

A New Vision for Biodiversity Conservation

Strategic Plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
2011-2020

Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
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This paper represents IUCN's position on the structure and elements of a new Strategic Plan for the CBD for the period 2011-2020. IUCN's position has been revised following the SBSTTA14 and WGRI3 meetings (Nairobi, Kenya, May 2010) and responds to UNEP/CBD/COP/10/1/Add.2; COP/10/3; and COP/10/9.

Summary

The Strategic Plan should include and embrace at all levels all components of biodiversity: ecosystems, species and genes *for the benefit of all life on Earth*. Biodiversity loss is continuing at unprecedented rates and urgent action is needed to ensure the resilience of people and nature and to avoid catastrophic tipping points. Recovering from such dramatic changes in biodiversity is difficult and costly, if not impossible in many instances.

The Strategic Plan should include a Vision for 2050; a biodiversity target (Mission) for 2020; and 20 Targets for 2020.

Vision for 2050: Living in harmony with nature where By 2050, biodiversity is valued and conserved, restored and wisely used, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.

Short Mission for 2020: To take effective and immediate action to halt the loss of biodiversity, so that by 2020 all the necessary policies and actions are in place and being implemented.

The 20 targets should ensure that the most important areas for biodiversity are conserved, embrace all biomes and all taxonomic groups, and must result in the action necessary to achieve the Mission, including effectively addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss. Indicators to measure progress towards the achievement of targets need to be simple, short and understandable.

'Business as usual' will not achieve the Mission. There is a persistent and critical shortage of financial resources to implement the Convention. IUCN emphasises that it is both necessary and feasible to mobilize a one hundredfold increase in resources for implementation of the Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan should become the framework for implementation by all the biodiversity-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). It should facilitate implementation by all stakeholders including business and civil society organisations.

Agreement at COP10 on an international protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) is critical for the Convention.

IUCN urges Parties to 'seize the moment' and invest in what is necessary now to achieve a courageous, strong and robust Strategic Plan. If so COP10 could represent a different kind of tipping point – one that would guarantee a future for all life on earth.

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The biodiversity conservation imperative

The third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3), an assessment of the state of the world's biodiversity in 2010, tells us that the current target of reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 has not been met, either internationally or nationally in any part of the world. Moreover, it warns that the principal drivers of biodiversity loss are in many cases intensifying as a result of human actions.

There are multiple indications of continuing decline in biodiversity in all three of its components – ecosystems, species and genes. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) concluded that 60% of ecosystem services worldwide have become degraded in the past 50 years, primarily due to unsustainable use of land, freshwater and ocean resources. Most major habitats have declined in this time and at the species level, *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™* tells us that 22% of the world's mammals are threatened and at risk of extinction worldwide, as well as nearly one third of amphibians, one in eight birds, 27% of reef building corals, and 28% of conifers. Species extinction rates are up to 1000 times greater than the average rates in pre-human times, and are increasing. Crop and livestock diversity continues to decline in most agricultural systems.

Urgent action is needed to ensure the resilience of people and nature, and to avoid catastrophic tipping points. Recovering from such dramatic changes in biodiversity is difficult and costly, if not impossible in many instances.

IUCN therefore reiterates the need for a 'step change' in our ambition, urgency, investment and action towards achieving the targets we set, if the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other environmental agreements are to be met. 'Business as usual' will not secure a future for life on this planet.

Rationale, scope and elements of the new Strategic Plan (2011-2020)

The 2011-2020 Strategic Plan should be short, focused and action-oriented and promote renewed vigour in effectively implementing the Convention. It should provide a framework to inspire broad based action including a Vision (for 2050); a biodiversity target (Mission) for 2020; and strategic Goals and Targets also for 2020.

The Strategic Plan should encourage a more effective and coherent implementation of all three objectives of the CBD and highlight the links

between biodiversity conservation and poverty eradication. At stake are the objectives outlined in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) including food security, poverty eradication and healthy societies.

IUCN therefore urges Parties to take the critical findings of GBO-3 fully into account, and acknowledge the obstacles that have prevented the 2010 target from being met, during all discussions on the Strategic Plan (2011-2020).

