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The GBF is composed of four Goals and 22 Targets to be achieved by 2030. The Goals and Targets are all interlinked and interdependent: they cannot be achieved separately. The GBF is an ambitious framework that can only be delivered through genuinely transformative change<sup>3</sup>.

### **THE GLOBAL SPECIES ACTION PLAN**

The GSAP has been developed in response to [The Abu Dhabi Call for Global Species Conservation Action](#) by IUCN, its members and key partners, in consultation with the biodiversity-related conventions<sup>4</sup>. The GSAP supports the implementation of the GBF by setting out a comprehensive set of actions needed to achieve successful species outcomes under all the GBF Goals and Targets (see the Actions Table). The GSAP will be presented on an online knowledge platform linked to a toolkit of resources, guidance, and best practices to assist governments and other stakeholders to take actions to conserve and sustainably use wild species effectively.

The GSAP is intended to provide support for implementation of the GBF in collaboration with all the biodiversity-related conventions, other international partners and to unite and galvanize all governments and stakeholders to scale up species conservation action, to increase synergies, and to work in coordinated and cooperative ways. This is a living document with an initial timeline of 2030, in alignment with the GBF.

IUCN, including its Species Survival Commission and both its national specialist groups and the Reverse the Red partnership, along with



**GSAP TABLE OF ACTIONS**

**GBF Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-**

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		flyways within their geographical range and action plans for them (tbd)
<b>1.2. Ensure connectivity and movement between species' populations</b>		
1.2.1. Identify, map, and protect critical sites and systems of areas and migratory pathways for species	Government agencies	<a href="#">IUCN Guidelines for Conserving Connectivity through Ecological Networks and Corridors</a>
	CMS and its Instruments	<a href="#">UNEP-WCMC and World Commission on Protected Areas Database of Ecological Corridors</a>
	IUCN	<a href="#">IUCN Importance Marine Mammals Areas (IMMAs)</a>
	NGOs	Global Initiative on Ungulate Migrations
		IWC Sanctuaries and Conservation Management Plans (CMPs)
		<a href="#">Global Initiative on Ungulate Migration</a>
		CMS Atlases and tools under 1.1.1.-1.1.3.
		Open-source animal tracking databases
		International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 6
		CMS CAMI Infrastructure Atlas
		<a href="#">AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Objective 3</a>
		<a href="#">Soaring Bird Sensitivity Mapping Tool</a> for wind energy and other sectors
		<a href="#">CMS-AEWA-Raptors MOU Guidelines on How to Avoid or Mitigate Impact of Electricity Power Grids on Migratory Birds in the African-Eurasian Region:</a>
		CMS-AEWA <a href="#">Renewable energy technologies and migratory species: Guidelines for sustainable deployment</a>
		Other CMS Atlases and tools under 1.1.1.-1.1.3.
		<a href="#">AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize.</a> 96 Tf1 0 RG[A]4(E

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<p>1.2.3. Enhance transboundary cooperation on conservation of species' populations that cross international borders</p>	<p>Governments CMS and its Instruments NGOs IUCN Regional Offices IUCN Connectivity SG IUCN Transboundary SG IWC</p>	<p>Regional IWC CMPs and Task Teams for cetaceans under IWC UN General Assembly Resolution 75/271 "Nature knows no borders: transboundary cooperation a key factor for biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use" WWF Transboundary Conservation Landscapes Guide</p>
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		Review of the state of the principal habitats of all bird taxa covered by the CMS avian instruments in the African-Eurasian flyways within their geographical range and action plans for them
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**GBF Target 3: Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.**

***GSAP RATIONALE: Networks of well-governed and effectively managed protected and conserved areas are crucial in safeguarding species and their habitats. Focusing expansion of protected and conserved areas on Key Biodiversity Areas will greatly increase their impact and benefits for species.***

Action	Actors (to be added)	Tools and resources
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**3.1. Identify all sites important for species conservation**

