



Deliverable 6 – Final Report Presenting National Targets

Assignment:

Develop the National (Seychelles') targets in alignment with the targets of the Global biodiversity Framework

Project: Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBF-EAS) Project

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Report Prepared by



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1. Overview

This is the final draft of the report presenting the proposed national biodiversity targets, aligned with the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). It serves as Deliverable No. 3 of the assignment to ***Develop Seychelles' national targets in accordance with the Global Biodiversity Framework.***

The national biodiversity targets were formulated based on:

1. Stakeholder contributions gathered during a consultative workshop held on November 13, 2024 (**Annex 1**)
2. Additional individual and group consultations conducted in January and February 2025.
3. Review of first iteration of draft national targets and proposed priority actions by the Technical Working Group (7th February 2025).
4. Written comments on draft 1 (**Deliverable 3**) of the draft National Biodiversity Targets report.
5. Comments from stakeholders' validation workshop (3rd March 2025). For details of comments and changes made please refer to the validation workshop report.

The results are presented in a table format with hyperlinks to facilitate navigation and review.

Table 1 lists the draft national targets alongside stakeholder-recommended keywords and hyperlinked references to supplementary tables providing details on:

- Proposed policy measures and implementation actions (**Table 2**),
- Links between proposed policy measures and actions to proposed national objectives for KMBGF/NBSAP implementation (**Table 3**).
- Explanation on the aspects of KMBGF goals or targets covered (**Table 4**).
- Alignment of national targets with global goals and targets (**Table 5**).
- Identified means of implementation and barriers to implementation (**Table 6**).

Stakeholder feedback is requested on the wording of the national biodiversity targets, as well as on the proposed policy measures and implementation strategies.

2. Background to this assignment

This assignment forms part of the Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBF-EAS) Project, which is being implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in partnership with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat. The main objective of the GBF-EAS is to fast-track readiness and early actions to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) by providing financial and technical support to 138 countries, including Seychelles.

Through the implementation of the GBF-EAS, the Seychelles will take early action on the KMGBF with a focus on four components:

- 1) rapid review of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) for alignment with the KMGBF;
- 2) assessment of monitoring systems;
- 3) policy and institutional alignment and review of policies for coherence with the KMGBF; and
- 4) biodiversity finance activities.

Under **Component 1** (*Alignment of NBSAPs and/or national biodiversity targets with the KMGBF*), the Seychelles needs to conduct a rapid review of key thematic areas in the NBSAP to determine coherence between national targets and actions with the KMGBF. Under this component, the Seychelles will further review and update national targets to align with the KMGBF and relevant SDGs and be operational. The NBSAP needs to be reviewed for updated in line with the KMGBF via an inclusive whole-of-government approach.

Under **Component 2** (*Assessment of national monitoring systems and development of monitoring action plans*) gaps will be assessed in existing data, institutional monitoring systems and frameworks on biodiversity and on the elements of the targets and indicators of the NBSAP; as well as in the headline indicators for the KMGBF. Plans for strengthening national monitoring systems to respond to the updated national targets, KMGBF and its monitoring framework will be developed, along with an initial costing of monitoring systems and sequencing of investment support to fill the monitoring gaps.

Under **Component 3** (*Policy and institutional alignment and review for achieving coherence with the GBF*), the extent to which institutions, processes, legal frameworks, and policies are in alignment with, and effectively designed to deliver on, the new KMGBF will be reviewed, and opportunities and steps required for policy alignment and coherence across nature, climate, and sustainable development commitments will be identified. Prioritized sets of actions to fill institutional gaps will be developed to advance the country towards policy coherence, taking a whole-of-government approach. As part of the implementation of this component a Policy and Institutional Review to analyse current policies, institutions and existing finance mechanisms and tools associated with biodiversity, based on the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) Methodology will be developed.

Under **Component 4** (*Biodiversity finance-related activities*), a biodiversity expenditure review will be conducted to assess spending related to biodiversity across all sectors. The cost of KMGBF-aligned NBSAP implementation and KMGBF activities will be estimated, including the national financing gap. Actions on biodiversity-harmful subsidies will be identified, reviewed, and prioritized, investigating the underlying causes of these subsidies and the potential impacts, and analyzing finance mechanisms, including why they are not working, and what key constraints and obstacles are, along with a recommended course of action. A national biodiversity finance plan or domestic resource mobilization plan to fully implement the NBSAP by 2030 will be developed, as well as a national monitoring system for biodiversity expenditure and finance.

Financial and technical support for implementation of the GBF-EAS Project in the Seychelles is being provided through two pathways, including a grant from the GEF and a globally coordinated technical support service.

An inclusive, whole of government and society approach is being followed during this process that strives to account for gender equity, and the full and effective participation of local communities and youth.

GBF-EAS Project in the Seychelles is being executed by a Project Management Team (PMT) based at the EPPD with the oversight of a Technical Working Group comprised of representatives of key organisations across both public and private sectors.

This assignment is focussed on the implementation of Component 1 of the GBF-EAS Project in the Seychelles.

3. Objectives and purpose

The objective of this report is to present the final draft national biodiversity targets to the Government of Seychelles, through MACCE for approval. Once approved, the national biodiversity targets and accompanying information will be uploaded onto the [BCD dashboard](#).

4. Draft National Targets

Results are presented in a table format with the main table hyperlinked with other tables containing complementary information on each of the draft national biodiversity targets.

Table 1. Draft National Biodiversity Targets with links to supporting information for stakeholder review.

Target No.	National targets	Key words identified by stakeholders	Global Targets	Explanation	Policies/ Actions	Alignment	Objectives contributions	Means/ Barriers
NT1	<p>Title: NT1 - Land and sea use change.</p> <p>Description 1: By 2035, all Seychelles marine and fresh waters and terrestrial areas of high biodiversity importance will be under effective management founded on zoning requirements defined through integrated and participatory spatial planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial planning • Effective management • Participatory • Integration 	GLOBAL TARGET 1	E-NT1	P-NT1	A-NT1	Objective 1 Objective 2 Objective 3 Objective 4 Objective 6	MNT1
NT2	<p>Title: NT2 - Effective ecosystem restoration.</p> <p>Description: By 2040 at least 10% of Seychelles degraded terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems will be under effective restoration/ rehabilitation to enhance biodiversity, ecosystem function, ecological integrity and connectivity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degraded 30% • Effective restoration • Biodiversity and ecosystem function (Rehab) • Ecological integrity 	GLOBAL TARGET 2	E-NT2	P-NT2	A-NT2	Objective 4 Objective 14	MNT2

NT3	<p>Title: NT 3- Effective conservation and management of ecosystems.</p> <p>Description: By 2035, at least 30% of Seychelles ecologically representative terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services will be effectively conserved and co-managed through equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological representativeness (KBAs, MPAs, etc..) • Effective area-based management • 30% 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 3</u>	<u>E-NT3</u>	<u>P-NT3</u>	<u>A-NT3</u>	<u>Objective 1</u> <u>Objective 4</u> <u>Objective 6</u> <u>Objective 12</u> <u>Objective 15</u>	<u>MNT3</u>
NT4	<p>Title: NT4- Halting human induced extinction.</p> <p>Description: 4-1. By 2040, human induced extinction of Seychelles known threatened IUCN red listed species will be halted, and measures will be under implementation for the recovery and conservation of threatened species.</p> <p>4-2. Seychelles will make use of in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices to maintain and restore genetic diversity within and between populations of native species to maintain their adaptive potential.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human-induced extinction • Threatened status of species (IUCN red list) • Genetic diversity conservation Nagoya • Human-wildlife interaction (conflict) • In-situ and ex-situ conservation. • restoration/rehabilitation 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 4</u>	<u>E-NT4</u>	<u>P-NT4</u>	<u>A-NT4</u>	<u>Objective 1</u> <u>Objective 5</u> <u>Objective 6</u> <u>Objective 12</u> <u>Objective 15</u>	<u>MNT4</u>

	4-3. By 2030, Seychelles will be effectively managing human-wildlife conflicts.							
NT5	<p>Title: NT5 - Sustainable, safe and legal harvesting and trade of wild species.</p> <p>Description: 5-1. By 2035, the Seychelles will implement the ecosystem approach to species and areas under active management and will ensure the harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal.</p> <p>5-2. By 2035, all commercially exploited fish stocks in Seychelles will be harvested according to agreed sustainable Harvest Control Rules and measures will be in place to reduce bycatch and habitat damages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife trade (harvesting and trade) • Harvesting of fisheries resources • Sustainable use • Pathogen spill-over risk • Minimizing impact on non-target species (bycatch) 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 5</u>	<u>E-NT5</u>	<u>P-NT5</u>	<u>A-NT5</u>	<u>Objective 1</u> <u>Objective 5</u> <u>Objective 6</u> <u>Objective 15</u>	<u>MNT5</u>
NT6	<p>Title: NT6 - Reducing introduction and impacts of invasive species.</p> <p>Description: 6-1. The Seychelles will identify invasive alien species introduction pathways and mitigate the introduction, establishment, and spread of invasive alien species by 50% by 2040.</p> <p>6-2. The Seychelles will eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing introduction and establishment by 50% by 2030. • Invasive alien species (introduction and establishment) • Threatened ecosystems • Prevention, eradication, and control of IAS. 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 6</u>	<u>E-NT6</u>	<u>P-NT6</u>	<u>A-NT6</u>	<u>Objective 1</u> <u>Objective 7</u> <u>Objective 14</u>	<u>MNT6</u>

	biodiversity and ecosystem services through prevention, eradication and control programmes, especially in threatened ecosystems and at priority sites.							
NT7	<p>Title: NT7 - Reducing threats from pollution.</p> <p>Description: By 2040, the threats to biodiversity and ecosystem functions from pollution in the Seychelles will be reduced by transitioning to natural and less harmful pest control alternatives, halving nutrient losses, improving sewage treatment and minimizing plastic pollution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of pollution risks • Harmful levels to biodiversity and ecosystem function • 50% reduction of excess nutrients, risks from pesticides. • Food security and livelihoods. • Eliminating plastic pollution. 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 7</u>	<u>E-NT7</u>	<u>P-NT7</u>	<u>A-NT7</u>	<u>Objective 8</u> <u>Objective 12</u> <u>Objective 14</u>	<u>MNT7</u>
NT8	<p>Title: NT8 - Managing impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Description: The Seychelles will minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem-based mitigation • Nature-based solutions • Ecosystem-based approaches • Minimize impact of climate change • Ocean acidification • Increase resilience 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 8</u>	<u>E-NT8</u>	<u>P-NT8</u>	<u>A-NT8</u>	<u>Objective 4</u> <u>Objective 9</u> <u>Objective 11</u>	<u>MNT8</u>

NT9	<p>Title: NT 9 - Social, economic and environmental benefits of wild species.</p> <p>Description: By 2035, the management and use of wild species in Seychelles will be sustainable and will provide social, economic and environmental benefits for nature and people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable/sustainability • Wild species • Management (effective) • Social, economics, environmental benefits • Local communities 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 9</u>	<u>E-NT9</u>	<u>P-NT9</u>	<u>A-NT9</u>	<u>Objective 13</u>	<u>MNT9</u>
NT10	<p>Title: NT – 10 Efficiency and resilience of production areas.</p> <p>Description: By 2040, all production sectors will implement ecosystem-based management practices that enhance biodiversity, optimize resource efficiency, strengthen ecological and economic resilience, and secure sustainable food and nutrition security production systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production sectors • Managed sustainably • Sustainable use • Biodiversity friendly practices • Conservation/restoration or conserving and restoring • Resilience • Contribution to people • Long-term 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 10</u>	<u>E-NT10</u>	<u>P-NT10</u>	<u>A-NT10</u>	<u>Objective 6</u> <u>Objective 10</u>	<u>MNT10</u>
NT11	<p>Title: NT11 - Enhancing ecosystem functions and services.</p> <p>Description: Nature based-solutions and ecosystem-based approaches will be used to restore, maintain and enhance ecosystem functions and services and provide protection from natural hazards and disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore, maintain and enhance ecosystems functions and services. • EBA and Nature-based solutions • Benefit to people and nature • Natural hazards and disasters. 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 11</u>	<u>E-NT11</u>	<u>P-NT11</u>	<u>A-NT11</u>	<u>Objective 4</u>	<u>MNT11</u>

