sharing and capacity-building to address policy and management needs, and to increase public awareness</p>	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Decision XIII/10, annex Voluntary Practical Guidance on Preventing and Mitigating the Impacts of Marine Debris on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Habitats	<p><i>With respect to marine debris:</i></p> <p>Ensuring access to, sharing and utilization of technology to support marine debris management and monitoring, particularly in developing countries</p>	
		Decision XII/23, annex Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems	<p><i>With respect to coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems:</i></p> <p>Promoting activities with regard to information exchange, knowledge sharing, awareness building, capacity-building, sustainable financing, and research and monitoring</p>	
		Decision VII/5, appendix 1 Specific Workplan on Coral Bleaching	<p><i>With respect to coral bleaching:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Facilitating initiatives that develop partnerships between scientists and managers to generate management-relevant information and products that support local management actions in response to global change ○ Supporting training and activities aimed at building awareness and capacity for reef managers globally on existing tools for responding to mass bleaching events, including early warning prediction, rapid assessment, communication, and management interventions ○ Supporting the training of and career opportunities for marine taxonomists, ecologists, and members of other relevant disciplines, particularly at the national and regional level. <p>Building stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes, and public-education campaigns and information products addressing the causes and consequences of coral bleaching</p>	
		Decision IX/20 Marine and coastal biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collaboration with developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, as well as countries 	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
			with economies in transition, in enhancing their scientific, technical and technological capacities to engage in activities aimed at conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity	
	Mountain biodiversity	<p>Programme of work (decision VII/27)</p> <p>Goal 2.3: To establish regional and transboundary collaboration and the establishment of cooperative agreements</p> <p>Goal 3.4: To improve research, technical and scientific cooperation, and other forms of capacity-building related to mountain biological diversity</p> <p>Goal 3.6: To promote the development, validation, and transfer of appropriate technologies for mountain including indigenous technologies in accordance with Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and related provisions</p>	<p>2.3.1 Promote integrated transboundary cooperation, strategies for sustainable activities on mountain ranges [...]</p> <p>2.3.2 -2.3.5</p> <p>3.4.1. Conduct long-term research on species adaptability to changing environmental conditions under climatic or human-induced global change, in relation to mountain biological diversity.</p> <p>3.4.2 - 3.4.9</p> <p>3.6.1. Implement the programme of work on technology transfer giving particular attention to matters relating to the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity</p> <p>3.6.2; 3.6.3</p>	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Protected areas	<p>Programme of work (decision VII/28)</p> <p>Programme element 3: Enabling activities</p>	<p>Prog. elem. 3 provides goals, targets and activities that address the need to strengthen capacity-building and development for protected areas as well as document existing knowledge, access to and transfer of technology for protected area management, and the promotion of development and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation.</p>	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			Activities include: 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4, 3.3.5, 3.3.6, 3.5.2	
Target 21 <i>Note: Work under the Convention on Technical and Scientific Cooperation (TSC) was not reviewed in this rapid analysis</i>	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex) Programme element 1: Assessment	(c) Data and information exchange on agricultural biodiversity (including available information on ex situ collections) in particular through the clearing-house mechanism under the Convention on Biological Diversity, building on existing networks, databases, and information systems;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	This target is taken into consideration across the Plan of Action and it is reflected in several activities	
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	This target is taken into consideration across the Plan of Action and it is reflected in several activities	
		Decision XIII/15 Implications of the IPBES assessment on pollinators, pollination and food production for the work of the Convention	Encourages Parties: (s) To protect and promote traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, protect traditional and established land rights and tenure, as appropriate, and to promote biological and cultural diversity, and the links between them, ³ for the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators including diverse farming systems; (t) To enhance monitoring of the status and trends of all pollinators, pollinator-friendly habitats and pollinator community structure as well as the identification of potential pollinator deficits using consistent and comparable methodologies;	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/23) Operational objective	5. To assemble and analyse information on the state of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the pressures on it, to disseminate existing knowledge and best practices, and to fill knowledge gaps, in order to determine adequate activities.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision VII/2 The biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	References to information sharing in annex containing synthesis of elements for implementation of the programme of work	
		Decision X/35 Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	7. with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in their future work on integrating climate change into the implementation of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands;	
