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Report of the Co-Leads of Contact Group 2 (Reducing threats to biodiversity) – Targets 1 to 4

Target 1 for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.

There was recognition that this target is complex and is comprised of several elements. Trying to understand the elements addressed in the target, several Parties noted that there were two distinct elements: spatial planning and restoration. Some raised the possibility that these could be addressed under two distinct targets, one of them focusing on restoration, with several advocating the inclusion of a quantitative target for restoration.

There was a proposal to restructure targets 1 and 2,¹ moving elements from one to the other, merging conservation elements of target 2 with the retention element from target 1 from restoration, and provided alternative language for each. Others opposed fusing the two targets, recognizing their separate and distinct objectives, one of them noting the importance of addressing the five drivers identified by the IPBES Global Assessment and to reflect that assessment and its language (“land and sea use change”) as accurately as possible.

Some suggested that the target should address habitat loss, while others advocated the constituent use of the language of the IPBES findings.

There was also an unresolved discussion around whether the restoration activities should focus on “important ecosystems” or ecosystems in general.

Some Parties noted the importance that the targets be recognized as global targets with flexibility for countries to adjust them, including their quantitative measures, to national circumstances. In relation to a numerical target, some Parties mentioned that they already had 100% under special planning.

Some Parties were of the view that important elements were missing from the target. Some Parties advocated that critical and vulnerable ecosystems could be given special attention in the context of comprehensive planning under Target 1. Alternative concepts of “landscape planning”, “biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning” and the concept of “eco-zoning” were suggested.

¹ Target 2. Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection.

Several Parties and observers proposed expanding the content of Target 1 to address productive landscapes and seascapes, including agriculture and aquaculture. Some Parties, and observers supported by Parties, proposed the addition of specific language for achievement by 2030 in the conservation and restoration of agricultural ecosystems with a focus on farmers (proposal for a new target). An additional element to reduce conflicts related to the use of productive lands was proposed. There was no support for such expansion.

There was no clear direction taken of how to approach “retaining existing intact areas and wilderness”, some proposing its deletion while others supported its retention.

Several Parties acknowledged the potential to address further detail (such as extent of connectivity) in the draft monitoring framework. Some Parties stressed the need for a comprehensive glossary of terms to ensure common understanding of terms used in this target (for example, “comprehensive spatial planning”).

There was a proposal to recognize values of biodiversity as also an asset required to be considered under restoration and retention. There was also a proposal to use, in line with the Convention language, “conservation” instead of “retention”.

With respect to the points made above, many Parties presented alternative and modifications of text (see section 2, below).

Additional elements were suggested to be reflected in the Target:

- Focus should not be solely on spatial planning; want to make it clear that the outcome should not solely be spatial planning (may need to better define “spatial planning”)
- Focus on “natural” ecosystems
- Language aligned with IPBES and SDG 14.5
- Target adapted in accordance with national circumstances
- “Ecological” connectivity and integrity
- Ensure that percentages are logical
- Considerations for monitoring
 - Extent, connectivity, function and resilience
 - Potential indicators on inclusion of indigenous management plans and free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Annex 1. Suggestions for section D (2030 action targets), paragraph 12(a), Target 1 of the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

(a) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and [health] and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness [, taking into account gender roles and the roles of youth, the poor and the vulnerable.]

(b) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing [habitat loss], achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining [as many as possible] existing intact areas and wilderness.

(c) Retain, restore [and value] freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.

(d) [By 2030, the loss and degradation of]freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems [is halted and] at least [50%] [of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are undergoing a restoration process] under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.

(e) By 2030, prevent any net loss in area, integrity or connectivity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems by restoring degraded ecosystems to health, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas, and increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change.

(f) [Conserve] and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning [inter alia] addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.

(g) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning [and/or eco-zoning] addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.

(h) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area [with] comprehensive spatial plan[s] addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.

(i) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness, [reducing conflicts related to use for production activities].

(j) [By 2030,] retain and restore [[50%] of] freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems[]under comprehensive spatial planning [to maintain and increase connectivity, integrity, and sustainable use of the existing intact areas and other related high-conservation-value areas].

(k) Increase the proportion of land and marine areas under participatory-based spatial planning to maintain existing areas with high ecological integrity, and restore x% of areas, by 2030.

(l) To improve the status of biodiversity, increase ecosystem resilience and connectivity and enhance ecosystem services by 2030;

- Existing intact important ecosystems are conserved without further degradation or fragmentation;
- [XX] km² of both degraded natural and converted ecosystems have been restored or are under active restoration;
- The resilience and potential for recovery of the most vulnerable ecosystems has been improved.

