



Convention on Biological Diversity

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THEMATIC WORKSHOP ON ECOSYSTEM
RESTORATION FOR THE POST-2020
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK
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EXAMPLES OF SUBMISSIONS TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK BROADLY RELATING TO LAND DEGRADATION, RESTORATION OR AVOIDING BIODIVERSITY LOSS

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. During the first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and stakeholders were invited by the Working Group to submit to the Executive Secretary proposals on the structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The proposals received and statements made during the first meeting of the Working Group are available on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework webpage at: <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>.
2. Views already received on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are accessible at: <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/submissions>. Two syntheses of the views received were prepared as information documents for the first meeting of the Working Group and are accessible at: <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/post2020-prep-01/documents>.
3. The purpose of the present document is to provide background information for the Thematic Workshop on Ecosystem Restoration for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The table below provides examples of proposed targets broadly relating to land degradation, restoration or avoiding biodiversity loss from the written submissions to the Secretariat but does not represent the totality of the submissions.

	Target proposal relating to land degradation, restoration or avoiding biodiversity loss
1	Through the successor to Aichi Target 15, there is an urgent need to massively scale up restoration of all ecosystems.
2	Integrate urban issues into the post-2020 targets, such as through the creation of urban-focused targets (or indicators) and urban-related implementation metrics, and request Parties and other governments to track and report urban-related natural habitat loss. This could include utilization of urban-based green infrastructure.
3	A land/sea use change target may be: “By 2030, all terrestrial and marine habitats have reached degradation neutrality, and further land and coastal habitat conversion has been halted.”
4	By 2030, the value of ecosystem integrity is prioritized, and, at a minimum, 2020 levels of ecological

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	intactness are maintained or enhanced across all ecosystems, with a particular emphasis on maintaining the most intact areas.
5	The post-2020 global biodiversity framework must strive for 100% conservation and sustainable use of existing ecosystems, alongside ambitious restoration targets, as a pre-condition for halting biodiversity loss.
6	Target on enhanced recognition of the role, rights and participation of women in biodiversity conservation and restoration.
7	By 2030, regulatory and other policy frameworks that ensure a 100% divestment from activities that cause ecosystem destruction and lead to perverse incentives towards biodiversity destruction and loss.
8	The post-2020 biodiversity framework should include a target regarding a 100% redirection and phasing out of perverse incentives that lead to deforestation.
9	By 2030, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including but not limited to forests, grasslands, estuarine and wetlands areas, those in ice regions (the cryosphere), desert, wetlands, freshwater and marine ecosystems and urban areas is at least halved until a halt in losses is achieved, and, further, that plans, rules and resources are in place and implemented to stop biodiversity losses and for recovery of the extent, range and functionality of biodiversity in all its components are in place, degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced and reversed without generating perverse incentives.
10	<p>By 2030, areas under agriculture, horticulture, production forestry, energy production, aquaculture, transport systems and tourist activities are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. No new harvesting or displacement of native ecosystems for crop production, logging, energy production, crop production or aquaculture should be permitted on any industrial scale. Biodiversity must be protected, and extra production should only be permitted where ecosystems and habitat were already modified by 2018.</p> <p>Land use change is encouraged to protect ecosystems and the climate, but the expansion of the human footprint for industrial-scale biological production at the expense of biodiversity should be frozen to 2018 levels.</p>
11	By 2030, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
12	By 2030, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 50 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification, hydrological system shifts and failures, ice-melting and collapse, the spread of invasive species and the destabilization of ocean biophysical systems.
13	Create an overarching habitat-based target that includes the role of natural ecosystems in mitigating climate change and incorporates restoration targets into an overall “net gain” (for habitat, biosequestration and land quality) approach while reinforcing the role of indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation and their rights as set forth in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO 1690. An ambitious target under the Convention on Biological

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	Diversity, tied to both the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, that maximizes the role of natural ecosystems in climate mitigation (and adaptation vis-à-vis the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030) would provide coherence and ensure that habitat quality and biodiversity outcomes were pre-eminent in climate mitigation and restoration efforts.
14	New biodiversity targets must include ending degradation, fragmentation and loss of primary ecosystems, combined with very ambitious ecological restoration targets. This will mean conservation/ecological restoration targets of about 50% or higher to ensure that humanity can live in harmony with nature.
15	Zero loss of intact ecosystems.
16	350 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land is under restoration.
17	The number of overstressed watersheds is reduced by 50%.
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20	Establish legal or financial incentives to promote the maintenance of natural habitats or the creation of non-crop habitat in agricultural areas as part of broader ecosystem-based landscape plans.
21	Focusing site-based efforts to halt loss of natural habitats and conserve remaining intact ecosystems (the focus of Aichi Target 5).
22	Identifying locations where safeguarding and restoring ecosystem services (the focus of Aichi Target 14) can also contribute substantially to conservation of biodiversity.
23	2 billion hectares of degraded and modified ecosystems, including freshwater habitats, should be under some type of rehabilitation or restoration regime to recover their long-term health and productivity.
24	By 2050, all ecosystems have been restored, and all use of ecosystems is sustainable, so that no ecosystem faces a risk of collapse elevated by human actions.
25	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.
26	By 2030, the contribution of biodiversity to climate change mitigation, adaptation, ecosystem resilience and to combating desertification has been enhanced through ecosystem-based approaches, including bringing under restoration at least 35% of degraded ecosystems, prioritizing biodiversity benefits.
27	Based on Aichi Target 15, a further focus is given to the synergies between resilient and functioning ecosystems and adaptation to climate change, for example through enhancing connectivity.
28	350 million hectares are under restoration by 2030 (ref. Bonn challenge).
29	By 2030, regulatory and other policy frameworks ensure 100% divestment from activities that cause

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	ecosystem destruction.
30	By 2030, at the latest, coherent land use policies have been introduced for all land use types with a view to decreasing the overall intensity of land use with the use of financial incentives.
31	The inheritor to Aichi Target 14 could also reflect (a) the ecosystem services delivered by biodiversity to maintaining human health, and (b) the ecosystem services delivered through the maintenance of soil biodiversity.
32	By 2022, the rate of degradation and fragmentation has been identified, at least halved by 2025, and brought close to zero by 2030.
33	By 2022, the process of restoration of “natural habitats” by 2030 has begun.
34	25%-30% of climate mitigation activities should be achieved through nature-based solutions, such as ecosystem-based approaches and ecosystem restoration.
35	By 2025, external threats to at least 50 per cent of the collective lands, waters and territories of indigenous peoples and local communities have been appropriately and legally recognized and protected against, and 100% by 2030, in accordance with the self-determined governance systems, customary laws and community protocols, and free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities.