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Reducing threats to biodiversity – Targets 5 and 6 **Report of the Co-Leads of Contact Group 2**

Target 5

1. Some Parties acknowledged the importance of having a distinct stand-alone target that addresses overexploitation, one of the five direct drivers of biodiversity loss.
2. Several Parties noted the relationship of this driver of loss with the sustainable use of biodiversity and, in that context, elements of overlap between draft target 5 and draft targets 7 and 8, and target 14. They noted there was potential to merge targets 5 and 7. Other Parties opposed such a merger and stressed the need and importance to have a stand-alone target on overexploitation.
3. Some Parties proposed slight editorial changes to the language of the target to clarify its intent to address the threat rather than to promote even greater extraction and use. There was support from some Parties for ensuring that the illegal harvest, illicit trade, and unsustainable use of wild species are halted.
4. The focus of the target was addressed by several Parties: some were of the opinion that it should be to take measures to address (reduce) unsustainable and illegal offtake; others were of the opinion that it should be to ensure that measures and mechanisms are in place to ensure the sustainable use of wild species without asking for a decrease in sustainable use.
5. Other Parties preferred to keep the simplicity of the original formulation with or without minor editorial amendments.
6. Several Parties noted the opportunity that the target provides to build links with other international instruments, including trade-related instruments, such as CITES, as well as organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in terms of collaboration but avoiding duplication.
7. Some Parties advocated that the target should go beyond ensuring that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is legal and at sustainable levels. One proposed that it also be traceable and others that it comply with national and international regulations and commitments. Some advocated an additional objective that stocks be also healthy and resilient.
8. Some Parties advocated recognition in the target of use of benefits, such as nutrition and livelihoods, to people and to respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to collect and use wild species. The inclusion of a reference to indigenous peoples and local communities was advocated by many.
9. Some Parties proposed the addition of language on socioeconomically important species, including fish stocks. One Party added traditionally used domestic animal breeds to that.
10. Many Parties recommended that the target be expanded to cover a broader scope of exploitation. Several Parties observed that the target was missing elements related to marine biodiversity, including threats, such as by-catch and bottom trawling, and that these could be reflected in the target. Several

Parties advocated for the target to also specifically address illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing as one of most serious threats, with profound economic and social consequences.

11. One Party proposed that the target be expanded to include the halting of illegal exploitation, for example in the form of biopiracy, which was opposed by others. Several Parties noted the importance of addressing human-wildlife conflict either in target 5 or a merger of targets 5 and 7.

12. Other Parties noted that additional detail, such as elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 6, could be captured instead in the draft monitoring framework, including through indicators. The draft monitoring framework for the target contains many elements but could still be expanded, including in relation to fisheries and sustainable forest management.

13. Some Parties advocated the inclusion of additional concepts, including applying the ecosystem approach, safe ecological limits, and avoiding detrimental effects on non-target species and habitats.

14. There was a proposal to add language to ensure harvests at sustainable levels based on relevant scientific information.

15. There was a proposal to address environmental crime, such as poaching and encroachment on protected areas, and that this could be addressed in an additional new target, for which language was proposed, or added as an element under implementation support mechanisms.

16. The need for a comprehensive glossary of terms to ensure a common understanding of terms was expressed.

17. Additional elements were suggested to be reflected in the target:

- (a) Consideration of overlaps with Target 7;
- (b) Addressing the broad scope of direct drivers discussed in IPBES;
- (c) Additional elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 6, such as safe ecological limits and impacts on non-target species;
- (d) Impacts of unsustainable fishing practices on habitats, including bottom trawling and bycatch;
- (e) Addressing human-wildlife conflicts;
- (f) Linkages with subsidies;
- (g) Need for sustainability of levels of use to be informed by relevant scientific information;
- (h) Conservation and management plans informed by a sound scientific basis;
- (i) Enhanced participatory management and use, involving indigenous peoples and local communities, youth and women;
- (j) Establishment of control mechanisms;
- (k) National and international trade;
- (l) Include indirect use (such as tourism);
- (m) Flexibility for countries to put in place various measures addressing their specific situations and requirements;
- (n) Implementation and enforcement of related wildlife policies;
- (o) Strengthened synergies between various multilateral environmental agreements, maximizing collaboration while avoiding duplication of effort, particularly as it relates to reporting and monitoring;
- (p) Considerations for monitoring:
 - (i) Level of fisheries bycatch;
 - (ii) Ecosystem-based approach and the ecosystem approach to fisheries management;
 - (iii) New technologies for sustainable harvests;
 - (iv) Key indicator species.