Critically the Strategic Plan should fully address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss through integrating biodiversity considerations into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies. The need for significant new and additional finance is paramount, including increased international financial transfers as well as the mobilisation of public and private resources at national and local levels to drive the action required. The Strategic Plan also needs to respond to the urgent need for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

It is essential that the Programmes of Work of the CBD and its decisions are fully aligned with the Strategic Plan. To achieve such an alignment, and ensure coherence during implementation, it may be necessary for all Programmes of Work to include specific targets, and to clearly state which targets each will contribute to in the Strategic Plan, using consistent terminology and indicators.

A Vision for 2050

The Vision should constitute a long-term target for 2050. IUCN supports a similar formulation to that in UNEP/CBD/COP/10/1/Add.2:

Living in harmony with nature where **By 2050, biodiversity is valued and conserved, restored and wisely used, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.**

The 2050 Vision should aim not just to halt the loss of biodiversity but also to comprehensively restore the populations, habitats and ecological processes that enable biodiversity and ecosystem services to persist. A forty-year time horizon is appropriate for such a Vision given that the restoration of forests, wetlands, coral reefs, and other habitats depend on species and processes that can have long generational periods.

A Mission for 2020

To fulfil an ambitious Vision for 2050 it is necessary to aim, at the very least, to maintain

biodiversity and the health of ecosystems at current levels – in particular, by setting a Mission to prevent further species extinctions, loss of habitats and erosion of genetic diversity (e.g. of crop wild relatives). The Mission should be clearly formulated as a communication tool, and in terms of a level of change rather than a rate of change i.e. 'maintain and restore levels' rather than 'reduce the rate of loss' (not least because the rate of loss reaches zero when a habitat has already been all but destroyed, or a species approaches extinction).

IUCN recommends that the Mission should be derived from the elements in UNEP/CBD/COP/10/1/Add.2, **Option 1: Take effective and urgent action towards halting the loss of biodiversity in order to contribute to human well-being, poverty eradication and secure the planet's variety of life, and by 2020 to have reduced the pressures on biodiversity, avoided tipping points, used biological resources sustainably, restored ecosystems and the services they provide, shared the benefits of biodiversity equitably, and mainstreamed biodiversity issues, and to have ensured that all Parties have the means to do so.**

On this basis, IUCN recommends the following Mission for 2020:

To take effective and immediate action to halt the loss of biodiversity, so that by 2020 all the necessary policies and actions are in place and are being implemented to ensure the continued provision of ecosystem services, prevent irreversible environmental change, and avoid dangerous consequences for humankind and other life on earth.

The underlying drivers of biodiversity loss are deeply entrenched in societies and economies, and it is therefore of paramount importance to initiate urgent, concerted and effective policy reform and action immediately. To ensure that the necessary actions have been initiated for achievement of the Mission, it is essential that progress be scrutinised at every CBD COP until 2020, beginning in 2012 - coinciding with 'Rio + 20'. Progress should be also reviewed as part of the reporting in 2015 against the MDGs, and include an analysis of how early implementation of the Strategic Plan has contributed to the MDGs.

A short version of the Mission is essential for communication purposes. IUCN proposes:

To take effective and immediate action to halt the loss of biodiversity, so that by 2020 all the necessary policies and actions are in place and being implemented.

20 Targets for 2020

The 2020 targets must result in the action necessary to achieve the Mission. They should be specific, measurable, achievable, ambitious, relevant and timely. Targets should include consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, restoration, ecological and biological connectivity; ensure that the most important areas for biodiversity are conserved; and embrace all biomes and all taxonomic groups (including plants, animals and fungi). Targets should reflect the precautionary principle, where relevant.

The CBD has proposed a framework of 20 targets for 2020 arranged under five Strategic Goals (A-E). These address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss (i.e. resource consumption, globalisation, trade, demographic drivers); as well as the direct pressures on biodiversity (climate change; pollution; marine, freshwater and terrestrial habitat fragmentation and destruction; overexploitation of wild living resources, and invasive species; Strategic Goals A and B). Strategic Goal C addresses the need for action to safeguard and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services, while Goal D aims at ensuring continued provision of ecosystem services especially for the poor. Capacity building, enhanced use and sharing of knowledge, as well as the issue of resources are addressed by Strategic Goal E. IUCN supports this framework for the targets.

