



THE POST 2020

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

2030 ACTION TARGET 8
**MINIMIZE THE
IMPACT OF
CLIMATE CHANGE**

#POST2020 #FORNATURE #COP15

[Participate in WG2020-3](#)

[Read other one-pagers](#)

[Read the full First Draft](#)

Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

Objective:

Climate change, and the associated pressure of ocean acidification, is already impacting biodiversity and is projected as the largest driver of biodiversity loss in the second half of this century. Effective and sustainable climate action, including stringent reductions in the use of fossil fuels, is a prerequisite to slowing and reversing biodiversity loss. Further, a number of ecosystem-based approaches, such as conservation, ecosystem restoration and improved management of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture³⁷, can contribute to both climate change mitigation and adaptation, while also contributing to biodiversity goals, the provision of ecosystem services and disaster-risk reduction.

Component:	Indicators (Headline in bold)
Minimize the impact of climate change – while climate change affects all ecosystems, its impacts are particularly harmful to some types of ecosystems, such as coral reefs, mountains and ice-related habitats, because they are range restricted, slow growing or forming, and/or have limited ability to adapt to rising temperatures. A number of ecosystem-based approaches, such as conservation, ecosystem restoration and improved management of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, can contribute to both mitigation and adaptation, while also contributing to biodiversity goals, the provision of ecosystem services and disaster-risk reduction.	8.1.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications that reflect biodiversity (based on information from UNFCCC and SDG 13.2.1)
Contribute at least 10 GtCO₂e to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches – According to the UN Emissions Gap Report 2020, emissions need to be 32 GtCO ₂ e lower for the 1.5°C goal to be achieved ³⁸ . Research suggests that nature-based solutions could provide around 30% of the cost-effective mitigation; hence, the proposed target of 10 GtCO ₂ e per year ³⁹ .	8.0.1 National green-house gas inventories from land use and land use change 8.2.1. Total climate regulation services provided by ecosystems by ecosystem type (System of Environmental Economic Accounts)
Ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity – Impacts of climate change on biodiversity include, among other things, loss of habitat, change in species behaviours, altered patterns of species movement and increased risk of extinction. These impacts are much greater at 2°C than at 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Moreover, climate change impacts undermine ecosystem resilience and thus weaken the contribution of ecosystems to both mitigation and adaptation of climate change.	8.3.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 which include biodiversity (based on SDG 13.2.1)

Further explanation of target elements

Ecosystem-based approaches – Defined as the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. This term may refer to a wide range of ecosystem management activities to increase the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of people and the environment, including to climate change and disasters.

Linkages:

Objectives of the CBD – conservation of biological diversity

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

GBF targets – all targets

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
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](#)

³⁷ Froehlich et al (2019). Blue growth potential to mitigate climate change through seaweed offsetting. *Current Biology*, 29(18), 3087-3093. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2019.07.041>; Theuerkauf et al (2019). A global spatial analysis reveals where marine aquaculture can benefit nature and people. *PLoS One*, 14(10), e0222282. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0222282>

³⁸ United Nations Environment Programme (2020). Emissions Gap Report 2020. Nairobi. <https://www.unep.org/emissions-gap-report-2020>

³⁹ Seddon et al (2019). *Nature-based Solutions in Nationally Determined Contributions: Synthesis and recommendations for enhancing climate ambition and action by 2020*. Gland, Switzerland and Oxford, UK: IUCN and University of Oxford.