NT12	<p>Title: NT12 - Improving urban green and blue spaces.</p> <p>Description: By 2040, Seychelles will significantly increase the area, quality, access and benefits of blue and green spaces in urban and densely populated areas through biodiversity-inclusive urban planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity inclusive urban planning • Human-well being • Connectivity and access • Green and blue spaces • Sustainable Urbanization 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 12</u>	<u>E-NT12</u>	<u>P-NT12</u>	<u>A-NT12</u>	<u>Objective 2</u> <u>Objective 4</u> <u>Objective 9</u> <u>Objective 14</u>	<u>MNT12</u>
NT13	<p>Title: NT13 - Equitable sharing of benefits.</p> <p>Description: By 2030, the Seychelles will build and develop legal, policy, administrative and implementation capacity of implementing agencies to ensure fair and equitable sharing of products derived from genetic resources including Digital sequence information (DSI) and traditional knowledge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal, policy, administrative and capacity building measures at all levels • Traditional knowledge • Utilization of genetic resources • Shared benefit • 2030 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 13</u>	<u>E-NT13</u>	<u>P-NT13</u>	<u>A-NT13</u>	<u>Objective 1</u> <u>Objective 12</u> <u>Objective 13</u>	<u>MNT13</u>
NT14	<p>Title: NT14 - Biodiversity integration and mainstreaming.</p> <p>Description: By 2030, Seychelles will mainstream and integrate biodiversity and biodiversity valuation in policies, regulations, strategies, plans, national accounting across all levels of government, and sectors identified as drivers of biodiversity loss.</p>		<u>GLOBAL TARGET 14</u>	<u>E-NT14</u>	<u>P-NT14</u>	<u>A-NT14</u>	<u>Objective 3</u> <u>Objective 6</u> <u>Objective 10</u> <u>Objective 11</u>	<u>MNT14</u>

NT15	<p>Title: NT15 - Corporate disclosure of biodiversity risks and impacts.</p> <p>Description: By 2035, Seychelles will implement measures to encourage and enable large and transnational companies and financial institutions to disclose their risks, dependencies and impact on biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legal, administrative or policy measures • enable business large and transnational companies and financial institutions • disclose risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity • Provide information needed • promote sustainable consumption • Report on compliance • benefit-sharing regulations and measures 	<p><u>GLOBAL TARGET 15</u></p>	<p><u>E-NT15</u></p>	<p><u>P-NT15</u></p>	<p><u>A-NT15</u></p>	<p><u>Objective 1</u></p>	<p><u>MNT15</u></p>
NT16	<p>Title: NT16 - Sustainable consumption and waste reduction.</p> <p>Description: By 2035, Seychelles will establish required policies and frameworks and provide access to information that encourage and enable people to make sustainable consumption choices, and reduce over</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable consumption choices • supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks • improving education 	<p><u>GLOBAL TARGET 16</u></p>	<p><u>E-NT16</u></p>	<p><u>P-NT16</u></p>	<p><u>A-NT16</u></p>	<p><u>Objective 1</u> <u>Objective 8</u> <u>Objective 10</u></p>	<p><u>MNT16</u></p>

	consumption, food waste and waste generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives • reducing overconsumption • reducing waste 						
NT17	<p>Title: NT17 - Safe handling of biotechnology.</p> <p>Description: By 2035, Seychelles will strengthen capacity and biosafety measures for the handling of biotechnology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacity • Biosafety measures 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 17</u>	<u>E-NT17</u>	<u>P-NT17</u>	<u>A-NT17</u>	<u>Objective 1</u> <u>Objective 12</u>	<u>MNT17</u>
NT18	<p>Title: NT18 - Reforming incentives for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Description: By 2035, Seychelles will have successfully phased out or reformed harmful incentives and scaled-up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>		<u>GLOBAL TARGET 18</u>	<u>E-NT18</u>	<u>P-NT18</u>	<u>A-NT18</u>	<u>Objective 11</u>	<u>MNT18</u>
NT19	<p>Title: NT 19 - Financial resources for NBSAP implementation.</p> <p>Description: By 2030, the Seychelles will increase the level of financial resources from multiple sources and create the enabling and transparency frameworks for investments in biodiversity conservation and management to implement the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the level of financial resources from all sources • Easily accessible manner • Implement national biodiversity 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 19</u>	<u>E-NT19</u>	<u>P-NT19</u>	<u>A-NT19</u>	<u>Objective 1</u> <u>Objective 2</u> <u>Objective 3</u> <u>Objective 11</u>	<u>MNT19</u>

	national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	<p>strategies and action plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By year 2030 						
NT20	<p>Title: NT 20 - Capacity building and scientific cooperation</p> <p>Description: Seychelles continues to strengthen capacity-building and development and create the enabling environment to increase transfer of technology and promote scientific cooperation for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity-building and development • transfer of technology • access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation • joint scientific research programmes 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 20</u>	<u>E-NT20</u>	<u>P-NT20</u>	<u>A-NT20</u>	<u>Objective 12</u>	<u>MNT20</u>
NT21	<p>Title: NT21 - Access to biodiversity data.</p> <p>Description: By 2035, the Seychelles will ensure that the best available data, and information is accessible to all parties to guide effective management of biodiversity and strengthen communication, education and knowledge management while ensuring the informed consent of all data providers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible best available data • knowledge management • management of biodiversity • strengthen communication and education • education • informed consent • national legislation • National accounting (target 14) 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 21</u>	<u>E-NT21</u>	<u>P-NT21</u>	<u>A-NT21</u>	<u>Objective 6</u>	<u>MNT21</u>

NT22	<p>Title: NT22 - Equitable representation, and protection of environmental human rights defenders.</p> <p>Description: 22-1: The Seychelles will continue to ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making.</p> <p>22-2: Seychelles will ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making • Local communities • Traditional knowledge 	<u>GLOBAL TARGET 22</u>	<u>E-NT22</u>	<u>P-NT22</u>	<u>A-NT22</u>	<u>Objective 3</u> <u>Objective 14</u>	<u>MNT22</u>
NT23	<p>Title: NT23 - Gender equality in National targets and NBSAP implementation.</p> <p>Description: The Seychelles will ensure gender equality in the formulation and implementation of the national biodiversity targets and the NBSAP.</p>		<u>GLOBAL TARGET 23</u>	<u>E-NT23</u>	<u>P-NT23</u>	<u>A-NT23</u>	<u>Objective 6</u>	<u>MNT23</u>

Table 2. Summary of key proposed policy measures and actions to be implemented for achieving national targets.