In addition to specifically and explicitly addressing the Strategic Goals, the targets should be scalable to a variety of administrative and geographic levels to allow Parties to incorporate them into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). The Strategic Plan will be implemented primarily at national and sub-national levels. Critically, the targets must also be established in a way that facilitates their adoption and implementation by other stakeholders, notably business entities, civil society organisations and the other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, whose effective engagement and support is essential (one drawback of the 2010 target).

The table below shows IUCN's suggested modifications of the targets proposed by the CBD (alternative formulations are suggested for 8 of the 20 targets).

Indicators to measure progress against targets

Indicators for the 2011-2020 targets should draw and build on existing indicator work. Many require further development, most need more data to be

collected, and there are serious gaps to be filled, for example on the relation between biodiversity and ecosystem services. The choice of indicators must depend on the precise formulation of the targets agreed at COP10.

In addition to being measurable, indicators need to be simple and understandable (and clearly linked to the targets) to facilitate their communication through clear, policy-relevant and actionable messages. Indicators should be supported by adequate financial resources, including the costs of monitoring, reporting and wide dissemination.

Indicators for 2011-2020 should ideally be scalable at local, national, regional and global levels; be adaptable for use by other sectors, e.g. business; and make use of both scientific information and traditional knowledge.

In particular indicators to measure the objectives of the CBD concerned with sustainable use and ABS need to be strengthened. Indicators to demonstrate and measure the strong links between cultural and biological diversity (including ethical and faith-related issues) should be developed. Indicators adopted for the achievement of the MDGs (e.g. The IUCN Red List Index) should be included into the monitoring framework wherever feasible.

How can the Mission be achieved?

'Business as usual' will not achieve the 2020 Mission. New supporting mechanisms are required.

Financial Resources and engagement with the private sector/business: It is essential that Parties and other stakeholders have the means to achieve the Strategic Plan, yet there is a persistent and critical shortage of financial resources to support implementation of the Convention. IUCN emphasises that it is both necessary and feasible to mobilize significant new funding for implementation of the Strategic Plan. Specific funding targets for Parties and others must be based on reliable data on the sources, uses and effectiveness of current expenditure, which is poorly documented. As a provisional target for 2020, IUCN recommends a one hundred-fold increase in funding from all sources for biodiversity conservation, measured relative to the level of recent biodiversity-related aid, as reported by the OECD (see target 20). Such an increase can only be achieved by using a variety of instruments and by mobilizing resources at all levels, from national to international, and from all sources, both public and private, including innovative finance mechanisms as appropriate.

The findings of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study are particularly relevant here. This study draws together knowledge and expertise from the fields of science, economics and policy to evaluate the impacts of biodiversity loss, the costs and benefits of conservation, and the efficiency of instruments and actions to reduce biodiversity loss. TEEB identifies numerous case studies and best practice to encourage and assist stakeholders to account for the benefits of ecosystems (and the costs of conservation) in their economic decisions. Simple guidelines to assist application and use of TEEB findings need to be developed.

The Strategic Plan should invite and facilitate its implementation by both public and private sectors. Proven financial mechanisms and incentives need to be strengthened and implemented more widely, such as payments for ecosystem services (PES), biodiversity offsets, and eco-labelling schemes. Parties should urgently implement these and other incentive mechanisms which can mobilize new and additional investment in biodiversity conservation and restoration. Particular priority should be given to innovative finance mechanisms that stimulate international financial flows from the private sector to support biodiversity conservation, including REDD+ schemes and the Green Development Mechanism.

At the same time Parties should redouble their efforts to reduce or reform environmentally harmful subsidies, in order to free up public resources for more productive uses. For example, subsidies to industrial fishing, intensive agriculture and fossil energy amount to over USD 500 billion a year in OECD countries in these three sectors alone. Reforming these and other public subsidies can make a significant contribution to biodiversity conservation, by reducing incentives for destructive activities. Moreover, if just 10% of the 'savings' achieved by reducing environmentally harmful subsidies were re-directed to biodiversity conservation and restoration, this would represent a substantial increase in the resources available to implement the Convention.

