Information note

Contributing to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:

Nature 2030, IUCN Resolutions and Conservation Tools

International Policy Centre

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Introduction

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) adopted in December 2022 is a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and will guide biodiversity policy and action in the years to come, through four overarching goals to be achieved 2050, and a set of targets to be achieved by 2030. The mission – *to take action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and put nature on the path to recovery* – is to be achieved by the end of the decade.

The GBF is a framework for all – governments and the whole of society. As a leading provider of biodiversity knowledge, tools and standards that help conservation planning, IUCN can meaningfully contribute to its implementation. This contribution is informed by the IUCN Programme, **Nature 2030**, on one hand, and by IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations (IUCN Resolutions hereafter), on the other hand.

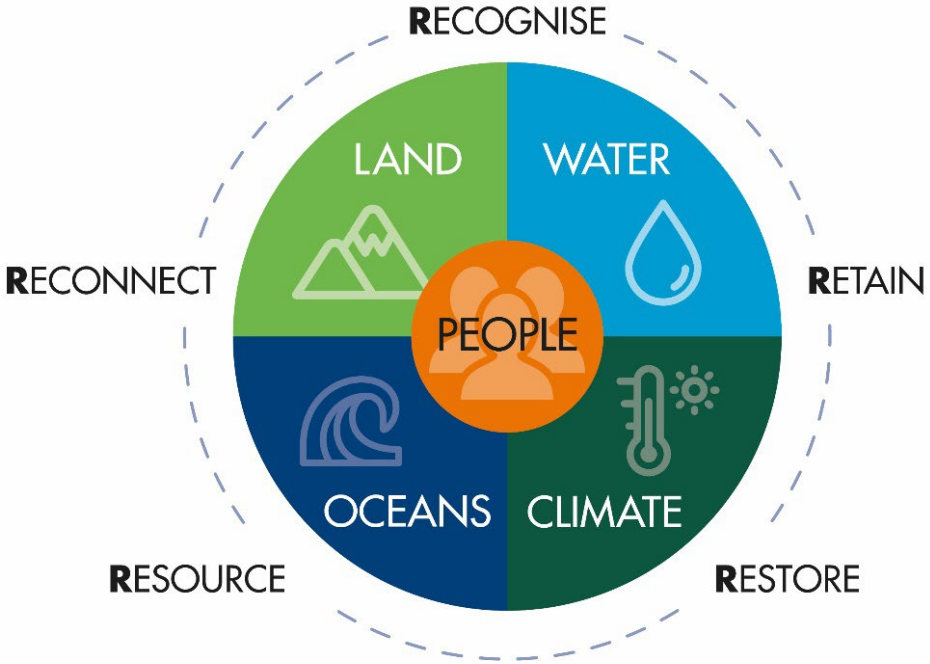
Nature 2030 defines broad areas of work and aspirational targets and sets, for the first time, its ambition in a decadal timeframe 2021 – 2030, ensuring its alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the GBF. IUCN Resolutions adopted at the last Congress informed IUCN's position in the negotiation of the GBF, and their implementation will, in different ways, contribute to achieving the targets of the GBF.

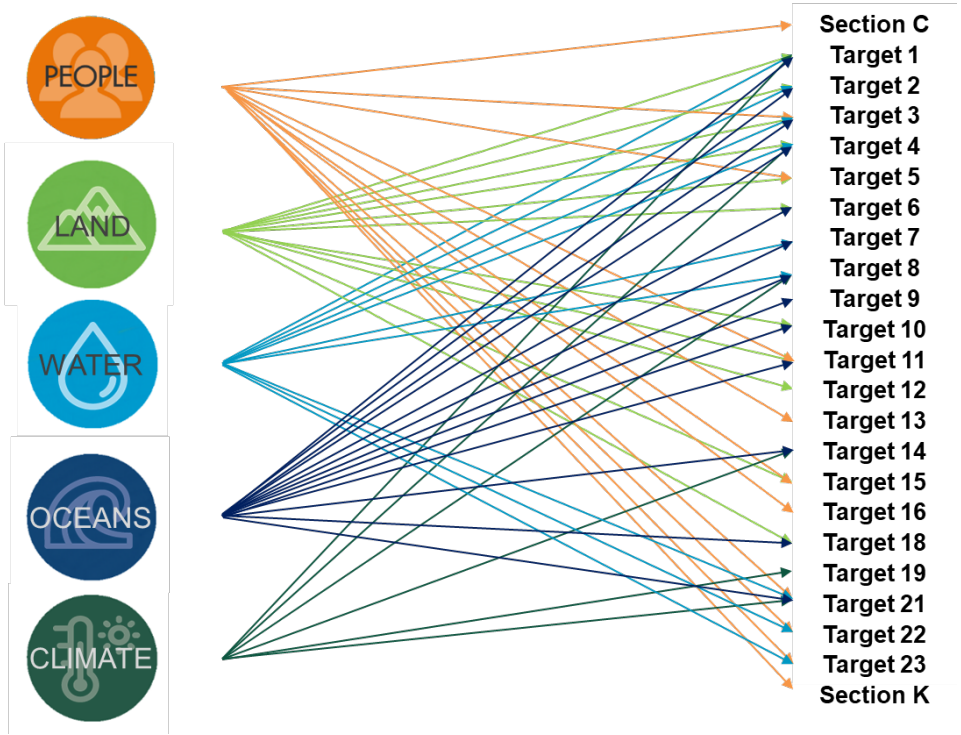
The present document, developed by the International Policy Centre, maps and links Nature 2030's ambitions, impact targets and associated actions to the GBF's 2030 global targets and looks at the 2020 IUCN Resolutions that support the implementation of the 2030 global targets. The paper also presents contributions of IUCN's knowledge products and tools for the implementation and monitoring of the GBF.

This information note is structured as follows: the first part looks at the Nature 2030 and the 2030 global targets for biodiversity; a second part provides a more detailed reading of each of the 23 global targets, based among others, on IUCN's position papers in the lead-up to COP15; linkages between targets are also considered and IUCN Resolutions that support the implementation of the targets are identified. The third and final part presents how IUCN's knowledge products, tools and guidelines can contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the GBF.

Part I:
Nature 2030 and the 2030 Global Biodiversity Targets

Five priorities shape the Programme…





…and this is how they contribute to the GBF 2030 Targets.

This graph shows the different programme areas and the GBF targets they contribute to, based on the impacts and actions described in the programme. Details are expanded in the remainder of this section. Through it, it is possible to see the areas with greater ‘affinity’ to the GBF.

People

Nature 2030 recognizes that injustice, inequality, and unsustainable use of nature undermine the prospects for human prosperity and nature conservation. It is therefore necessary to secure equitable governance of natural resources and ensure that nature's contributions to human good health and well-being are recognised, sustained and equitably shared. It is the ambition of IUCN that effective and equitable natural resource governance, environmental rule of law and obligations that protect and sustain healthy biodiversity, coupled with a dynamic and inclusive conservation movement, will contribute to the realisation of human rights, social equity, gender equality, good health and well-being, prosperity, respect for the rights of nature, resilience to climate change, and a just transition to sustainability.

The Union aims to achieve 3 impact targets and sets for itself actions to attain them. In turn, these targets and actions will directly contribute to, and support, the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), as follows:

Impact target 1: Fully realised rights, roles, obligations and responsibilities to ensure just and inclusive conservation and sustainable use of nature.

Actions associated with this impact target are aligned with, and contribute to Section C of the GBF, Targets 3, 5, 22 and 23 (Box 1).