Target No.	Key policy measures and actions
P-NT1	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enact the Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan into law and develop comprehensive compliance and enforcement mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of zoning requirements. (Objective 1, Objective2) • Enhance implementation of the Seychelles Strategic Land Use and Development Plan through strengthened coordination mechanisms, improved monitoring systems, and clear enforcement protocols. (Objective2) • Update and where required develop, new comprehensive land use plans for outer islands where development pressure is expected to increase incorporating environmental safeguards, climate resilience measures, and biodiversity protection requirements. (Objective2) • Establish an independent oversight body with clear authority and mandate to assess and report on environmental policy implementation. (Objective3) • Create and maintain a comprehensive system for implementing protected area management plans and spatial plans, including regular effectiveness assessments and adaptive management protocols. (Objective4, Objective6) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT2	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct comprehensive mapping and assessment of degraded terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems and documents specific stressors and vectors of causing degradation. (Objective4) • Implement key actions identified in the National Development Strategies, national environmental policies and site management plans aligned with the NBSAP. (Objective4) • Undertake a comprehensive forest inventory that documents species composition, forest health, degradation levels, and restoration opportunities. (Objective4) • Design and implement flagship ecosystem restoration projects that demonstrate effective rehabilitation techniques and measurable outcomes. (Objective4) • Develop programs to actively engage private sector entities and community groups in ecosystem restoration activities. (Objective14) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT3	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an equitable governance structure for protected areas. (Objective 1) • Review and enhance existing regulations to provide robust protection against ecosystem and habitat destruction. (Objective 1)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review, develop, and enact legislative provisions to formally recognize and regulate Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) within national environmental law. (Objective 1) • Conduct a comprehensive review of Seychelles' international marine ecosystem commitments and systematically incorporate these obligations into national policies and implementation plans. (Objective 1) • Identify and prioritize Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) for targeted management interventions according to an established method. (Objective4) • Develop and strengthen partnerships with local and international experts to enhance biodiversity assessment capabilities. (Objective12, Objective15) • Ensure that key ecosystems are regularly monitored to detect early changes and impacts of management interventions. (Objective6) • Implement a standardized management effectiveness assessment system for protected areas and OECMs, incorporating regular monitoring, evaluation, reporting protocols and public dashboards. (Objective4) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT4	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a comprehensive update of the Seychelles-specific Red List of threatened species using standardized assessment criteria and current population data and share with relevant MDAs. (Objective5) • Implement regular review cycles to maintain current threat status information and track population trends. (Objective6, Objective15) • Establish research programmes on native and threatened species and conduct species inventory and cataloguing. (Objective5) • Develop and implement evidence-based management plans for key threatened endemic species, incorporating specific conservation actions, timelines, and success metrics. (Objective5) • Establish new regulations to extend legal protection to threatened species currently lacking adequate safeguards and strengthen enforcement mechanisms for existing protected species regulations regarding killing, harvesting, sale, and consumption, and measures to reduce human-wildlife conflicts. (Objective 1) • Create a comprehensive national policy framework for the translocation of threatened endemic species, including detailed guidelines for site selection, risk assessment, and post-translocation monitoring. (Objective 1, Objective5) • Establish a collaborative national program to coordinate translocation efforts for threatened endemic species. (Objective5) • Prioritise alien predator -free islands for translocation of threatened endemic species. (Objective5) • Promote and strengthen ex-situ conservation efforts for threatened endemic species through improved facilities, breeding protocols, and genetic management strategies. (Objective5) • Develop partnerships with established conservation institutions to expand capacity and share expertise in ex-situ conservation techniques. (Objective12)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement enhanced criteria for Environmental Impact Assessments in high biodiversity areas, incorporating specific requirements for threatened species protection, habitat connectivity assessment, and long-term monitoring provisions. (Objective5) • Establish clear thresholds for when additional assessment measures are required in EIAs and develop standardized protocols for evaluating potential impacts on threatened species. (Objective5) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT5	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review, update, and strengthen regulations governing the capture, trade, and export of CITES-listed species, ensuring comprehensive coverage across marine and terrestrial species while aligning with international standards and enforcement best practices. (Objective 1) • Implement comprehensive stock assessments and establish robust monitoring programs for priority wild commercial species, incorporating both traditional scientific methods and innovative tracking technologies. (Objective5) • Establish and fund research programs focused on both legally and illegally traded wild species, ensuring adherence to ethical standards and promoting the integration of findings into management decisions. (Objective15) • Develop and implement a science-based decision-making framework incorporating key reference points, indicators, and early warning systems for population changes in traded species. (Objective15) • Develop and implement comprehensive fisheries management plans for all commercial and recreational fisheries, including clear harvest control rules and recovery strategies. (Objective5) • Establish a transparent reporting system for CITES-regulated species trade, including regular public updates and accessible digital platforms for data sharing. (Objective6) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT6	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake assessment and quantify the spread of all known invasive alien species. (Objective7) • Develop a blacklist of all invasive alien species that we should focus efforts on to prevent introduction. (Objective7) • Establish and implement a national coordination framework for invasive species management, with defined roles and responsibilities across institutions and clear protocols for prevention, control, and eradication activities. (Objective7) • Install and operate advanced screening technology at air and seaports for sterilizing high-risk consignments, subject to cost-benefit analysis and available resources. (Objective7) • Develop/ adopt and implement a secure digital system for authenticating and tracking phytosanitary certificates to prevent fraudulent documentation. (Objective7) • Strengthen enforcement mechanisms of the Animal and Plant Biosecurity Act (2014) and associated regulations through improved monitoring, inspection protocols, and compliance measures. (Objective 1)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate comprehensive biosecurity requirements into management plans for high-risk and sensitive locations, particularly focusing on islands and cargo handling facilities. (Objective7) • Implement targeted control projects for priority invasive species as identified in National Development Strategies, environmental policies, and site management plans, with clear timelines and measurable outcomes. (Objective7) • Promote, encourage and incentivise workplace and community participation in invasive species control. (Objective7, Objective14) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT7	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide trainings on organic farming and integrated pest management (IPM) on farms and establish supply chains to ensure farmers can readily access non-synthetic pesticide alternatives. (Objective8) • Research, promote and facilitate the adoption precision agriculture technologies and smart farming systems that enable targeted application of agricultural chemicals based on soil and crop requirements. (Objective8) • Establish demonstration sites for greenhouse cultivation, ground cover management, and efficient irrigation systems to showcase best practices in reducing nutrient leaching. (Objective8) • Develop and implement a national composting initiative that includes training programs, infrastructure support, and incentives to increase organic fertilizer production and usage. (Objective8) • Launch a nationwide awareness campaign on the biodiversity and health impacts of different pollutants (Objective14) • Establish specialized training programs for waste management professionals, focusing on handling and management of green waste, hazardous wastes, and plastic materials. (Objective12) • Expand the centralise sewage networks and treatment of sewage. (Objective8) • Introduce regulations to ban the importation and sale of all single use plastics. (Objective 1) • Create a circular economy framework for oil, e-waste and plastic waste, including infrastructure development, incentive mechanisms, and industry partnerships to facilitate recycling and reuse. (Objective8) • Institute regular coastal and river cleanup programs with dedicated resources, community engagement strategies, and waste collection protocols to prevent marine plastic pollution. (Objective8) • Implement a mandatory national gear marking, tracking and retrieval system for all industrial and semi-industrial fishing equipment, supported by a database and enforcement protocols. (Objective8) • Modernize landfill facilities with improved containment systems, leachate management, and monitoring protocols to minimize environmental impact. (Objective8) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT8	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate and biodiversity financing mechanisms to maximize conservation outcomes and ensure efficient allocation of environmental funding across both priorities. (Objective11) • Promote and facilitate research on assessment of key taxa and ecosystems vulnerable to climate change to inform decision-making and adaptation strategies. (Objective9) • Develop and implement climate-resilient approaches for biodiversity and natural resource management projects, including risk assessment and adaptation measures. (Objective9) • Implement biodiversity conservation actions identified in the Seychelles' Updated Nationally Determined Contribution, ensuring alignment with national climate commitments. (Objective9) • Execute biodiversity-related measures outlined in the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategic Plan 2021-2030, focusing on ecosystem resilience and risk reduction. (Objective9) • Promote and implement nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches as core strategies for climate change adaptation, prioritizing actions that deliver both biodiversity and climate benefits. (Objective4, Objective9) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT9	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake economic valuation of climate-vulnerable wild native species and integrate findings in National Accounting to better inform climate adaptation investments and priorities. (Objective13) • Promote climate-resilient ecosystem goods and services as part of sustainable eco-tourism development, emphasizing the role of healthy ecosystems in climate adaptation. (Objective13) • Strengthen national capacity to develop and implement ecological accounting systems that track and value ecosystem assets and services for evidence-based decision making. (Objective13) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT10	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement practical guidelines for integrating biodiversity-friendly and climate change adaptation practices across key production sectors, including agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry. (Objective10) • Launch and fund demonstration projects that showcase improved efficiency and climate resilience in production sectors, with clear metrics for success. (Objective10) • Develop and implement standardized ecosystem impact monitoring and reporting programs across all production sectors to track biodiversity outcomes and guide adaptive management. (Objective6, Objective10) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT11	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt and implement international best practices for nature-based solutions that enhance ecosystem services. (Objective4)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test, evaluate and scale-up successful nature-based solutions that demonstrate measurable improvements in ecosystem functions. (Objective4) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT12	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a national policy framework for enhancing and managing urban and peri-urban green spaces (parks, gardens, trees) and blue spaces (waterways, wetlands, coastal areas). (Objective2, Objective4) • Prioritise native plant species in landscaping and beautification projects. (Objective4, Objective7) • Integrate urban and peri-urban green and blue spaces into disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation strategies to strengthen urban resilience. (Objective9) • Enhance the quality and accessibility of urban and peri-urban green and blue spaces to improve community health and wellbeing through better design, maintenance, and community engagement. (Objective14) • Expand successful green and blue space management approaches from the Greater Victoria Masterplan to other urban and peri-urban areas, adapting strategies to local contexts. (Objective2) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT13	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enact the Access and Benefit Sharing Bill into law to establish the legal framework for managing genetic resources. (Objective 1) • Develop specific regulations for bioprospecting and genetic resource use that align with the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS). (Objective 1) • Implement the National Access and Benefit Sharing Policy (2018), with particular focus on endemic species. (Objective 1, Objective13) • Build technical and institutional capacity of key government agencies to effectively manage genetic resources and implement fair benefit-sharing mechanisms. (Objective12) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT14	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement comprehensive biodiversity expenditure tagging in the National Budget process. (Objective11) • Establish a tracking system for biodiversity-related private sector investments. (Objective11) • Integrate biodiversity considerations into national development plans and strategies. (Objective11) • Develop sector-specific biodiversity mainstreaming guidelines (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, tourism, etc.). (Objective10) • Establish cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms for biodiversity mainstreaming. (Objective3) • Develop and implement national sustainability standards aligned with international frameworks. (Objective10) • Develop standardized biodiversity reporting metrics and indicators. (Objective6)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement regular monitoring and evaluation of mainstreaming efforts. (Objective6) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT15	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce and implement new environmental, social and governance (ESG) disclosure laws. (Objective 1) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT16	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement comprehensive public awareness programs to promote sustainable consumption choices. (Objective10) Create financial incentives for importing products that carry recognized environmental certifications and eco-labels. (Objective10) Strengthen and accelerate the implementation of the Solid Waste Master Plan (2020 – 2025). (Objective8) Develop and enforce strict waste management regulations for maritime vessels and hospitality facilities. (Objective 1) Invest in advanced technologies for improved waste management and transformation. (Objective8) Develop and maintain comprehensive waste management infrastructure and capacity. (Objective8) Reduce landfill-bound green waste through composting initiatives and waste-to-energy projects. (Objective8) Establish and enforce minimum quality standards for all imported electronic equipment and devices. (Objective8) Require retailers to maintain repair service facilities or partnerships and provide spare parts to extend product lifespans. (Objective10) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT17	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the minimum requirements of the Cartagena Protocol of the Convention on Biological Diversity. (Objective1) Partner with international institutions for technical training in the safe handling of biotechnology. (Objective12) Develop clear national guidelines for biotechnology import, use, and disposal. (Objective 1) Undertake a national assessment of GMOs already in the country. (Objective12) Establish both a blacklist of prohibited GMOs and a whitelist of approved GMOs (Objective 1, Objective12) Implement strict safety protocols and require formal certification for all biotechnology operations. (Objective 1) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT18	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and assess policies and laws governing biodiversity-related tax incentives and rebates. (Objective11) Identify harmful subsidies for biodiversity and use results in the update of the Biodiversity Finance Plan. Establish a systematic plan with clear timelines to phase out subsidies that directly or indirectly harm biodiversity conservation objectives. (Objective11)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redirect environmentally harmful subsidies to support and finance biodiversity conservation initiatives. (Objective11) • Update fishing regulations to withdraw subsidies from vessels found to be involved in wildlife poaching, in accordance with the National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU). (Objective11) • Develop and implement a comprehensive policy that establishes tax incentives and rebates for biodiversity conservation organizations and projects, ensuring alignment with national conservation priorities. (Objective11) • Establish financial and technical incentives for private landowners to implement verified conservation practices that enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services on their properties. (Objective11) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT19	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a high-level intersectoral steering committee to provide strategic oversight, coordinate implementation, and ensure sustainable funding for the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. (Objective3, Objective11) • Conduct a comprehensive assessment of existing biodiversity funding sources and policies to inform strategic planning and identify funding gaps. (Objective 1) • Integrate implementation of the Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan into the NBSAP. (Objective2, Objective11) • Explore possibility for an additional debt for nature swaps, nature bonds, bilateral, multilateral and philanthropic funding and Planning for Permanence (PFP) initiatives. • Update and implement the Finance Plan for Biodiversity Conservation, incorporating findings from the funding assessment. (Objective11) • Consolidate environmental revenue streams (taxes, levies, penalties, and fines) into a dedicated fund for NBSAP implementation. (Objective11) • Review and expand SeyCCAT's mandate to serve as Seychelles' unified trust fund, for conservation and climate adaptation. (Objective11) • Expand the Blue Endowment Fund's scope and capital base to enable private sector contributions and provide sustainable financing for comprehensive biodiversity conservation programs. (Objective11) • Strengthen coordination among project implementation agencies and enhance national dialogue regarding Global Environment Facility (GEF) STAR and other international funding allocations. (Objective3) • Develop and implement innovative financial products and mechanisms in partnership with public and private stakeholders, both locally and internationally. (Objective11) • Build stakeholder capacity for private sector engagement, focusing on sustainable investment opportunities and innovative resource mobilization. (Objective12) • Establish a comprehensive database and reporting system to track biodiversity conservation resources and funding allocation. (Objective12)

	[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]
P-NT20	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a dedicated technology transfer office to facilitate knowledge exchange and innovation adoption. (Objective12) • Increase funding for biodiversity-related research. (Objective12) • Develop collaborative networks with international research institutes and technical support centres. (Objective12) • Strengthen national research capacity through international partnerships and capacity building programs for biodiversity protection and conservation. (Objective12) • Implement an online platform to share environmental conservation project information and serve as a metadata repository. (Objective12) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT21	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate a national institution with the legal mandate to maintain a comprehensive biodiversity database, including metadata and research summaries. (Objective6) • Develop and implement a policy framework for managing and sharing environmental research data. (Objective6) • Establish a standardized system for archiving and accessing biodiversity and environmental conservation data. (Objective6) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT22	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of environmental rights under Article 38 of the Constitution and establish mechanisms for citizens to participate in environmental protection. (Objective14) • Develop legislation to provide full protection to environmental human rights defenders. • Develop and implement a comprehensive protection protocol for environmental human rights defenders, including safety measures and legal support mechanisms. (Objective3)Strengthen institutions that oversee and safeguard the rights of environmental human rights defenders (Objective 1, Objective14) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
P-NT23	<p>To realize this national biodiversity target, the Seychelles will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor gender representation during national biodiversity targets and NBSAP formulation and implementation to ensure alignment with KMBGF objectives. (Objective6) <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>

Table 3. Summary of key proposed policy measures and actions categorized by overall proposed objectives for KMBGF/NBSAP implementation.