Annex. Suggestions for section D (2030 action targets), paragraph 12(a), Target 5

(a) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species [complies with national and international laws and commitments and is monitored and regulated in order to be kept] at sustainable levels;

(b) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is [reduced,] legal and at sustainable levels;

(c) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species [, socially and economically important species and local and traditionally used animal breeds] is legal and at sustainable levels;

(d) Ensure by 2030 [that measures are adopted to address unsustainable and illegal] harvesting, trade and use of wild species [to tackle overexploitation];

(e) Ensure by 2030 that the [illegal] harvesting, [illicit] trade and [unsustainable] use of wild species is [halted];

(f) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is legal [, traceable] and at sustainable levels;

(g) Ensure by 2030 that [any] harvesting, trade and use of wild species is legal and at sustainable levels;

(h) Ensure by 2030 that the [populations of all wild species subject to harvesting or use are healthy, productive, and resilient and that] harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is [done in a] legal [, precautionary and transparent manner] and at [ecologically] sustainable levels [, accounting for impact on non-target species];

(i) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is legal and at sustainable levels [, while also halting biopiracy];

(j) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is legal and sustainable, that any uses are within safe ecological limits, apply ecosystem-based approaches and avoid detrimental impacts on non-target species and habitats;

(k) By 2030, measures and mechanisms are in place to ensure the sustainable use of wild species, including direct use, such as trade and harvest, indirect use, such as tourism, and non-material use, and regulating nature's contributions to ensuring the maintenance of ecosystem functions and services;

(l) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species, is sustainable, regulated and legal, and that implementation of related wildlife policies is effectively enforced;

(m) By 2030, effective measures are implemented to halt the decline and recover populations of threatened species and achieve and maintain favourable conservation status for all wild species, prioritizing urgent management actions for species whose survival depends on such actions;

(n) By 2030, end illegal harvesting and trade of wild species, and ensure that all harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, effectively regulated and complies with national and international regulations and commitments, while providing such benefits as nutrition and livelihoods to people;

(o) Ensure by 2030 that the trade in and use of wild species is legal and at sustainable levels, [respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to collect and use wild species];

(p) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is legal, at sustainable levels [and in conformity with national legislation and international treaties].

(q) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, [exploitation,] trade and use of wild species is [kept within] sustainable levels [and does not threaten biodiversity, is compliant with relevant laws, while recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to customary sustainable use and effectively addressing human-wildlife conflict];

(r) By 2030, significantly reduce levels of wildlife trafficking, illegal logging, IUU fishing, and the illegal appropriation of wild genetic resources, and implement measures and incentives to ensure that the legal harvest of and trade in wild species are conducted at sustainable levels.

PROPOSED NEW TARGETS

(a) Reduce environmental crimes that affect biodiversity to negligible levels by 2030 through a concerted effort at the national and international levels to prevent and counter such crimes;

(b) By 2030, the percentage of species threatened with extinction is reduced by [XX]%;

(c) By 2030, human-induced species extinctions are halted and fewer species are threatened;

(d) By 2030 effective measures are implemented to halt the decline and recover populations of threatened species and achieve and maintain favourable conservation status for all wild species, prioritizing urgent management actions for species whose survival depends on such actions;

(e) Implement intensive management actions, in situ and ex situ, for species whose survival depends on such actions and whose recovery cannot otherwise be enabled or sustained;

(f) Implement intensive management actions, both in situ and ex situ, as required, for species whose continued survival depends on such actions and whose recovery cannot be achieved solely by addressing direct threats to biodiversity.

Target 6

1. Parties and observers who spoke about this target welcomed the inclusion of an action target in the zero-draft framework that addresses climate change as a major direct driver of biodiversity loss and the interrelationship between biodiversity and climate change.

2. Some Parties stressed, however, that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and any target therein that addresses climate change cannot stray into the mandates of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. In that regard, they emphasized that it could not include a reduction target under the purview of those instruments or provide numeric mitigation targets for climate change. Some Parties proposed that the focus of this target should be on resilience and adaptation of biodiversity and ecosystems.

3. Furthermore, some Parties were of the opinion that the focus of the target should be on impacts of climate change on biodiversity but, as currently formulated, is primarily about climate change. Several were of the opinion that it should not be only about the benefits of biodiversity to address climate change.

4. Some Parties provided an alternative text to address these and other concerns.

5. There was a proposal that the target should strengthen the linkage between biodiversity and climate change.

6. Some Parties questioned and opposed the use of the term “nature-based solutions”, some from the point of view that nature-based solutions would be difficult to measure, and others that it was not a clearly defined term in the context of the Convention. Other Parties supported the retention of the term “nature-based solutions”.

7. Several Parties advocated the use, instead, of terminology agreed and understood in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the ecosystem approach, ecosystem-based approaches, and ecosystem functions and services.

8. Some Parties advocated that the target should address the need to strengthen the resilience of biodiversity to the adverse impacts of climate change, to adapt to climate change, and enhance the conservation of carbon sinks and reservoirs, and they proposed language to reframe the target in this manner.

9. One Party raised the question about categorizing the issue of adaptation under “threats”, proposed that it be addressed as a new target under “meeting people’s needs” and provided language for that purpose.

10. Advocating the inclusion of additional aspects in the draft target, there was a suggestion to include a reference to safeguards about biodiversity for food security, nutrition and the provision of clean water.

11. Some noted that the issue of forestry was entirely missing from the draft target, that the crucial role of the forestry sector in the context of biodiversity should be underlined in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and that an insertion should be made recognizing the contribution of all types of forests ecosystems.