- IUCN will expand partnership with indigenous peoples in its own governance, programmes and international policy engagements in a manner that is fully consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- IUCN will support efforts to increase the recognition and enforcement of indigenous rights to lands, territories, and resources; secure traditional and customary law, indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage; reduce conflicts impacting indigenous and communal lands; and protect environmental defenders.
- IUCN will work to achieve gender equality as a fundamental right and a driving force for effective, equitable and sustainable environmental solutions.
- To enable gender-responsive action, IUCN will work to empower women's full and active participation in environmental decision making, promote the access of women and girls to lands and natural resources that provide a foundation for their economic empowerment.
- IUCN will actively engage with and invest in youth and intergenerational partnerships to foster the new generations of conservation leaders.
- To empower youth in conservation, IUCN will improve its outreach to young people so that intergenerational partnerships become a day-to-day reality in the work of the Union
- IUCN will work across all fronts, including education, engagement, activation and communication to foster intergenerational knowledge sharing, enhance meaningful participation of youth in IUCN's work, and increase youth engagement in policy advocacy and programmes

Box 1. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 1 – People

Section C. Considerations for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including its Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets, is to be understood, acted upon, implemented, reported and evaluated, consistent with the following:

- Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities
- Different value systems
- Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach
- Human rights-based approach
- Gender
- Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and their balanced implementation
- Consistency with international agreements or instruments
- Principles of the Rio Declaration
- Science and innovation
- Ecosystem approach
- Inter-generational equity

Target 3

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and 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 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.

Target 5

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.

Impact target 2: Equitable and effective governance of natural resources at all levels to benefit people and nature.

Nature conservation and equitable and effective sustainable natural resource governance entails, among others, inclusive decision making, recognition and respect for diverse tenure rights, cultural values and knowledge. Actions associated with this impact target contribute to GBF targets 3, 11, 13, 15, 16, 21 and Section K (a) (Box)

- IUCN will support the strengthening of diverse types, levels, and dimensions of sustainable natural resource governance, including public, private, community and customary governance.
- IUCN will also support rights-holders and stakeholders at all levels to make better informed and more equitable decisions on the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and the fair and equitable distribution of nature's benefits, including through use of the Natural Resource Governance Framework, the Green List Standard for Protected and Conserved Areas, Green Lists of Species and Ecosystems, and other governance and equity frameworks.
- IUCN will promote recognition and integration of the multiple contributions of nature to people's health and well-being in decision making, and accounting for both material and cultural values.
- IUCN will enhance generation of multiple benefits from ecosystems, with a focus on Nature-based Solutions.
- IUCN will work to ensure sustainable consumption and production and fair and equitable sharing of all benefits from nature, including those arising from utilization of genetic resources.

Impact target 3: Enhanced realisation and enforcement of the environmental rule of law.

Actions to achieve this impact target will also contribute to GBF targets 5 and 22.

- IUCN will promote information sharing to improve the implementation of law at all levels, and promote whistleblower protection and reward laws.
- IUCN will fight illegal wildlife trafficking and other environmental crimes, stand by environmental defenders and ensure that their rights are properly respected.

Box 1. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 1 – People (*continued*)

Target 11

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/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

Target 13

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 applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

Target 15

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

(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;
(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;
(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 biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

Target 16

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, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

Target 21

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.

Target 22

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information 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.

Target 23

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.

Section K. Communication, education, awareness and uptake

Enhancing communication, education, and awareness on biodiversity and the uptake of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by all actors is essential to achieve its effective implementation and behavioural change, promote sustainable lifestyles and biodiversity values, including by:

(a) Increasing awareness, understanding and appreciation of the knowledge systems, diverse values of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystems functions and services and traditional knowledge and worldviews of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as of biodiversity's contribution to sustainable development;

Land

Approximately 75% of the land surface is significantly altered, primarily for food production and forestry, with one-third of land globally degraded or degrading. IUCN recognizes the urgent need to protect intact landscapes and biodiversity and to upscale the sustainable use and restoration of ecosystems and the conservation and recovery of species. Areas necessary for the persistence of biodiversity – key biodiversity areas – must be conserved with protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. Redesigned and improved management of production landscapes must protect biodiversity and the services it provides. Regulatory frameworks along with incentives and investments must be reoriented towards sustainable land stewardship and food systems, based, among other ethical, policy and legal pillars, on the principle of the inherent ecological function of property rights.

IUCN ambitions to achieve the following impact targets by 2030, which are closely aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:

Impact target 1: Ecosystems are retained and restored, species are conserved and recovered, and key biodiversity areas are safeguarded.

The actions the Union set out to do to achieve this impact target will contribute to the GBF targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Box 2)

- IUCN will work to support the retention of primary forests and other terrestrial ecosystems, and restoration to increase their intactness, integrity and connectivity as well as their benefits to human well-being.
- We will work to halt and reverse species' population declines and prevent extinctions.
- We will help document and protect key biodiversity areas and other sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures meeting standards for effective and equitable conservation.
- IUCN will work to bring the use and trade of wild fauna and flora to sustainable levels and address and reduce illegal wildlife trade.
- We will help to halt the loss of biodiversity caused by invasive alien species both reactively (through eradication and control of existing invasive alien species) and proactively (through managing the most significant pathways of introduction).

Box 2. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 2 – Land

Target 1
Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and 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.

Target 2
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.

Target 3
Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and 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 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.

Target 4
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.

Target 5
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.

Target 6
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 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.

Impact target 2: Thriving production landscapes are sustainable, and nature's value and benefits are safeguarded in the long term.

Actions associated with this impact target contribute to GBF targets 1, 10, 11, 15, 18 (Box)

- IUCN will broaden its engagement with land-use and agriculture sectors, both public and private, to help restore and maintain critical ecosystem services and biodiversity upon which health, food and nutrition security depends.
- It will respond to, advise and guide the growing demands from government and the private sector for viable strategies that support land-based activities, green jobs and rural livelihoods without compromising biodiversity.
- IUCN will enhance societies' understanding of the importance of soil biodiversity and strategies to restore, manage and conserve it under productive land-use and agriculture systems.
- It will work on improving the sustainability and legality of supply chains and trade that, in turn, will encourage and reward progress towards land degradation neutrality and biome-based climate mitigation. We will work to reduce habitat fragmentation and improve ecological connectivity.
- IUCN will engage with high-impact sectors to establish biodiversity net-gain approaches as a standard benchmark at both a corporate, investment and regulatory level. It will seek the reorientation of perverse public and private incentives towards investments in Nature-based Solutions.

Impact target 3: Nature and people thrive in cities while delivering solutions for urban challenges and a sustainable ecological footprint.

IUCN will support the implementation of GBF targets 11 and 12 by:

- Strengthening its engagement with cities and scale up its work on urban dimensions of nature conservation.
- Leveraging the value of nature in cities for enhanced education, recreation and human health and well-being.
- Striving to improve resilience to the challenges of climate change, disaster and disease risk, food and water security and safety - supporting the establishment and strengthening of protected and conserved areas to safeguard key biodiversity areas in or near cities.
- Promoting Nature-based Solutions to urban challenges and the integration of biodiversity values into urban planning, design and decision making by cities, including through mobilisation of urban nature indices.
- Better documenting and mitigating the embodied impacts of cities, through their supply chains.
- IUCN will also promote the re-connection of people to nature.

Box 2. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 2 – Land (*continued*)

Target 10

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.

Target 11

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/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

Target 12

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.

Target 15

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

(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;

(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;

(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 biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

Target 18

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.

Water

With an unprecedented decline in freshwater biodiversity and wetlands disappearing three times faster than forests, water use and management is driving ecosystem degradation and fragmentation, as well as species loss.

In committing to act so that by 2030, freshwater systems support and sustain biodiversity and human needs, IUCN is contributing to several targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Attaining the following impact targets and actions directly contribute to targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 21, 22 and 23 (Box 3)

Impact target 1: The loss of freshwater species and decline of freshwater ecosystem health is halted, and restoration initiated.

- IUCN will provide the necessary scientific information on freshwater biodiversity, considering direct, indirect and cumulative impacts.
- It will share and promote the use of knowledge from the local to transboundary levels, across sectors and among stakeholders and ensure this knowledge is available to mobilise decision makers on the implementation of protection, sustainable water management, and wetland and river restoration.
- IUCN will help protect, restore and promote healthy freshwater systems and habitats for people, nature and climate resilience, safeguarding key biodiversity areas, and targeting better connectivity, water quality, pollution control and mitigation, and system integrity.
- It will promote the integration of freshwater biodiversity with terrestrially-focused conservation interventions.