Proposed national objectives	Main proposed policy measures and actions
A. Planning and governance	
<p>Objective 1: Legal and Policy Framework <i>Establish and strengthen comprehensive legal and regulatory mechanisms to support biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource use, and environmental protection.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enact Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan into law (P-NT1) (also fits Land and Marine Space Management) • Review and enhance regulations against ecosystem destruction (P-NT3) • Develop specific regulations for bioprospecting (P-NT13) • Establish new regulations for threatened species protection (P-NT4) • Review regulations for CITES-listed species (P-NT5) • Strengthen Animal and Plant Biosecurity Act enforcement (P-NT6) • Enact Access and Benefit Sharing Bill (P-NT13) • Develop biotechnology guidelines (P-NT17) • Review biodiversity tax incentives policies (P-NT18) • Introduce ESG disclosure laws (P-NT15) • Develop waste management regulations (P-NT16) • Establish protected area governance structure (P-NT3) • Review and integrate international commitments (P-NT3)
<p>Objective 2: Land and Marine Space Management <i>Develop and implement comprehensive spatial planning frameworks to ensure sustainable use of land and marine resources while safeguarding biodiversity.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enact Marine Spatial Plan into law (P-NT1) • Enhance Strategic Land Use and Development Plan implementation (P-NT1) • Develop land use plans for outer islands (P-NT1) • Implement zoning requirements (P-NT1) • Integrate urban green and blue spaces (P-NT12) • Expand Greater Victoria Masterplan approaches (P-NT12)
<p>Objective 3: Governance, coordination and enforcement <i>Establish effective governance structures, coordination and enforcement mechanisms to ensure coherent biodiversity</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish oversight body (P-NT1) • Create equitable governance structure (P-NT3) • Establish cross-sectoral coordination (P-NT14) • Strengthen coordination among agencies (P-NT19) • Develop protection protocols (P-NT22) • Establish high-level intersectoral steering committee (P-NT19)

<p>conservation efforts across sectors.</p>	
<p>B. Conservation and management</p>	
<p>Objective 4: Ecosystem Management and Restoration <i>Implement systematic approaches to protect, restore, and manage diverse ecosystems through evidence-based interventions and adaptive management strategies.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create protected area management systems (P-NT1) • Map degraded ecosystems (P-NT2) • Implement restoration projects (P-NT2) • Identify Key Biodiversity Areas (P-NT3) • Monitor key ecosystems (P-NT3) • Implement nature-based solutions (P-NT8, P-NT11) • Manage urban green and blue spaces (P-NT12) • Develop forest inventory (P-NT2) • Implement NBSAP actions (P-NT2)
<p>Objective 5: Species Conservation <i>Protect and recover threatened species through comprehensive assessment, management, and conservation programs.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update Red List of threatened species (P-NT4) • Implement species management plans (P-NT4) • Establish translocation programs (P-NT4) • Strengthen ex-situ conservation (P-NT4) • Conduct stock assessments (P-NT5) • Develop fisheries management plans (P-NT5) • Prioritize rat-free islands for translocation (P-NT4) • Establish EIA criteria for threatened species (P-NT4)
<p>C. Monitoring and control</p>	
<p>Objective 6: Monitoring and Data Management <i>Develop and maintain integrated systems for collecting, analyzing, and sharing biodiversity data to inform decision-making and track progress.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement effectiveness assessment systems (P-NT1, P-NT3) • Track population trends (P-NT4) • Establish reporting systems for CITES trade (P-NT5) • Monitor ecosystem impacts (P-NT10) • Develop biodiversity reporting metrics (P-NT14) • Establish biodiversity database (P-NT21) • Track biodiversity funding (P-NT19) • Monitor gender representation (P-NT23)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardize archiving systems (P-NT21) • Implement policy framework for data sharing (P-NT21)
<p>Objective 7: Invasive Species Management <i>Prevent, control, and eradicate invasive species through coordinated actions and enhanced biosecurity measures.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish coordination framework (P-NT6) • Install screening technology at ports (P-NT6) • Implement digital tracking system (P-NT6) • Incorporate biosecurity requirements (P-NT6) • Execute targeted control projects (P-NT6) • Promote community participation (P-NT6)
<p>Objective 8: Pollution and Waste Control <i>Reduce environmental pollution and waste through improved management systems, sustainable practices, and circular economy approaches.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement organic farming training (P-NT7) • Develop composting initiatives (P-NT7, P-NT16) • Create circular economy framework (P-NT7) • Institute cleanup programs (P-NT7) • Implement gear marking systems (P-NT7) • Modernize landfill facilities (P-NT7) • Strengthen waste management (P-NT16) • Establish quality standards for imports (P-NT16) • Research precision agriculture technologies (P-NT7) • Establish demonstration sites for best practices (P-NT7)
D. Climate and sustainable use	
<p>Objective 9: Climate Change Adaptation <i>Strengthen ecosystem and community resilience to climate change through integrated adaptation strategies and nature-based solutions.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate resilience measures (P-NT8) • Develop climate-resilient approaches (P-NT8) • Implement NDC conservation actions (P-NT8) • Execute disaster risk reduction measures (P-NT8) • Strengthen urban resilience (P-NT12) • Promote ecosystem-based approaches (P-NT8)
<p>Objective 10: Sustainable Resource Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop sector guidelines (P-NT10, NT14) • Launch demonstration projects (P-NT10) • Promote sustainable consumption (P-NT16)

<p><i>Promote and implement sustainable practices across all production sectors to ensure long-term resource availability while protecting biodiversity.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create eco-certification incentives (P-NT16) • Implement repair and maintenance requirements (P-NT16) • Standardize ecosystem impact monitoring (P-NT10) • Integrate biodiversity-friendly practices (P-NT10)
<p>E. Resources and capacity</p>	
<p>Objective 11: Financial Resource Mobilization <i>Secure and optimize financial resources for NBSAP implementation through diverse funding mechanisms and improved financial management.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate and biodiversity financing (P-NT8) • Establish intersectoral steering committee (P-NT19) • Consolidate environmental revenue streams (P-NT19) • Expand Blue Endowment Fund (P-NT19) • Review SeyCCAT's mandate (P-NT19) • Create financial incentives for conservation (P-NT18) • Redirect harmful subsidies (P-NT18) • Track private sector investments (P-NT14) • Develop innovative financial products (P-NT19) • Update Finance Plan for Biodiversity Conservation (P-NT19) • Integrate SMSP implementation into NBSAP (P-NT19)
<p>Objective 12: Capacity Building and Partnerships <i>Strengthen institutional and technical capacities through collaborative partnerships, knowledge exchange, and skills development.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop partnerships with experts (P-NT3) • Partner with conservation institutions (P-NT4) • Create technology transfer office (P-NT20) • Develop research networks (P-NT20) • Strengthen research institutions (P-NT20) • Build technical capacity (P-NT13) • Build stakeholder capacity (P-NT19, PNT7) • Implement online platform for information sharing (P-NT19, P-NT20) • Partner for biotechnology training (P-NT17)
<p>Objective 13: Economic Valuation and Benefits <i>Assess and integrate the economic value of biodiversity</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake economic valuation of species (P-NT9) • Promote ecosystem services (P-NT9) • Implement ecological accounting (P-NT9) • Establish benefit-sharing mechanisms (P-NT13)

<p><i>and ecosystem services into national planning and decision-making processes.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate findings in National Accounting (P-NT9)
<p>Objective 14: Community Engagement and Rights <i>Empower communities through education, awareness, advocacy and active participation in biodiversity conservation while protecting environmental rights and ensuring equitable access to benefits.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage private sector in restoration (P-NT2) • Raise awareness of environmental rights (P-NT22) • Launch awareness campaigns (P-NT7) • Promote community participation (P-NT6) • Enhance public space accessibility (P-NT12) • Establish mechanisms for citizen participation (P-NT22)
<p>Objective 15: Research and Knowledge Management <i>Strengthen scientific research, data collection, and knowledge sharing to support evidence-based biodiversity conservation.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish research programs for traded species (P-NT5) • Promote climate vulnerability research (P-NT8) • Develop science-based decision frameworks (P-NT5) • Strengthen biodiversity assessment capabilities (P-NT3) • Implement regular review cycles for threat status (P-NT4)

Table 4. Explanation of aspects of goal or target covered.

Target No.	Aspects of goal or target covered
E-NT1	<p>This national target comprehensively incorporates all key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with Global Target No. 1. It covers aspects of GBF Goal A on maintaining the integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems, and GBF Goal B on supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <p>However, the national target has two notable omissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It does not explicitly reference bringing the loss of high biodiversity areas and ecosystems with high ecological integrity close to zero • It does not directly mention indigenous peoples and local communities <p>The Seychelles provides contextual explanations for these omissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halting biodiversity loss is considered an essential component of effective site management and is therefore indirectly incorporated in the national target. • Respecting local community rights is viewed as an integral part of participatory spatial planning, which is already covered in the target • Indigenous peoples' rights are not addressed because no indigenous populations exist in the Seychelles <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT2	<p>This national target comprehensively incorporates most of the key words identified by stakeholders and most of the key elements of Global Target No. 2. It covers aspects of GBF Goal A on maintaining the integrity, connectivity and resilience of ecosystems, and GBF Goal B on the sustainable management of biodiversity and enhancing and restoring ecosystems in decline.</p> <p>Having 30% of area under restoration, as per the requirement of the Global Target is not practically possible for the Seychelles within such a short time frame, keeping in mind that large areas of land in both the inner and outer islands have been altered. Likewise, shallow coral reefs have also been heavily degraded due to climate induced mass coral bleaching events and die offs. It may not be practical or necessary to restore these ecosystems. It is most important to ensure that these ecosystems continue to provide the ecosystem functions and services.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT3	<p>This national target comprehensively incorporates all key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with Global Target No. 3 and includes most of the Global Target's critical elements. It covers aspects of Goal A on maintaining,</p>

	<p>enhancing or restoring ecosystems and aspects of Goal B on nature’s contributions to people through provision of ecosystem functions and services.</p> <p>However, the description omits three significant aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem "connectedness" • "Equitable governance" mechanisms • Recognition of indigenous peoples, their specific needs, and traditional territories <p>The Seychelles provides contextual explanations for these omissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nation is actively transitioning towards a co-management approach for its high-biodiversity and ecologically significant areas. This approach inherently enhances governance models by making them more participatory and inclusive. • Being an archipelago presents ecological challenges for ecosystem connectedness. Some Seychelles island populations are geographically isolated and complicates efforts to ensure natural connectivity between certain ecosystems. This is not the case for Seychelles’ marine ecosystems, which are believed to be well-connected through current systems operating at multiple scales. • The Seychelles does not have indigenous peoples. Consequently, considerations regarding indigenous peoples' rights are not applicable to this national biodiversity target. <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT4	<p>This national target has three sub-components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Target 4a is on halting human induced extinction and conservation of threatened species. • National Target 4b is on making use of in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices to maintain genetic diversity of wild populations. • National Target 4c is on the management of human-wildlife conflicts. <p>Together these 3 sub-components incorporate all key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with Global Target No. 4 and include all the Global Target’s critical elements. This national target cover aspects of GBF Goal A on halting human induced extinctions, increasing the abundance of native species and maintenance of genetic diversity. It also covers aspects of GBF Goal B on managing nature’s contribution to people.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT5	<p>This national target has two sub-components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Target 5a is on implementing the ecosystem approach for the management of wild species and ecosystems and sustainable harvesting and trade of wild species.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Target 5b is focussed on fisheries and the harvesting of commercial fish species according to agreed harvest control rules and putting measures in place to reduce bycatch and habitat damages caused by fishing. <p>The target incorporates all key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with Global Target No. 5 and includes most of the critical elements of Global Target No. 5. It covers aspects of GBF Goal A on maintaining the integrity and resilience of ecosystems, and aspects of GBF Goal B on the management and sustainable use of biodiversity and nature’s contribution to people.</p> <p>Aspects of Global Target No. 5 that are not explicitly included concerns respecting and protecting the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. Customary sustainable use is not explicitly included as it forms part of the ecosystem approach to management, which forms the basis of this national target.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT6	<p>This national target has two sub-components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Target 6-1 is on identifying and blocking invasive alien species introduction pathways and spread of invasive species. National Target 6-2 is on mitigating the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services. <p>The target incorporates all key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with Global Target No. 6 and includes all the critical elements of Global Target No. 6. It covers aspects of GBF Goal A on maintaining the integrity and resilience of ecosystems, and aspects of GBF Goal B on the management of biodiversity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT7	<p>This national target incorporates some of the key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with Global Target No. 7. It incorporates most of critical elements of Global Target No. 7. It covers aspects of GBF Goal A on maintaining the integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems, and reducing human induced extinction. It also covers aspects of GBF Goal B on maintaining nature’s contribution to people through ecosystem functions and services.</p> <p>The main omission from this national target is the lack of specific mention of food security and livelihoods. Seychelles is of the opinion that finding alternatives to and reducing the use of pesticide will help in improving food security both in terms of quantity and safety, and that this will contribute to livelihoods of the people who grows food and those who consumes.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT8	<p>This national target incorporates most of the key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with Global Target No. 8 and incorporates all the critical elements of Global Target No. 8. It covers aspects of GBF Goal A on maintaining the integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems, and reducing human induced extinction. It covers aspects of GBF Goal B on enhancing ecosystem functions and services currently in decline.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>

