



Biodiversity in TOSSD: Scoping the treatment of biodiversity-related activities in TOSSD

TOSSD Task Force Issues Paper¹ - Agenda item 7

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1. This paper aims to provide initial inputs to the TOSSD Task Force for discussing the treatment of activities in support of biodiversity in the context of TOSSD. The existing Reporting Instructions² provide a starting point for this, particularly the sections related to the TOSSD eligibility criteria (section 2.2.1 of the Reporting Instructions) and the specific eligibility criteria for Pillar II (Chapter 3). The paper also draws on various reports on the financing of biodiversity and lessons learnt from the TOSSD data survey³ carried out in 2019.

2. Section I of this paper provides an overall introduction to biodiversity, including in the context of TOSSD. Section II focuses on the treatment of biodiversity activities in the TOSSD framework.

I. Introduction to biodiversity, including in the context of TOSSD

3. The UN convention on biodiversity⁴ defines "Biological diversity" as *"the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems"*.

4. **Biodiversity is central to the environment agenda.** The topic of biodiversity has been central to the environment agenda particularly since the beginning of the 1990's with the adoption of the "Convention on Biological Diversity – CBD", one of three conventions⁵ that emerged from the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992. The implementation of the CBD relies on a Strategic Plan and dedicated targets called the "Aichi targets" for the period 2011-2020. The Strategic Plan provides the overarching framework on biodiversity for the entire United Nations system and all other stakeholders engaged in biodiversity management and policy development. In 2020, the CBD is set to adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework as a stepping stone towards its 2050 Vision of "Living in harmony with nature".⁶

5. **Biodiversity is also central to the 2030 Agenda:** Biodiversity is present in many SDGs (see Annex 1 that highlights the linkages between the Aichi targets and the SDGs), but is mostly reflected in the 2030

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² See <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/TOSSD-Reporting-Instructions.pdf>

³ See the overall results of the TOSSD data survey on the TOSSD dedicated events web page at: http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/TOSSD_Data_Survey_Main_results.pdf

⁴ See: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf>

⁵ The UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), the CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) and the UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification).

⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>



Agenda though SDG 14 (Life below Water)⁷ and SDG 15 (Life on Land)⁸ (see Annex 2 for the list of targets for these two goals). From a development perspective, biodiversity on Earth faces major challenges and calls for urgent action. For example, as outlined in the recent IPBES *Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services*⁹, 75% of the land surface on Earth is significantly altered and over 85 per cent of wetlands have been lost. Across much of the highly biodiverse tropical areas, 32 million hectares of primary or recovering forest were lost between 2010 and 2015. Approximately half the live coral cover on coral reefs has been lost since the 1870s. In addition, an average of around 25 % of species in assessed animal and plant groups are threatened, suggesting that around 1 million species already face extinction, many within decades, unless action is taken to reduce the intensity of drivers of biodiversity loss.

6. However, current financing levels to counter biodiversity challenges remain insufficient.

According to the OECD¹⁰, there remain considerable gaps and inconsistencies in biodiversity finance reporting and tracking. Data for several types of finance flows are not reported consistently and comparably across countries. The disparate and inconsistent nature of the available data sets on finance flows also entails significant risks of double counting and undercounting, undermining the robustness of any resulting estimates. With these caveats in mind, estimated domestic (and predominantly public) expenditures on biodiversity amount to USD 49 billion in 2015 (based on data reported by countries to the CBD Clearing House Mechanism) while other biodiversity finance added up to an estimated USD 39 billion (e.g. from Official Development Assistance, private sector finance from biodiversity offsets, philanthropy and other sources).

7. Some data on the development financing of biodiversity in developing countries are available and widely used.

As part of the data collection on traditional development finance, the “marker” system¹¹ used in the OECD Creditor Reporting System allows providers to report their activities and “flag” them against a number of policy objectives, including biodiversity. Annex 3 provides a summary of the specific criteria used for activities to be recorded against the Rio Marker on biodiversity.¹² This marker is used worldwide to inform a large number of reports and international processes on the financing of biodiversity. Examples of these reports and processes include the reporting to and analyses done for the CBD¹³, the UNDP BIOFIN initiative¹⁴, the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and various climate-related development finance reports¹⁵. While information reported using the biodiversity marker represents the authoritative

⁷ “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”.

