



IUCN PROPOSALS FOR TARGETS IN THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (BASED ON ANNEX TO CBD/SBSTTA/23/2/ADD.4)

Bold text underlined in the “Observations” column is added by IUCN. ***Bold text in italics*** represents additional notes

Target topics ¹	Observations ²	Link to current Aichi Target ³	IUCN proposed targets for 2030
Biodiversity and conservation outcomes			
Habitats	A target could focus on the <u>trends in or</u> status of habitats (e.g. amount or percent of habitat in a natural state); address issues related to habitat quality, including fragmentation, connectivity, and integrity; could apply generally to all habitats and/or specify specific habitats. Separate targets or elements may be required for terrestrial, marine and freshwater habitats. (see also: “Site-based measures”; “Habitat loss”).	Habitats are addressed in Aichi Target 5 (habitat loss), Aichi Target 11 (Protected Areas) and Aichi Target 15 (restoration). However, none of these targets refers specifically to the status of habitats.	<p>By 2030 Degradation, fragmentation and loss of all natural habitats are addressed in order to generate net positive biodiversity outcomes by 2030, with the goal of restoration and recovery of all natural ecosystems by 2050</p> <p>By 2030 Halt the net loss of integrity and intactness of natural or near-natural ecosystems over the planet’s terrestrial, marine, and freshwater surface</p>

¹ List of topics based on consultation process of the post-2020 framework, OEWG-1, submissions from Parties and stakeholders, relevant assessments and lessons learned. Specific target topics could be relevant to different and/or multiple headings.

² Issues which could be considered in formulation of targets.

³How topic is addressed in the Aichi Targets.

Where a proposed target from IUCN has a specific provenance this is shown; all of these have input from IUCN Commissions, Members & Secretariat, with overall oversight from IUCN Council

Target topics ¹	Observations ²	Link to current Aichi Target ³	IUCN proposed targets for 2030
			<p>By 2030, for all ecosystems, halt net declines in area, integrity and function, avoid increases in risk of collapse, and prevent human-driven collapse, towards net gains by 2050, through recovery, restoration, and retaining intact areas</p> <p>IUCN CEM</p>
Species	<p>A target could focus on the trends in or status of species (risk status, population abundance); on threatened and/or common species; on the status of genetic diversity; on specific species (such as cultivated plants), genetic diversity more generally, and/or phylogenetic diversity.</p>	<p>Aichi Target 12 focuses on threatened species (avoiding extinction and improve status). It does not address the decline or status of common species nor does it address issues related to abundance or the health of populations.</p>	<p>By 2030 Halt [overall] species' population declines by 2030, prevent human-driven extinctions of known threatened species, and improve the status of 30% of [known] threatened species by 2030</p> <p>SSC Post 2020 Task Force</p> <p>Halt overall species' population declines by 2030 such that they have recovered by 2050, prevent extinctions of all species, and improve the status of at least 30% of species³ by 2030 and 100% by 2050</p> <p>SSC Post 2020 Task Force</p>

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	<p>IUCN suggests that a target on genetic diversity is retained but that its scope is expanded to include wild species</p>	<p>Genetic diversity is addressed in Aichi Target 13 which focuses on safeguarding genetic diversity and developing strategies to address genetic erosion. The Target places a strong emphasis on the conservation of genetic diversity in cultivated plants and domesticated animals, compared to wild species. Although some attention is directed towards “wild relatives” and “socioeconomically” and “culturally valuable species”, the species description largely omits wild species that comprise the vast majority of the genetic diversity on the planet.</p>	<p>By 2030, the genetic diversity within species of wild and domesticated animals, plants and microbes, including socio-economically and culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding adaptive potential.</p> <p>IUCN SSC Genetics SG</p> <hr/> <p>By 2030, halt the loss of genetic diversity within wild and domesticated species</p> <p>IUCN SSC Genetics SG</p>
Direct drivers			
Land-use change	<p>A target on habitat loss could focus on reducing the overall rate of habitat loss. The target could focus on habitat generally or specify specific habitats the loss of which are judged to be particularly important. It could also address more general issues related to land-use planning, which would allow issues related to urbanization and infrastructure development to be addressed.</p>	<p>Habitat loss is addressed under Aichi Target 5. The target is general but has a specific element related to forests.</p>	