Explicit mandates to existing multilateral funding bodies, such as the Global Environment facility (GEF), should support the Convention by allocating finances to resource the achievement of the targets of the Strategic Plan.

Engagement with the development community: Traditionally engagement with the CBD has been through environment ministries. There is a real need for other ministries and development agencies to contribute to the objectives of the CBD through the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

All ministries and agencies should strengthen coherence and synergies in policy and funding for poverty reduction, water management, climate change mitigation and adaptation and economic development with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Poverty reduction plans and policies should clearly recognise and articulate the links between biodiversity, ecosystem services and poverty and identify concrete actions and appropriate financial instruments to deliver positive outcomes for both biodiversity and people. This is particularly important to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation actions meet the needs of the poor who are disproportionately and directly dependent on biodiversity and vulnerable to natural hazards and disasters. Guidance on governance mechanisms for mainstreaming all the Convention's objectives into poverty eradication strategies and plans need to be developed. This is also necessary to ensure that the achievement of the Strategic Plan is articulated in terms of its contribution to the MDGs.

Coherence between the MEAs and other organisations: A new era of cooperation between the CBD and other global and regional agreements is overdue. Relevant elements of the Strategic Plan should be incorporated into other multilateral environmental instruments, and can only be fully implemented with the help of such instruments. The recent proposal by the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental conventions to embrace the CBD Strategic Plan as the Biodiversity Plan for 2011-2020 is very welcome.

- The Strategic Plan is essential to the achievement of the MDGs;
- There is a clear need for synergy in the implementation of the three conventions born from the 1992 Rio Earth Summit: CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD through joint work planning. The 2012 'Rio+20' Conference provides a means to pursue improved coherence;
- Other biodiversity-related conventions (CITES, UNESCO WHC, Ramsar, CMS, ITPGR) can contribute to the achievement of the CBD Strategic Plan; the adoption of relevant targets in their own strategies is essential to the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan;
- More cohesion between all UN bodies (e.g. FAO; UNDP; WTO; WHO; UNEP Regional Seas Programme; UNCLOS) through the UN Environmental Management Group (EMG) could greatly enhance effective implementation.
- Stronger links need to be built between the CBD and the IUCN family of Members, Commissions, and Secretariat.

Research, monitoring and assessment: Regular assessments of the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as pressures and responses, would significantly assist efforts to implement the Convention. Such information can be provided through the work of the Inter-governmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), which needs to strengthen urgently the science - policy interface, particularly in relation to evidence on the importance of biodiversity for improving the resilience of nature as well as for local and national development, livelihoods and human wellbeing.

Engagement with the public sector and other stakeholders: The Strategic Plan should facilitate implementation by planning and development authorities in both urban and rural areas. Other stakeholders including business, community groups, indigenous and local communities and faith-based institutions should be engaged.

Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA): The world at large does not understand the role of biodiversity in relation to the survival and well-being of humankind. There is an urgent need to communicate the message and widely adopt the viewpoint that biodiversity conservation is a not luxury, but the foundation of life, livelihoods and development. There is a need to further enlist the commitment of civil society to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the CBD. Efforts such as the CEPA programme of work, which helps to communicate the relevance of the CBD objectives to other sectors, are critical.

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs): It is important to translate the elements of the Strategic Plan into national level biodiversity targets. Participatory stakeholder involvement in the design and implementation of NBSAPs is essential. Such plans and targets should also facilitate involvement by all relevant sectors and should take account of the findings of TEEB and other relevant initiatives, as appropriate. Additional support should be provided to developing countries for revising NBSAPs for implementation by all relevant sectors and stakeholders.

Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS): Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from those resources constitutes one of the three pillars of the Convention. The implementation of the third objective is of essential importance for the Convention as a whole and is intrinsically linked to the other two objectives, namely, conservation and sustainable use. Benefit-sharing has the potential to enable States as well as their indigenous and

local communities to continue conserving and sustainably using their biological diversity and to be rewarded for such efforts. Without benefit sharing there is far less incentive to continue conserving and use biodiversity sustainably. An ABS protocol is thus urgently needed, and it is essential that such an international protocol be adopted at COP10.