Impact target 2: Equitable access to water resources and all associated ecosystem services are secured.

- IUCN will promote and help facilitate the equal participation of women and youth in water-related decision making and champion the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples.

Impact target 3: Water governance, law and investment decisions address the multiple values of nature and incorporate biodiversity knowledge.

- IUCN will support, enable and facilitate stakeholder dialogues to forge strong and diverse partnerships, governance reforms and collaboration across borders, sectors and scales.
- IUCN will recognise and promote indigenous knowledge and intrinsic values, diverse stakeholder rights, and the spiritual and cultural values of rivers and wetlands in national policies.

Box 3. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 3 – Water

Target 1

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and 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.

Target 2

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.

Target 3

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and 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 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.

Target 4

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

Target 7

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.

Target 8

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.

Target 21

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.

Target 22

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information 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.

Target 23

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.

Oceans

In Nature 2030, IUCN aspires to a healthy ocean that supports nature and people, governed by strengthened national and international legal frameworks and sustainable investments that retain and restore ocean and coastal biodiversity and associated services for future generations. It will be necessary to address ocean warming, ocean acidification and ocean deoxygenation, overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and pollution from plastics, pesticides and other chemicals are causing long-term and negative impacts on people and marine life, at both a local and planetary scale.

The targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework set out many of the necessary actions to address the drivers of marine biodiversity loss. The Impact targets and the actions listed under this programme area are supportive of the GBF.

Impact target 1: The loss of marine species and decline of marine ecosystem integrity is halted, and restoration initiated.

Achieving this impact target will contribute to GBF targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 10 (Box 4)

- IUCN will combine the efforts of its different Members to promote and implement sustainable fishing practices, halt destructive practices
- Protect coastal and marine biodiversity and restore degraded habitats.
- It will work to significantly reduce all forms of pollution entering marine and coastal ecosystems
- Advance safeguards in the exploitation of non-living resources (e.g. for seabed mining), and
- Prevent the spread of harmful exotic and invasive species while maintaining genetic diversity.
- IUCN will work with governments and civil society to designate and implement a global network of highly protected marine protected areas (MPAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures, taking into account the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- IUCN will champion better governance of marine habitats and resources, especially in areas beyond national jurisdiction. It will actively promote an internationally legally binding agreement under UNCLOS, as well as the ratification and implementation of existing treaties and conventions.

Box 4. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 4 – Oceans

Target 1

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and 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.

Target 2

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.

Target 3

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and 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 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.

Target 4

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

Target 6

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 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.

Impact target 2: Uses of marine natural resources generate overall positive biodiversity outcomes and sustain livelihood benefits for coastal communities.

Actions listed here will contribute to implement GBF targets 1, 9, 10 and 18 (box)

- IUCN will develop and implement holistic and integrated marine and coastal zone management, through identification of Key Biodiversity Areas and application of Area-based Management Tools such as Marine Protected Areas, Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures, and Marine Spatial Planning.
- IUCN will support a drive towards sustainability within marine economic sectors in and beyond national jurisdiction.
- In particular, it will target the elimination of harmful subsidies.

Impact target 3: Ocean and coastal processes are maintained as a key foundation for planetary stability.

GBF targets 2, 3, 4, 8, 18, and 21 will benefit from these actions.

- IUCN will generate cutting-edge knowledge and advice to better equip policy and decision makers to develop fit-for-purpose strategies on conservation and management of ocean emergencies, such as ocean warming, acidification and deoxygenation.
- IUCN will promote and help guide investment in Nature-based Solutions to safeguard ocean biodiversity.
- It will support communities of action to restore some of the most globally threatened marine ecosystem types and species, including where conventional management and conservation approaches are no longer sufficient to safeguard important functions.
- It will work with Government Members to ensure marine issues are built systematically into national legislation and programmes, including through reorientation of subsidies, and in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- IUCN will support the ongoing implementation of the Antarctic Treaty and the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Living Resources, including through the expansion of marine protected areas.

Box 4. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 4 – Oceans (*continued*)

Target 7

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.

Target 8

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.

Target 9

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.

Target 10

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.

Target 11

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/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

Target 18

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.

Target 21

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.

Climate

Global CO_2 emissions must be reduced drastically to limit the temperature rise and minimize the impacts of climate change on societies, the natural world and the multiple services that healthy nature provides. IUCN aspires to a world that limits temperature rise to 1.5°C through ambitious measures to mitigate climate change and that enables effective adaptation. For this, the Union sets 3 impact targets and a series of actions that also contribute to the Global Biodiversity Framework, specifically, to targets 1, 4, 8, 14, 19 and 21 (Box 5).

However, by definition, Nature-based Solutions[1], contribute to other targets of the framework, such as targets 2, 3, 10 and 11.

Impact target 1: Countries use Nature-based Solutions to scale up effective adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

- IUCN will mainstream Nature-based Solutions into adaptation planning and actions, including integration of Nature-based Solutions in the adaptation component of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions and their national adaptation plans.
- Working with actors across different sectors is key, with particular recognition of low-lying islands and other climate-vulnerable states.
- To reach a transformative change in the way risk reduction and adaptation takes place, IUCN will incubate and scale up innovative climate-responsive, ecologically- and socially-responsible investment opportunities in the land and seascapes where IUCN strengthens the use of nature-based solutions for adaptation.
- The aim is to leverage private sector investment to amplify the impact over that from public finance targeted for nature-based solutions. Ultimately, this will grow the number of people, institutions and systems that become more resilient to climate change and climate-related disaster risks.

Impact target 2: Countries scale up Nature-based Solutions to reach climate mitigation targets.

- The aim is that countries apply Nature-based Solutions to contribute to at least 30% of the overall climate mitigation

Box 5. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 5 – Climate

Target 1

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and 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.

Target 4

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.

Target 8

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.

Target 14

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.

[1] UNEA defines NbS as "actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits" .

required by 2030, without replacing necessary deep emission cuts from all other sectors. This requires that Nature-based Solutions for greenhouse gas emission reduction, avoidance and removal are mainstreamed into the mitigation targets of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions and long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies.

- Substantially increasing the number of tonnes of carbon dioxide stored or sequestered through Nature-based Solutions will require redirecting financial flows and creating new and innovative financial flows to climate-responsive and ecologically- and socially-responsive investments in land and seascapes where IUCN scales up efforts to improve their management and restoration.
- Engagement with new partners from the banking, insurance, infrastructure and technology sectors will be key to unlocking efforts to redirect investment in opportunities revolving around nature-based climate mitigation.
- The Bonn Challenge Barometer, biodiversity indicators and other tools for measuring emission reductions will serve as key tools to track our progress.

Impact target 3: Responses to climate change and its impacts are informed by scientific assessment and knowledge to avoid adverse outcomes for nature and people.

- There is an increasing interest among diverse groups to innovate on the responses needed to enable societies to adapt to, mitigate and repair the damage from climate change. IUCN will assess and communicate the impacts of climate change and the responses to it with a view to bringing about the most beneficial impact for societies, nature and economies, and ensuring that existing policies are implemented.

Box 5. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 5 – Climate (*continued*)

Target 19

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:

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;
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;
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;
d. Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;
e. Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;
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;
g. Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use;

Target 21

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.

- IUCN will assess, communicate and address the direct impacts of climate change on the world's ecosystems and species and will also identify, assess and communicate the adverse impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation responses on biodiversity and people through the development, dissemination and application of appropriate principles, safeguards and solutions.
- The climate change responses that may require such appraisal could include large-scale renewables (such as hydropower), bioenergy with carbon capture and storage, infrastructure development, geoengineering, carbon dioxide removal, negative emission technologies and climate investments by financial institutions, and indeed Nature-based Solutions. The aim is to inform and transform decision making on climate responses to benefit both people and nature.
- These responses will require actions to ensure the intactness and integrity of nature, safeguard the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples, and strengthen the rule of law, legal institutions and tools at national and international level to ensure accountability and justice in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Part II:

IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations and the 2030 Global Biodiversity Targets

TARGET 1

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and 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.