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 3: Goal 3.1. To characterize and to analyse from forest ecosystem to global scale and develop general classification of forests on various scales in order to improve the assessment of status and trends of forest biological diversity. Goal 3.2. Improve knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity, based on available information.	Obj. 3.1.2. Develop national forest classification systems and maps (using agreed international standards and protocols to enable regional and global synthesis). Obj. 3.2.1. Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key regional, subregional and national measures within the framework of sustainable forest management.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 2.4. To implement the programme of work for the	2.4.3. Ensure effective working linkages between the focal points for the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Ramsar focal points for wetlands communication, education and public awareness.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in its decision VI/19), giving particular attention to matters relating to the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems	<p>2.4.4. Identify key national, catchment/river basin and local-level decision makers and stakeholders and establish appropriate communication and awareness raising mechanisms to ensure they are all informed of, and supporting through their actions, the implementation of this programme of work.</p> <p>2.4.5. Undertake suitable initiatives to enhance awareness of the knowledge held by indigenous and local communities and the appropriate procedures for accessing such knowledge.</p> <p>2.4.6. Review formal educational curricula to ensure they are operating to inform and educate about the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water biological diversity.</p>	
		Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 3.1. To develop an improved understanding of the biodiversity found in inland water ecosystems, how these systems function, their ecosystem goods and services and the values they can provide.	<p>3.1.4. Support efforts to achieve international consistency and interoperability of taxonomic nomenclature, databases and metadata standards, as well as data-sharing policies.</p> <p>3.1.5. As part of national communication, education and public awareness activities/programme, provide mechanisms for disseminating research findings to all relevant stakeholders, in a form which will be most useful to them. Make this same information available to the Executive Secretary for sharing with other Parties.</p>	
		Decision VII/4, annex Revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity	<p>Within the programme of work goals and objectives are listed under each programme element. Overarching these, and operating as fundamental guiding principles, are the following:</p> <p>(e) To use and draw upon scientific, technical and technological knowledge of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders in the implementation of all programme elements.</p>	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 11. Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention	Development and implementation of effective communication and public awareness and education programmes at all levels, to promote the programme of work on island biodiversity, taking into account local capacity, language and culture	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 1: Implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management	Under operational objective 1.1, the development of appropriate education and public awareness programmes at all levels	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 2: Marine and coastal living resources	Under operational objective 2.1, promoting the exchange of information and experience using appropriate mechanisms. Operational objective 2.3: to gather and assimilate information on, build capacity to mitigate the effects of, and to promote policy development, implementation strategies and actions	
		Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 3: Marine and coastal protected areas	Operational objective 3.5: to facilitate research and monitoring activities that reflect identified global knowledge gaps and priority information needs of management of marine and coastal protected areas.	
		Programme of work (decision VII/5) Programme element 5: Invasive alien species	Operational objective 5.1: to achieve better understanding of the pathways and the causes of the introduction of alien species and the impact of such introductions on biological diversity.	
		Decision XIII/11, annex II Voluntary Specific Workplan on Biodiversity in Cold-water Areas within the Jurisdictional Scope of the Convention	<i>With respect to cold-water biodiversity:</i> Expanding and improving monitoring and research on biodiversity in cold-water areas to improve fundamental knowledge of how, and over what time scales, climate change and other human-induced stressors will impact the long-term viability of, and ecosystem services	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			provided by, cold-water biodiversity, habitats and ecosystems: Improving coordination and collaboration in research, information sharing and capacity-building to address policy and management needs, and to increase public awareness	
		Decision XIII/10, annex Voluntary Practical Guidance on Preventing and Mitigating the Impacts of Marine Debris on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Habitats	<i>With respect to marine debris:</i> Information exchange, knowledge-sharing, awareness-raising, including through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promoting outreach and education activities ○ Establishing a collaborative platform for sharing experiences and exchange of information Addressing knowledge gaps and research needs	
		Decision XII/23, annex Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems	<i>With respect to coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Research: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On multiple stressor interactions and effects on coral reefs - On the sensitivity of species, habitats and communities within coral reefs to changes in ocean carbon chemistry - To support a resilience-based approach to coral reef management ○ Developing water chemistry monitoring programmes ○ Further developing ecological and socioeconomic criteria and variables for use in vulnerability assessments ○ Developing mapping tools 	
		Decision VII/5, appendix 1 Specific Workplan on Coral Bleaching	<i>With respect to coral bleaching:</i> Implementing and coordinating targeted research programmes, including predictive modelling	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Decision IX/20 Marine and coastal biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research to improve understanding of marine biodiversity Integrating the traditional, scientific, technical and technological knowledge of indigenous and local communities 	
		Decision VIII/22 Marine and coastal biological diversity: enhancing the implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management	Utilizing information generated by global and regional coastal observation systems to support decision-making on IMCAM, and disseminating information about the social, economic, health, environmental, and cultural benefits of IMCAM among government officials, policy makers, users of coastal resources and the general public	
