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<b>Document title</b>	Analysis of CBD GBF targets and HELCOM indicators
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<b>Agenda Item</b>	13 – Joint Session with WG Chairs: Strategic level guidance and coordination of internal HELCOM processes
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## Background

Convened under UN auspices, chaired by China, and hosted by Canada in Montreal on 5-17 December 2022, the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the “Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework” ([GBF](#)), including four long-term goals to be achieved by 2050 and 23 targets for achievement by 2030.

Cross-referencing the GBF Targets with the BSAP actions was done in 2023 after the adoption of GBF. The draft cross-referencing was submitted to working groups in autumn 2023 for input and after that to IC HOD 4-2023. IC HOD 4-2023 recommended approving publication of the information as a HELCOM [publication](#) ‘[From global targets to regional actions](#)’ to illustrate the close links between the implementation of the BSAP and the implementation of the GBF.

IC WG GEAR 6-2024 noted that the CBD SBSTTA meeting held in May 2024 discussed a document on gaps and areas in need of focus, including marine and coastal biodiversity. If endorsed by CBD COP 16, to be held on 21 October-November 2024, this could be valuable information for linking the work of HELCOM and GBF targets and should be considered by WG BioDiv and other relevant working groups.

IC WG FISH 5-2025 did not consider the CBD GBF targets.

IC HELCOM-VASAB MSP WG 6-2025 highlighted the difficulty to contribute to the analysis of CBD GBF targets and HELCOM indicators since from the horizontal aspect of MSP, the group is considering these topics. The Session recalled the MSP principles in the Baltic Sea and the EBA Guidelines which are of relevance for this process and shared an initial common view that they should be considered for this exercise under WG GEAR, as well as tasks under Objective 3 (3.1-3.6) of the current workplan of the HELCOM-VASAB MSP WG.

IC WG RESPONSE 6-2025 took note of the analysis of the of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) targets and HELCOM indicators and noted that the aim is to contribute information on concrete outputs and work carried out at regional level that contributes to CBD GBF. The Session did not provide any input to the analysis.

IC WG SEA-BASED PRESSURES 5-2025 took note of an analysis of CBD GBF targets and HELCOM indicators. The Session contributed with information on the concrete outputs and regional-level work that support implementation of the CBD GBF, by filling out the table on issues related to the work of the Working Group (updated information on target 6 and 7). The Session invited the Secretariat to forward the information to IC WG GEAR 8-2025.

IC WG SOURCE TO SEA 5-2025 recalled that the index for coastal eutrophication potential has been tested in HELCOM and was found not to be useful in the Baltic Sea context. The Session took note of the proposal by Sweden that HELCOM should provide the latest HOLAS 3 eutrophication assessments for the GBF process. The Session further took note of Sweden pointing out that related to Target 7 the HELCOM Recommendations 20-2 and 23-10 on plant protection products do not include any quantitative targets; related to Target 8

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Stockholm university is working on methane releases from sediments and potential emissions from eelgrass habitats; for Target 10 HELCOM has active measures on agriculture, aquaculture and forestry that could be emphasized. The Session took note of the view of Germany that in general the global approach is very general and that the GBF targets 7 (quantitative plant protection goals) and 10 are relevant for this group and matching well with what the group is doing. The Session proposed WG BioDiv to give more practical guidance on how to connect HELCOM work with this global process. The Session pointed out that besides the editorial exercise on the matches it would be more useful to assess whether there are gaps in HELCOM work related to the GBF targets and indicators.

IC WG BioDiv 4-2024 reviewed an overview of the GBF targets included some initial proposals and questions related to linking and communicating HELCOM work towards CBD GBF targets ([document 9-1](#)). A number of initial views were provided ([Memo, paragraphs 9.5-9.7](#)). IC WG BIODIV 5-2025 will consider the document again in the week preceding IC WG GEAR 8-2025.

### Action requested

The Session is invited to:

- note progress and input from Working Groups on describing how HELCOM work could be communicated to contribute to CBD GBF targets.

## Analysis of CBD GBF targets and HELCOM indicators

This tentative division is based on the cross-referencing of the Global Biodiversity Framework Targets with the BSAP actions and the working groups responsible for those actions. The cross-linked BSAP actions reflect the cross-linkage presented in 'From global targets to regional actions'.