The intent of this target is to address land- and sea-use change, loss of ecological integrity and the resulting ecosystem degradation and destruction, as one of the major drivers of biodiversity loss, through integrated spatial planning and regulation. It is important that the loss of all natural ecosystems, especially those within existing highly intact and wilderness areas be avoided, reduced and reversed. This should be supported by increasing ecological integrity and both functional and structural connectivity.

This target is also closely linked to other targets, such as target 2 on restoration, target 3 on protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, target 4 on management actions for the recovery of threatened species, halting human-induced extinctions, and human-wildlife conflict and coexistence. Target 1 has also an incidence on targets 10, on sustainable management of productive areas, 12 on urban biodiversity and is impacted by target 14.

All IUCN Programme Areas contribute to this target – People, Land, Water, Oceans, and Climate.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 1:

7.005 Promoting harmony between cranes – flagships for biodiversity – and agriculture
7.008 Protecting rivers and their associated ecosystems as corridors in a changing climate
7.009 Protecting and restoring endangered grassland and savannah ecosystems
7.012 Aquatic biodiversity conservation of shallow marine and freshwater systems
7.014 The importance of a cross-border approach to prioritise biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change and risk management in the Río de la Plata Basin
7.016 Conservation of spring ecosystems in the Mediterranean region
7.025 Ecosystem conservation, restoration and remediation in the ocean
7.030 Enhancing the resilience of coastal areas in the face of climate change, biodiversity crisis and rapid coastal development
7.034 Ecological integrity in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
7.049 Mainstreaming the Cerrado in international cooperation and global environmental funds
7.070 Combatting soil degradation and artificialisation
7.071 Wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure
7.073 Ecological connectivity conservation in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: from local to international levels
7.076 Building and strengthening wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa
7.081 Strengthening national spatial planning to ensure the global persistence of biodiversity
7.089 Preventing the extinction of the Great Indian Bustard (Ardeotis nigriceps) in India
7.090 Continental conservation priority for the jaguar (Panthera onca)
7.110 Establishing a Climate Change Commission
7.112 Planning of maritime areas and biodiversity and geodiversity conservation
7.125 Setting area-based conservation targets based on evidence of what nature and people need to thrive
7.126 Reinforcing the protection of marine mammals through regional cooperation

TARGET 2

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.

Target 2 concerns the restoration of degraded areas, the outcome of which is to enhance integrity and connectivity in and within ecosystems, and where ecosystem integrity refers to the completeness and functionality of an ecosystem and its ecological processes, particularly in relation to its natural state. Each country will have the responsibility to establish their restoration targets following science-based definitions of degradation and restoration, such as the ones from the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

Ecosystem restoration activities encompass: i) restoration of transformed and degraded ecosystems back to a natural state (ecological restoration); ii) restoration of transformed ecosystems focusing on rehabilitating their ecosystem functions and services (rehabilitation); and iii) restoration of areas aiming to reduce societal impacts, contaminants and other threats (remediation). Planning for restoration should be based on the principles developed for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration to consider the landscape context, including connectivity, and should include ensuring the maintenance of restored ecosystems in the long-term.

The IUCN Programme Areas that contribute to this target are Land, Water, Oceans, Climate

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 2:

7.008 Protecting rivers and their associated ecosystems as corridors in a changing climate
7.009 Protecting and restoring endangered grassland and savannah ecosystems
7.017 Protection of natural flows of water for the conservation of wetlands
7.025 Ecosystem conservation, restoration and remediation in the ocean
7.035 Promoting IUCN leadership in the implementation of the UN Decade on Restoration 2021–2030
7.049 Mainstreaming the Cerrado in international cooperation and global environmental funds
7.073 Ecological connectivity conservation in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: from local to international levels
7.078 Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems
7.085 Rewilding
7.096 Maximising return on conservation investments and sustainable development: eradicating invasive alien species (IAS) to conserve island biodiversity and benefit society
7.114 Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises
7.134 Protecting the Lower Congo River from large hydro-electric dam developments

TARGET 3

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and 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 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.

Target 3 aims at the effective conservation and management of 30% for terrestrial, inland waters and coastal and marine areas, globally. One of the main aspects of the target is the focus on areas of importance to biodiversity, and ecosystem function and services, and while the reference to Key Biodiversity Areas was not retained, these can be accounted for if coverage of KBAs is incorporated into the indicators for this target in the Monitoring Framework. Further, the fact that PAs and OECMs must be "effectively conserved", will be an area of active work and an important opportunity to promote the Green List of protected and conserved areas as a global standard for equitable and effective area-based conservation that delivers successful outcomes.

This target also recognizes "indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable" alongside PAs and OECMs and "recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities including over their traditional territories". With our IPO members and relevant partners, IUCN can help provide clarity as to 'who counts' in terms of governance options for these areas, and support decision-making for the dedication of lands and territories towards inclusion by Parties in their reporting on the Target, usually as protected areas or more likely as OECMs.

Target 3 is closely linked with targets 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, among others.

The IUCN Programme Areas that support the implementation of this Target are People, Land, Water and Oceans.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 3:

7.008	Protecting rivers and their associated ecosystems as corridors in a changing climate
7.012	Aquatic biodiversity conservation of shallow marine and freshwater systems
7.014	The importance of a cross-border approach to prioritise biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change and risk management in the Río de la Plata Basin
7.017	Protection of natural flows of water for the conservation of wetlands
7.021	Halting biodiversity loss in the insular Caribbean
7.025	Ecosystem conservation, restoration and remediation in the ocean
7.030	Enhancing the resilience of coastal areas in the face of climate change, biodiversity crisis and rapid coastal development
7.032	Ocean impacts of climate change
7.036	Declaration of global priority for conservation in the Amazon Biome
7.049	Mainstreaming the Cerrado in international cooperation and global environmental funds
7.055	Guidance to identify industrial fishing incompatible with protected areas
7.069	Eliminate plastic pollution in protected areas, with priority action on single-use plastic products
7.073	Ecological connectivity conservation in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: from local to international levels
7.075	Transboundary cooperation for conservation of big cats in Northeast Asia
7.078	Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems
7.080	Recognising, reporting and supporting other effective area-based conservation measures
7.081	Strengthening national spatial planning to ensure the global persistence of biodiversity
7.083	Ensuring the compatibility of human activities with conservation objectives in protected areas
7.084	Global response to protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PADDD)
7.087	Urgent measures to safeguard the globally important Atewa Forest, Ghana
7.107	Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity
7.110	Establishing a Climate Change Commission
7.112	Planning of maritime areas and biodiversity and geodiversity conservation
7.114	Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises
7.116	Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework
7.125	Setting area-based conservation targets based on evidence of what nature and people need to thrive
7.126	Reinforcing the protection of marine mammals through regional cooperation
7.127	Strengthening the protection of primary and old-growth forests in Europe and facilitating their restoration where possible
7.128	Acting for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in the ocean beyond national jurisdiction
7.129	Avoiding the point of no return in the Amazon protecting 80% by 2025
7.134	Protecting the Lower Congo River from large hydro-electric dam developments

TARGET 4

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.

The underpinning rationale for Target 4 is that while comprehensive delivery of the other targets for threat abatement (Targets 1-3, Targets 5-8) is essential for achieving the goals, it is not sufficient to prevent species endangerment and extinctions, given some species require targeted species-specific actions to recover, including genetic management or genetic rescue, population supplementation, breeding programs, etc. For its implementation, priority should be on threatened species, given that the recovery of non-threatened species is enabled by actions under the other targets.

Target 4 is closely related to Targets 2, 3, 5 on sustainable use, harvesting and trade of wild species, 6 on invasive alien species. Other targets such as 8 on climate change, target 9 on benefits to people from sustainable use and target 10 on sustainable management of productive areas, also have an impact on this target.

The Nature 2030 Programme Areas that support this target are Land, Water, Oceans.