Finally: For many months the Parties to the CBD have worked hard with the CBD Secretariat to develop robust targets underpinned by sound science, for the Strategic Plan 2011-2020. Some excellent formulations emerged following the 14th meeting of SBSTTA and the 3rd meeting of WGRI.

At COP10 Parties will have to make difficult decisions on exactly what wording to adopt in the Strategic Plan 2011-2020, including its Vision, Mission, and Targets.

IUCN is aware that there are very strong pressures on Parties to reduce the level of ambition in the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan as it emerged from WGRI. As COP10 moves into detailed negotiations on the Strategic Plan there will be a need to consider the driving context underpinning the decisions. Is it the global economic situation and the need for cuts in overall public expenditure? Or is it to invest now in what is necessary to halt biodiversity loss, and so avoid the much larger costs of inaction demonstrated by the TEEB study?

IUCN urges Parties to 'seize the moment' and take the second of these two options, and invest in what is necessary now to achieve a courageous, strong and robust Strategic Plan. If so COP10 could represent a different kind of tipping point – a positive one that would guarantee a future for all life on earth.

IUCN position on the targets for the proposed CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/1/Add.2)

Note: All IUCN proposed alternative targets begin 'By 2020, at the latest'; where IUCN otherwise supports the wording of the target in UNEP/CBD/COP/10/1/Add.2 the target is denoted by *.

Target	Target proposed by CBD in the document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/1/Add.2	IUCN alternatives to proposed targets for CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020
Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society		
1	By 2020, at the latest, all people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	By 2020, at the latest, awareness of the public, representatives of business, mass media, and decision-makers of the values of biodiversity has increased, and steps have been taken to conserve biodiversity and use it sustainably.
<i>Rationale: Understanding and awareness of the diverse values of biodiversity are necessary to underpin the ability and willingness for individuals to create the 'political will' for governments to act. In the next ten years a realistic and measurable priority is to focus on the understanding and awareness of the value of biodiversity of those who influence public opinion and motivate behavioural change of civil society (including as producers and consumers of biodiversity-related goods and services).</i>		
2	By 2020, at the latest, the values of biodiversity are integrated into [national accounts], national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes.	By 2020, at the latest, the values of biodiversity are integrated into national accounts, national and local development, and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes.
<i>Rationale: The objective of the target is that the value of biodiversity is recognized and reflected in all relevant public decision-making. The integration of biodiversity into national decision-making processes (including economic, financial, and spatial planning) is essential to enable Parties to appropriately assess the consequences of biodiversity loss, possible trade-offs and increase coordination among government ministries. Including the value of biodiversity in national accounts puts biodiversity values into the same decision framework as other goods and services and helps policy-makers 'mainstream' biodiversity issues in decision-making processes. Poverty reduction strategies need to better identify how poor communities and households depend on, and interact with, the ecosystems they live in.</i>		
3	By 2020, at the latest, incentives [, including subsidies,] harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts [and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, [consistent with relevant international obligations]], taking into account national socio-economic conditions.	By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity, are eliminated or reformed, and incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied.
<i>Rationale: Ending or reforming agricultural and fisheries subsidies harmful to biodiversity (still prevalent in most Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries) is essential for implementation of the strategic plan. Clarification and improvement of World Trade Organization (WTO) disciplines on fisheries and in trade-distorting agricultural subsidies are a key vehicle for achieving this target. Reforming such subsidies would make a significant contribution to biodiversity conservation by reducing incentives for destructive production. In addition, countries or regional groups should take their own initiatives to phase out and/or reform environmentally harmful subsidies and develop positive incentives through regulation and tax reform.</i>		
4	By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	* By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.
<i>Rationale: Bringing the use of natural resources within ecological limits is an essential step to achieve the Vision, thus significant steps towards this must be taken by 2020. Reducing total demand and increasing resource use efficiency contribute to the target which can be pursued through good governance, government regulations, education, and</i>		