E-NT9	<p>This national target incorporates most of the key words identified by stakeholders and aligns with the critical elements of Global Target No. 9, though it does not delve into specific details. It covers aspects of GBF Goal B on the sustainable use and management of biodiversity and nature’s contribution to people. While the customary use of biodiversity is not explicitly mentioned, the target does allow for the continued use of wild species.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT10	<p>This national target incorporates most of the key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with Global Target No. 10 and incorporates some of the critical elements of Global Target No. 10, while maintaining a focused scope. It covers aspects of GBF Goal A on maintaining the resilience of ecosystems, and GBF Goal B on maintaining and enhancing ecosystem functions and services. While the target establishes clear objectives, it intentionally omits detailed implementation steps to maintain clarity. These implementation details are instead addressed separately in the policy measures and action plans section.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT11	<p>This national target incorporates all the key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with Global Target No. 11 and all the critical elements of Global Target No. 11 without going into the details about the different ecosystem functions and services that it aims to maintain or enhance. It covers aspects of GBF Goal A on maintaining, enhancing or restoring resilience of ecosystems and GBF Goal B on maintaining and enhancing ecosystem functions and services.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT12	<p>This national target incorporates most of the key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with Global Target No. 12 and incorporates some of the critical elements of Global Target No. 12, while maintaining a focused scope. It covers aspects of GBF Goal A on maintaining the integrity and resilience of ecosystems, and GBF Goal B on maintaining, enhancing and valuing ecosystem functions and services. While the target establishes clear objectives, it intentionally omits details on how urban green and blue spaces will be improved. For the Seychelles capital there is already the Greater Victoria masterplan which addresses improvement to green and blue spaces.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT13	<p>This national target incorporates all the key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with Global Target No. 13 and incorporates most of the critical elements of Global Target No. 13. It extensively covers GBF Goal C on the benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased.</p> <p>The target intentionally limits the scope of capacity building to Government implementing agencies. The goal is to equip these agencies with the expertise needed to establish legal, policy, and administrative frameworks for managing the equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resource-derived products. These foundational frameworks must be established before Seychelles can begin facilitating access to genetic resources. Implementation will be conducted in accordance with international access and benefit-sharing protocols.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>

E-NT14	<p>This target aligns with Global Target No. 13. It covers aspects of all four goals of the KMBGF. It covers aspects of GBF Goal B on valuation of ecosystem functions and services, Goal C on fair and equitable sharing of proceeds from genetic resources, and Goal D on closing the biodiversity finance gap and aligning financial flows. Details on implementation are excluded and are partially covered under the policy measures and actions that will be implemented to achieve the target.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT15	<p>This national target incorporates a limited number of key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with Global Target No. 15 and limited elements of Global Target No. 15. The scope of this national target has been limited to disclosure of risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity of large and transnational, and financial institutions that has large footprints as well as the resources to comply with the requirements. The target does not cover issue related to providing information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns and issues regarding reporting on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as these are addressed under National Target 16 and National Target 13.</p> <p>Despite of its limited scope this target covers aspects of GBF Goal A related to maintenance of ecosystems and halting human induced extinctions of wild species, GBF Goal B related to sustainable use and management of biodiversity and supporting the achievement of sustainable development, Goal C related to monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and Goal D on having adequate means of implementation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT16	<p>This national target incorporates most key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with Global Target No. 16. It aligns with most of the critical elements of Global Target No.16. It covers aspects of GBF Goal A on human induced extinctions, Goal B on supporting the achievement of sustainable development, Goal C on benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and Goal D on closing the financial gap and aligning financial flows. Improving education is not explicitly mentioned in the national target, but this is taken to be incorporated in providing access to information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT17	<p>This national target aligns with Global Target No. 17. It incorporates all the key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with this Global Target and all the critical elements of Global Target No. 17. It covers aspects of GBF Goal A on maintaining genetic diversity within populations of wild species, Goal B on supporting the achievement of sustainable development, Goal C on benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and Goal D on adequate means of implementation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT18	<p>This national target aligns with and incorporates all the critical elements of Global Target No. 18. It covers aspects of GBF Goal A on maintaining ecosystem integrity and resilience, Goal B on sustainable use and management of biodiversity and nature’s contribution to people, and Goal D on adequate means of implementation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>

E-NT19	<p>This national target aligns with Global Target No. 19. It incorporates most of the key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with this Global Target and some critical elements of Global Target No. 19. As this national target is focused on the implementation of the National biodiversity strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) it extensively addresses all four Goals of the KMBGF. This national target has intentionally been simplified for clarity and to remove elements that are not relevant to the Seychelles and those related to implementation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT20	<p>This national target aligns with Global Target No. 20. It incorporates most of the key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with this Global Target and most elements of Global Target No. 19. This target is on capacity building and scientific cooperation and is cross-cutting and contributes to all four goals of the KMBGF.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT21	<p>This national target aligns with Global Target No. 21. It incorporates most of the key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with this Global Target and most elements of Global Target No. 21. This target is on access to data and is cross-cutting and contributes to all four goals of the KMBGF.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT22	<p>This national target aligns with Global Target No. 22. It incorporates all key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with this Global Target and some elements of Global Target No. 22.</p> <p>The national target does not make special mention of local communities and indigenous people concerning access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect of cultures and rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities. It is formulated in a way that guarantees inclusive participation in decision making and full access to justice for everyone. This target is cross-cutting and contributes to all four targets of the KMBGF.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
E-NT23	<p>This national target aligns with Global Target No. 23. It incorporates all key words identified by stakeholders for formulating a national target aligned with this Global Target and all the key elements of Global Target No. 23 but without getting into details. Inclusiveness and representation are cross-cutting issues, as a result this national target with contributed to all four goals of the KMBGF.</p> <p>Seychelles is a country where there is no discrimination against gender and has the appropriate framework in place to protect the rights of all people and for the contribution of both genders, as well as youths in decision making.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>

Table 5. Contribution of national biodiversity targets to KMBGF global goals and alignment with global targets.

Target No.	Contribution to global Goals	Alignment with global targets
A-NT1	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p> <p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p>	<p>GBF-T01. All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
A-NT2	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p> <p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p>	<p>GBF-T02. 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
A-NT3	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p> <p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p>	<p>GBF-T03. 30% of areas are effectively conserved. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
A-NT4	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p> <p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p>	<p>GBF-T04. Threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
A-NT5	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p> <p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p>	<p>GBF-T05. Use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
A-NT6	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p>	<p>GBF-T06. Reduce rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species by 50%.[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>

	GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.	
A-NT7	GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained. GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.	GBF-T07. Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]
A-NT8	GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained. GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.	GBF-T08. Minimize impacts of climate change and ocean acidification including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]
A-NT9	GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.	GBF-T09. Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]
A-NT10	GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained. GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.	GBF-T10. Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]
A-NT11	GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained. GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.	GBF-T11. Nature’s contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]
A-NT12	GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained. GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.	GBF-T12. Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]

A-NT13	GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased.	GBF-T13. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]
A-NT14	<p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p> <p>GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased.</p> <p>GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.</p>	GBF-T14. The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]
A-NT15	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p> <p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p> <p>GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased.</p> <p>GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.</p>	GBF-T15. Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and reduce negative impacts. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]
A-NT16	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p> <p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p> <p>GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.</p>	GBF-T16. Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]

A-NT17	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p> <p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p> <p>GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.</p>	GBF-T17. Strengthen biosafety and distribute benefits of biotechnology. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]
A-NT18	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p> <p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p> <p>GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.</p>	GBF-T18. Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]
A-NT19	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p> <p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p> <p>GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased.</p> <p>GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.</p>	GBF-T19. Financial resources increased to \$200 billion per year, including \$ 30 billion through international finance. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]

A-NT20	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p> <p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p> <p>GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased.</p> <p>GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.</p>	<p>GBF-T20. Capacity-building and development, technology transfer, and technical and scientific cooperation for implementation is strengthened. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
A-NT21	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p> <p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p> <p>GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased.</p> <p>GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.</p>	<p>GBF-T21. Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
A-NT22	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p> <p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p> <p>GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased.</p>	<p>GBF-T22. Ensure participation, justice, and rights for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth persons with disabilities and environmental defenders. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>

	<p>GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.</p>	
<p>A- NT23</p>	<p>GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained.</p> <p>GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored.</p> <p>GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased.</p> <p>GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.</p>	<p>GBF-T23. Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach. [CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>

Table 6. Implementation methods and challenges for achieving national biodiversity targets.

Target No.	Means of implementation	Barriers to implementation
M-NT1	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 1, focusing on land and sea use change, faces both enabling factors and significant challenges. To effectively achieve this target, several key implementation mechanisms have been identified. These include establishing dedicated funding streams to support enforcement activities, creating inter-agency coordination platforms to ensure aligned actions, and building technical expertise for compliance monitoring. Additionally, the deployment of digital monitoring systems and comprehensive training programs for staff form crucial components of the implementation strategy. Continued support will be required from TNC for the implementation of the Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan.</p> <p>However, the path forward is not without obstacles. Limited financial resources constrain the scope and effectiveness of implementation efforts, while complex jurisdictional overlaps between different agencies and governance levels create administrative challenges. The situation is further complicated by technical capacity constraints that hinder efficient execution of programs. Stakeholder resistance to proposed changes poses social and political challenges, and geographic challenges add another layer of complexity to monitoring and enforcement efforts.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT2	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 2, focused on effective ecosystem restoration, relies on a combination of technological tools and collaborative approaches. GIS and mapping technologies serve as foundational elements for identifying and assessing areas requiring restoration, while scientific partnerships provide crucial research support and innovative restoration methods. The implementation strategy is strengthened through established community engagement frameworks that ensure local participation and knowledge integration. Standardized restoration technique protocols guide implementation processes, while robust monitoring systems track progress and evaluate restoration success.</p> <p>However, several significant barriers challenge these implementation efforts. High assessment costs limit the scope and frequency of restoration evaluations, while limited baseline data makes it difficult to establish restoration targets and measure progress effectively. Technical expertise gaps within implementing organizations constrain the application of sophisticated restoration techniques. The challenge of accessing remote areas hampers both assessment and implementation activities, and overall resource constraints affect the scale and sustainability of restoration programs.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT3	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 3, focusing on effective conservation and management of ecosystems, is supported by a comprehensive set of mechanisms. At its core are stakeholder consultation mechanisms that ensure inclusive decision-making processes,</p>	