⁸ “Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”.

⁹ Extracted from IPBES (2019): *Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*, ES secretariat, Bonn, Germany.

¹⁰ See [OECD \(2020\), A Comprehensive Overview of Global Biodiversity Finance: Initial Results \(OECD, 2020\)](#) and [OECD \(2019\), Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action. A report prepared for the G7 Environment Minister’s meeting on 5-6 May 2019](#)

¹¹ For more information on the marker system in the OECD Creditor Reporting System, including on the biodiversity marker, please see the Annex 18 in [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/ADD2/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/ADD2/FINAL/en/pdf).

¹² See [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)25/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)25/en/pdf)

¹³ See for example the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* at : <https://www.cbd.int/gbo>

¹⁴ See in particular p 6-7 in UNDP (2018). *The BIOFIN Workbook 2018: Finance for Nature*, the Biodiversity Finance Initiative, UNDP, New York (https://www.biodiversityfinance.net/sites/default/files/content/publications/BIOFIN_Workbook_2018_0.pdf). The report also highlights for example the importance of quantifying biodiversity past expenditures to inform sound biodiversity finance solutions (see the executive summary).

¹⁵ See for example, OECD (2018), *Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Sustainable Development*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264303201-en>.



source for data on external official finance to developing countries in support of biodiversity, the reporting is only mandatory for DAC members on their ODA flows and is voluntary for non-DAC providers and non-ODA development finance.

8. In the context of TOSSD and the Reporting Instructions developed so far, **biodiversity is clearly an International Public Good¹⁶ and biodiversity loss a global challenge¹⁷**. Given the centrality of the biodiversity issue in the environment and 2030 agendas, TOSSD should aim to capture resources in support of biodiversity in a comprehensive manner. **TOSSD provides an opportunity to improve global information on biodiversity finance flows** through a better coverage of actors (beyond DAC members, particularly from emerging providers) and by capturing a wider range of resources, including those supporting biodiversity as an International Public Good through actions at the regional and global levels.

Issues for discussion

- **Do Task Force members agree that biodiversity (see the UN agreed definition in paragraph 3) should be considered in the TOSSD framework as an International Public Good that can be supported at the local, regional and global levels?**

II. Treatment of activities in support of biodiversity in the context of TOSSD

9. The eligibility criteria for cross-border resource flows to TOSSD-eligible countries (Pillar I) specifically in support of biodiversity should not generate much debate (Section A below) in the context of TOSSD. However, support to biodiversity in the context of Pillar II requires specific discussions within the Task Force. This is due to the fact that many development activities significantly contributing to SDG 14 and 15 are carried out at the international level or in provider countries with demonstrable transnational benefits (Section B below).

A. Cross-border resource flows in support of biodiversity

10. **Cross-border resource flows for biodiversity activities in TOSSD-eligible countries will be reportable in Pillar I, provided that they meet the general TOSSD eligibility criteria.** It is worth recalling here that when the provider first commits funds to a regional programme, and decides on their allocation by country only at a later stage, both the original regional commitment and the subsequent disbursements by country are reported in Pillar I. Multi-country activities, i.e. activities that result in cross-border flows to several countries belonging to the same region, are also reported in Pillar I using regional recipient codes (see paragraph 68 of the TOSSD Reporting Instructions). This is particularly important in the context of biodiversity where activities target ecosystems (e.g. forests, river basins) that can span over two or more countries and species that by nature do not know any borders.

¹⁶ International Public Goods (IPGs) in TOSSD are “goods which provide benefits that are non-exclusive and available for all to consume at least in two countries. The term “good” refers to resources, products, services, institutions, policies and conditions.” The term “International Public Goods”, even if it contains the term “international” can be supported at the local, regional or global levels (by way of example, see the designation of local / regional / global marine and coastal ecosystem services and their scale in [OECD \(2017\), Marine Protected Areas: Economics, Management and Effective Policy Mixes, OECD Publishing, Paris](#)).