The Global Species Action Plan (GSAP) outlines all the actions needed to achieve the species outcomes of the GBF targets.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 4:

7.005 Promoting harmony between cranes – flagships for biodiversity – and agriculture
7.031 The implementation of nature-based solutions in the Mediterranean Basin
7.075 Transboundary cooperation for conservation of big cats in Northeast Asia
7.079 Linking in situ and ex situ efforts to save threatened species
7.085 Rewilding
7.086 Strengthening mutual benefits of mobile pastoralism and wildlife in shared landscapes
7.090 Continental conservation priority for the jaguar (Panthera onca)
7.093 A call for increased consideration of genetic diversity in IUCN planning and actions
7.094 Safeguarding the Endangered narrow-ridged finless porpoise (Neophocaena asiaeorientalis) in the Yellow Sea
7.095 Conservation of seahorses, pipefishes and seadragons (family Syngnathidae)
7.101 Addressing human-wildlife conflict: fostering a safe and beneficial coexistence of people and wildlife
7.102 Improving process and action to identify and recover 'Extinct in the Wild' species
7.114 Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises
7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework
7.126 Reinforcing the protection of marine mammals through regional cooperation
7.132 Controlling and monitoring trade in croaker swim bladders to protect target croakers and reduce incidental catches of threatened marine megafauna

TARGET 5

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.

Addressing the causes of unsustainable use and promoting and ensuring sustainable use of wild species are critical for people and address the biodiversity decline. The purpose of this target is to address overexploitation and trade - domestic and international -, including illegal trade which are some of the causes for unsustainable use of wild species and could lead to pathogen spill-over.

There are synergies to be exploited with CITES which deals with protecting wild species from overexploitation associated with international trade. The IPBES Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species found that while the Convention focuses on regulating international trade, other factors affecting the use of wild species fall outside of its scope and can continue to drive unsustainable and/or illegal trade both from the supply and demand side of trade. This includes domestic trade in wild species, which can be significant, and so species can continue to decline despite international trade restrictions.

This target is linked to targets 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, and 23.

Actions, tools, and resources to implement this target are outlined in the Global Species Action Plan. The Nature 2030 Programme Areas that support this target are People, Land.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 5:

7.018 Valuing and protecting inland fisheries
7.020 Protection of herbivorous fish for improved coral community
7.023 Reducing impacts of incidental capture on threatened marine species
7.024 For an improved management of drifting fish aggregating devices (FADs) in purse seine fisheries
7.040 Implementing international efforts to combat the sale of illegal wildlife products online
7.047 Law enforcement regarding commercial trade in tigers and tiger parts
7.054 Engaging the private sector to combat wildlife trafficking
7.059 Combatting the illegal trade in lion body parts and derivatives
7.082 Reducing marine turtle bycatch: the important role of regulatory mechanisms in the global roll-out of Turtle Excluder Devices
7.086 Strengthening mutual benefits of mobile pastoralism and wildlife in shared landscapes
7.090 Continental conservation priority for the jaguar (Panthera onca)
7.091 Global Conservation of rhino rays (Rhinidae, Glaucostegidae, Rhinobatidae)
7.092 Adapting traditional medicine to achieve social and environmental sustainability
7.095 Conservation of seahorses, pipefishes and seadragons (family Syngnathidae)
7.103 Action against Asian songbird trafficking
7.107 Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity
7.132 Controlling and monitoring trade in croaker swim bladders to protect target croakers and reduce incidental catches of threatened marine megafauna
7.135 Promoting human, animal and environmental health, and preventing pandemics through the One Health approach and by addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss
7.137 Affirming the right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to sustainably manage and utilise wild resources in the context of COVID-19

TARGET 6

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 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.

This target deals with various aspects of invasive alien species: on one hand, identifying and managing pathways of introduction to prevent the introduction and establishment of priority IAS (i.e., IAS that have harmful impacts upon biodiversity and related ecosystem services) and on the other hand, the management of established IAS through eradication, control or containment of IAS populations to address and reduce their impacts on native biodiversity.

The reference of priority of IAS would allow countries to prioritise IAS at a national level, and optimally allocate limited resources and efforts on reducing the introductions of targeted priority IAS. The reference to 'priority sites' acknowledges the vulnerability and susceptibility of islands and freshwater systems to the impacts from invasive alien species.

The percentage reduction, either to indicate the rate of introduction or establishment is arbitrary and efforts should made prevent all introductions and establishments.

IUCN has developed tools that can support the identification of priority IAS species and priority sites, such as the Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT) to classify invasive species by their impact for supporting prioritisation, supported by the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS). The Nature 2030 Programme Areas that support this target are Land, and Oceans.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 6:

7.004 Urgent action against the grass Cortaderia selloana outside of its natural distribution range
7.096 Maximising return on conservation investments and sustainable development: eradicating invasive alien species (IAS) to conserve island biodiversity and benefit society
7.100 Building Madagascar's capacity to counter the threat from invasive species

TARGET 7

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.

Target 7 is the 'pollution target'. It has several parts: i) Reduce pollution risk and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030 to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services; ii) consider the cumulative effects; iii) reduce by half the excess nutrients lost to the environment through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; iv) reduce by half the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals through integrated pest management (among others) taking into account food security and livelihoods; and v) prevent, reduce and eliminate plastic pollution.

There are important nuances in the wording of the target, the main one being that it seeks to reduce the risk of pollution and the impacts of pollution, rather than reducing pollution itself, which can have implications for its implementation and for measuring progress and outcomes.

Further, while highlighting excess nutrient loss, pesticides and chemicals and plastic pollution, other types of pollution need also to be considered in order to achieve the 2030 mission, such as noise, light and air pollution.

Measures to prevent, reduce and eliminate plastic pollution will greatly depend on the negotiations and adoption of a legally binding agreement on plastic pollution by 2024. Water is the Nature 2030 Programme Area that supports this target.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 7:

7.019 Stopping the global plastic pollution crisis in marine environments by 2030
7.022 Establishment of a mid-frequency active (MFA – 1 to 10 KHz) sonar moratorium for maritime military exercises conducted in Macaronesia
7.026 International cooperation on marine pollution from sunken vessels
7.058 Safeguarding coral reefs from harmful chemicals in sunscreen
7.066 Generalising alternative practices and techniques to the use of synthetic pesticides
7.069 Eliminate plastic pollution in protected areas, with priority action on single-use plastic products
7.113 Restoring a peaceful and quiet ocean
7.124 Taking action to reduce light pollution

TARGET 8

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.

Target 8 addresses climate change as a driver of biodiversity loss, seeking to mitigate its impacts on biodiversity and increase its resilience through nature-based solutions (NbS) and/or ecosystem-based approaches. Importantly, this target also aims at reducing negative impacts from climate change responses.

Including the term Nature-based Solutions in this target alongside ecosystem-based approaches provides a framework of actions that address all dimensions of climate change – mitigation, adaptation, resilience and disaster risk reduction. While NbS can be designed for reducing carbon emissions and protecting and restoring ecosystems, it should be combined with phasing out fossil fuels and decarbonizing actions to reach climate goals rather than implemented alone. NbS for climate adaptation and mitigation must also contribute to improving the status of biodiversity and supporting rights-based approaches.

This target also is directly linked to targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, and indirectly with targets 15, 16.

The IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions provides an internationally recognized framework to i) standardize NbS approaches, ii) ensure and respond to stakeholders rights, particularly upholding the right of Indigenous Peoples to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), iii) increase the scale and impact of NbS, iv) prevent unanticipated negative outcomes or misuse, and v) help funding agencies, policy makers, and other stakeholders assess the effectiveness of NbS implementation.

Further, the Egyptian UNFCCC COP27 Presidency, Germany and IUCN launched the ENACT Initiative for Nature-based Solutions, which will coordinate global efforts to address climate change, land and ecosystem degradation, and biodiversity loss through Nature-based Solutions (NbS).

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 8:

7.017 Protection of natural flows of water for the conservation of wetlands
7.021 Halting biodiversity loss in the insular Caribbean
7.030 Enhancing the resilience of coastal areas in the face of climate change, biodiversity crisis and rapid coastal development
7.031 The implementation of nature-based solutions in the Mediterranean Basin
7.032 Ocean impacts of climate change
7.078 Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems
7.114 Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises

TARGET 9

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.

