



# TARGET 18



## What is Target 18?

Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least \$500 Billion per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity

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.**





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## Why is this Target important?

Harmful subsidies significantly contribute to biodiversity loss. To achieve sustainable biodiversity, we must substantially reform these incentives. Eliminating or phasing out harmful subsidies would benefit biodiversity and generate economic gains. Creating positive incentives would further support these goals. Article 11 of the Convention calls for such actions, and Target 18 is crucial for aligning economic incentives with biodiversity objectives. The COP has recognized that implementing Article 11 needs to include action on those measures that generate incentives harmful to biodiversity; estimates indicate that harmful subsidies generate significant damage to biodiversity and that the amounts spent on these are substantially higher than those spent on positive incentive measures.



This text has been shortened for brevity.



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## **How is this Target significant for a gender-responsive implementation of the KM-GBF?**

**Case Study: Women lead initiatives to conserve indigenous seeds through seed banks, ensuring their reintroduction into the ecosystem**

The women in West Pokot, Kenya have been collecting the seeds of their indigenous plants in a communal seed bank in order to reintroduce them back to the ecosystem. They have been successful in planting around 3,200 indigenous tree saplings in the Kamatira Forest and these saplings are growing healthy (as of May 2024). The women started collecting since February 2024 especially the seeds of the trees that were becoming scarce in the Kamatira forest.





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They have been able to collect 20 different indigenous tree seeds. This initiative has also encouraged the youths to establish tree nurseries for reforestation and to generate income by selling the saplings.

Sources: Restoration Sites Monthly Newsflash. Women4Biodiversity. [February 2024].

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