

## Biodiversity

### AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

#### DEFINITION

An activity should be classified as bio-diversity-related (score Principal or Significant) if:

#### CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

#### EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES

##### 1. Typical activities take place in the sectors of:

*Water and sanitation*  
*Agriculture*  
*Forestry*  
*Fishing*  
*Tourism*

##### 2. Typical non-sector specific activities are:

*Environmental policy and administrative management*  
*Biosphere and bio-diversity protection*  
*Environmental education/training*  
*Environmental research*

It promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of bio-diversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.

The activity contributes to

- a) protection or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources through in-situ or ex-situ conservation, or remedying existing environmental damage; **or**
- b) integration of bio-diversity and ecosystem services concerns within recipient countries' development objectives and economic decision making, through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; **or**
- c) developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention

The activity will score "**principal objective**" if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above three criteria.

- Integration of biological diversity concerns into sectoral policy, planning and programmes; e.g.
  - Water resources protection and rehabilitation; integrated watershed, catchment and river basin protection and management;
  - Sustainable agricultural and farming practices including substitution of damaging uses and extractions by out-of-area plantations, alternative cultivation or equivalent substances; integrated pest management strategies; soil conservation; in-situ conservation of genetic resources; alternative livelihoods;
  - Combating deforestation and land degradation while maintaining or enhancing biodiversity in the affected areas;
  - Promotion of sustainable marine, coastal and inland fishing;
  - Sustainable use of sensitive environmental areas for tourism.
- Preparation of national bio-diversity plans, strategies and programmes; bio-diversity inventories and assessments; development of legislation and regulations to protect threatened species; development of incentives, impact assessments, and policy and legislation on equitable access to the benefits of genetic resources.
- Establishment of protected areas, environmentally oriented zoning, land use and regional development planning.
- Protecting endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats, e.g. by promoting traditional animal husbandry or formerly cultivated/collected plants or ex-situ conservation (e.g. seed banks, zoological gardens).
- Capacity building in taxonomy, bio-diversity assessment and information management of biodiversity data; education, training and awareness-raising on bio-diversity.
- Research on ecological, socio-economic and policy issues related to bio-diversity, including research on and application of knowledge of indigenous people.
- Supporting development and use of approaches, methods and tools for assessment, valuation and sustaining of ecosystem services.

**N.B.** Biodiversity (CRS sector code 41030) scores, by definition, **principal objective**.