3.1.1. Identity Key Biodiversity Areas comprehensively in each country and in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction	National KBA committees  KBA Partnership Government agencies NGOs Reverse the Red partnership IUCN SSC National Species Specialist Groups	<a href="#">Guidance on the role of KBA National Coordination Groups and how to establish them</a> <a href="#">A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas</a> <a href="#">Guidelines for using A global standard for the identification of Key Biodiversity Areas</a> <a href="#">World Database on KBAs</a> IUCN IMMAs IWC Sanctuaries, SORP, , contributing to creation of new sanctuaries and strengthening existing sanctuaries IPA AEWAs Critical Sites Network (CSN) Tool:
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4.4.2. Provide support to range countries in collection planning and breeding programmes

Regional zoo associations,  
Botanic Gardens, Zoos, and  
Aquaria

[IUCN Guidelines on the Use of Ex Situ Management for Species Conservation](#), version 2.0, 2014 (also available in Spanish)

IUCN  
Governments, NGOs

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**GSAP RATIONALE:** *Overexploitation has depleted the populations of many species and caused local extinctions. Illegal wildlife trade is a multibillion-dollar industry and a threat not only to biodiversity conservation, but also to public health. Ensuring that legal use is sustainable and combatting illegal wildlife trade are crucial to the persistence of species and the resources on which millions of people depend for food, medicine, building, fuel, and other purposes. The negative public health and economic impacts of zoonotic spill-over within the wildlife trade further support enforcement of existing laws and creation of new ones as needed.*

Action	Actors (to be added)	Tools and resources
<b>5.1. Ensure that use of wild species is sustainable</b>		
5.1.1. Assess biologically sustainable levels of use of each species based on sound science	Research and academic institutions Government agencies, NGOs and CSOs Commercial sector CITES, TRAFFIC IPLC IUCN Sustainable Use Specialist Group IUCN SSC National Species Specialist Groups	IWC Scientific Sub-Committee on Small Cetaceans addresses impact of direct consumption of small cetaceans



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	INTERPOL Universal Ranger Support Alliance	AEWA legal text and annexes: <a href="https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/documents/agreement-text">https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/documents/agreement-text</a> AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Objective 2: <a href="https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/basic_page_documents/aewa_strategic_plan_2019-2027_final.pdf">https://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/basic_page_documents/aewa_strategic_plan_2019-2027_final.pdf</a> AEWA Implementation Review Process: <a href="https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/activities/irp">https://www.unep-aewa.org/en/activities/irp</a> <a href="#">CMS work on illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds</a> <a href="#">AEWA Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade</a>
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5.3.4. Encourage countries to become signatories to CMS and its instruments, as appropriate

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5.5.4. Adopt legislation on the most effective gear modifications and handling protocols	Universal Ranger Support Alliance IWC	<a href="#">Guidelines for the Safe and Humane Handling and Release of bycatch small cetaceans in fishing gear</a> <a href="#">IWC bycatch mitigation initiative</a>  <a href="#">ASCOBANS Cost-benefit Analysis for Mitigation Measures in Fisheries with High Bycatch</a>  <a href="#">ASCOBANS Monitoring Cetacean Bycatch: An Analysis of Different Methods Aboard Commercial</a>
<b>5.6. Reduce risks for human health from handling, trading, and consuming wild species and their products</b>		
5.6.1. Employ One Health approaches in all sectors involved in handling and managing wild species	Quadripartite partners (WOAH, UNEP, FAO and WHO)  IUCN SSC Wildlife Health Specialist Group	<a href="#">One Health and Wildlife</a> <a href="#">Interim Guidance on Reducing public health risks associated with the sale of live wild animals of mammalian species in traditional food markets</a>
5.6.2. Create a central database for data on diseases originating from the global wildlife trade.		<a href="#">PANORAMA Solutions – Species Conservation community</a> <a href="#">IUCN-OIE Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis Guidelines</a>
5.6.3. Ensure IUCN SSC Disease Risk Analysis (DRA) Guidelines and associated manual and training materials are kept up to date		<a href="#">Manual of procedures for wildlife disease risk analysis</a> <a href="#">IUCN SSC DRA online training courses</a>
5.6.4. Provide DRA expertise and training where needed		<a href="#">IWC Strandings Initiative</a> CMS wildlife diseases and migratory species review (tbd)
<p><b>GBF Target 6. Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.</b></p> <p><i>GSAP RATIONALE: Invasive alien species are a major threat to native species, especially on islands and in freshwater systems. Eradication or control of such species can result in rapid recovery of native species and habitats, and technological and methodological advances mean that such interventions are feasible at increasingly large scales.</i></p>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Actors (to be added)</b>	<b>Tools and resources (more inputs to be added)</b>
<b>6.1. Enact strategies, policies, and legislation to reduce impacts of invasive alien species on native species</b>		
6.1.1. Develop National Invasive Species Strategies and Action Plans (NISSAP)	Governments AEWA IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group	