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	<p>A site-based measures target could focus on the conservation of specific sites such as key biodiversity areas through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. It could focus on the area to be conserved and/or the specific biodiversity features of sites, as well as management effectiveness. It could also address attributes at the landscape level including connectivity.</p> <p>Rationale for suggested addition: see IPBES GA Summary for Policymakers (SPM) Fig 4D, paras 34 & 37, and numerous points in Table SPM.1.</p>	<p>This issue is addressed in Aichi Target 11, an outcome-oriented target which refers to the quantitative and qualitative aspects of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. Beyond formally protected areas, there may be a need for a target on the retention of natural habitats more generally. Further a target referring to site-based protection made be needed.</p>	
	<p>A restoration target could focus on the restoration of converted and degraded areas; on the area to be restored and or the specific biodiversity and or ecosystem services to benefit from such restoration. It could be general or specifying particular types of habitats/ecosystems.</p>	<p>This issue is addressed in Aichi Target 15, an outcome-oriented target which focuses on ecosystem resilience, carbon sequestration and the restoration of 15% of degraded ecosystems.</p> <p>However, the focus on a quantitative area target does not optimize restoration of biodiversity.</p>	<p>By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced through ecosystem-based approaches, including bringing under restoration at least 35 per cent of degraded ecosystems, prioritising biodiversity benefits and thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification</p>

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			<p>By 2030, Retain the integrity of existing natural ecosystems and restore at least 35% of degraded ecosystems as the contribution of biodiversity to climate change mitigation and adaptation</p>
Overexploitation	<p>Targets on overexploitation of living resources (terrestrial, freshwater and marine) could also address management of harvest and trade, incentives and consumer choice (demand management).</p>	<p>Sustainable management is addressed in Aichi Target 6 (for aquatic living resources) with a focus largely on the marine environment. There is no associated target for terrestrial species. Target 6 does not directly address trade.</p>	<p>By 2030 The pressure of illegal and unsustainable utilization and trade in wild fauna and flora [in terrestrial, freshwater and marine realms] is reduced, contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and human well-being</p> <p>IUCN CEESP-SSC SuLi; TRAFFIC; CPW</p>

Target topics ¹	Observations ²	Link to current Aichi Target ³	IUCN proposed targets for 2030
			By 2030, halt ecologically destructive and unsustainable fishing practices including bycatch and bottom trawling

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Invasive alien species	A target on invasive alien species could address issues related to the prevention of introduction, control and eradication of invasive alien species.	Invasive Alien Species are addressed in Aichi Target 9, an action and outcome-oriented target related to the control eradication and management of invasive alien species and their pathways.	<p>By 2030 Halt the loss of biodiversity caused by invasive alien species by 2030, by preventing their impacts in [100% of] the most vulnerable areas, regulating [50% of] the most harmful invasive alien species, and effectively managing [50% of] the most significant pathways of introduction, such that their impacts are reversed through restoration and recovery by 2050</p> <p>IUCN SSC Invasive Species SG</p>

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Climate change	A target could address climate change as a major driver of biodiversity loss. It could focus on the role biodiversity can play as a nature-based solution to climate change mitigation and adaptation.	Aichi Target 10, an outcome-oriented target, is focused on reducing the pressures on habitats particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including coral reefs. The target does not directly address climate change as a driver of biodiversity loss.	
Pollution	A target could focus on major types of pollution, including nutrients, pesticides and other chemicals as well as plastics. It could also address issues related to waste management.	Pollution is addressed in Aichi Target 8 on pollution. The target focuses on reducing pollution, including nutrients, generally.	
Use and value of nature			
Material goods from nature	Targets could address how Nature meets the need of people and provide livelihood to communities and to societies (e.g. dollar value; timber volume; fish volume).	This issue is addressed in Aichi Target 14, with focus on the protection and restoration of ecosystems for the purpose of the continued provision of ecosystem services. Aichi Target 14 refers to human health in a general sense.	<p>By 2030 Legal use and trade of wild fauna and flora at sustainable levels enhances the conservation of biodiversity and the benefits to human well-being</p> <p>IUCN CEESP-SSC SuLi; TRAFFIC; CPW</p>

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Regulating services of nature	Targets could address regulating services Nature provides, such as flood protection, water purification and etc., are ensured for all (e.g. people served; people shielded from risks); could also focus on optimizing the benefits from biodiversity for specific types of activities, including sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries, climate mitigation and adaptation and would help to address the issue of nature-based solutions for various societal challenges, such as food security.		<p>By 2030, half of all water catchments are managed to ensure maintenance or restoration of all native species and natural ecosystem functions. Key actions will include maintaining or restoring connectivity and natural hydrological regimes, elimination of pollution, control or eradication of invasive alien species, sustainable use of aquatic resources, and integration with management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems</p> <p>IUCN SSC Freshwater Committee</p>
Non-material (cultural) services of nature	Targets could ensure that cultural (including ceremonial and religious) needs of people are met and are accessible to all.		<p>By 2030, there is no loss of the cultural rights of communities that depend on nature, including their ceremonial and religious needs</p> <p>By 2030, the role of nature and biocultural diversity in meeting the cultural needs of people has been quantified, and maintained or enhanced in all territories of indigenous peoples, in at least 50% of rural and coastal cultural landscapes and in at least 50% of cities</p>