To move towards more concrete proposals for how HELCOM work on a regional level could contribute to CBD GBF goals on a global level, some very initial proposals and questions have been included. This includes a very initial scoping exercise of which HELCOM indicators could contribute to some of the CBD indicators, NB a more detailed analysis will be needed to substantiate whether exactly the same metrics are considered.

GBF target	Cross-linked BSAP actions	Tentative responsible working group(s)	Initial suggestions and questions for discussion on how to communicate HELCOM work as a contribution to the CBD GBF targets
<p><b>Target 1:</b> Ensure that all areas are under participatory integrated 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</p> <p><b>headline indicator A.1</b> Red List of Ecosystems  <b>headline indicator A.2</b> Extent of natural ecosystems  <b>headline indicator 1.1</b> Percentage of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans  <b>binary indicator 1.b</b> Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans</p>	HT12 HT13 HT14	HELCOM-VASAB MSP WG/WG BioDiv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could WG BioDiv use 'high ecological integrity' as a criterion in order to create outputs that would directly speak to the target?</li> </ul> <p>HELCOM Red List I&amp;II results could be relevant.</p> <p>Could be possible to derive an input based on HELCOM MSP and MPA work.</p> <p>could be possible to derive an input based on HELCOM MSP and MPA work.</p>
<p><b>Target 2:</b> Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.</p> <p><b>headline indicator 2.1</b> Area under restoration</p>	B26 B27	WG BioDiv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could WG BioDiv agree what 'effective restoration' means and spatially identify the coverage of degraded coastal and marine ecosystems?</li> </ul> <p>Could be possible to link to MPA and OECM work, or work under for example the Action Plan on Sturgeon or foreseen actions under the Action Plan on biotope and habitat restoration.</p>
<p><b>Target 3:</b> Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine 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</p>	B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7	WG BioDiv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WG BioDiv undertaking substantial work to 'ensure and enable' the expansion of the MPA network. Could there be particular aspects to showcase globally? From data management solutions for reporting, through to regional dialogue in identifying priority areas?</li> </ul>

<p>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.</p> <p><b>headline indicator 3.1</b> Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures</p>			<p>Calculations of MPA (and OECM) coverage could be relevant.</p>
<p><b>Target 4:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>headline indicator A.3</b> Red List index</p> <p><b>headline indicator A.4</b> The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size &gt;500</p>	<p>B8 B9 B10 B11 B12 B13 B14 B16 B17 B18 B19 B20 B21 B22 B23 B24</p>	<p>WG BioDiv</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could WG BioDiv compile an overview of the HELCOM Red Listed species and the actions that have been taken to protect them? Are there examples of actions taken specifically to address genetic diversity? Could the HELCOM Baltic Sea Sturgeon Action Plan be a good example?</li> </ul> <p>Red List II assessments could perhaps be presented as an index. Red List assessments could perhaps be used.</p>
<p><b>Target 5:</b> 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 spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p><b>headline indicator 5.1</b> Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</p>	<p>S39 S40 S41 S42 S43 S44 S45 S46 S47 S48 S49 S50 S51 S52 S53 S54</p>	<p>WG Fish</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WG BioDiv/WGFish work on minimizing by-catch of harbour porpoise could have relevance towards this target.</li> </ul> <p>No core indicators, but some directly relevant information available via HOLAS3 from commercially caught fish assessment.</p>
<p><b>Target 6:</b> 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 percent, by 2030, eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands .</p>	<p>S7 S8 S9 S10 S11 S12</p>	<p>WG Maritime/WG Sea-based pressures</p>	

<p><b>headline indicator 6.1</b> Rate of invasive alien species establishment</p> <p><b>binary indicator 6.b</b> Number of countries adoption relevant regulation, processes and measurements and allocating resources to reduce the impact of invasive alien species</p>			<p>The rate of establishment of NIS is addressed through relevant GBF targets, which are aligned with BSAP rate of new introductions of NIS, which are not the same but are indicative. Ongoing work within the HELCOM framework is focused on the development of indicators on impact and spread of NIS in the Baltic Sea. The rate is specifically not addressed in the current indicator but could be derived from it .</p> <p>The number could be compiled.</p>
<p><b>Target 7:</b> 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: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; 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 also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.</p>	<p>E1 E2 E3 E4 E5 E6 E7 E8 E9 E10 E11 E12 E13 E14 E15 E16 E17 E18 E19 E20 E21 E22 E23 E24 E25 E26 E27 E28 E29 E30 E31 E32 E33 E34 E35 E36 HL1 HL2 HL3 HL4 HL5 HL6 HL7 HL8 HL9 HL10 HL11 HL12 HL13 HL14 HL15</p>	<p>WG Source to sea/WG Sea-based pressures/WG Maritime/WG Response</p>	<p>IC WG SOURCE TO SEA 3-2024 have invited WG BioDiv to <b>clarify</b> if it is working with restoration of inland waters and the reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances under GBF Target 7.</p> <p>(S38 Undertake monitoring and pollution risk assessment regarding species and habitats in the Baltic Region by 2026. – WG BioDiv has not yet reported progress on this action)</p> <p>Efforts to address marine litter have been substantial. Additional sources of hazardous substances, such as from dredging and shipping activities, are also relevant and have been considered systematically in HELCOM work. However, further work is needed on cumulative effects of pollution on certain topics.</p>