12. The following additional elements were suggested to be reflected in the target:

- (a) Ecosystem-based approach (instead of nature-based solutions);
- (b) Importance of sustainable use to addressing climate change;
- (c) Resilience and adaptation (as the key concepts for this target);
- (d) Reduce the vulnerability and enhance the adaptive capacity of ecosystems to the impacts of climate change;
- (e) Role of healthy resilient ecosystems in supporting biodiversity to adapt to climate change;
- (f) Reduce negative impacts of climate change on biodiversity and livelihoods;
- (g) Avoid trade-offs of biodiversity for climate change mitigation and adaptation and need for safeguards in this context.

Annex. Suggestions for section D (2030 action targets), paragraph 12(a), Target 6

(a) By 2030, achieve the full potential of conservation and restoration of ecosystems and nature-based solutions in order to enhance carbon sequestration capacity in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, for integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as disaster risk reduction, while enhancing biodiversity, safeguarding food security, nutrition and providing clean water;

(b) By 2030, achieve the full potential of nature-based solutions, including through prioritized conservation and restoration of ecosystems that deliver carbon sequestration on land and in the ocean, for integrated climate change mitigation and adaptation, while enhancing biodiversity, safeguarding food security, nutrition and providing clean water;

(b) Underlines the essential contribution of nature to addressing climate change and its impacts and the need to address biodiversity loss and climate change in an integrated manner;

(c) Contribute to climate change mitigation by enhancing the capacity of carbon sequestration in ecosystems through nature-based solutions and to climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction by increasing ecosystem resilience against climate change by 2030 by at least [XX]% through ecosystem-based approaches;

(d) Avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and food security from climate change and enhance mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction through nature-based solutions, while providing by 2030 [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO₂=] of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, complementing stringent emission reductions;

(e) At least [30%] of efforts to increase the resilience of biodiversity, ecosystems and livelihoods is attained to address the adverse impacts of climate change by 2030 and to ensure that, by 2050, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases are conserved and enhanced to build the adaptive capacity of ecosystems;

(f) Assess the potential for nature-based solutions to contribute to climate action, and implement the findings of these assessments;

(g) Increase climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, as well as Climate Change mitigation through nature-based or managed-natural system solutions, and by 2030 reduce by [%] the negative impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services (and ensuring ecosystem resilience);

(h) Bearing in mind that climate change is one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss, Parties will strengthen ecosystem resilience and adaptation through the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems in all countries, in particular through the valuation of the functions and services that such ecosystems provide. To this end, payments for ecosystem services will increase by [XX]% and adaptation funding from developed countries to developing countries will increase annually by [XX] billion United States dollars by 2030;

(i) Enhance the resilience of biodiversity to climate change and the contribution of biodiversity to climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction through conservation and ecosystem restoration;

(j) By 2030, ecosystem-based approaches significantly contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and national climate change policies include measures to reduce impacts of climate change on biodiversity;

(k) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through [enhanced ecosystem restoration by] nature-based solutions providing by 2030 [at least XXX MT CO₂=] [carbon sinks];

(l) Implement nature-based solutions to enhance the adaptive capacity of ecosystems with a view to strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and halting the degradation of greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs;

(m) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through ecosystem-based approaches, including in blue carbon ecosystems, while avoiding impacts on biodiversity, food security and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(n) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem approaches, restoration and pollution management in order to increase the resilience of biodiversity, ecosystems and livelihoods by providing, by 2030, [about 30%] [at least XXX MT CO₂=] of the mitigation effort needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, complementing stringent emission reductions, and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food security;

(o) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, resilience and disaster risk reduction through ecosystem-based approaches by increasing, by 2030, by [about 50%] the areas that conserve and sustainably use biodiversity while strengthening other ecosystem functions and services;

(p) By 2030, ecosystem conservation and restoration contribute significantly to climate change mitigation and adaptation, providing solutions for the total global response to climate change, complementing stringent emission reductions, and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity;

(q) Ensure that, by 2030, all natural carbon stocks are retained and that all ecosystem-based approaches for climate mitigation and adaptation avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and people;

(r) Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through mainstreaming ecosystem-based and culture-based solutions, integrating these solutions into

natural and human-modified landscapes and seascapes and avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and food sovereignty;

(s) By 2030, contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction through improved protection, conservation management and restoration of carbon dense primary and other natural ecosystems, including forests, peatlands, wetlands, seagrasses, mangroves and coral reefs to complement stringent emissions reduction in other sectors and avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and food security;

(t) Scale up nature-based solutions to foster cost-effective anthropogenic climate change mitigation by 2030 to limit average temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius, reaching a mitigation potential of 10-12 Gt CO₂ per year.

PROPOSED NEW TARGET ON FORESTS

(a) Enhance the contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments.

PROPOSED NEW TARGET ON FLORA

(a) Ensure by 2030 that the harvesting, trade and use of plant species is legal and sustainable.

PROPOSED TARGET TO BE INCLUDED UNDER SECTION (B) (“Meeting people’s needs”)

(a) Integrate the value of biodiversity for adaptation to climate change and ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction into basic national and local policies and strategies, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, local biodiversity strategies and action plans and disaster planning.