PROPOSED MERGED TARGET 1 AND 2

By 2030, at least [50%] of the land and sea area is under landscape-scale spatial planning for integrated management, conserving sites of particular importance for biodiversity through PAs and OECMs, and covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas, with at least [10%] under strict protection.

PROPOSED NEW TARGET ON RESTORATION (also addressed under discussion on Target 2)

By 2030, restore at least [X per cent] of degraded ecosystems, achieving a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity:

- (a) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, [through] comprehensive spatial planning addressing [threats to biodiversity caused by inland water/]land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness;
- (b) Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness, [securing the rights and lifestyle systems of indigenous peoples and local communities over land and sea areas];
- (c) Conserve, by 2025, all existing natural freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, retain existing intact areas and wilderness, and restore at least [X%] of degraded habitats, in order to achieve by 2030 an increase in the area, connectivity and integrity of habitats, through concrete conservation measures, including those undertaken by IPLCs, and increasing by at least 50% the area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea change.

PROPOSED NEW TARGET

Ensure that 100% of areas under agriculture and aquaculture are sustainably managed, with zero new habitat conversion or deforestation, large-scale soil rehabilitation, maintenance and strengthening of ecological connectivity, extension of ecosystem services, and increase resilience to climate change, through the application of agro-ecological approaches and nature-based solutions; food waste and post-harvest loss are reduced by 50%; and the global footprint of diets is reduced by 50%, aligning human and planetary health.

Target 2 for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Parties welcomed this target of the zero draft framework and its elements. Some Parties noted that it misses some elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, such as management effectiveness, and that it could be amended to mirror that target more closely but with greater ambition.

Some Parties and observers supported by Parties suggested that the draft lacked attention to important aspects, such as connectivity and protected areas systems, and that this be rectified through language proposed.

Several Parties proposed the addition of text or reformulations of the target (see annex below).

One Party, supported by some others, proposed a restructuring of Targets 1² and 2, moving elements from one to the other, and provided alternative language for each.

Others opposed fusing the two targets, recognizing their separate and distinct objectives, one of them noting the importance of addressing the five drivers identified by the IPBES Global Assessment and to reflect that assessment as accurately as possible.

Several Parties questioned the rationale of the 60%, 30% and 10% coverage respectively for sites of particular importance for biodiversity, for land and sea areas, and for areas under strict protection. Some proposed reformulation of language to address this. There was support for focusing this target on only 30% coverage by protected areas and OECMs.

² Target 1. Retain and restore freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, increasing by at least [50%] the land and sea area under comprehensive spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, achieving by 2030 a net increase in area, connectivity and integrity and retaining existing intact areas and wilderness.

One Party proposed the addition to the target of text aimed at reducing “biopiracy” by establishing special areas.

There was a suggestion to include elements related to adequacy and viability of sites.

Several Parties proposed that the target specifically recognize indigenous peoples and local communities, another noting the importance of protected sites for both biological and cultural diversity.

One Party noted that the threat at species level is not mentioned in this or any of the other five targets addressing threats and that this could be given further consideration.

Several Parties proposed the inclusion of additional details with regard to qualifying elements (from Aichi Target 11) in the draft monitoring framework and indicators.

It was stressed that all types of ecosystems are important and thus proposed not to focus on “particular importance” only. Some proposed also to add the importance of cultural diversity for protection together with biological diversity.

Several Parties suggested to separately address terrestrial and marine protected areas and OECMs.

Some Parties again advocated the importance of preparing a glossary of terminology to ensure common understanding of terms such as “strict protection” (with which several Parties were uncomfortable and proposed to delete from the target) and “particular importance”. Some also stressed that areas of particular importance should include land, sea and freshwater. There was a suggestion to include areas managed by indigenous peoples and local communities in the target.

Annex 1. Suggestions by Parties for section D (2030 action targets), paragraph 12(a), Target 2 of the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

- (a) [By 2030,] protect [at least [30%] of land and sea areas] through [effectively and equitably managed] protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, [in accordance with the principles of ecological representativity and connectivity for protected area systems, while including] at least [60%] of [sites of particular importance for biodiversity] and with at least [10%] [of land and sea areas] under strict protection[, through zonation, where appropriate.]
- (b) Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity [and cultural diversity] through [systems of] protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection.
- (c) [By 2030,] protect[, connect and effectively manage]protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, [in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities and other land and sea owners and managers, covering]at least [30%] of [terrestrial and marine areas with a focus on biologically important areas.]
- (d) Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures, [and lands and waters owned or governed by indigenous peoples,] by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas
- (e) [By 2030, at least XX% of land area and XX% of sea area are protected and effectively managed through protected areas and OECMs, striving to include sites of particular importance and ensure ecosystem representativeness]
- (f) [Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity from biopiracy by ensuring that such illegal predatory activities have been reduced by at least 75% by 2030]