<p><b>headline indicator 7.1</b> Index of coastal eutrophication potential</p> <p><b>headline indicator 7.2</b> Aggregated total applied toxicity</p>	<p>HL16 HL17 HL18 HL19 HL20 HL21 HL22 HL23 HL24 HL25 HL26 HL27 HL29 HL30 HL31 HL32 S14 S15 S16 S17 S18 S19 S20 S21 S22 S23 S24 S25 S26 S27 S28 S29 S30 S31 S32 S33 S34 S35 S36 S37 S38 S57 S59</p>		<p>Not a direct analysis of eutrophication potential but similar purposes. Level 1 and 2 options available, neither direct match to HELCOM work.</p> <p>Some information from hazardous substances assessment but would require new development to follow proposed assessment and may not currently encompass all elements of it.</p>
<p><b>Target 8:</b> 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 solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.</p>	<p>HT1 HT2 HT3 HT4 HT5 S24 S25 S26 S27 S28 S29 E13</p>	<p>WG GEAR/WG BioDiv/WG Maritime/WG Source to sea</p>	

<p><b>binary indicator 8.b</b> Number of countries with agreed policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and that minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity</p>			<p>Could be possible to compile the number.</p>
<p><b>Target 9:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>headline indicator 9.1</b> Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species.</p> <p><b>headline indicator 9.2</b> Percentage of the population in traditional occupations.</p> <p><b>binary indicator 9.b</b> Number of countries with policies to sustainably manage, use [and trade] wild species, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and that protect and encourage customary sustainable use [of wild species] by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>			<p>Potential link to some ecosystem services and ESA related work? Potentially those elements covered by Target 11 and the issue is broader than HELCOM core work alone?</p> <p>Possible link to small scale or artisanal fishing and other traditional occupations in the marine environment but potentially larger issue than HELCOM core work alone?</p> <p>Would this be a national issue beyond the scope of core work of HELCOM alone?</p>
<p><b>Target 10:</b> 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><b>headline indicator 10.1</b> Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.</p> <p><b>headline indicator 10.2</b> Progress towards sustainable forest management.</p>	<p>E9 E19</p>	<p>WG Source to sea/WG Fish</p>	<p>If considering the Baltic catchment then some elements of PLC work may be relevant?</p> <p>Not directly relevant to HELCOM core work alone unless related to direct catchment?</p>

<p><b>Target 11:</b> Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as 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 ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.</p> <p><b>headline indicator 11.1</b> Services provided by ecosystems.</p>	<p>B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 B9 B10 B11 B12 B13 B14 B15 B16 B17 B18 B19 B20 B21 B22 B23 B24 B25 HT18</p>	<p>WG BioDiv/WG GEAR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could WG BioDiv express how HELCOM restoration and protection efforts have increased an ecosystem service, typical of the marine environment?</li> </ul> <p>Potential link to work on ecosystem services.</p>
<p><b>Target 12:</b> 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 the provision of ecosystem functions and services.</p> <p><b>headline indicator 12.1</b> Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all.</p> <p><b>binary indicator 12.b</b> Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces.</p>			<p>Not directly relevant to HELCOM core work.</p> <p>Not directly relevant to HELCOM core work.</p>
<p><b>Target 13:</b> 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</p>			