6.1.6. Maintain and update the Global Invasive Species Database		<a href="http://aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/mop6_15_report_non_natives.pdf">aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/mop6_15_report_non_natives.pdf</a>
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7.1.2. Support a new global treaty on plastic pollution to minimize effects on species	NGOs	<a href="#">IWC Strandings Initiative</a> 7.1.2 <a href="#">CMS Risk Assessment of Plastic Pollution to Migratory Species in the Mekong and Gange River Basins</a>  For 7.1.4 <a href="#">Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds</a> and other materials: <a href="http://www.cms.int/en/workinggroup/preventing-poisoning-migratory-birds">www.cms.int/en/workinggroup/preventing-poisoning-migratory-birds</a>  For 7.1.7: <a href="#">CMS Family Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessments for Marine Noise-generating Activities</a>  CMS <a href="#">Light Pollution Guidelines</a>
7.1.3. Limit impacts on species from agricultural runoff and biocides		
7.1.4. Increase the use of integrated pest management, and reduce indiscriminate use of pesticides, antibiotics, fertilizers		
7.1.5. Minimise the loss of hydrocarbon-based fuel sources from marine vessels (e.g. bilge water discharge, fuel tank washing) that threaten species		
7.1.7 Undertake measures to reduce the most severe impacts of acoustic and light pollution on threatened species		
7.1.8. Ensure chemical and veterinary medicine licensing procedures take into account potential or demonstrated impacts on non-target species and seek safer alternatives in line with a One Health approach		
7.1.9 Phase out the use of lead ammunition for hunting and sport shooting	CMS AEWA	Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds and other materials: <a href="http://www.cms.int/en/workinggroup/preventing-poisoning-migratory-birds">www.cms.int/en/workinggroup/preventing-poisoning-migratory-birds</a>  AEWA legal text and annexes

**GBF Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO<sub>2e</sub> per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.**

***GSAP RATIONALE The magnitude of climate change has widespread and increasingly negative impacts on wild species, affecting their morphology, genetics, behaviour, abundance, distribution, extinction risk, and community interactions. Species in ecosystems such as coral reefs, high mountains, and at high latitudes are particularly at risk. It is critical to restrict average global temperature rises to 1.5 degrees, and interven***



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		<a href="#">State of the Wildlife Economy in Africa (2021)</a> <a href="#">IWC Whale Watching Handbook</a>
<p><b>GBF Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.</b></p>		
<p><i>GSAP RATIONALE: Expansion and intensification of agriculture and aquaculture are major drivers of species declines. Increasing the productivity and sustainability of all managed ecosystems will reduce the demand for land and freshwater resources and the associated pressure on wild species.</i></p>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Actors (to be added)</b>	

<b>12.1. Manage green and blue spaces to maximise their value for species and connectivity</b>		
12.1.1. Include native species conservation and habitat restoration in urban planning and development greening projects	National and sub-national governments,	<a href="#">A guide for pollinator-friendly cities</a> <a href="#">IUCN Urban Alliance and solutions for Sustainable Urban Development and Resilience</a>
12.1.2. Promote green infrastructure and eco-gardening to benefit species in all education institutions and private households (pollinator-friendly gardening, eco-school gardens)	IUCN,  NGOs,  Regional and national institutions and organisations	<a href="#">Eco-gardening</a> <a href="#">The Ultimate Guide to Eco-Friendly Gardening</a> <a href="#">A guide for pollinator-friendly cities</a> <a href="#">IUCN SSC Guidelines on Disease Risk Analysis and associated manual and on-line training materials.</a> <a href="#">Sustainable urban development and resilience solutions</a> CMS tools listed under 1.1.1 -1.1.3, 1.2.1 and 1.2.2.