PROPOSED NEW TARGET ON RESTORATION (also addressed under discussion on Target 1)

- (a) By 2030, restore at least [XX%] of degraded ecosystems, achieving a net increase in area, connectivity, and integrity”.
- (b) By 2030, degraded ecosystems are identified and restored, ensuring support for their ecological integrity.
- (c) Protect [the value of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and other] sites of particular importance for biodiversity through [effectively and equitably managed] protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, covering by 2030 at least [30%] of [freshwater, land and sea areas]
- (d) [Effectively conserve, restore and document the value of key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and other] sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, by 2030 covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection.

Target 3 for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

1. The inclusion of a specific and stand-alone target on invasive alien species was supported by all Parties and observers who spoke on this target.
2. Some Parties supported the target as presently formulated. Several proposed alternative language (see annex below).
3. Some Parties advocated that the target should recognize both intentional and unintentional introduction and also potentially invasive species, that it aim to prevent the establishment of invasive alien species, and that it focus not only on priority sites but apply to all ecosystems. Others supported its recognition of priority sites, especially islands, marine ecosystems and key biodiversity areas.
4. Some Parties expressed the view that the target should focus on human-mediated pathways. Another suggested that it focus on high-risk or priority pathways. There was also a suggestion to refer to terrestrial, marine and aerial pathways. Some Parties proposed to refer to all pathways.
5. Some advocated that it should seek to “manage” all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species rather than to “control” all pathways as this is not achievable. Others preferred its original formulation to “control”, while others considered that the aim should be both to manage and control.
6. Some Parties advocated addition of a quantitative objective for a reduction in rate of new introductions.
7. One Party proposed that it include specific reference to terrestrial, freshwater and marine systems, as well as to the impacts of IAS.
8. There was a proposal that target should include information sharing and cooperation among countries.
9. An observer supported by a Party proposed that language be added to take into account the use of invasive species by indigenous peoples and local communities.
10. Some Parties acknowledged that further detail could be addressed under the draft monitoring framework and indicators, for example adding an islands indicator and an indicator on marine pathways.
11. In addition, Parties suggested the following elements to be reflected in a reformulation of the target:
 - Increase in detection, eradication and control
 - Early detection
 - Reduction in risk of invasive alien species introductions

- Measures in all priority sites
- High-risk invasive alien species
- Most harmful invasive alien species
- Priority invasion hot spots.

Annex 1. Suggestions by Parties for section D (2030 action targets), paragraph 12(a), Target 3 of the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework after the first session of contact group 2

(a) Control [or manage] all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien [and local] species [and reduce their rate of introduction], achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien [and local] species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority [invasion hotspots [all] [Key Biodiversity Areas][and in [50%] of islands].

(b) [Manage] all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] [increase in successful preventions and eradications of], and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites, [including on islands].

(c) Control all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the [overall risk of negative impacts on biodiversity from] new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites][and a [XX%] reduction of the risk of future impacts from invasive alien species]

(d) Control all [human-mediated [high risk] pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites.

(e) Control all [high-risk] pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites.

(f) Control all [identified and prioritized] pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites.

(g) [Limit the spread of] invasive alien species, [including through trade and transport, and prevent their introduction by managing priority pathways,] achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, [and a [100%] reduction in rates of invasive species establishment; and by 2030, reduce the impacts of priority invasive alien species by [50%]].

(h) [Manage] all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species [in all priority sites] to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in [XX%].

(i) Control [marine, terrestrial and aerial] pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 [the implementation of control and detection mechanisms in at least] [50%] [of customs], and eradicate or control [the impacts of] invasive alien species by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites.

(j) Control [or manage human] pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 [the management, eradication or control of high-risk] [priority] invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in [at least [50%] [all] of priority sites.

(k) Control all pathways for the [intentional and unintentional] introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their [social, economic and environmental] impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of land and sea areas [terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas].