	<p>complemented by technical assistance programs that provide specialized support for conservation efforts. Digital monitoring platforms enable real-time tracking of ecosystem health and management effectiveness, while training initiatives build local capacity for conservation.</p> <p>Knowledge sharing systems facilitate the exchange of best practices and lessons learned across different conservation projects and regions. However, the path to effective implementation faces several significant challenges. Limited human capacity constrains the ability to fully execute conservation programs, while complex governance structures often slow down decision-making and implementation processes. Insufficient funding undermines the sustainability and scope of conservation efforts, and data management challenges complicate the effective use of monitoring and evaluation systems. These difficulties are further compounded by coordination challenges among various stakeholders and implementing agencies, affecting the overall coherence of conservation efforts.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT4	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 4, focused on halting human-induced extinction, is supported by a diverse set of mechanisms. Research partnerships form the foundation by providing scientific expertise and innovative approaches to species conservation. Species recovery protocols guide systematic efforts to protect and restore endangered populations, while ex-situ facilities offer crucial safeguards for critically threatened species. Enforcement mechanisms help protect species from immediate threats, and monitoring technologies enable real-time tracking of population dynamics and threats.</p> <p>However, significant barriers challenge these implementation efforts. High assessment costs limit the scope and frequency of species monitoring and evaluation activities, while limited breeding expertise constrains successful ex-situ conservation programs. Habitat fragmentation continues to threaten species recovery efforts in their natural environments and increasing climate impacts add another layer of complexity to conservation strategies. These challenges are further exacerbated by resource constraints that affect the sustainability and effectiveness of species protection programs.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT5	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 5, focusing on sustainable, safe, and legal harvesting and trade of wild species, is supported by several key mechanisms. Stock assessment tools provide crucial data on population dynamics and sustainable harvest levels, while trade monitoring systems track the movement of species through commercial channels. Enforcement capacity enables the detection and prevention of illegal wildlife trade, complemented by stakeholder platforms that facilitate dialogue between traders, communities, and regulators. Research partnerships contribute to understanding species biology, harvest impacts, and market dynamics.</p> <p>However, there are significant barriers that could impede effective implementation. Limited enforcement resources constrain the ability to monitor and control wildlife trade effectively, while data collection challenges complicate efforts to assess population status and trade volumes accurately. Market pressures, driven by high demand for certain species, create incentives for unsustainable or illegal harvesting. Technical capacity gaps affect the ability to implement sophisticated monitoring and enforcement systems, while international coordination challenges hamper efforts to control cross-border trade and ensure consistent enforcement across jurisdictions.</p>

	[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]
M-NT6	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 6, focused on reducing the introduction and impacts of invasive species, is supported by a comprehensive set of mechanisms. Sterilization technologies provide essential tools for controlling invasive populations, while digital tracking systems enable early detection and monitoring of species spread. Technical training builds local expertise in invasive species management, complemented by international partnerships that facilitate knowledge exchange and coordinated responses. Community engagement ensures local support and participation in control efforts, while monitoring technologies enable systematic tracking of invasive species distribution and impacts.</p> <p>However, several significant barriers challenge effective implementation. High equipment costs limit access to necessary control technologies, while limited infrastructure affects the ability to implement comprehensive monitoring and response systems. Staff capacity gaps constrain the effective use of available technologies and implementation of control measures. The challenge is further complicated by multiple entry points for invasive species, making comprehensive surveillance difficult. These difficulties are compounded by coordination challenges among various stakeholders and jurisdictions, affecting the coherence and effectiveness of control efforts.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT7	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 7, focused on reducing threats from pollution, is supported by a diverse set of mechanisms. Training programs build capacity for pollution control and management, while infrastructure development provides the physical systems needed for waste management and pollution reduction. Public-private partnerships leverage resources and expertise from both sectors to address pollution challenges, complemented by monitoring systems that track pollution levels and sources. Awareness campaigns play a crucial role in promoting behavioural change and public support for pollution reduction initiatives.</p> <p>However, significant barriers impede effective implementation. High infrastructure costs limit the development of necessary pollution control facilities and systems, while limited recycling facilities constrain waste management efforts. Behavioural resistance among various stakeholders slows the adoption of pollution reduction practices and technologies. Technical expertise gaps affect the ability to implement and maintain sophisticated pollution control systems, while geographic challenges complicate the deployment of pollution management infrastructure across different regions.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT8	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 8, focused on managing climate change impacts, is supported by several key mechanisms. Climate finance mechanisms provide essential funding streams for adaptation and mitigation efforts, while research partnerships generate crucial knowledge about climate impacts and effective responses. Adaptation technologies offer practical solutions for building ecosystem resilience, complemented by monitoring systems that track climate changes and their effects. Capacity building initiatives ensure that stakeholders have the necessary skills and knowledge to implement climate response measures.</p>

	<p>However, significant barriers challenge effective implementation. Limited climate data hampers the ability to make informed decisions and design targeted interventions, while high adaptation costs restrict the scale and scope of response measures. Technical capacity gaps affect the ability to implement sophisticated climate adaptation technologies and strategies. These challenges are further complicated by complex coordination requirements among various stakeholders and sectors, while resource constraints limit the overall effectiveness and sustainability of climate response programs.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT9	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 9, focused on maximizing social, economic, and environmental benefits from wild species, is supported by a comprehensive set of mechanisms. Economic valuation tools enable the quantification of species' contributions to human well-being, while accounting frameworks provide structured approaches for tracking and measuring these benefits. Technical expertise guides the application of sophisticated assessment methodologies, complemented by monitoring systems that track changes in species' values and benefits over time. Training programs build local capacity to understand and implement benefit assessment and management approaches.</p> <p>However, significant barriers impede effective implementation. Complex methodologies make it challenging to accurately assess and value species benefits across different contexts, while limited data availability affects the accuracy and comprehensiveness of benefit assessments. Technical expertise gaps constrain the effective use of valuation tools and frameworks. These challenges are further compounded by resource constraints that limit the scope and sustainability of benefit assessment programs, while integration challenges complicate efforts to incorporate species values into decision-making processes.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT10	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 10, focused on improving efficiency and resilience of production areas, is supported by several key mechanisms. Sector guidelines provide essential frameworks for sustainable production practices, while demonstration projects showcase successful approaches and practical implementation methods. Monitoring systems enable tracking of efficiency improvements and resilience indicators, complemented by training programs that build capacity for implementing sustainable practices. Stakeholder engagement ensures buy-in and participation from producers and other relevant actors in the production landscape.</p> <p>However, significant barriers challenge effective implementation. Resource constraints limit the ability to implement comprehensive improvement programs, while technical capacity gaps affect the adoption of efficient production methods. Market pressures often drive decisions toward short-term productivity over long-term resilience, and high implementation costs deter the adoption of more sustainable practices. These challenges are further complicated by resistance to change among stakeholders, affecting the pace and scale of transitions to more efficient and resilient production systems.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT11	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 11, focused on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, is supported by a comprehensive set of mechanisms. Technical guidelines provide standardized approaches for ecosystem assessment and enhancement, while pilot projects demonstrate practical applications and generate valuable insights. Monitoring frameworks enable systematic tracking of</p>

	<p>ecosystem health and service provision, complemented by international partnerships that facilitate knowledge exchange and resource sharing. Training programs build local capacity for ecosystem management and service enhancement.</p> <p>However, significant barriers challenge effective implementation. Limited baseline data hampers the ability to accurately assess ecosystem status and measure improvements, while technical capacity gaps affect the implementation of sophisticated enhancement approaches. Resource constraints limit the scope and sustainability of enhancement programs, and the inherent complexity of ecosystems makes it difficult to predict and manage intervention outcomes. These challenges are further compounded by high implementation costs that affect the scale and reach of enhancement initiatives.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT12	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 12, focused on improving urban green and blue spaces, is supported by several key mechanisms. Urban planning tools provide frameworks for integrating biodiversity into city development, while community engagement ensures local participation and stewardship of urban natural spaces. Public-private partnerships leverage diverse resources and expertise for space development and maintenance, complemented by standardized maintenance protocols that ensure long-term sustainability. Monitoring systems enable tracking of space quality and biodiversity indicators.</p> <p>However, significant barriers challenge effective implementation. Limited urban space constrains the expansion of green and blue areas, while resource constraints affect the ability to develop and maintain these spaces effectively. High maintenance costs pose ongoing challenges for the sustainability of urban natural areas, and coordinating among multiple stakeholders complicates decision-making and implementation processes. These challenges are further intensified by development pressures that often prioritize built infrastructure over natural spaces in urban areas.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT13	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 13, focused on equitable sharing of benefits, is supported by a comprehensive set of mechanisms. Legal frameworks establish the foundation for fair benefit-sharing arrangements, while administrative systems enable practical implementation and oversight. Technical expertise guides the development and implementation of sharing mechanisms, complemented by stakeholder consultation processes that ensure inclusive decision-making. Monitoring mechanisms track the effectiveness and fairness of benefit distribution systems.</p> <p>However, significant barriers impede effective implementation. Complex legal requirements create challenges in establishing and operating benefit-sharing systems, while limited capacity affects the ability to manage these systems effectively. Resource constraints restrict the scope and reach of benefit-sharing programs, and coordination challenges complicate efforts to ensure fair distribution across different stakeholder groups. These difficulties are further compounded by high implementation costs that affect the sustainability and effectiveness of benefit-sharing mechanisms.</p>

	[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]
M-NT14	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 14, focused on biodiversity integration and mainstreaming, is supported by several key mechanisms. Cross-sector coordination facilitates the incorporation of biodiversity considerations across different policy areas and sectors, while guidelines and standards provide practical frameworks for integration. Monitoring systems track progress in mainstreaming efforts, complemented by training programs that build capacity for biodiversity integration. Reporting frameworks ensure accountability and enable assessment of mainstreaming effectiveness.</p> <p>However, significant barriers challenge effective implementation. Complex integration needs make it difficult to incorporate biodiversity considerations across diverse sectors and policies, while limited resources constrain the scope and depth of mainstreaming efforts. Technical capacity gaps affect the ability to implement sophisticated integration approaches, and institutional silos hamper cross-sector collaboration and knowledge sharing. These challenges are further complicated by resistance to change from various stakeholders, affecting the pace and effectiveness of biodiversity mainstreaming initiatives.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT15	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 15, focused on corporate disclosure of biodiversity risks and impacts, is supported by a comprehensive set of mechanisms. Reporting frameworks provide standardized approaches for biodiversity disclosure, while technical guidelines offer detailed instructions for impact assessment and reporting. Monitoring systems enable tracking of corporate compliance and disclosure quality, complemented by training programs that build capacity for effective reporting. Enforcement mechanisms ensure adherence to disclosure requirements and maintain reporting standards.</p> <p>However, significant barriers impede effective implementation. Limited corporate buy-in affects the willingness of businesses to fully engage in biodiversity disclosure, while technical complexity makes it challenging to accurately assess and report biodiversity impacts. High implementation costs deter companies from investing in comprehensive disclosure systems, and capacity constraints limit the ability to conduct thorough impact assessments. These challenges are further compounded by monitoring challenges that affect the verification and validation of corporate biodiversity disclosures.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT16	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 16, focused on sustainable consumption and waste reduction, is supported by several key mechanisms. Public awareness programs drive behavioural change and promote sustainable consumption patterns, while financial incentives encourage the adoption of waste reduction practices. Infrastructure development provides the necessary facilities for waste management and recycling, complemented by technical expertise that guides the implementation of sustainable solutions. Monitoring systems track progress in consumption patterns and waste reduction efforts.</p> <p>However, significant barriers challenge effective implementation. High infrastructure costs limit the development of necessary waste management facilities, while limited availability of sustainable alternatives constrains consumer choices. Behavioural resistance slows the</p>