<p>applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p> <p><b>headline indicator C.1</b> Indicator on monetary benefits received.</p> <p><b>headline indicator C.2</b> Indicator on non-monetary benefits.</p> <p><b>binary indicator 13.b</b> Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.</p>			<p>Any relevance to fisheries or aquaculture related processes?</p> <p>Any relevance to fisheries or aquaculture related processes?</p> <p>Any relevance to fisheries or aquaculture related processes?</p>
<p><b>Target 14:</b> 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, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</p> <p><b>binary indicator 14.b</b> Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty [reduction][eradication] strategies and accounts at all levels, [ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed] [and] across all sectors [ and fiscal and financial flows are aligned with it].</p>	HT19	WG GEAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WG BioDiv focuses on mainstreaming biodiversity in MSP policy processes, showcased in IC WG BIODIV 4-2024 joint dedicated session.</li> </ul> <p>Could be possible to compile elements of Baltic Sea relevant information? Potential association with ESA work?</p>
<p><b>Target 15:</b> Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;</p> <p>(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</p>			

<p>biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</p> <p><b>headline indicator 15.1</b> Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts.</p> <p><b>binary indicator 15.b</b> Number of countries taking legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular, ensuring that large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce negative impacts from business and financial institutions on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</p>			<p>Issue broader than, and somewhat different from, HELCOM core tasks?</p> <p>Issue broader than, and somewhat different from, HELCOM core tasks?</p>
<p><b>Target 16:</b> 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, halve global food waste, significantly reduce overconsumption and substantially reduce waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.</p> <p><b>binary indicator 16.b</b> Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices.</p>	<p>HL5 HL7 HL25 HL26 HL27</p>	<p>WG Source to sea</p>	<p>Issue broader than, and somewhat different from, HELCOM core tasks?</p>
<p><b>Target 17:</b> Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries in 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.</p> <p><b>binary indicator 17.b</b> Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19.</p>			<p>Issue broader than, and somewhat different from, HELCOM core tasks?</p>
<p><b>Target 18:</b> 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 United States dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	<p>HT21 HT22</p>	<p>WG GEAR</p>	

<p><b>headline indicator 18.1</b> Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</p> <p><b>headline indicator 18.2</b> Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity.</p>			<p>Possible links to ESA work, though issue also broader than Baltic specifically?</p> <p>Possible links to ESA work, though issue also broader than Baltic specifically?</p>
<p><b>Target 19:</b> 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, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year, including by:</p> <p>(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 US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards</p> <p>(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises,</p> <p>(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity</p> <p>(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.</p>			

<p><b>headline indicator D.1</b> International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p><b>headline indicator D.2</b> Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p><b>headline indicator D.3</b> Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>			<p>Would this be a national issue beyond the scope of core work of HELCOM?</p> <p>Would this be a national issue beyond the scope of core work of HELCOM?</p> <p>Would this be a national issue beyond the scope of core work of HELCOM?</p>
<p><b>Target 20:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>binary indicator 20.b</b> Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation.</p>			<p>Would this be a national issue beyond the scope of core work of HELCOM?</p>
<p><b>Target 21:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>headline indicator 21.1</b> Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the global biodiversity framework</p>	<p>HT27 HT6 HT7 HT8</p>	<p>WG GEAR/WG BioDiv</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant WG BioDiv showcasing examples could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the HELCOM Biodiversity Database (BioBase)</li> <li>- biodiversity assessment processes, notably core indicators</li> <li>- biodiversity monitoring programmes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• How effectively is WG BioDiv biodiversity information being used by decision makers, practitioners and the public? Could the use of regional assessments in national reporting be relevant as an example, could there be examples of how regional marine biodiversity information generation and use differs from terrestrial information?</li> </ul> <p>Would this be a national issue beyond the scope of core work of HELCOM?</p>
<p><b>Target 22:</b> Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender- responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information</p>			

<p>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.</p> <p><b>binary indicator 22.b</b> Number of countries [promoting the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation] and [recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities with respect to their traditional territories, cultures and practices as well as the rights of environmental human rights defenders, women, youth, and persons with disabilities] [ensuring representation and participation in decision-making and access to justice and information in relation with biodiversity and ensuring the legal rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including respecting their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, women and girls, children and youth and persons with disabilities, and ensuring the full protection of human rights of environmental defenders.]</p>			<p>Would this be a national issue beyond the scope of core work of HELCOM?</p>
<p><b>Target 23:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>binary indicator 23.b</b> Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, including the Gender Plan of Action, as well as the allocation of specific financial resources to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources.</p>			<p>Would this be a national issue beyond the scope of core work of HELCOM?</p>