Strongly linked to target 5, Target 9 focuses on the sustainable use of wild species for the benefit of people.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 9:

7.018 Valuing and protecting inland fisheries
7.054 Engaging the private sector to combat wildlife trafficking
7.059 Combatting the illegal trade in lion body parts and derivatives
7.076 Building and strengthening wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa
7.077 Effects of the increase in the use of paper as a substitute for plastic on plantations of timber species
7.090 Continental conservation priority for the jaguar (Panthera onca)
7.092 Adapting traditional medicine to achieve social and environmental sustainability
7.117 Actions to strengthen food sovereignty and security of indigenous peoples and peasant communities
7.137 Affirming the right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to sustainably manage and utilise wild resources in the context of COVID-19

TARGET 10

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.

This Target is about sustainable management of productive systems and mainstreaming biodiversity in these sectors. It underlines the importance of the sustainable use of biodiversity through the use of biodiversity friendly practices. It goes beyond the promotion of "sustainable agriculture" with the mention of two specific biodiversity friendly approaches: (1) agroecology, as a way to develop more biodiverse and diversified small/middle scale farming systems and (2) sustainable intensification, as a way to increase productivity in bigger scale systems and reduce agriculture expansion.

According to the IPCC, agroecological principles and practices, ecosystem-based management in fisheries and aquaculture, and other approaches that work with natural processes support food security, nutrition, health and well-being, livelihoods and biodiversity, sustainability and ecosystem services.

This target recognizes that productive sectors can play a role in conserving and restoring biodiversity. It relates to targets 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 16, 22, 23 and is supported by IUCN Programme Areas on Land and Oceans

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 10:

7.003 Transforming global food systems through sustainable land management that is aligned to the UN SDGs
7.005 Promoting harmony between cranes – flagships for biodiversity – and agriculture
7.007 Developing agroecological practices as nature-based solutions
7.020 Protection of herbivorous fish for improved coral community
7.027 Seascapes working for biodiversity conservation
7.045 Global Indigenous Network for Aquaculture (GINA)
7.049 Mainstreaming the Cerrado in international cooperation and global environmental funds
7.055 Guidance to identify industrial fishing incompatible with protected areas
7.066 Generalising alternative practices and techniques to the use of synthetic pesticides
7.095 Conservation of seahorses, pipefishes and seadragons (family Syngnathidae)
7.107 Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity
7.108 Deforestation and agricultural commodity supply chains
7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework
7.117 Actions to strengthen food sovereignty and security of indigenous peoples and peasant communities

TARGET 11

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/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

Maintaining and enhancing nature's contributions to people is dependent on maintaining and enhancing the health and integrity of natural and managed ecosystems, which is addressed in other targets, including Targets 1, 2, 3, 8 and 10.

The Nature 2030 Programme Areas that support the implementation of this target are People, Land, Water, Oceans and Climate

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 11:

7.014 The importance of a cross-border approach to prioritise biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change and risk management in the Río de la Plata Basin
7.032 Ocean impacts of climate change
7.071 Wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure
7.078 Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems
7.105 Conserving and protecting coral reefs through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

TARGET 12

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.

Acknowledging that the global population will continue to increase over the decades and that populated areas will become denser, this target calls for increasing the quantity and quality of green and blue areas in cities, and their access, for the benefit of urban dwellers' wellbeing.

Urban planning and management must incorporate Nature-based Solutions to address climate change, water demand, disaster risk reduction as well as human health and well-being. This is supported by the IUCN Programme Area on Land.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 12:

7.067 Call for Nature in Cities agendas and Strengthening the IUCN Urban Alliance

TARGET 13

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 applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

Target 13 addresses the third objective of the Convention: the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and it includes from digital sequence information (DSI).

Who has access to genetic information, how that information is used, who benefits from its use and how these benefits are shared equitably are questions that concern developing countries, Indigenous communities, researchers, academia and industry, and some of these questions are dealt with in the Nagoya Protocol. This target is not limited to Parties to the Protocol.

The implementation of this target will be closely linked to the decision on DSI that establishes a multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of DSI, including a global. The development of such a mechanism will need to take into account the relationship with the Nagoya Protocol.

Under Programme Area 1 - People, IUCN will work to ensure fair and equitable sharing of all benefits from nature, including those arising from utilization of genetic resources.

TARGET 14

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.

Target 14 is about mainstreaming biodiversity at the government level, in all policies, planning, etc. This target impacts almost all other targets and will have to precede some of them.

The People Programme Area will significantly contribute to the implementation of this target.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 14:

7.021 Halting biodiversity loss in the insular Caribbean
7.043 Enhancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)
7.056 Biodiversity financing
7.057 Accounting for biodiversity: encompassing ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
7.076 Building and strengthening wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa
7.078 Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems
7.081 Strengthening national spatial planning to ensure the global persistence of biodiversity
7.089 Preventing the extinction of the Great Indian Bustard (Ardeotis nigriceps) in India
7.107 Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity
7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework

TARGET 15

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

(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;
(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;
(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 biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

This Target foresees a role for the private sector in the implementation of the framework alongside governments. It specifies that governments should take measures to "encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity". Even though there is no "mandatory disclosure", this language creates an obligation on governments to require large businesses to report their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity. It is also noteworthy that SMEs are not included in this target, as it is assumed that they would require additional resources to comply with this requirement.

Importantly, the reduction of negative impacts on biodiversity is not quantified and disclosing risks and impacts does not by itself diminishes the negative impacts on biodiversity.

This target is closely linked to targets 14, 16 and 18, and potentially others depending on what is done with the information disclosed by the private sector.

Under Programme Area 2 – Land, IUCN will respond to, advise and guide the growing demands from government and the private sector for viable strategies that support land-based activities, green jobs and rural livelihoods without compromising biodiversity.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 15:

7.053 Promoting sustainable and ethical mining practices in Africa
7.054 Engaging the private sector to combat wildlife trafficking
7.056 Biodiversity financing
7.071 Wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure
7.077 Effects of the increase in the use of paper as a substitute for plastic on plantations of timber species
7.108 Deforestation and agricultural commodity supply chains
7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

TARGET 16

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, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

Target 16 is about encouraging and creating opportunities for people to make choices that will result in sustainable consumption and in reducing food waste by half, reducing overconsumption and waste generation.

This target is linked to targets 14, 15, and 18.

Under Programme Area 1 - People, IUCN will work to ensure sustainable consumption and production and fair and equitable sharing of all benefits from nature, including those arising from utilization of genetic resources.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 16:

7.011 The fight against imported deforestation
7.056 Biodiversity financing
7.077 Effects of the increase in the use of paper as a substitute for plastic on plantations of timber species
7.108 Deforestation and agricultural commodity supply chains
7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework

TARGET 17

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, 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

The biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) are to establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking also into account the risks to human health.

This target establishes a link between the GBF and the Cartagena Protocol, without limiting it to Parties to the Protocol.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 17:

7.123 Towards development of an IUCN policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation

TARGET 18

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.

This target essentially requires doing away with subsidies harmful to biodiversity, globally. Making progress on this target will be critically important to the success of GBF, though achieving the objectives spelled out in the target, including its numeric magnitude, will undoubtedly be difficult politically, socially, and economically.

Phasing out, eliminating or reforming subsidies is also being discussed in other fora, including the WTO (fisheries) and UNFCCC (coal and other fossil fuels).

Nevertheless, other incentives are also contemplated in this target, including scaling up positive incentives. Government could make use of environmental tax reforms and other fiscal policies.

The Programme Areas of Land and Oceans in the IUCN Programme lay out actions to support this target.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 18:

7.011 The fight against imported deforestation
7.056 Biodiversity financing
7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework

TARGET 19

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:

(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;

(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;

(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;

(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;

(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;

(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;

(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use;

Target 19 on financial resources is comprehensive and includes, for example, increasing total biodiversity related international financial flows to developing countries to at least US$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US$ 30 billion per year by 2030. This translates into more than doubling international biodiversity funding by 2025 and more than tripling it by 2030.