¹⁷ Global challenges is defined as “issues or concerns that bring disutility on a global scale and that need to be addressed globally”.



B. Domestic investments into biodiversity as an international public good

11. The most difficult cases to assess with regard to the eligibility of biodiversity-related activities in TOSSD are activities carried out in provider countries. A few examples of such investments are presented below to facilitate a discussion within the Task Force on the scope of investments that would be TOSSD-eligible.

12. The first example provides an example of **an activity taking place in a provider country to support global biodiversity**.

Box 1: The “Svalbard Global Seed Vault” in Norway ¹

Deep inside a mountain on a remote island in the Svalbard archipelago, halfway between mainland Norway and the North Pole, lies the Global Seed Vault. It was the recognition of the vulnerability of the world’s gene banks that sparked the idea of establishing a global seed vault to serve as a backup storage facility. The purpose of the Vault is to store duplicates (backups) of seed samples from the world’s crop collections. Permafrost and thick rock ensure that the seed samples will remain frozen even without power.

The Vault is presented as the ultimate insurance policy for the world’s food supply, offering options for future generations to overcome the challenges of climate change and population growth. It aims to secure, for centuries, millions of seeds representing every important crop variety available in the world today. The focus of the Vault is to safeguard as much of the world’s unique crop genetic material as possible, while also avoiding unnecessary duplication.

The Seed Vault has the capacity to store 4.5 million varieties of crops. Each variety will contain on average 500 seeds, so a maximum of 2.5 billion seeds may be stored in the Vault. Currently, the Vault holds more than 980 000 samples, originating from almost every country in the world. These range from unique varieties of major African and Asian food staples such as maize, rice, wheat, cowpea and sorghum, to European and South American varieties of eggplant, lettuce, barley, and potato.

¹ This box extracts - for some parts verbatim - sections of the presentation of the vault from <https://www.croprust.org/our-work/svalbard-global-seed-vault/> (extracted on 14/01/2020)

13. When assessing this activity against the existing TOSSD eligibility criteria, the following observations can be made:

- **Looking at the general TOSSD eligibility criteria (Section 2.2.1 of the Reporting Instructions):** this activity can be associated **with an SDG target beyond the two SDGs 14 and 15** that are directly related to biodiversity. The relevant target is Target 2.5 under Goal 2 on “Ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”¹⁸. The activity does not seem to harm any other target.
- **Looking at the specific eligibility criteria for Pillar II (chapter 3 of the Reporting Instructions):** The “Svalbard Vault” is physically placed in a provider country but does seem to **“provide substantial benefits to TOSSD-eligible countries or their populations”** (the target beneficiaries of this activity is the entirety of the world population, including TOSSD-eligible countries). The “Svalbard Vault”

¹⁸ The full text for target 2.5 is “By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed”.



could also be considered as “**implemented in direct co-operation with TOSSD-eligible countries**”, since any country can store seeds and since some African and Asian countries have already stored seeds in the Vault.

Issues for discussion

- **What are Task Force members’ views on the eligibility of the “Svalborg Global Seed Vault” in TOSSD?**
- **Can Task Force members identify eligibility criteria that would justify including this activity in TOSSD in its entirety?**

14. Another example of activities carried out in a provider country is one that provides **an online service specifically for developing countries**¹⁹.

Box 2: “Access Agriculture”¹

“Access Agriculture” is a global web platform aiming at providing easy access to agricultural learning and training videos of quality. Over 250 quality training videos will be available and translated into more than 60 local languages. These videos are targeted at small-scale farmers in developing countries as well as research staff, service providers, private and public extension services, farmer organisations and rural TV stations. They enable learning from farmer to farmer to support sustainable agriculture.

