



THE POST 2020

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

2030 ACTION TARGET 11
**REGULATION OF AIR,
WATER, HAZARDS
AND EXTREME EVENTS**

#POST2020 #FORNATURE #COP15

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Target 11. Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.	
Objective: This target relates to the benefits provided to people in relation to the services provided by ecosystems (or nature's contributions to people, using IPBES categories) and aims to capture regulation services not captured elsewhere in the goals and targets ⁵⁰ . These ecosystem services underpin the health and well-being of people, therefore safeguarding these ecosystem services is a key element of the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.	
Component:	Indicators (Headline in bold)
Air quality – The World Health Organisation estimated that poor air quality causes between 7 and 8 million premature deaths every year ⁵¹ . The regulating services provided by ecosystems include the removal of pollutants by filtering the air and water ⁵² .	11.0.1 National environmental-economic accounts of regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people, from ecosystems 11.1.1 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (SDG 11.6.2) 11.1.2 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (SDG indicator 3.9.1)
Quality and quantity of water – As the global population grows, so too do the demands for water – for drinking, sanitation, farming and energy production, among many other uses. At the same time, human activity and climate change are disrupting natural water cycles, putting freshwater ecosystems under pressure. Pollution, infrastructure development and resource extraction pose additional challenges ⁵³ .	11.0.1. (same as above) 11.2.1 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (SDG 6.3.2) 11.2.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) (SDG indicator 3.9.2) 11.2.3 Level of water stress (SDG 6.4.2)
Protection from hazards and extreme events – Some estimates suggest that on our current trajectory the degradation of, and unsustainable pressures on, the natural environment and global water resources will put at risk 52% of the world's population, 45% of global gross domestic product and 40% of global grain production ⁵⁴ .	11.0.1 (same as above) 11.2.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (SDG indicator 11.5.1)
Further explanation of target elements	
Maintain and enhance nature's contributions – The protection and restoration of key ecosystems to address societal needs are sometimes known as “ecosystem-based approaches” and results in the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions. Required actions include reducing the direct pressures on the ecosystems that provide services related to the regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and quality and quantity of water, and proactive measures to conserve and restore key ecosystems, or to create or recreate green and blue spaces in urban areas.	
Regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water – Nature's contributions are provided by key ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands especially in upstream areas, coral reefs, mangroves, kelp forests, and sea-grass beds. As a result, people benefit from services such as the regulation of water flows, prevention of erosion, provision of protection against extreme events through physical barriers, or filtration of pollutants, which in turn result in the regulation of air quality, and quality and quantity of water.	
Linkages	
Objectives of the CBD – sustainable use of the components of biological diversity	
Drivers of biodiversity loss – land/sea use change, direct exploitation, climate change, pollution	
GBF targets – all targets	
Reducing threats to biodiversity – 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	
Meeting people's needs – T9 sustainable management of wild species & customary sustainable use, T10	

managed/productive ecosystems, T11 nature's contributions to people, T12 green and blue spaces, T13 access to genetic resources

Tools and solutions – T14 biodiversity values, T15 businesses, T16 responsible choices, T17 biotechnology, T18 harmful incentives, T19 means of implementation, T20 traditional knowledge & education, T21 equitable participation and rights over resources

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

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](#)

⁵⁰ The full list of nature's contributions includes: Habitat creation and maintenance, Pollination and dispersal of seeds, Regulation of air quality, Regulation of climate, Regulation of ocean acidification, Regulation of freshwater quantity, location and timing, Regulation of Freshwater Quality, Formation, protection and decontamination of soils and sediments, Regulation of hazards and extreme events, Regulation of organisms detrimental to humans, Energy, Food and feed, Materials and assistance, Medicinal, biochemical and genetic resources, Learning inspiration, Physical and psychological experiences, Supporting identities, Maintenance of options (see page 346 onwards, 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)

⁵¹ UNEP (2016). Actions on Air Quality. Policies and programmes for improving air quality around the World. <https://www.unep.org/resources/assessment/actions-air-quality>

⁵² CBD. Living in harmony with nature. <https://www.cbd.int/undb/media/factsheets/undb-factsheet-ecoserv-en.pdf>

⁵³ UNEP. About water. <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/water/about-water>

⁵⁴ United Nations World Water Assessment Programme/UN-Water (2019), The United Nations World Water Development Report 2019: Leaving No One Behind. Paris, UNESCO. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000367306>.