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<b>GSAP RATIONALE: Achieving all the needs of species conservation requires a massive increase in funding, capacity building, and knowledge and technology transfer in all countries.</b>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Actors (to be added)</b>	<b>Tools and resources</b>
19.1.1. Scale up funding from all sources, including redirected subsidies, to implement the actions outlined in the GSAP	Multilateral finance institutions	TBA
19.1.2. Develop innovative financing mechanisms to support the species conservation	Donor agencies Philanthropic sector	
19.2.1. Build adequate capacity for species conservation in all countries	IUCN NGOs Research institutions Governments	
19.2.2. Make available new and emerging science and technology relating to species conservation to all countries		GSAP SKILLS platform IWC WW Handbook IWC entanglement initiative IWC bycatch mitigation initiative pilot projects.
19.2.3. Provide training in species identification, taxonomy, and monitoring		
19.2.4. Support young people to become species conservationists		
<p><b>GBF Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.</b></p> <p><b>GSAP RATIONALE: Knowledge of the status, distribution, population trend, ecology, and threats to species is essential to set priorities, inform planning, determine levels of sustainable use, and implement action effectively. IPLCs have much of this knowledge embedded in their practices and use of their lands and resources, especially those upon which their livelihoods depend. Systematic monitoring of species and the condition of their habitats is needed to track trends and measure effectiveness of conservation action.</b></p>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Tools and resources</b>
20.1. Assess and monitor the status, trends, abundance, and conservation potential of species	IUCN Governments, WWF NGOs Research institutions All stakeholders	<a href="#">IUCN Red List</a> <a href="#">The IUCN Green Status of Species</a> <a href="#">IWC population status and Population (abundance) estimates</a> <a href="#">Wildlife Insights</a> <a href="#">Living Planet Index</a> <a href="#">World Database on KBAs</a> World Database on Protected Areas Citizen science programmes (iNaturalist, e-Bird, etc). <a href="#">UN Biodiversity Lab: Providing decision makers with the best available spatial data</a>
20.2. Assess and monitor the status, and trends of ecosystems		
20.3. Develop co-monitoring plans for species with IPLC		
20.4. Build partnerships between research institutions and conservation agencies		
20.5. Integrate the latest and emerging technologies in survey and monitoring programmes		

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20.6. Maintain all relevant guidelines and other key documents and make available in multiple languages	Biodiversity-related conventions Governemnts IUCN All stakeholders	
<p><b>GBF Target 21. Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources.</b></p> <p><i>GSAP RATIONALE: Equitable participation in decisions that affect species conservation by indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and respect for their rights increases their participation and commitment and enhances successful species outcomes.</i></p>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Actors (to be added)</b>	<b>Tools and resources (more inputs to be added)</b>
21.1. Involve IPLCs fully in relevant processes and decisions affecting species conservation	Governments IPBES IUCN NGOs	<a href="#">ICCA Consortium</a> Nagoya Protocol <a href="#">Free Prior Informed Consent</a> <a href="#">IUCN Standard on Indigenous Peoples</a>
21.2. Ensure safety of IPLC and environmental activists		SSC Guidelines on Applying ILK in the Red list
<p><b>GBF Target 22. Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by women and girls, and youth.</b></p>		
<p><i>GSAP RATIONALE Equitable participation in decisions that affect species conservation by women and youth, and respect for their rights, increases their participation and commitment and enhances successful species outcomes.</i></p>		
22.1. Ensure equitable participation by women and youth, in decisions affecting species conservation	UN Secretary General's Envoy on Youth IUCN MEAs NGOs	<a href="#">CBD Gender Tools</a> <a href="#">Gender Action Plan</a> <a href="#">ASAP Women in Conservation Leadership Programme</a> <a href="#">World Wildlife Day</a> <a href="#">Conservation Leadership Programme</a>

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## **Annex 1. Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms**

ABS                      Access and Benefit-sharing  
AEWA



Ministry of Environment  
Republic of Korea