¹https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/activities-projects/projekte-fokus/Project-database.html/content/projects/SDC/en/2012/7F08378/phase2?oldPagePath=/content/deza/en/home/aktivaeten_projekte/projekte-fokus/projekt Datenbank.html (extracted on 14/01/2020) and <https://www.accessagriculture.org/fr>

15. When assessing this activity against the existing TOSSD eligibility criteria, the following observations can be made:

- **Looking at the general TOSSD eligibility criteria (Section 2.2.1 of the Reporting Instructions):** this activity **easily finds a related SDG target** in Goal 2 on “Ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture” through its Target 2.3: “By 2030, **double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers**, in particular women, indigenous peoples, **family farmers**, pastoralists and fishermen, **including through** secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, **knowledge**, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment” .
- **It could be argued that this activity is a Pillar I activity** as there is a resource flow (knowledge) directly targeting developing countries through an online service. It could be classified in Pillar I using the code “developing countries, unspecified” as a recipient code in the TOSSD database.
- **However, it could also be argued that the activity is a Pillar II activity** as even if it targets developing countries, it can be **accessed also by anyone in the world and meets the definition of an International Public Good**²⁰. **Looking at the specific eligibility criteria for Pillar II (Chapter 3 of**

¹⁹ It is worth noting that this activity particularly stood out because Switzerland provided information in the “External link” field in the TOSSD Data Survey, showing the potential of this field to provide greater transparency on development finance flows.

²⁰ See footnote 16.



the Reporting Instructions), the activity does “provide substantial benefits to TOSSD-eligible countries or their populations” (the videos are clearly targeting developing countries and are translated in local languages).

- A critical aspect to discuss using this example is the online nature of the service and their usefulness for developing countries: should **any online content stating that it provides information useful to TOSSD-eligible countries be eligible for TOSSD (still provided that it meets TOSSD eligibility criteria)**? There is no assurance that the videos will be **useful** and **actually used** by recipient countries. The question can also be raised if some of the activities would actually be in line with national development strategies of developing countries. What could be the criteria for assessing if an online activity really **targets** developing countries and more importantly if the information is **useful** to and **used** by developing countries?

Issues for discussion

- **What are Task Force members’ views on the eligibility of the “Access Agriculture” project in TOSSD? Should this activity be considered a Pillar I or a Pillar II activity?**
- **Should there be specific eligibility criteria for online activities in TOSSD?**

16. A third example shows an activity that **takes place regionally for the conservation of specific endangered ecosystems in provider countries.**

Box 3: “The Natura 2000 network”¹

The **Natura 2000** network is a set of natural sites² in Europe, land and sea, identified for the exceptional rarity or fragility of wild life, animal or plant species, and their habitats. This network, set up under the 2009 “Birds” European Directive and the 1992 “Habitats” European Directive, aims to ensure the long-term survival of particularly endangered species and habitats with high conservation challenges in Europe.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm

² See the Natura 2000 Map at: <http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/#>

17. When assessing this activity against the existing TOSSD eligibility criteria, the following observations can be made:

- **Looking at the general TOSSD eligibility criteria (Section 2.2.1 of the Reporting Instructions):** this activity directly contributes to at least target 15.5: “Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species”.
- **It could be argued that this activity does not provide “direct benefits to recipient countries” (Chapter 3 of the Reporting Instructions)** since it has a clear focus on biodiversity in European countries. Natura 2000 however does benefit some migratory species coming from TOSSD-eligible countries. It also includes protected areas in the Mediterranean Sea, therefore potentially benefitting countries north of Sahara that are TOSSD-eligible countries.

18. A number of global initiatives are taking place to identify and protect specific geographical areas that are considered as hosts of critical, but endangered biodiversity. For example, many organisations are involved in supporting the conservation of “**biodiversity hot spots**” (which describes areas that are rich in



biodiversity but endangered)²¹ or “**key biodiversity areas**”²² (which are areas of international importance for biodiversity conservation using globally standardised criteria – these areas are now identified in many parts of the world including in provider countries).

