



# United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

## Aichi Targets

Five strategic goals with underlying targets:

- **Strategic Goal A:** Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
  - Four targets for 2020 focusing on raising awareness of the value of biodiversity, eliminating perverse incentives, and ensuring that resource use is within ecological limits
- **Strategic Goal B:** Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
  - Six targets for 2015/2020 focusing on habitat loss, sustainable food systems, controlling invasive species, and safeguarding habitats from ocean acidification
- **Strategic Goal C:** To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
  - Three targets for 2020 focusing on effective management of inland and coastal water habitats, preventing species extinction, strategies for safeguarding genetic diversity
- **Strategic Goal D:** Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
  - Three targets for 2015/2020 focusing on restoring vital ecosystems, enhancing the contribution of biodiversity to carbon reduction, and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol
- **Strategic Goal E:** Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
  - Four targets for 2015/2020 focusing on participatory planning, the integration of traditional knowledge, including the best available science and technologies in national implementation and ensuring that sufficient financial resources are made available to implement the Strategic Plan (2011–2020)

## The Clearinghouse Mechanisms

### CBD's clearing-house mechanism (CHM)

- Established by Article 18.3 of the Convention and consists of a global site and national-level clearing-houses
- Three major goals:
  - 1 Provide effective global information services to facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020.
  - 2 Provide effective information services to facilitate the implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
  - 3 Partners significantly expand the clearing-house mechanism network and services

### Biosafety clearing-house (BCH)

- A mechanism set up by the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to facilitate the exchange of information on LMOs and assist the Parties to better comply with their obligations under the Protocol
- Global access to a variety of scientific, technical, environmental, legal and capacity building information is provided in the six official UN languages

### ABS clearing-house (ABSCH)

- Tool for facilitating the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, by enhancing legal certainty and transparency on procedures for ABS and for monitoring the utilization of genetic resources along the value chain, including through the internationally recognised certificate of compliance
- Makes relevant information available regarding ABS to facilitate and increase opportunities for users and providers of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge to connect and create fair and equitable ABS agreements

This factsheet on the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is included in the comprehensive report: *Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)*, pp. 6–13