Target topics ¹	Observations ²	Link to current Aichi Target ³	IUCN proposed targets for 2030
Existence and intrinsic values of nature	Nature (and biodiversity) in itself is valued independently of the services it provides to people. Citizen across our planet value the notion that a thriving nature is present globally and is secure. See also targets on species and habitats.	This topic is not specifically addressed in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.	
Equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources	Target could focus on the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.	This issue is addressed in Aichi Target 16, an action and outcome target focused on the operationalization of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing.	
Tool, solutions and leverage points			
Incentives	A target could focus on eliminating perverse incentives, including subsidies; address issues related to government planning as well as the financial sector.	This issue is addressed in Aichi Target 3, an action an outcome-oriented target focused on positive and negative incentives. The target focuses role of governments in either eliminating harmful incentives or putting in place positive ones.	
Laws, regulations and policies	A target could focus on the existence and use of legal and regulatory tools to support targets addressing drivers and use. This could include inter alia species management, land management, trade, management of threats, and measures to influence demand.	These topics are not specifically addressed in the Aichi Biodiversity targets.	
Sustainable consumption and production	A target could focus on to promote sustainable consumption and production processes. Such a target could focus on reducing the overall demand for resources and could also addresses issues related to unsustainable trade, illegal trade in wildlife or human-wildlife conflicts. It could also refer to nature base solutions for improving sustainability.	This issue is addressed in Aichi Target 4, a process-oriented target related to plans for sustainable production and consumption. The target refers to a range of actors but does not specify the sectors where actions should be taken.	

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Values of biodiversity	Such a target could focus on ensuring that the multiple and diverse values of biodiversity are fully recognized and reflected in decision-making, at all levels. It could also include the integration of these values by governments and the private sector.	This issue is addressed in Aichi Target 2, a process-oriented target focused on the integration biodiversity values in relevant government policies. It does not focus on valuation issues more generally.	
Other issues for transformational change	Targets could address other indirect drivers identified by IPBES (categorized as follows: demographic and sociocultural; economic and technological, institutional and governance; conflicts and epidemics). IPBES also identifies “levers” and “leverage points” for transformational change.	These topics are not specifically addressed in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.	
Enabling conditions			
National planning processes	Target could focus on the need to promote coherence in national planning processes and to ensure that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are adopted as whole of government strategies. More broadly, there is a need for adequate implementation and governance mechanism by setting up national multisectoral and multi-stakeholder platforms, alignment of NBSAPS, regular and cyclical uplift in ambition and action, equity, equality, openness and inclusion.	This issue is addressed in Aichi Target 17, an action and outcome-oriented target focusing in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	

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Resource mobilization	Target could focus on recognizing the critical role of financial resources for implementing the Convention. The target could focus on ensuring resources are provided through all sources.	This issue is addressed in Aichi Target 20, an outcome-oriented target focused on increasing the amount of financial resources from all sources for implementing the Strategic Plan.	By 2030 Mobilise the financial resources necessary to halt the loss of species, ecosystems and genetic diversity by 2030, including as appropriate through overseas development assistance, mitigation of embodied impacts, philanthropy, non-grant instruments, and other sources, towards restoration and recovery by 2050
Capacity-building	Target could focus on the need for capacity-building for the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.	The issue of capacity-building is not explicitly addressed in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, though it is addressed in other parts of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.	
Traditional knowledge	Target could focus on recognizing the importance of traditional knowledge and the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework could be developed. Such target could address issues related to the greater recognition of territorial and land-tenure rights, biocultural diversity, the protection of environmental defenders, and the sharing and protection of traditional knowledge.	This issue is addressed in Aichi Biodiversity Target 18, an action and outcome-oriented target focused on the recognition and respect of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources.	

Target topics¹	Observations²	Link to current Aichi Target³	IUCN proposed targets for 2030
Knowledge and technology	Target could focus on the need to improve the amount, availability and accessibility of knowledge and technologies related to biodiversity.	This issue is addressed in Aichi Target 19, an action-oriented target focused on improving the knowledge science based and technologies related to biodiversity and the sharing and application of this.	
Awareness	Target could focus on people's awareness of biodiversity.	This issue is addressed in Aichi Target 1 focused on people's awareness of biodiversity and of the actions which can be taken to protect it.	
Cross-cutting issues			
Gender	Target could focus on recognizing the importance of gender considerations as cross-cutting issue and on the role, rights and participation of women in biodiversity management. Such a target could also reflect the importance of women as agents of change.	This issue is partially addressed in Aichi Biodiversity Target 14, an outcome-oriented target which refers to the provision of essential services for vulnerable groups including women.	
Biosafety	Target could focus on the safe use of living modified organisms and synthetic biology.	This issue is not addressed in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.	