19. To advance the work on this topic, further research and coordination with relevant organisations engaged in the field of biodiversity could be pursued to identify whether these “hot spots” or “key biodiversity areas” could be used to determine areas that can be considered as TOSSD-eligible.

Issues for discussion

- **What are Task Force members’ views on the eligibility of the “Natura 2000 network” project in TOSSD?**
- **Can Task Force members identify eligibility criteria that would justify to include in or exclude this activity from TOSSD? In particular, should there be specific eligibility criteria for activities targeting endangered ecosystems and species wherever these take place (e.g. hot spots and key biodiversity areas)?**
- **Should further work be pursued by the Secretariat with relevant networks and organisations involved in biodiversity to possibly identify relevant criteria for TOSSD eligibility?**

20. The next example relates to **domestic investments by some countries that are hosts of ecosystems critical to global biodiversity.**

Box 4: Countries hosts of major ecosystems

Indonesia hosts the third largest rainforest area in the world, and is home to one of the richest biodiversity in the globe. In 2003, the government issued the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) 2003-2020, which is further sub-divided into several action plans, the latest one being the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) 2015-2020¹. Another similar example is the Amazon forest, most of which is located in Brazil and which is also central to global biodiversity.

¹ See <https://balaikliringkehati.menlhk.go.id/wp-content/uploads/IBSAP%202003.pdf> and <https://www.djppr.kemenkeu.go.id/uploads/files/dmodata/in/6Publikasi/Offering%20Circular/ROI%20Green%20Bond%20and%20Green%20Sukuk%20Framework.pdf>

21. When assessing these activities against the existing TOSSD eligibility criteria, the following observations can be made:

- **Many SDG targets can be found** to justify that activities aiming to protect the biodiversity in Indonesian or Brazilian forests should be included in TOSSD (such as target 15.5 already mentioned above).
- **The flora and fauna living in these ecosystems could be considered as International Public Goods**, and the investments made by the countries in which they are located are fundamental to protect

²¹ See for example Russell A. Mittermeier, Norman Myers and Cristina Goettsch Mittermeier, *Hotspots: Earth’s Biologically Richest and Most Endangered Terrestrial Ecoregions*, Conservation International, 2000 and <https://www.conservation.org/priorities/biodiversity-hotspots> or <https://www.cepf.net/our-work/biodiversity-hotspots>

²² <http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/home>. Sites qualify as global key biodiversity areas if they meet one or more of 11 criteria, clustered into five categories: threatened biodiversity; geographically restricted biodiversity; ecological integrity; biological processes; and, irreplaceability.



these massive areas that are hosts of billions of animals and plants. Moreover, these ecosystems are fundamental for the entire world also in the context of climate change. Given the size of these ecosystems, lack of investment by the host countries in these areas would have strong negative effects on global biodiversity. It is worth noting that for these two ecosystems, the climate paragraph of the TOSSD Reporting Instructions would already ensure that domestic investments made to protect these forests are included in TOSSD, since they are greenhouse gas sinks.²³ Should a smaller forest in Belgium or Switzerland be treated differently in TOSSD? Should specific action, and therefore criteria, be established regarding the size of ecosystems? What could be specific criteria used to determine whether a specific ecosystem truly extends substantial benefits to recipient countries?

Issues for discussion

- **What are Task Force members' views on the eligibility of interventions targeting major ecosystems that appear of global interest for biodiversity? Which eligibility criteria could be determined to assess whether a specific ecosystem truly extends substantial benefits to other countries?**

Adverse effects on biodiversity

22. While TOSSD mainly aims to record positive financial flows for biodiversity, many reports point to the negative contributions made by countries towards biodiversity.²⁴ The Task Force may wish to reflect on how positive financial flows included in TOSSD can also be put in perspective of negative contributions towards biodiversity. In fact, potentially harmful subsidies to the environment are estimated at nine times the total biodiversity expenditures and 75 times ODA levels spent on biodiversity.²⁵ These harmful subsidies take numerous forms and include for example fuel subsidies, tax waivers or direct grants for specific activities (e.g. logging, intensive farming and deep sea fishing) and are largely documented in the context of biodiversity²⁶. The magnitude of these “negative” financial flows suggests that they should also be monitored. As such, a dedicated and separate data collection process would need to be set up, as it is unlikely that providers would be willing to report these activities.

23. For this specific work, and more broadly on the recording of domestic support to biodiversity, the Secretariat could reach out to specific groups that are currently working on these issues (e.g. the Paris Collaborative on Green budgeting²⁷).

²³ The “protection and/or enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) sinks and reservoirs (e.g. carbon capture and storage, reforestation)” is eligible in TOSSD as it directly contributes to the removal of GHGs from the atmosphere, benefitting all countries of the world.

²⁴ See for example p 72 in OECD (2019), *Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action*, report prepared for the G7 Environment Ministers' Meeting, 5-6 May 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/G7-elmau-biodiversity.pdf> or page 62 in UNDP (2018). *The BIOFIN Workbook 2018: Finance for Nature. The Biodiversity Finance Initiative*. UNDP, New York. (https://www.biodiversityfinance.net/sites/default/files/content/publications/BIOFIN_Workbook_2018_0.pdf)

²⁵ See OECD (2019), *Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action. A report prepared for the G7 Environment Minister's meeting on 5-6 May 2019*.

²⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/incentives/perverse-info.shtml>

²⁷ See: <http://www.oecd.org/environment/green-budgeting/>



Issues for discussion

- **Should negative financial flows toward biodiversity be taken into account in the context of TOSSD?**
- **How could they be reflected in the framework?**

24. The above examples provide a first set of issues to be discussed to assess the eligibility of biodiversity activities in TOSSD, particularly in relation to activities taking place in provider countries.

Issues for discussion

- **What are Task Force members' views on the necessity to develop specific eligibility criteria for biodiversity activities in TOSSD, and specifically for activities taking place in provider countries?**



Annex 1: Linkages between SDGs and the biodiversity Aichi targets

The CBD has identified links between the SDGs and the biodiversity Aichi targets²⁸, as shown in the table below. Please also refer to the “Biodiversity and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development - Technical Note”²⁹ for more detail on linkages between biodiversity and the SDGs.

Table 1: Linkages between the SDGs and Aichi Biodiversity targets

Sustainable Development Goals	Relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	2, 6, 7, 14
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	4, 6, 7, 13, 18
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	8, 13, 14, 16, 18
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	1, 19
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	14, 17, 18
6. Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	8, 11, 14, 15
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	5, 7, 14, 15, 19
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	2, 4, 6, 7, 14, 16
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster Innovation	2, 4, 8, 14, 15, 19
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	8, 15, 18, 20
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	2, 4, 8, 11, 14, 15
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 19
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	2, 5, 10, 14, 15, 17
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable Development	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	17
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable Development	2, 17, 19, 20

Source: CBD

²⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

²⁹ <https://www.cbd.int/development/doc/biodiversity-2030-agenda-technical-note-en.pdf>



Annex 2: List of the SDG targets related to SDG 14 and 15

SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation³

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”



SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities



Annex 3: Treatment of biodiversity activities in ODA [extract from DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)25³⁰]

Definition

“An activity should be classified as biodiversity-related (score Principal or Significant) if it promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.”

Eligibility Criteria

“The activity contributes to:

- a) conservation or enhancement of ecosystems, species or genetic resources, and/or enhancement of the sustainability of their use, through in-situ or ex-situ measures, or the restoration of existing damages; or*
- b) integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services concerns within recipient countries’ development objectives, economic decision making and sectoral policies, through measures such as institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy frameworks, research, technology transfer, knowledge management and stakeholder engagement; or*
- c) elimination, phasing out or reform of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, and provision of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; or*
- d) maintenance of genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species; or*
- e) fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to these resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, as internationally agreed; or*
- f) developing countries’ efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.*

The activity will score “principal objective” if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above six criteria.”

³⁰ [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)25/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)25/en/pdf)