



CBD

#POST2020 #FORNATURE #COP15

2030 ACTION TARGET 4  
**ACTIVE MANAGEMENT OF  
SPECIES AND GENETIC  
DIVERSITY**



CBD

THE POST 2020

**GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

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**Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.**

**Objective:**

- *Active species management* – Various species-specific management interventions will be needed to ensure the conservation of species, which are threatened or extinct in the wild to achieve the species component of proposed Goal A. This target regroups all species related conservation actions that are not covered in other targets. Active measures have been instrumental in preventing a significant number of bird and mammal extinction in past decades; however, “emergency room” types of interventions will not result in full recovery if the underlying drivers of loss are addressed<sup>21</sup>.
- *Reducing human-wildlife conflict* - Reducing human-wildlife conflict and improving co-existence is important to improve human health and well-being and to reduce threats to wildlife, both intentional and unintentional. It is an essential element of efforts to maintain or reintroduce many keystone species and usually requires targeted management interventions.

<b>Component:</b>	<b>Indicators (Headline in bold)</b>
<b>Conservation and recovery actions</b> – A fully recovered species is one that is viable and that fulfills its ecological roles in the ecosystems throughout its native range <sup>22</sup> . Further, conservation refers to the protection, care, management and maintenance of ecosystems, habitats, wildlife species and populations, within or outside of their natural environments, in order to safeguard the natural conditions for their long-term permanence <sup>23</sup> .	4.1.1 Green Status of Species Index (IUCN)
<b>Genetic diversity</b> – The genetic diversity of wild species provides the variation essential to maintain ecosystem stability and ensure benefits to people, and supports species survival and adaptation, linking explicitly to ecosystems and species.	<b>4.0.2 Number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium or long-term conservation facilities</b>
<b>Wildlife conflict</b> – Human-wildlife conflict is commonly described as conflict occurring between people and wildlife that has an adverse effect on human life, health, well-being, and/or livelihoods. As a result of those actions and threats, humans may damage or eliminate wildlife. These responses can be intentional and unintentional <sup>24</sup> .	<b>4.0.1 Proportion of species populations that are affected by human wildlife conflict</b>

**Further explanation of target elements**

**Active management actions** - Relevant actions related to this aspect of the target include species reintroductions, species recovery actions (such as vaccinations, supplementary feeding, provision of breeding sites, planting and protection of seedlings) and ex situ conservation where needed, including ex situ conservation of genetic resources within species, including for crops and livestock and their wild relatives.

**Ex situ conservation** - The conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats (e.g. captive breeding)<sup>25</sup>.

**Human-wildlife interactions** - Interactions between humans and wildlife that do not necessarily cause conflict, damage or costs to either.

**Linkages**

**Objectives of the CBD** – conservation of biological diversity

**Drivers of biodiversity loss** – land/sea use change, direct exploitation, climate change, pollution, invasive species

**GBF targets**

**Reducing threats to biodiversity** – T1 spatial planning, T2 ecosystem restoration, T3 protected areas, T5 harvest, trade and use, T6 invasive species, T7 pollution, T8 climate/ecosystem-based approaches

**Meeting people’s needs** – T9 sustainable management of wild species, T10 managed/productive ecosystems, T11 nature’s contributions to people, T12 green and blue spaces

**Tools and solutions** – T20 traditional knowledge, 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**

Essential for the achievement of all transitions to sustainable pathways identified in GBO-5

[Click here to for more information on the First draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework](#)

<sup>21</sup> Bolam et al (2020). Preventing extinctions post-2020 requires recovery actions and transformative change. bioRxiv. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.11.09.374314>

<sup>22</sup> IUCN (2018). IUCN proposes new method for measuring species' conservation success. <https://www.iucn.org/news/species/201803/iucn-proposes-new-method-measuring-species%E2%80%99-conservation-success>

<sup>23</sup> IUCN. IUCN Definitions. [https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/iucn-glossary-of-definitions\\_en\\_2021.05.pdf](https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/iucn-glossary-of-definitions_en_2021.05.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.2

<sup>25</sup> CBD. Article 2. Use of Terms. <https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-02>