	Mountain biodiversity	<p>Programme of work (decision VII/27)</p> <p>Goal 3.1. To develop work on identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity</p> <p>Goal 3.2. To improve knowledge on and methods for the assessment and monitoring of the status and trends of mountain biological diversity, based on available information</p> <p>Goal 3.3. To improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of mountain biological diversity and develop associated databases</p> <p>Goal 3.5: To increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to mountain biological diversity</p>	<p>3.1.1 Promote the monitoring of susceptible areas subject to climate change</p> <p>3.1.2 -3.1.5</p> <p>3.2.1 Develop key abiotic, biotic and socio-economic indicators of status and change of mountain ecosystems.</p> <p>3.2.2 -3.2.8</p> <p>3.3.1. Enhance and improve the technical capacity at a national level to monitor mountain biological diversity [...]</p> <p>3.3.2 -3.3.4</p> <p>3.5.2. Increase awareness of the actual and potential contribution of knowledge, practices and innovations of IPLCs to conserve and sustainably use mountain biodiversity [...]</p>	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		Goal 3.6: To promote the development, validation and transfer of appropriate technologies for mountain ecosystems, including indigenous technologies in accordance with Article 8(j)	3.5.3. -3.5.7. 3.6.1. Implement the programme of work on technology transfer giving particular attention to matters relating to the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 1: Direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites Programme element 2: Governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing Programme element 3: Enabling activities Programme element 4: Standards, assessment, and monitoring	Prog. Elem. 1, 2, 3 and 4 provide goals, targets and activities that address the need to have the best available data, information and knowledge accessible to decision makers for protected areas and transboundary protected areas, integration and participatory management of protected areas, especially with the full participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, Activities include: 1.3.5, 1.3.6, 2.1.1, 2.1.3, 2.2.3, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.2.5, 3.2.6, 3.2.7, 3.5.1, 3.5.3, 4.4.5, 4.4.6, 4.4.7	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision 14/8, annex II Voluntary guidance on effective governance models for management of protected areas, including equity, taking into account work being undertaken under Article 8(j) and related provisions	Voluntary guidance on governance diversity and effective and equitable governance models is included.	
Target 22 <i>Note: Work under Article</i>	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex) Programme element 3: Capacity-building	Operational objective: To strengthen the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainably agricultural	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
8(j) of the Convention with respect to indigenous peoples and local communities was not reviewed in this rapid analysis			biodiversity so as to increase their benefits, and to promote awareness and responsible action.	
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	This target is taken into consideration across the Plan of Action and it is reflected in several activities.	
		Decision 14/6, annex I Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators	This target is taken into consideration across the Plan of Action and it is reflected in several activities.	
		Decision VIII/23, annex Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition	3.7 Support all forms of food production of indigenous and local communities, in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention.	
		Decision 15/28 Biodiversity and agriculture	Invites academic and research bodies, relevant organizations, networks and indigenous peoples and local communities, farmers, women and youth, to increase knowledge and promote awareness raising activities on the importance of soil biodiversity and to promote further research in order to address gaps identified in the plan of action, including through different modalities of technology transfer, capacity-building and development;	
		Decision IX/1 In-depth review of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity	Urges Parties to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities, farmers, pastoralists, animal breeders and other stakeholders, including those whose livelihoods depend on the sustainable use and conservation of agricultural biodiversity, when applying the ecosystem approach to agriculture; including by respecting, preserving and maintaining the knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities as pertaining to agriculture;	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/23) Introduction	3. build upon the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities consistent with Article 8(j) of the Convention. Activity 8(a) supporting indigenous and local techniques of resource use that enable conservation and sustainable use in the long term; Activity 8(b) Decentralization of management to the lowest level ... involving indigenous and local communities in planning and managing projects;	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision VIII/2 Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Numerous references to indigenous peoples and local communities in annex containing provisional goals and targets for the programme of work	
		Decision VII/2 The biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	References to “indigenous peoples and local techniques” in annex containing synthesis of elements for implementation of the programme of work	
		Decision X/35 Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	References to woman and IPLCs	
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 1: Goal 1.4. To promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity	Objective 1.4.3 Enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement adaptive community-management systems to conserve and sustainably use forest biological diversity	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision IX/5 Forest biodiversity: implementation of the programme of work	Urges parties to: (...) Fully involve indigenous and local communities and, where appropriate, partner with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the programme of work, and encourage them to undertake efforts that reduce deforestation and forest degradation, including efforts to increase afforestation and reforestation preferably with indigenous species, taking into account the objectives of the programme of work on forest biodiversity, and encourage voluntary	

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			commitments and cooperation between private sector and non-governmental organization;	
	Inland waters biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 1.1. To integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into all relevant sectors of water-resource and river-basin management, taking into account the ecosystem approach.	1.1.4. Promote effective collaboration among stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, in the planning and implementation of development projects to better integrate the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity with water resource developments.	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 2.4. To implement the programme of work for the Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (as adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VI/19), giving particular attention to matters relating to the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	2.4.5. Undertake suitable initiatives to enhance awareness of the knowledge held by indigenous and local communities and the appropriate procedures, such as prior informed consent, for accessing such knowledge in accordance with national legislation on access to traditional knowledge.	
		Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 2.5. Promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of inland water ecosystems in	2.5.1. Promote effective participation of indigenous and local communities in accordance with Article 8(j) in the development of management plans and in the implementation of projects that may affect inland water biological diversity. 2.5.2. Implement Article 8(j) as related to inland water biological diversity. 2.5.3. Promote the full and effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities and	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		accordance with national laws and applicable international obligations.	relevant stakeholders as appropriate, in policymaking, planning and implementation in accordance with national laws. 2.5.4. Implement capacity-building measures to facilitate the participation of indigenous and local communities and the application of traditional knowledge favourable to the conservation of biodiversity, with their prior informed consent in accordance with national laws, in the management, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	
		Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 3.2. To develop, based on inventories, rapid and other assessments applied at the regional, national and local levels, an improved understanding of threats to inland water ecosystems and responses of different types of inland water ecosystems to these threats	3.2.3. Adopt an integrated approach in the assessment, management and, where possible, remedial actions of inland water ecosystems, including associated terrestrial and in-shore marine ecosystems. It should be noted that: (a) Assessments should involve all stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, should be cross-sectoral and should make full use of indigenous knowledge based on prior informed consent; 3.2.7 Promote, in close cooperation with indigenous and local communities, the development of global social indicators in accordance with decision VII/30 relevant to the implementation of the programme of work on inland water biological diversity and their review through the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.	
		Programme of work (decision VII/4) Goal 3.3. To ensure projects and actions with the potential to impact negatively on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems are subjected, in accordance with national legislation and where appropriate, to suitably rigorous impact	3.3.2. Apply the recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental, and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		assessments, including consideration of their potential impact on sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.		
		Decision VII/4, annex Revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity	Within the programme of work goals and objectives are listed under each programme element. Overarching these, and operating as fundamental guiding principles, are the following: (c) To support indigenous and local communities to re-establish, develop and implement traditional approaches and/or adaptive management approaches to conserve and sustain the use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems;	
		Decision X/28 Inland waters biodiversity	10. Urges Parties to reinforce their efforts for the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and encourages Parties to reinforce capacity for the implementation of the programme of work by, inter alia ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders in the management of inland waters in decision-making regarding policies and actions that involve the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems and contribute to the alleviation of poverty;	
		Decision VII/4 Revised Programme of Work on Inland Water Biological Diversity	Encourages Parties to ensure opportunities for the active participation of indigenous and local communities in all stages of rapid assessments of biological diversity of inland waters traditionally occupied or used by these communities	
	Island biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VIII/1) Goal 9. Maintain socio-cultural diversity of	Target 9.1. Measures to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices associated with island biological diversity implemented, and the participation	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
		indigenous and local communities on islands	of indigenous and local communities in activities aimed at this promoted and facilitated Target 9.2. Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices regarding island biodiversity respected, preserved and maintained, the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and practices promoted with the prior informed consent and involvement of the indigenous and local communities providing such traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and the benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations and practices equitably shared	
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	Decision XII/23, annex Priority Actions to Achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for Coral Reefs and Closely Associated Ecosystems	Empowering coastal communities, including indigenous and local communities, in reef-management	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
		Decision X/29 Marine and coastal biodiversity	Promoting full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, ensuring that the establishment and management of marine and coastal protected areas	
		Decision IX/20 Marine and coastal biodiversity	Promoting full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in accordance with the national legislation and applicable international obligations, when establishing new marine protected areas	
