

INDEX

- Access and benefit sharing (ABS), 81
- Agriculture sectors, 96
- Aichi Biodiversity Targets, 80–81
- Anthropogenic factors, 70
- Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS), 35–36
- Biodiversity, 43, 69, 79
 - through ‘SDG15–life on land’, 91
 - agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, 96
 - approaches and tools for mainstreaming, 92–93
 - CBD, 45–48
 - CBD and related instruments, 80–81
 - conservation areas, 83–84
 - conservation in governmental planning, 60–61
 - degradation, 50
 - economic and financial instruments, 85–88
 - IPBES, 82
 - legal and regulatory instruments, 82–83
 - mainstreaming, 91
 - mainstreaming SDG15 in policy sectors, 93–95
 - monitoring and evaluating mainstreaming, 99–100
 - PAs, 83–84
 - protecting, 56–58
 - SDG15, 88–91
 - to SDGs, 61–64
 - of tropical forest, 34–38
 - understanding and prioritizing mainstreaming, 96–99
- Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), 85

- Biodiversity loss, 71
 - direct drivers of, 72–75
 - drivers of, 72
 - indirect drivers of, 75–77
- BIOFIN project, 87, 94
- Blue earth revolution, 24–26
- Climate change, 75
- Conference of Parties (COP), 46
- Conservation areas, 83–84
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 45–48
- 2019 coronavirus (Covid-19), 1,79
- Deforestation, 15
- Degradation of natural resources, 14–17
- Degraded lands, 54–55
- Desertification, 55
- Direct drivers of biodiversity loss, 72–75
- Drivers of change for ‘SDG15–life on land’, 69
 - biodiversity, 69
 - causes of biodiversity loss, 71
 - drivers of biodiversity loss, 72–75
 - environmental factors, 70
- Earth, 7
 - destruction of, 12–14
 - evolution of life on land, 9–12
 - excessive exploitation of, 8
- Economic growth, 76
- Economic instruments, 85–88
- Ecosystems, 7–8 (*see also* Forest ecosystem)
- Education for Sustainable Development, 26
- Environmental disasters, 20
- Environmental factors, 70
- Environmental health, 21–24
- Financial instruments, 85–88
- Fisheries sectors, 96
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 37
- Forest area, 53
- Forest ecosystem, 26 (*see also* Tropical forest)
 - biodiversity of tropical forest, 34–38
 - deforestation, 27
 - forest degradation, 29
 - SFM, 38–43
 - sustainable human development, 28
- Forestry sectors, 96
- Freshwater ecosystems, 52–54

- Global climate change, 17–21
- Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020, 40
- Golden gene, 42, 43
- Governance and Economic Growth, 76
- Greenland, 18
- Habitat degradation, 72–73
- Hydro-meteorological disasters, 18–19
- Indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, 75–77
- Integrated Bio-cycle Farming System (IBFS), 24–25
- Integrating ecosystem, 60–61
- Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), 46–47, 82
- International Union Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 37
- Invasion of Alien species, 74–75
- Invasive alien species, 60
- Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (KLHK), 37
- Kepler-452b, 8
- Land ecosystems, 37
- Land-use change, 72–73
- Lion's Share Fund, 88
- Mainstreaming, 91
 - agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, 96
 - approaches and tools for, 92–93
 - mainstreaming SDG15 in policy sectors, 93–95
 - monitoring and evaluating, 99–100
 - understanding and prioritizing, 96–99
- Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE), 84
- Mountain Green Cover Index (MGCI), 55–56
- Mountain habitats, 55–56
- Nagoya Protocol, 81
- National biodiversity strategies and action plan (NBSAP), 81, 94
- National Institution for Transforming India (NITI), 100
- Net primary productivity (NPP), 20
- Noel Kempff Mercado National Park, 86

- Non-timber forest products (NTFP), 35
- Nutrient load, 73
- OECMs, 84
- Organic matter, 21
- Overexploitation of natural resources, 74
- Payment for Environmental Services (PES), 39
- Poaching, 59–60
- Pollution, 73
- Population and demographic pressures, 76–77
- Proactive management, 51–52
- Protected areas (PAs), 83–84
- Red List Index (RLI), 56, 58
- SARS-CoV2 virus, 42
- Science and technological interventions, 76
- Soil, 9–11
 - degradation, 15–16
- State of world's forests (SOFO), 14
- Strategic Plan, 80–81
- Sustainable development, 2–3
 - dimensions of, 3–4
- Sustainable development goals (SDG), 1–2
 - biodiversity conservation in governmental planning, 60–61
 - biodiversity degradation, 50
 - biodiversity to SDGs, 61–64
 - business in achieving SDG15 targets, 65–66
 - CBD, 45–48
 - degraded forests, 54
 - degraded lands, 54–55
 - genetic resources, 58–59
 - integrating ecosystem, 60–61
 - invasive alien species, 60
 - mountain habitats, 55–56
 - natural habitats, 56–58
 - poaching and trafficking of protected species, 59
 - proactive management, 51–52
 - progress towards achieving SDG15, 66–67
 - protecting biodiversity, 56–58
 - SDG15–life on land, 5–6, 43, 49
 - terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, 52–54

- Sustainable forest management (SFM), 5, 38–43, 54
- Terrestrial ecosystems, 52–54
- Trafficking, 59–60
- Tropical forest, 30–34
 - biodiversity of, 34–38
- United National Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), 5
- United Nations (UN), 1
- United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), 5
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), 51
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 25
- United Nations–Economic and Social Council (UN-ESC), 59
- United States Space Agency (NASA), 8
- World Health Organisation (WHO), 21–22