This target is related to the Decision 15/7 on Resource Mobilization.

Helping guide investments towards Nature-based Solutions, under Programme Areas Oceans and Climate, IUCN will support Target 19(e).

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 19:

7.043 Enhancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)
7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework

TARGET 20

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.

Target 20 addresses the mobilization of non-financial resources, that are equally important for the implementation of the framework – capacity building and development, access to technology, and technical and scientific cooperation – especially for developing countries.

TARGET 21

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.

This target is about making the best available data, information and knowledge available to decision-makers. It clearly states that traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of IPLCs should only be accessed with the free prior and informed consent.

IUCN will contribute to this target with actions set out in the Nature 2030 Programme Areas People, Water, Oceans and Climate.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 21:

7.007 Developing agroecological practices as nature-based solutions
7.112 Planning of maritime areas and biodiversity and geodiversity conservation

TARGET 22

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information 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.

Target 22 has 3 main elements: i) representation and participation of IPLCs, women and youth in decision-making processes; ii) access to justice and information related to biodiversity by IPLCs, women, youth, and people with disabilities; and iii) ensuring the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

The Nature 2030 Area on People, and IUCN's IPO Membership can support the implementation of this target.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 22:

7.002	Strengthened institutional inclusion concerning indigenous peoples
7.062	Role of children and youth in nature conservation
7.115	Protecting environmental human and peoples' rights defenders and whistleblowers
7.116	Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework
7.118	Recognising and supporting indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights and roles in conservation

TARGET 23

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.

This standalone target on gender and the post-2020 Gender Plan of Action are to guide Parties' gender-responsive effective implementation of biodiversity policies at national and local levels, have concrete objectives and actions to ensure women's rights to land and access to natural resources, address gender-based violence linked to environment, guarantee women's effective, equitable, and full participation in decision-making, as well as allocating adequate human and financial resources to support rights-based gender-responsiveness and strengthening the evidence base, understanding and analysis of the gender-related impacts.

The Nature 2030 Area on People supports the implementation of this target.

Part III:

IUCN knowledge products and conservation tools in support of the GBF

IUCN has developed and can help apply a suite of tools to support Parties to the CBD in the implementation of the GBF. These include:

Species - related knowledge products and tools

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™

Includes the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria approved in 2000, is a global standard for measurement of species extinction risk. The standard is maintained by the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and implemented by the Red List Partnership of 12 organisations to generate assessments of extinction risk for over 150,000 species that today comprise the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. It is used to calculate the IUCN Red List Index which shows trends in the status of groups of species based only on genuine improvements or deteriorations in status of sufficient magnitude to qualify species for listing in more threatened or less threatened Red List Categories. IUCN maintains and serves the Red List Index, as a headline indicator for Goal A and Target 4, directly aligned with the application of the Red List Index as the official indicator for UN Sustainable Development Goal Target 15.5

With its strong scientific base, the IUCN Red List is a powerful tool to inform and catalyse action for biodiversity conservation and policy change. Indeed, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species provides a useful resource for national and regional development and implementation plans, with the IUCN Red List enabling the selection and download of specific species information, according to the search criteria.

Assessing the risk of extinction through the Red List also allows identification of those species which require intensive management actions under Target 4, over and above those requiring abatement of threats under Targets 1-3 and 5-8. Further, identifying species likely threatened by international trade on the IUCN Red List can inform CITES trade measures, in support of Target 5.

Contributes to: Goal A, Targets 1-7.

The Environmental Impact Classification of Alien Taxa (EICAT)

It is the IUCN Standard for the classification of the impact of alien species on the environment. It is a simple, objective and transparent method that classifies alien taxa into one of five impact categories, according to the magnitude of the detrimental impacts to the environment. This standard can be used at a sub-national, national, regional and global level to support the identification of priority invasive alien species (IAS).

Contributes to: Target 6

The IUCN Global Invasive Species Database (GISD)

It is a free, online searchable source of information about alien and invasive species that negatively impact biodiversity. The GISD aims to increase public awareness about invasive species and to facilitate effective prevention and management activities by disseminating specialist's knowledge and experience to a broad global audience. It focuses on invasive alien species that threaten native biodiversity and natural areas and covers all taxonomic groups from micro-organisms to animals and plants. Global EICAT assessments will be made available on the GISD.

Contributes to: Target 6

The Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS)

It provides validated checklists of introduced species for every country with evidence of impact noted. This provides a baseline of data on IAS to support countries on developing National Invasive Species Strategies and Action Plans (NISSAPs) and can also inform the setting up and monitoring of national targets. Developed by IUCN SSC ISSG, GRIIS is an initiative supported by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and is implemented within the framework of the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership.

Contributes to: Target 6

The Global Species Action Plan (GSAP)

It supports implementation of the GBF by setting out the key strategic interventions and actions that countries and governments require to achieve successful outcomes for the conservation and sustainable use of species in the GBF Mission, Goals, and Targets. The GSAP is linked to an online toolkit of resources, training support, and technical guidance to assist governments and other stakeholders to conserve and manage native wild species and their habitats effectively and to ensure they and their products are used sustainably, legally, and equitably. It can inform the setting up and monitoring national targets.

Contributes to: Targets 1-

Species Threat Abatement and Restoration (STAR)

The STAR metric measures the contribution that investments can make to reducing species' extinction risk. It helps governments, cities, civil society, the finance industry, investors and companies to target their investments and activities to achieve conservation outcomes and contribute to global policy aims. Could help develop Biodiversity Action Plans to set baselines for measuring progress towards global biodiversity targets. Identify gaps and target conservation efforts. The private and financial sectors can use STAR to document and disclose biodiversity risk.

Contributes to: Target 1, Target 2 and Target 4

IUCN SSC guidelines on human-wildlife conflict and coexistence

This first edition provide an essential guide to understanding and resolving human-wildlife conflict. The Guidelines aim to provide foundations and principles for good practice, with clear, practical guidance on how best to tackle conflicts and enable coexistence with wildlife. They have been developed for use by conservation practitioners, community leaders, decision-makers, researchers, government officers and others. Focusing on approaches and tools for analysis and decision-making, they are not limited to any particular species or region of the world.

Contributes to: Target 4

IUCN SSC guidelines for assessing species' vulnerability to climate change

Contributes to: Target 4

Guidelines for invasive species planning and management on islands

Provides an easy-to-use checklist and guidance document to support islands in strategically addressing IAS, developed by IUCN in 2018.

Contributes to: Target 6

IUCN Green Status of Species: a global standard for measuring species recovery and assessing conservation impact

The main objectives of the IUCN Green Status of Species are: to provide a standardised framework for measuring species recovery; to recognise conservation achievements; to highlight species whose current conservation status is dependent on continued conservation actions; to forecast the expected conservation impact of planned conservation action; and to elevate levels of ambition for long-term species recovery. These objectives together encourage conservation towards species recovery, throughout a species' range.

Contributes to: Target 4 and Target 21

Area-based knowledge products and tools

The World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas™

The World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas hosts data on Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). This database can support strategic decisions on protected areas by governments or civil society towards achieving GBF Targets. It also guides the identification of sites under international conventions and in the setting of private sector policies and standards. The database is managed by the KBA Partnership, which comprises 13 partners and is served by the KBA secretariat hosted jointly by BirdLife International and IUCN. The Key Biodiversity Area standard attempts to bring together existing international approaches for identifying areas of importance for biodiversity. The KBA Standard includes definitions, criteria and thresholds, and delineation procedures. It can be used by national constituencies to identify sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity in terrestrial, inland water and marine environments.

Contributes to: Target 1 and Target 3

Protected Planet

Is the online visual interface for the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), a joint project of IUCN and UNEP. It is the most comprehensive global database on terrestrial and marine protected areas based on data that has been compiled since 1981 working with governments and NGOs. The visual interface reconciles governmental, expert and general public opinions on protected areas. Provides important data for the biodiversity assessment / stock taking report to inform the drafting/revision of the NBSAP.

