



THE POST 2020

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

**2030 ACTION TARGET 10
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT
OF AGRICULTURE,
AQUACULTURE AND
FORESTRY**

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<p>Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.</p>	
<p>Objective: This target relates to land-use and sea-use change through the use of managed ecosystems, which contribute significantly to habitat loss. To achieve the 2050 Vision and the proposed Goals of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework there is a need to increase the productivity and sustainability of productive land- and sea-scapes, and, in particular, of existing agricultural areas, in order to limit and reduce the demand for land and water resources⁴². Productivity and sustainability can be increased by improving the efficiency of use of land and inputs of water, fertilizers, pesticides and other agrochemicals, including through genetic improvements to crops and livestock, substituting external inputs, and designing or redesigning systems based on agro-ecological approaches⁴³. This target focuses specifically on how to enhance biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems.</p>	
<p>Components:</p>	
	<p>Indicators (Headline in bold)</p>
<p>Agricultural ecosystems – Land-use change due to the expansion of agriculture is the largest driver of terrestrial biodiversity loss. Further, many agricultural practices, such as intensive tillage, inappropriate or excessive fertilizer and pesticide use, as well as the overuse of antibiotics in livestock tend to reduce biodiversity. However, sustainable agriculture would allow for natural resources to be managed in a way that maintains ecosystem functions to support current, as well as future human needs.</p>	<p>10.0.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture 10.1.1 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG indicator 2.3.2)</p>
<p>Aquaculture – Aquaculture or farming in water is the aquatic equivalent of agriculture or farming on land. Defined broadly, aquaculture covers the farming of both animals (including crustaceans, finfish and molluscs) and plants (including seaweeds and freshwater macrophytes). Aquaculture occurs in both inland (freshwater) and coastal (brackish water, seawater) areas⁴⁴.</p>	<p>10.0.1 (same as above)</p>
<p>Forestry – The science or industry of growing and managing forests⁴⁵. Many of the world’s forests and woodlands are not being managed sustainably. Where forest management plans exist, they are frequently limited to ensuring the sustained production of wood and lack sufficient attention to the sustainable production of non-wood products and ecosystem services and the maintenance of social and environmental values⁴⁶.</p>	<p>10.0.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management (Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan) 10.3.1 Area of forest under sustainable management: total forest management certification by Forest Stewardship Council and Programme</p>
<p>Further explanation of target elements</p>	
<p>Sustainable use – The use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations⁴⁷.</p> <p>Productivity – Productivity is commonly defined as a ratio of a volume measure of output to a volume measure of input use⁴⁸.</p> <p>Resilience – The capacity of a system to recover from stress and disturbance while retaining its essential functions, structure, feedbacks and identity; resilient ecosystems sustain biological diversity and human livelihoods in times of severe and wide-ranging change⁴⁹.</p>	
<p>Linkages</p>	

Objectives of the CBD – sustainable use of the components of biological diversity
Drivers of biodiversity loss – land/sea use change, pollution, invasive species
GBF targets <i>Reducing threats to biodiversity</i> – T1 spatial planning, T2 ecosystem restoration, T3 protected areas, T4 species recovery, T5 trade, harvest and use, T6 invasive species, T7 pollution (esp. nutrients), T8 climate/ecosystem-based approaches <i>Meeting people’s needs</i> – T9 sustainable management of wild species & customary sustainable use, T10 managed/productive ecosystems, T11 nature’s contributions to people, T13 access to genetic resources <i>Tools and solutions</i> – T14 biodiversity values, T15 businesses, T16 responsible choices, T17 biotechnology, T18 harmful incentives, T20 traditional knowledge & education, T21 equitable participation and rights over resources
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 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
<u>GBO-5 pathways</u> Sustainable freshwater transition, land and forests transition, sustainable fisheries and oceans transition, sustainable agriculture transition, sustainable food systems transition

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

⁴² IPBES (2019) Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany; Leclère et al (2020), Bending the curve of terrestrial biodiversity needs an integrated strategy. Nature, volume 585, pp. 551–556. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2705-y>

⁴³ Altieri et al (2015). Agroecology and the design of climate change-resilient farming systems. Agronomy for Sustainable Development. 35, 869–890. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13593-015-0285-2>; Fischer et al. (2017) Reframing the Food–Biodiversity Challenge. Trends in Ecology and Evolution 32:335–345. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2017.02.009>; Gliessman (2018) Defining agroecology. Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems 42:599–600. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21683565.2018.1432329>.

⁴⁴ FAO. Definitions. Aquaculture. <http://www.fao.org/3/x6941e/x6941e04.htm>

⁴⁵ Cambridge Dictionary. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/forestry>

⁴⁶ FAO. Sustainable forest management. <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-forests-management/en/>

⁴⁷ CBD (1992) Article 2. <https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-02>

⁴⁸ OECD (2001) Defining and Measuring Productivity. <https://www.oecd.org/sdd/productivity-stats/40526851.pdf>

⁴⁹ IUCN. Resilience. <https://www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-ecosystem-management/our-work/cems-thematic-groups/resilience>