THE POST 2020
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

CBD

2030 ACTION TARGET 3
PROTECT AND CONSERVE LAND AND SEA

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Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Objective:

In order to safeguard ecosystem diversity, reduce the rate and risk of extinction and improve species population abundance, as well as maintain and enhance many ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people, protected area and other areas-based conservation measures (OECM) coverage needs to be expanded (the proposed target of 30% is supported is supported by scientific studies[13]) with appropriate prioritization and improved management. However, the importance of focusing on biodiversity outcomes rather than spatial area has to be emphasized, since an increase in coverage alone will not be sufficient[14]. In addition to the coverage and location of protected areas and OECMs, attention also needs to be given to their management effectiveness.

Component:	*Indicators (Headline in bold)*
Area protected and conserved - A geographically defined area, which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives[15].	**3.0.1 Coverage of Protected areas and OECMS (by effectiveness)**
Areas of particular importance for biodiversity protected and conserved – Includes, for example, Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity).	3.2.1 Protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas (SDG 14.5.1 and 15.1.2)
Effective management and equitable governance of the systems of protected areas and other area-based conservation measures - Effective management requires adopting appropriate management objectives and governance systems, adequate and appropriate resourcing and the timely implementation of appropriate management strategies and processes[16] (the IUCN Framework for Assessing Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas provides a consistent basis for evaluating effectiveness). Equitable management refers to ensuring effective participation in decision-making, transparent procedures, access to justice in conflicting situations, and the recognition of the rights and diversity of local people[17].	3.3.1 Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) (Protected Planet)
Connectivity within the system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures - Connectivity (i.e. ecological connectivity) is the unimpeded movement of species and the flow of natural processes that sustain life on Earth. It may thus also refer to continuous ecosystems often connected through ecological corridors.	3.4.1 Species Protection Index (GEOBON)

Further explanation of target elements

Ecologically representative protected areas - To safeguard biodiversity, it would be necessary to protect areas, which are representative of the various ecosystems found on the plant. The IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology 2.0[18] provides an overview of the diversity of ecosystems and can be used as a tool to ensure that representativeness has been protected.
Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) - A geographically defined area other than a protected area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio–economic, and other locally relevant values[19].

Wider landscapes and seascapes - The landscape/seascape level usually combines several ecosystems (agricultural, inland waters, coastal, forest, etc.) and planning at that scale can support decision-making with regard to trade-offs between different elements of sustainability, while taking into account the effects (actual or potential) of management activities on adjacent ecosystems[20].
Linkages
Objectives of the CBD – conservation of biological diversity
Drivers of biodiversity loss – land/sea use change, direct exploitation, climate change
GBF targets *Reducing threats to biodiversity* – T1 spatial planning, T2 ecosystem restoration, T8 ecosystem-based approaches *Meeting people's needs* **–** T10 managed/productive ecosystems, T11 nature's contributions to people *Tools and solutions* **–** T20 traditional knowledge & education, T21 equitable participation and rights over resources
Sustainable Development Goals Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
GBO-5 pathways Sustainable freshwater transition, land and forests transition, sustainable fisheries and oceans transition, sustainable climate action transition, biodiversity-inclusive one health transition

Click here to for more information on the First draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

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[20] UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/13