	<p>adoption of sustainable consumption practices, and resource constraints affect the ability to implement comprehensive waste reduction programs. These challenges are further complicated by market pressures that often favour less sustainable but cheaper products and packaging options.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT17	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 17, focused on safe handling of biotechnology, is supported by a comprehensive set of mechanisms. Technical partnerships provide essential expertise and knowledge sharing for biotechnology management, while training programs build local capacity for safe handling practices. Safety protocols establish standardized procedures for biotechnology use and containment, complemented by monitoring systems that track compliance and safety performance. Certification processes ensure adherence to safety standards and validate handling competencies.</p> <p>However, significant barriers impede effective implementation. Limited technical expertise constrains the ability to implement sophisticated biotechnology safety measures, while high implementation costs affect the adoption of comprehensive safety systems. Complex requirements make it challenging to maintain compliance with safety standards, and resource constraints limit the scope and effectiveness of safety programs. These challenges are further complicated by coordination challenges among various stakeholders and regulatory bodies involved in biotechnology oversight.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT18	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 18, focused on reforming incentives for biodiversity conservation, is supported by several key mechanisms. Policy frameworks establish the foundation for incentive reform, while financial mechanisms enable the practical implementation of new incentive structures. Monitoring systems track the effectiveness and impacts of reformed incentives, complemented by stakeholder engagement processes that ensure inclusive reform development. Implementation guidelines provide practical direction for transitioning to biodiversity-positive incentive systems.</p> <p>However, significant barriers challenge effective implementation. Political resistance slows the adoption of reformed incentive structures, while resource constraints limit the ability to implement comprehensive incentive programs. Complex transitions from existing to new incentive systems create implementation challenges, and diverse stakeholder interests complicate the reform process. These challenges are further compounded by high implementation costs associated with establishing and maintaining new incentive mechanisms.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT19	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 19, focused on securing financial resources for NBSAP implementation, is supported by a comprehensive set of mechanisms. Funding mechanisms establish diverse channels for resource mobilization, while coordination platforms facilitate efficient allocation and management of funds. Technical expertise guides the development of funding strategies and financial planning, complemented by monitoring systems that track resource flows and utilization. Partnership frameworks enable collaboration with various funding sources and implementing partners.</p>

	<p>However, significant barriers impede effective implementation. Limited funding sources restrict the scale and sustainability of NBSAP implementation, while complex coordination requirements complicate resource allocation and management. Technical capacity gaps affect the ability to develop and manage sophisticated funding mechanisms, and high implementation costs strain available resources. These challenges are further complicated by difficulties in achieving stakeholder alignment around funding priorities and allocation decisions.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT20	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 20, focused on capacity building and scientific cooperation, is supported by several key mechanisms. Training programs build essential skills and knowledge across different stakeholder groups, while digital platforms facilitate knowledge sharing and collaboration. Partnership frameworks enable systematic cooperation between scientific institutions and practitioners, complemented by protection protocols that safeguard intellectual property and traditional knowledge. Monitoring systems track the effectiveness of capacity building initiatives and cooperative arrangements.</p> <p>However, significant barriers challenge effective implementation. Resource constraints limit the scope and sustainability of capacity building programs, while existing technical capacity gaps make it difficult to implement advanced scientific cooperation initiatives. Complex coordination requirements complicate efforts to align different institutions and programs, and high implementation costs affect the scale of capacity building activities. These challenges are further compounded by data management challenges that affect the sharing and utilization of scientific information.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT21	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 21 is supported by several key mechanisms. A designated national database institution provides centralized data management, while data sharing protocols ensure standardized information exchange. Standardized archiving systems enable systematic data organization and access, supported by technical infrastructure for data management. Training programs build capacity for effective data handling and utilization.</p> <p>However, significant barriers impede effective implementation. Data quality inconsistencies affect the reliability and usefulness of shared information, while technical capacity gaps limit effective data management. Resource constraints restrict the development of comprehensive data systems, and data security concerns complicate sharing arrangements. These challenges are further compounded by institutional coordination challenges that affect data flow and accessibility.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT22	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 22 is supported by a comprehensive set of mechanisms. Legal protection frameworks establish safeguards for environmental defenders, while safety protocols provide practical protection measures. Awareness campaigns promote understanding of environmental rights, complemented by support mechanisms for defenders at risk. Monitoring systems track threats and protection effectiveness.</p>

	<p>However, significant barriers challenge effective implementation. Political resistance can slow the adoption of protection measures, while resource limitations affect the scope of support programs. Implementation complexity makes it difficult to establish comprehensive protection systems, and security challenges pose ongoing risks to defenders. These difficulties are further complicated by institutional capacity gaps in providing effective protection and support.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>
M-NT23	<p>The implementation of National Biodiversity Target No. 23 is supported by several key mechanisms. Gender monitoring systems track representation and participation, while training programs build awareness and capacity for gender mainstreaming. Inclusion frameworks guide equitable participation, complemented by reporting mechanisms that ensure accountability. Stakeholder engagement ensures diverse perspectives in implementation.</p> <p>However, significant barriers impede effective implementation. Cultural resistance can slow progress toward gender equality, while limited resources restrict the scope of inclusion initiatives. Technical capacity gaps affect the ability to implement effective gender mainstreaming, and data collection challenges complicate monitoring efforts. These challenges are further compounded by implementation complexity in ensuring genuine gender equality across all aspects of NBSAP implementation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE]</p>

Annex 1. Contributions from stakeholders for the drafting of the national biodiversity targets from the workshop organised on the 13th of November 2024.

GLOBAL TARGET 1: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.			
Key words			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial planning • Effective management • Participatory • Integration 			
National policies and existing targets that should be considered.			
Below are some of the points that should be considered with regards to policy and the law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How effective/successful current mechanism have been • Signing of MSP into law • Wetland Policy (under review) • Blue carbon policy (drafted) • Planning Authority in use 			
Alignment gaps			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective assessment to review the Planning Authority and MSP • MSP is not law yet 			
Draft statements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve implementation by creating an independent, comprehensive assessment of effectiveness of existing and prospective policies, etc.. • Remove indigenous people 			
Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).			
No written inputs provided			
Alignment with KMGBF Targets			
No written inputs provided			
Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.			
No written inputs provided			
Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.			
No written inputs provided			
Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
Implement MSP into law	March 20205	Law	Government
Oversight body to report on an assessment of effectiveness of policies, etc.	N/A	Reports	ARID, CEPS, MACCE

Additional notes:

GLOBAL TARGET 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.			
Key words			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degraded 30% • Effective restoration • Biodiversity and ecosystem function (Rehab) • Ecological integrity 			
National policies and existing targets that should be considered.			
No written inputs provided			
Alignment gaps			
No written inputs provided			
Draft statements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage target of KBAs to be determined • Ensure that by 2030 at least x % of KBAs (marine, terrestrial) are effectively managed. 			
Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).			
No written inputs provided			
Alignment with KMGBF Targets			
No written inputs provided			
Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.			
No written inputs provided			
Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.			
No written inputs provided			
Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided

GLOBAL TARGET 3: Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

Key words

- Ecological representativeness (KBAs, MPAs, etc..)
- Effective area-based management
- 30%

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

No written inputs provided

Alignment gaps

No written inputs provided

Draft statements

- Ensure areas of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services are conserved, managed
- Through ecologically representative and equitably conserved
- Measure effectiveness.

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

No written inputs provided

Alignment with KMGBF Targets

No written inputs provided

Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.

No written inputs provided

Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.

No written inputs provided

Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided

GLOBAL TARGET 4: Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

Key words

- Human-induced extinction
- Threatened status of species (IUCN red list)
- Genetic diversity conservation Nagoya
- Human-wildlife interaction (conflict)
- In-situ and ex-situ conservation (restoration/rehabilitation)
-

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

No written inputs provided

Alignment gaps

No written inputs provided

Draft statements

- Ensure the list of threatened species is documented
- Ensure urgent management actions to halt and reduce extinction of threatened species

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

No written inputs provided

Alignment with KMGBF Targets

No written inputs provided

Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.

No written inputs provided

Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.

No written inputs provided

Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided

GLOBAL TARGET 5: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Key words

- Wildlife trade (harvesting and trade)
- Harvesting of fisheries resources
- Sustainable use
- Pathogen spill-over risk
- Minimizing impact on non-target species (bycatch)

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

No written inputs provided

Alignment gaps

No written inputs provided

Draft statements

- Ensure that the use of all terrestrial species
- Identify relevant species (seabirds (eggs), fruit bats, coco-de-mer)
- Fisheries to be addressed. Needs MoU context

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

No written inputs provided

Alignment with KMGBF Targets

No written inputs provided

Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.

No written inputs provided

Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.

No written inputs provided

Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided

GLOBAL TARGET 6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.

Key words

- Reducing introduction and establishment by 50% by 2030.
- Invasive alien species (introduction and establishment)
- Threatened ecosystems
- Prevention, eradication, and control of IAS.

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

Existing priority IAS list (not legal)

Alignment gaps

No written inputs provided

Draft statements

- Baseline of introduced species
- Reduce the impact of invasive alien species in KBAs (biodiversity and ecosystem services) by reducing rates of introduction and establishment in larger protected areas.

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

No written inputs provided

Alignment with KMGBF Targets

No written inputs provided

Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.

No written inputs provided

Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.

No written inputs provided

Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided

GLOBAL TARGET 7: Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

Key words

- Reduction of pollution risks
- Harmful levels to biodiversity and ecosystem function
- 50% reduction of excess nutrients, risks from pesticides.
- Food security and livelihoods.
- Eliminating plastic pollution.

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

Stockholm Convention
 Hazardous chemical and waste policy (approved by Cabinet of Ministers)
 Developing a Chemical Bill.

Alignment gaps

Ambient environment quality index in order to address identified risks.

Draft statements

- Establish baseline for ambient environment quality indices (as we have no indices to measure against).
- Reduce pollution risks and negative impacts of pollution from all sources by 2030.

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

No written inputs provided

Alignment with KMGBF Targets

No written inputs provided.

Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.

No written inputs provided

Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.

No written inputs provided

Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided

GLOBAL TARGET 8: Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

Key words

- Ecosystem-based mitigation
- Nature-based solutions
- Ecosystem-based approaches
- Minimize impact of climate change
- Ocean acidification
- Increase resilience

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

No written inputs provided

Alignment gaps

No written inputs provided

Draft statements

- Minimise the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity by prioritising nature-based solutions or EBA approaches.

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

No written inputs provided

Alignment with KMGBF Targets

No written inputs provided.

Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.

No written inputs provided

Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.

No written inputs provided

Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided

GLOBAL TARGET 8: Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

Key words

- Ecosystem-based mitigation
- Nature-based solutions
- Ecosystem-based approaches
- Minimize impact of climate change
- Ocean acidification
- Increase resilience

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

No written inputs provided

Alignment gaps

No written inputs provided

Draft statements

- Minimise the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity by prioritising nature-based solutions or EBA approaches.

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

No written inputs provided

Alignment with KMGBF Targets

No written inputs provided.

Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.

No written inputs provided

Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.

No written inputs provided

Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided

Group 2: Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

GLOBAL TARGET 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.			
Key words			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable/sustainability • Wild species • Management (effective) • Social, economics, environmental benefits • Local communities 			
National policies and existing targets that should be considered.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable forestry management policy • Coral reef policy • Blue carbon policy • Wetlands policy 			
Alignment gaps			
No written inputs provided			
Draft statements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective management of wild species with focus on ETP and endemic species (or those not fulfilling ecological functioning) for the socio-economic and environmental benefit of local communities. 			
Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).			
No written inputs provided			
Alignment with KMGBF Targets			
No written inputs provided.			
Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.			
No written inputs provided			
Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pick up from work done from NBSAP. Get information from Ian & John. • Expend programs to develop concerned species action plans and those commercially exploited. 			
Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided

Group 2: Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

<p>GLOBAL TARGET 10: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.</p>			
<p>Key words</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production sectors • Managed sustainably • Sustainable use • Biodiversity friendly practices • Conservation/restoration or conserving and restoring • Resilience • Contribution to people • Long-term 			
<p>National policies and existing targets that should be considered.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism and agriculture Master Plan • Food and nutritional security Policy • Biosecurity Strategic Plan 2018 – 2022 • National Aquaculture Policy 2023 – 2027 • SMSP Policy • Forest Management policy • Water Policy 			
<p>Alignment gaps</p>			
<p>No written inputs provided</p>			
<p>Draft statements</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate biodiversity friendly practices within all production sectors to support community resilience and efficiency. • It was recommended that a rational is added for each statement. 			
<p>Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).</p>			
<p>No written inputs provided</p>			
<p>Alignment with KMGBF Targets</p>			
<p>No written inputs provided.</p>			
<p>Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.</p>			
<p>No written inputs provided</p>			
<p>Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot programmes • Develop guidelines for integration of biodiversity friendly practices. 			
<p>Policies/ Programmes/ Actions</p>	<p>Implementation period</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Organisations or groups to lead implementation</p>
<p>No written inputs provided</p>	<p>No written inputs provided</p>	<p>No written inputs provided</p>	<p>No written inputs provided</p>