(l) Control all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites, [taking into account the potential negative impacts of control or eradication measures on biodiversity and ecosystems]

Target 4 for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

1. The inclusion of a target on pollution was supported by all Parties and observers that spoke on this target.
2. Several Parties noted the opportunity it provides to strengthen links and synergies with the chemicals and waste conventions and processes as well as an opportunity to further mainstream biodiversity into productive sectors.
3. Some Parties stressed that the target should address pollution from all sources. Others supported the specific attention that it gives to excess nutrients, biocide and plastic waste, while acknowledging the target should address all forms of pollution and allow for identification of priorities at the national level.
4. Some Parties suggested that plastic pollution and recovery of plastic should be addressed as a distinct component of the target with its own quantitative measures.
5. Some Parties suggested that the target should be expanded to address recycling, responsible consumption and production and the concept of a circular economy. Others proposed that it should be expanded to include reference to productive sectors, including mining and tourism.
6. Some Parties advocated that the target should include language to specify impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services and functions and human health.
7. One Party proposed that it provide specific reference to pollution of terrestrial, freshwater and marine systems, and another that it specifically reference the sources of pollution, i.e. water, soil and air.
8. Some Parties proposed that the target should specifically reference additional specific forms of pollution: artificial light, noise/underwater noise and sediment.
9. One observer supported by Parties proposed language to prioritize action on pollutants that impact on the poor and vulnerable and on indigenous peoples and local communities.
10. Several Parties noted that specific additional details could be added to the draft monitoring framework and indicators. One Party proposed specific reference to industrial dumping and dumping in urban settlements, to be added to the monitoring framework.
11. One Party advocated the value of preparing a glossary of terms to ensure common understanding of terms, such as “biocide”.
12. Additional elements were suggested to be reflected in the target:
 - Focus mainly on key pollutants that impact biodiversity and ecosystems: nitrogen, phosphorus, organic waste, lead, plastics, pesticides
 - Reduce pollution to levels that are not detrimental (or harmful) to ecosystem function and biodiversity (in line with Aichi Target 8)

- Address impacts from activities such as mining, industries (especially manufacturing), tourism, household waste, dumping waste and impacts on underground water
- Polluter pays principle
- Different numerical targets for different types of pollution, 100, % reduction of plastic waste
- Considerations for monitoring:
 - Indicators for specific sources (e.g., nitrogen, phosphorus, organic matter, plastics, pesticides) and flexibility for additional indicators based on national circumstances
 - Indicators and sources in target must be aligned
 - Use relevant indicators from other international processes
 - Indicators on industrial dumping and urban waste

Annex 1. Suggestions for section D (2030 action targets), paragraph 12(a), Target 4 of the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

- (a) Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources by at least [50%], [addressing their impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services, ecosystem functions and human health];
- (b) Reduce by 2030 pollution [in terrestrial and marine ecosystems by at least [XX%] through the implementation of best practices in the models of production and consumption of productive sectors];
- (c) Reduce by 2030 pollution [in water, soil and air] from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources by at least [50%];
- (d) Reduce by 2030 pollution [from all sources, in particular] from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources, by at least [50%];
- (e) Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste, [artificial light, underwater noise, sediment] and other sources by at least [50%];
- (f) Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and other sources, in particular from mining activities, industries/manufacturing, tourism, and domestic wastes, by at least [50%];
- (g) Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste, nitrogen, phosphorus, waste, pesticides and other sources by at least [50%];
- (h) Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, chemicals, plastic waste and other sources down to levels that are not detrimental to biodiversity and ecosystem functions by at least [50%] each;
- (i) By 2030 [the production and use of problematic and unnecessary plastics has been phased out, the recovery rate of all waste materials has been increased by [x%], and] pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, waste and other sources [has been reduced] by at least [50%];
- (j) Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, [inappropriate use of] biocides, plastic waste and other sources, [in accordance with the existing or future specific international processes] by at least [50%];
- (k) [By 2030, pollution from all sources has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity, in particular:
 - pollution from fertilizers is effectively reduced and the excess use is eliminated

- the risk and impacts of use of chemical pesticides is reduced and the uptake of integrated pest management and biocontrol is increased
 - proportion of agricultural area managed with no pesticides increased
 - input of plastic pollutants into terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems is halted
 - noise and light pollution reduced to levels compatible with the conservation of biodiversity]
- (l) [By 2030, levels of key pollutants in the environment that adversely affect ecosystem function and biodiversity have been [reduced by x%][substantially reduced]];
- (m) [By 2030, Parties have assessed pollution affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and have developed and are implementing strategies that aim to reduce pollutants by at least [50%]];
- (n) [Reduce by 2030 pollution from excess nutrients, biocides, plastic waste and all other sources by at least [50%], prioritizing pollutants that impact on vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and indigenous peoples and local communities.]
-