IUCN works with its Members (e.g. BirdLife International) and Partners (e.g. UNEP-WCMC) to develop and serve the global indicator of protected area coverage, including its disaggregation as protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas, as the headline indicator for Target 3. This is directly aligned with the official UN SDG indicators of protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas for SDG Targets 14.5 (for marine), 15.1 (for terrestrial and freshwater), and 15.4 (for mountains).

Contributes to: Target 3

The IUCN's World Heritage Outlook

It is the first global assessment of natural World Heritage. By assessing every natural site on the World Heritage List, it recognises success and supports the role of these sites in demonstrating excellence. It identifies the actions needed to support sites that are facing threats to improve their conservation outlook. It also highlights the benefits that these sites provide to people, and projects supporting these exceptional places

Contributes to: Target 3

The IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas

It is the first global standard of best practice for area-based conservation. It is a programme of certification for protected and conserved areas – national parks, natural World Heritage sites, community conserved areas, nature reserves and so on – that are effectively managed and fairly governed. At the heart of the IUCN Green List Programme is a globally applicable Standard. It provides an international benchmark for quality that motivates improved performance and achievement of conservation objectives. By committing to meet the **IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas Global Standard**, site managers seek to demonstrate and maintain performance and deliver real nature conservation results.

Contributes to: Target 3

Site-level tool for identifying other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)

This tool guides an assessor through three steps to apply eight criteria which determine if a site qualifies as an OECM as set out under the Convention on Biological Diversity. For sites which do not currently meet all the criteria, the tool serves to highlight areas where further information or improvements in governance and management are required.

Contributes to: Target 3

Guidelines for applying protected area management categories

IUCN's Protected Areas Management Categories, which classify protected areas according to their management objectives, are today accepted as the benchmark for defining, recording and classifying protected areas. They are recognized by international bodies such as the United Nations as well as many national governments. As a result, they are increasingly being incorporated into government legislation. These guidelines provide as much clarity as possible regarding the meaning and application of the Categories. They describe the definition of the Categories and discuss application in particular biomes and management approaches.

Contributes to: Target 3

Guidelines for conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors

These Guidelines are based on the best available science and practice for maintaining, enhancing and restoring ecological connectivity among and between protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) and other intact ecosystems. For the first time, this publication introduces a common definition and recommends formal recognition of ecological corridors to serve as critical building blocks of ecological networks in conjunction with protected areas and OECMs. Furthermore, these Guidelines also include 25 case studies that demonstrate current approaches to conserving ecological connectivity and ecological networks for different ecosystems and species, and at different spatial and temporal scales.

Contributes to: Target 1 and Target 3

The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems

The RLE is a global standard for how we assess the conservation status of ecosystems. It is applicable at local, national, regional and global levels. It is based on a set of rules, or criteria, for performing evidence-based, scientific assessments of the risk of ecosystem collapse, as measured by reductions in geographical distribution or degradation of the key processes and components of ecosystems. The strength of the Red Lists of Ecosystems comes from its regular and periodical application, with the goal of generating a changing image of the evolution of the ecosystems' threats and their recovery in response to conservation measures.

Contributes to: Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 8

IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology

It is a comprehensive classification framework for Earth's ecosystems that integrates their functional and compositional features, and constitutes the basis for the Red List of Ecosystems and for setting targets for conservation of Ecosystems . This new typology helps identify the ecosystems that are most critical for biodiversity conservation, research, management and human wellbeing into the future. Provides important data for the biodiversity assessment / stock taking report to inform the drafting/revision of the NBSAP. It can inform the setting up and monitoring of national targets.

Contributes to: Target 1, Target 3 and Target 10

The Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)

Produced by IUCN and the World Resources Institute (WRI), provides a flexible and affordable framework for countries to rapidly identify and analyse areas that are primed for forest landscape restoration (FLR) and to identify specific priority areas at a national or sub-national level.

Contributes to: Target 1, Target 2

The Restoration Barometer

Tracks the progress of restoration targets across all terrestrial ecosystems including coastal and inland waters. It was designed for countries that have committed to restore landscapes under international goals or agreements. It provides an opportunity for national and sub-national governments to simplify and streamline reporting on their restoration commitments and can help track and record progress towards global goals. These include the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the Bonn Challenge, the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, The Paris Agreement, the Land Degradation Neutrality Target.

Contributes to: Target 2

The IUCN Urban Nature Indexes

The IUCN Urban Nature Indexes is framework that enables cities to measure their ecological performance, set science-based targets and monitor progress on urban biodiversity. The tool is structured around six themes that address the root causes of ecological issues such as consumption drivers, human pressures, the status of habitats and species as well as the relation between nature and people. The UNI helps to identify priorities to better design and implement biodiversity conservation measures using the scientific and technical advice knowledge generated by IUCN to address most prominent cities-led drivers of biodiversity loss. All the indicator topics calculated as part of the UNI have clear linkages to the GBF, and in particular target 12 is calculated through the indicators related to urban sprawl, connectivity, endemic species, exposure to nature, access to nature, and urban planning. One of the six themes of the UNI deals with Nature's contributions to people and comprises indicators such as human health and livelihoods.

Contributes to: Target 12

The IUCN Urban Protected Areas - Profiles and best practice guidelines

Provides guidelines on how to ensure participatory approaches in urban planning in the context of Urban Protected Areas.

Contributes to: Target 1 and Target 12

Other knowledge products and tools

The IUCN Natural Resource Governance Framework

The overarching goal of NRGF is to: set standards and guidance for decision-makers at all levels to make better and more just decisions on the use of natural resources and the distribution of nature's benefits, following good governance principles, such that improved governance will enhance the contributions of ecosystems and biodiversity to equity and sustainability. The NRGF is hosted by the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), working in close collaboration with the IUCN Secretariat and partners across the Union. The NRGF could inform the revision of NBSAPs from the first step, to ensure that the norms, institutions, processes and power relations that shape the management of natural resources enhance the voice and decision-making power of all rights-holders and stakeholders.

Contributes to: Goal B, Target 21, Target 22 and Target 23

The IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions

Offers a robust framework to assess and guide implementation of strong, effective NbS interventions. It provides a framework to support countries and conservation community in delivering Nature based solutions at scale for both climate change and biodiversity loss. As NbS enters into policy and is adopted by projects on the ground there is a pressing need for greater clarity and precision of what the concept entails and what is required for it to be deployed successfully. Through the Standard, NbS will be based on a common understanding of its interpretation.

Contributes to: Target 8 and Target 11

Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)

Provides 'ready-made' biodiversity information for countries to rapidly adapt national targets. Many of the products derived from IUCN data are served through IBAT, which encompasses Country Profiles intended to support countries with national planning and reporting on biodiversity and conservation.

Contributes to: Target 21

PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet

It is a global knowledge exchange initiative and provides an open, neutral platform for anyone to share their successes, learn from the experiences of other practitioners and exchange knowledge as part of the community. Jointly with GIZ, IUCN manages the partnership secretariat and leads on promoting solutions across 8 out of 11 PANORAMA

Communities, on topics such as species conservation, protected and conserved areas, sustainable urban development as well as marine and coastal issues. PANORAMA is mentioned in CBD COP decision 15/16 as an important contribution to the knowledge management component of the GBF. Under PANORAMA, IUCN partners with GIZ, UNDP, UNEP, GRID-Arendal, the World Bank, ICCROM, ICOMOS, IFOAM – Organics International, Rare, OCTO and EcoHealth Alliance.

Contributes to: Target 21

ECOLEX

A web-based information service that synergises information on environmental law collected by the three partner organisations - IUCN, FAO and UNEP. ECOLEX covers the entire spectrum of environmental and natural resources conservation, including fresh and marine water, air and atmosphere, soil and land use, species and ecosystems, fisheries and forestry, hazardous substances and waste, as well as food and agriculture.

Contributes to: Target 5 and Target 21

The **Contributions for Nature** platform allows IUCN constituents to provide spatial documentation of their potential contributions over the period 2021-2030 towards GBF Goals A (in terms of species extinction risk reduction) and B (in terms of climate change mitigation). Brings the contributions of non-State actors to planning and reporting.