Group 2: Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

GLOBAL TARGET 11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.			
Key words			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore, maintain and enhance ecosystems functions and services. • EBA and Nature-based solutions • Benefit to people and nature • Natural hazards and disasters. 			
National policies and existing targets that should be considered.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Policy • SMSP Policy • Wetlands Policy • Coral Reef Policy • Blue Carbon Policy • Coastal Management Plan • Risk Management Policy • Waste Water Master/Strategic Plan/Policy 			
Alignment gaps			
No written inputs provided			
Draft statements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore, maintain and enhance ecosystem function and services for resilience through EBA and nature-based solutions to mitigate against natural hazards and disasters for the benefit of people and nature. 			
Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).			
No written inputs provided			
Alignment with KMGBF Targets			
No written inputs provided.			
Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.			
No written inputs provided			
Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Policy/Standards fir NBS and EBA. 			
Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided

Group 2: Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

GLOBAL TARGET 12: Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.			
Key words			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity inclusive urban planning • Human-well being • Connectivity and access • Green and blue spaces • Sustainable Urbanization 			
National policies and existing targets that should be considered.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Victoria Master Plan • Land use Plan • Biosecurity Policy • National Development Strategy • Trade Policy • CITIES • Town and Country Planning Act (Physical Development Act). 			
Alignment gaps			
No written inputs provided			
Draft statements			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance human-well-being by increasing connectivity access to green and blue spaces through sustainable urban planning and biodiversity inclusivity. • It was recommended that the consultant talk to LWMA and Lucille (2823788). 			
Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).			
No written inputs provided			
Alignment with KMGBF Targets			
No written inputs provided.			
Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.			
No written inputs provided			
Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise and integrate Nature in urban Development • Education and awareness around restoration • Develop Policy for Valorisation of Green Space and Water Bodies in urban Areas. • Integrate Green and Blue Space in Natural Hazard Mitigation and Adaptation. • Valorise Green and Blue Spaces to promote conservation. 			
Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided

Group 2: Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

<p>GLOBAL TARGET 13: Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p>			
<p>Key words</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal, policy, administrative and capacity building measures at all levels • Traditional knowledge • Utilization of genetic resources • Shared benefit • 2030 			
<p>National policies and existing targets that should be considered.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources development plan • STEM Policy • Intellectual property Policy • Investment policy 			
<p>Alignment gaps</p>			
<p>No written inputs provided</p>			
<p>Draft statements</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build and develop legal, policy administrative capacity in implementing agencies to ensure equitable sharing of products derived from genetic resources including Digital sequence information (DSI) for the shared benefits of all by 2030. • Strengthening of legal framework to address genetic resources issues. 			
<p>Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).</p>			
<p>No written inputs provided</p>			
<p>Alignment with KMGBF Targets</p>			
<p>No written inputs provided.</p>			
<p>Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.</p>			
<p>No written inputs provided</p>			
<p>Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity for understanding how to manage actions for genetic resources • Legislation for bioprospecting and use of genetic data focussed on endemic species gene pool. • Build partnership across the board. • Policy briefs for Public Policy decisions (??) • Note from the group participants: Action is more important than policy. Acta non Verba. • Have a look at Access and benefits sharing Policy. 			
<p>Policies/ Programmes/ Actions</p>	<p>Implementation period</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Organisations or groups to lead implementation</p>
<p>No written inputs provided</p>	<p>No written inputs provided</p>	<p>No written inputs provided</p>	<p>No written inputs provided</p>

GLOBAL TARGET 14: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

Key words			
No written inputs provided			
National policies and existing targets that should be considered.			
No written inputs provided			
Alignment gaps			
No written inputs provided			
Draft statements			
No written inputs provided			
Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).			
No written inputs provided			
Alignment with KMGBF Targets			
No written inputs provided.			
Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.			
No written inputs provided			
Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.			
No written inputs provided			
Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided

GLOBAL TARGET 15: Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

- (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;
- (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;
- (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;

in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

Key words

- legal, administrative or policy measures
- enable business
- large and transnational companies and financial institutions
- disclose risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity
- Provide information needed
- promote sustainable consumption
- Report on compliance
- benefit-sharing regulations and measures

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

No written inputs provided

Alignment gaps

No written inputs provided

Draft statements

Ensure the implementation of policy measures that encourages and enable businesses to disclose their risks, dependencies and impact on biodiversity (a reporting mechanism that is consistent for all businesses).

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

- By 2030
- Businesses operating in Seychelles (IOT, Seypec, Air Seychelles, other airlines, etc).

Alignment with KMGBF Targets

No written inputs provided.

Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.

No written inputs provided

Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.

- Business disclosure laws.

Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the existing sustainability report structure • Implement new detailed sustainability disclosure laws 	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRC, MOF • SRC, MOF, SCCI, FIU

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement sustainability standards (Based on how sustainable the business they get a stamp).			
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GLOBAL TARGET 16: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

Key words

- sustainable consumption choices
- supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks
- improving education
- access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives
- reducing overconsumption
- reducing waste

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

- Waste Master Plan – Waste Management project – Waste to energy objective
- Waste management alternatives
- Overconsumption alternatives
- Education and awareness
- Accurate information

Alignment gaps

- Legislation
- Policy
- Education
- Importer accountability

Draft statements

- Significantly improving waste management /policies/laws
- Encouraging sustainable consumption choices through the establishment of policies, legislation or regulatory framework
- Improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

No written inputs provided

Alignment with KMGBF Targets

No written inputs provided.

Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.

No written inputs provided

Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.

No written inputs provided

Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
• Implementation of waste master plan	• 5 years	• No written inputs provided	• LWMA, Ministry of Finance, AG's office, MACCE, NGOs, researchers
• Ban on single use plastics	• 5 years	• No written inputs provided	• No written inputs provided
• Recycling regulations	• 5 years	• No written inputs provided	• No written inputs provided

• Importer waste accountability	• 5 years	• No written inputs provided	• No written inputs provided
• Waste to energy objectives realised	• 5 years	• No written inputs provided	• No written inputs provided
• Importer penalties	• 5 years	• No written inputs provided	• No written inputs provided
• Importer incentives	• 5 years	• No written inputs provided	• No written inputs provided
• School waste programmes	• 5 years	• No written inputs provided	• No written inputs provided
• Private sector waste management trainings	• 5 years	• No written inputs provided	• No written inputs provided

GLOBAL TARGET 17: Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.

Key words

- Strengthen capacity
- Biosafety measures

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

No written inputs provided

Alignment gaps

No written inputs provided

Draft statements

No written inputs provided

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

No written inputs provided

Alignment with KMGBF Targets

No written inputs provided.

Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.

No written inputs provided

Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.

No written inputs provided

Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided

Note that the working group believed this was not an essential target for the Seychelles and as a result did not recommend that national target(s) are developed to address it.

GLOBAL TARGET 18: Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.			
Key words			
No written inputs provided			
National policies and existing targets that should be considered.			
No written inputs provided			
Alignment gaps			
No written inputs provided			
Draft statements			
No written inputs provided			
Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).			
No written inputs provided			
Alignment with KMGBF Targets			
No written inputs provided.			
Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.			
No written inputs provided			
Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.			
No written inputs provided			
Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided

GLOBAL TARGET 19: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:

- a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030;
- b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;
- c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;
- d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;
- e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;
- f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions¹³ and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;
- g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.

Key words

- Increase the level of financial resources from all sources
- Easily accessible manner
- Implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans
- By year 2030

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

No written inputs provided

Alignment gaps

No written inputs provided

Draft statements

- Ensuring that there is a consistent and sufficient stream of financing from all sources of financing contributing towards biodiversity conservation and management.
- Creating the enabling environment/framework to encourage entry/consideration private sector investments in biodiversity conservation and management in an easy and accessible manner.

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

No written inputs provided			
Alignment with KMGBF Targets			
No written inputs provided.			
Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.			
No written inputs provided			
Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative/Creative financing policy Non-taxable revenue going towards biodiversity conservation action (clear commitment politically). 			
Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stocktake of existing policies and existing sources of funding for biodiversity 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and all relevant stakeholders (NGOs, parastatal, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for stakeholders for a more collective approach to private sector investment and financing. Fund raising and resource mobilisation (particularly creative/innovative). 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government in partnership with local and external partners/expertise
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing innovative financial products and schemes in partnership with relevant partners (both private and public) both local and externally 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government in partnership with local and external partners (NGOs and private sector)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing reporting facilities (database of resources) and biodiversity financing tagging 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance (Similarly to what is being done for climate change).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate policies to increase private investments/innovative financial products 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government in consultation with local stakeholders with technical assistance from external partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For non-taxable revenues (e.g., eco-tourism levy) to contribute towards filling the funding gap 	No written inputs provided	No written inputs provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government

of implementation of the NBSAP and Biodiversity Finance Plan.			
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GLOBAL TARGET 20: Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.

Key words

- capacity-building and development
- transfer of technology
- access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation
- joint scientific research programmes

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

- To have funding /grants opportunities for research scientists
- National Research Framework

Alignment gaps

No written inputs provided

Draft statements

Through technical and scientific cooperation we could build capacity to facilitate innovation and technology transfer which will foster joint technology development and scientific research programmes through M & E.

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

- By 2030

Alignment with KMGBF Targets

No written inputs provided.

Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.

No written inputs provided

Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.

- Business disclosure laws.

Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with international research institutions to build capacity. 	5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graduates in research fields 	No written inputs provided
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology transfer office 	No written inputs provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercialised research finding 	No written inputs provided

GLOBAL TARGET 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

Key words

- Accessible best available data
- knowledge management
- management of biodiversity
- strengthen communication and education
- education
- informed consent
- national legislation
- National accounting (**target 14**)

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

No written inputs provided

Alignment gaps

No written inputs provided

Draft statements

Ensure the best available data is accessible to all parties via secure network to guide effective management of biodiversity and strengthen communication and education and knowledge management while ensuring the informed consent of all data providers via national accounting and national legislation.

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

- By 2030

Alignment with KMGBF Targets

No written inputs provided.

Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.

No written inputs provided

Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.

- An institution with mandate to store the data (meta data and summaries) on biodiversity.

Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
• No written inputs provided	• No written inputs provided	• No written inputs provided	• No written inputs provided

GLOBAL TARGET 22: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

Key words

- Decision making
- Local communities
- Traditional knowledge

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

No written inputs provided

Alignment gaps

No written inputs provided

Draft statements

No written inputs provided.

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

No written inputs provided.

Alignment with KMGBF Targets

No written inputs provided.

Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.

No written inputs provided

Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.

- An institution with mandate to store the data (meta data and summaries) on biodiversity.

Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No written inputs provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No written inputs provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No written inputs provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No written inputs provided

GLOBAL TARGET 23: Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

Key words

No written inputs provided

National policies and existing targets that should be considered.

No written inputs provided

Alignment gaps

No written inputs provided

Draft statements

No written inputs provided.

Adjusted statements (specific, measurable, spatially explicit (where required)).

No written inputs provided.

Alignment with KMGBF Targets

No written inputs provided.

Consistency with other MEAs, national development plans and sector plans.

No written inputs provided

Specific policies, programs and actions required for National Targets implementation.

No written inputs provided

Policies/ Programmes/ Actions	Implementation period	Indicators	Organisations or groups to lead implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No written inputs provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No written inputs provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No written inputs provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No written inputs provided

Annex 2. Global targets of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework.

GLOBAL TARGET 1

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 2

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 3

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 4

Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 5

Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 6

Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50

per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 7

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 8

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 9

Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 10

Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 11

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 12

Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 13

Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 14

Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 15

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

- (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;
- (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;
- (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;

in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 16

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 17

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 18

Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 19

Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:

- a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030;
- b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;
- c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;
- d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;
- e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;
- f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions¹³ and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;
- g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.

[\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 20

Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 21

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 22

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)

GLOBAL TARGET 23

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity. [\[CLICK TO RETURN TO TABLE\]](#)