



IUCN urges Parties to increase efforts, be bolder and more ambitious to finalize and adopt the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. We call on Parties to conclude negotiations in a spirit of collaboration and compromise for an ambitious framework that will catalyse the necessary action and change to achieve the vision of *living in harmony with nature*.

To achieve this vision, the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework's mission should inspire action and be clear in its aim to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity to achieve a nature-positive world by 2030.

Furthermore, to realise this, the Global Biodiversity Framework must (not in priority order):

Conserve at least 30% globally of terrestrial, inland water and marine and coastal ecosystems, including all key biodiversity areas (KBAs), in effective and equitable, representative and connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), including territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local

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The wording of the mission must be inspirational and compelling, to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and to achieve a nature-positive world by 2030<sup>1</sup>. It must convey that this will not be business-as-usual.

IUCN proposes disaggregating Goal A into the 3 components of biodiversity, including 2030 outcomes, as follows:

- ***The loss in area, integrity and connectivity of all natural ecosystems is halted from 2020, restoration is underway by 2030 and reversed by 2050, reducing their risk of collapse***

For ecosystems, the goal must include three core elements: a) halting and reversing the loss of area; b) halting and reversing loss of ecological integrity; and c) reducing risk of collapse. Appropriate timelines would be “from now” for halting loss, and “by 2050” for reversing loss, that is, to have gains in area and integrity of all ecosystems.

- ***Human-induced species extinctions are halted from 2020, the overall risk of species extinctions is reduced by 2030 and reversed by 2050, reducing their risk of collapse***

The focus of the target should be on the action.

Ultimately, the intent of this target should be 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.

Halting the loss of biodiversity implies maintaining what currently exists. Therefore, the loss of all natural ecosystems, especially those within existing highly intact and wilderness areas must be avoided, reduced and reversed. This should be supported by increasing ecological integrity and both functional and structural connectivity<sup>5</sup>.

IUCN recommends keeping the target short and focused on the area-based target and fundamental components of implementation. Although additional text proposals were made during OEWG4 to address important aspects of implementation such as i) more specific ecosystems, ii) types of ecosystem restoration actions and iii) the environmental and social considerations of ecosystem restoration towards climate change, indigenous peoples and local communities, these aspects can be drawn from the implementation itself and from further guidance. In this regard, IUCN invites Parties to consider the following elements:

restoration potential comprise:

- Science-based estimations of restoration potential comprise:
  - Restoration of at least 350-400 Mha of transformed to natural ecosystems over the period 2021-2030 is needed to achieve net gains of 5% in the global area of natural terrestrial ecosystems by 2030 (in addition to actions to reduce rates of loss of natural ecosystems)<sup>6</sup>.
  - The potential of restoration opportunities is estimated at 1.6 billion ha of cropland and 2.2 billion ha of grazing land for the period 2020 – 2050<sup>7</sup>. 30% of this potential, roughly 1/3 of the time period under estimation, equates to 1.14 billion ha.
  - A recent preliminary estimate informs that a global river restoration target set at 30% of restoration needs is estimated at least 300,000 kilometres<sup>8</sup>. If we would consider the extension of oceans potential to be restored millions of hectares would be added. Crucially, restoration of oceans and inland water ecosystems have not been accounted for in estimates above.

. This will allow countries to aggregate their progress to a global number and avoid the challenge of defining 'degraded ecosystems' as a condition to calculate a percentage to restore. Each count1.1 (ag) c1(e )-12 (w)3.1 (nii)3.1 (l)3 (bal)wods ise1mon

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.

Target 2 should



According to the IPBES Global Assessment<sup>14</sup> and IPBES Sustainable Use Assessment<sup>15</sup>, overexploitation, mainly via harvesting, logging, hunting and fishing has the second largest negative impact on nature, and fishing has had the most negative impact on marine biodiversity (target species, non-target species and habitats).

Further, many species on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species are threatened by overexploitation (including through by-catch) and trade. A recent assessment identified more than 11,702 species which are at risk of extinction as a result of trade.

IUCN supports the reference to addressing the demand and supply of illegal wildlife products to establish a clear link to SDG target 15.7.

IUCN supports the observations of the Informal Group on the Post-2020 GBF on the invasive alien species (IAS) target in that it needs to contain clear actions followed by outcomes.

IUCN cautions against a distinction between 'priority' IAS and 'other known IAS' as suggested in the streamlined text by the Informal Working Group as it is confusing and risks diverting resources away from essential action. 'Priority invasive alien species' refers to IAS that have harmful impacts upon biodiversity and related ecosystem services. as it 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.

IUCN also notes that 'eradicate, reduce, or control IAS' is not an outcome of preventing introduction and establishment of priority (and other) IAS, as it currently reads in the streamlined text by the Informal Working Group. The management of established IAS needs to be a separate action in its own right as they deal with a different element of IAS. The prevention of introductions and establishment of IAS addresses impacts from future IAS (i.e. future impacts) and is achieved through pathway management, biosecurity and early detection and rapid response measures. Eradicating, controlling, or containing IAS populations addresses impacts from

The recent adoption of the definition of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) by UNEA-5<sup>16</sup>, based on the [IUCN definition](#), provides an internationally agreed understanding of this concept and should be accepted in the context of the GBF.

Including the term Nature-based Solutions in this target alongside ecosystem-based approaches provides a strong framework of actions that address









- a periodic global assessment of progress that identifies “ambition gaps” (the national level target is not ambitious enough to achieve the necessary progress), or “implementation gaps” (the national level target has been implemented to an insufficient degree) and informs the revision of national targets; and
- a requirement to revise and update existing national targets and efforts, to enhance ambition and implementation.