	Mountain biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VII/27) Goal 2.2: To respect, preserve, and maintain knowledge, practices and innovations of IPLCs in mountain region	2.2.2. Respect, understand and support the traditions and sustainable practices of the indigenous and local communities in mountain regions in ways which accommodate their needs, participation, knowledge and practices for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity 2.2.1; 2.2.3 -2.2.6	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 1: Direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing,	Prog. Elem. 1 and 2 provide goals, targets and activities that address the need to include indigenous peoples and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders, in the decision-making and management of protected areas	No major gaps identified in rapid analysis

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
		strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites Programme element 2: Governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing	so as to have a full, equitable, inclusive and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision making. Activities include: 1.1.4, 1.1.7, 1.4.1, 1.5.6, 2.1.3, 2.1.5, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.2.5	
Target 23¹¹ <i>Note: Work under the Convention on gender and biodiversity, in particular the Gender Plan of Action (decision 15/11) was not reviewed in this rapid analysis</i>	Agricultural biodiversity	Programme of work (decision V/5, annex) Programme element 3: Capacity-building	Operational objective: To strengthen the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainably agricultural biodiversity so as to increase their benefits, and to promote awareness and responsible action.	Gap overall for Target 23
		Decision 15/28, annex Plan of action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity	The target is reflected across the Plan of Action and activities, such as: Activity 1.9. Promote ways and means to overcome obstacles to the adoption of good practices in sustainable soil management associated with land tenure, the rights of users of land and water, in particular women in accordance with national legislation and international instruments, recognizing their important contributions through their knowledge and practices, gender equality, access to financial services, agricultural advisory services and educational programmes; Activity 2.3. Facilitate, for all relevant stakeholders, access to information, policies, tools and enabling conditions, such as access to technologies, innovation and funding, as well as to traditional practices that promote the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of soil biodiversity at the field level, taking into account the full and effective participation of women, youth in the implementation of this Initiative; Activity 3.7. Build and strengthen the capacities of women and youth, and vulnerable communities in designing and implementing sustainable soil	

¹¹ Note: The Gender Plan of Action was adopted in decision 15/11 but was not reviewed in this rapid analysis.

Target	Programme of work	Addressed in ^a	Details ¹	Major gaps ²
			management practices and the sustainable application of soil biodiversity and consider traditional knowledge and practices; Activity 4. Mobilize targeted participatory research and development, promote gender-responsive approaches to ensure gender equality, women's empowerment, youth engagement in all stages of research and development;	
		Decision VIII/23, annex Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition	Element 3. Conserving and promoting wider use of biodiversity for food and nutrition Indigenous and local communities, and the preservation of their local sociocultural traditions and knowledge, play a critical role, as do women, for the maintenance of diverse food systems	
		Decision 15/28 Biodiversity and agriculture	Invites women and youth to increase knowledge and promote awareness raising activities on the importance of soil biodiversity and to promote further research in order to address gaps identified in the plan of action	
		Decision III/11 Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity	Encourages Parties to promote mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the agricultural sector with specific reference to gender roles;	
	Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 23
	Forest biodiversity	Programme of work (decision VI/22) Programme element 2: Goal 2.1. Enhance institutional enabling environment	Obj. 2.1.3. Parties and Governments to develop good governance practices, review and revise and implement forest and forest-related laws, tenure and planning systems, to provide a sound basis for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity	Gap overall for Target 23
		Decision VI/6 Forest Biodiversity	Urges Parties to recognize in particular the vital role that women in indigenous and local communities play in the sustainable use and conservation of forest biological diversity, especially but not limited to the sustainable	

<i>Target</i>	<i>Programme of work</i>	<i>Addressed in ^a</i>	<i>Details¹</i>	<i>Major gaps²</i>
			use and conservation of non-timber resources, and values	
	Inland waters biodiversity	Decision X/28 Inland waters biodiversity	Urges Parties to reinforce their efforts for the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and encourages Parties to reinforce capacity for the implementation of the programme of work by, inter alia, ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders in the management of inland waters in decision-making regarding policies and actions that involve the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems and contribute to the alleviation of poverty;	Gap overall for Target 23
	Island biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 23
	Marine and coastal biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 23
	Mountain biodiversity	<i>No relevant elements identified</i>	No relevant elements identified	Gap overall for Target 23
	Protected areas	Programme of work (decision VII/28) Programme element 2: Governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing	Prog. elem. 2 provides one activity that addresses the need to ensure gender equality in protected area policy and management. Activities include: 2.2.1	Gender issues addressed in limited manner