Target	Target proposed by CBD in the document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/1/Add.2	IUCN alternatives to proposed targets for CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020
<i>social and corporate responsibility. Constructive dialogue among sectors, supported by strategic environmental impact assessment and economic incentives measures will be essential.</i>		
Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.		
5	By 2020, the rate of loss and degradation, and fragmentation, of natural habitats, [including forests], is [at least halved][brought close to zero].	By 2020, at the latest, the loss and degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats, including forests, is brought close to zero.
<i>Rationale: Habitat loss and fragmentation are the most important factors driving biodiversity loss and the rate of loss needs to be substantially reduced for humans to continue to benefit from the diverse ecological services provided for free by diverse and functioning ecosystems. The emphasis should be on preventing loss of high biodiversity-value habitats, such as primary forests, islands, mountains, peatlands, wetlands, grasslands, deep sea habitats and of ecosystems where continued degradation reduces their capacity to provide goods and services, and risks passing 'tipping points' that could lead to large scale negative effects on human well-being. Largely undisturbed or sustainably managed habitats can play an important role in ensuring resilience necessary for climate change adaptation.</i>		
6	[By 2020, overfishing is ended, destructive fishing practices are eliminated, and all fisheries are managed sustainably.] or [By 2020, all exploited fish stocks and other living marine and aquatic resources are harvested sustainably [and restored], and the impact of fisheries on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems are within safe ecological limits]	By 2020, at the latest, all harvest of living resources, for trade or other human activities, is sustainable, legal and traceable, and causes no significant, long term harm to natural habitats.
<i>Rationale: The direct drivers of biodiversity loss include overexploitation and, as stated in GBO-3, wild flora and fauna continue to decline as a result of international trade (although successes have been achieved particularly through implementation of CITES). An expansion of the scope of this target beyond fisheries is necessary to ensure that all harvest of living resources is sustainable and causes no harm to natural habitats. However, fisheries remain an important focus of the target. The global fishing fleet is currently two and a half times larger than can be sustainably supported by the oceans. Global marine capture fisheries are yielding lower harvest of lower value fish species and contributing less to the global economy than they could do under stronger policies to manage fish stocks in a way that is sustainable. This has devastating consequences for food security and livelihoods.</i>		
7	By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	* By 2020, at the latest, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
<i>Rationale: The increasing demand for water, food, fibre and fuel will result in increasing losses of biodiversity and ecosystem services if management systems do not become increasingly sustainable with regard to biodiversity. Sustainable management not only contributes to biodiversity conservation but can also deliver benefits to the production systems in terms of services such as water availability and quality, soil fertility, erosion control, enhanced pollination and reduced pest outbreaks, as well as contributing to sustainable livelihoods. Sustainable management should include considerations of equity including recognition and respect for the institutions, capacities, rights and responsibilities of men and women from local and indigenous communities, ensuring conservation of biodiversity and equitable sharing of benefits and costs.</i>		
8	By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	* By 2020, at the latest, pollution, including from excess nutrients has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.
<i>Rationale: Pollution, particularly of water resources and including nutrient loading, is a major and increasing cause of biodiversity loss and ecosystem dysfunction, particularly in wetland, coastal, marine and dryland areas including through eutrophication and the creation of hypoxic "dead zones" associated with severe losses of valuable ecosystem services. Better control of sources of pollution, including efficiency in the use of fertilizer and animal feed, and the better management of animal wastes, coupled with the use of wetlands as natural water treatment plants, can be used to bring nutrient loads below levels that are critical for ecosystem functioning, without curtailing the use of appropriate chemicals (e.g. pesticides and fertilisers) needed for crop production, aquaculture and animal husbandry in areas where it is necessary to meet soil fertility and food security needs.</i>		

Target	Target proposed by CBD in the document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/1/Add.2	IUCN alternatives to proposed targets for CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020
9	By 2020, invasive alien species are identified, prioritized and controlled or eradicated and measures are in place to control pathways for the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species.	* By 2020, at the latest, invasive alien species are identified, prioritized and controlled or eradicated and measures are in place to control pathways for the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species.
<p><i>Rationale: Invasive alien animal, plant, and microbe species are a major threat to biodiversity and ecosystem services. Increasing trade and travel means that this threat is likely to increase unless additional action is taken. In addition, invasive alien species can pose a threat to food security, human health and economic development. Certain invasive alien species are known to out-compete traditionally harvested species for water, reducing water availability for local communities and native commercially important crops. Pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species can be managed through improved border controls and quarantine, including through better coordination with national and regional bodies responsible for plant and animal health.</i></p>		
10	By [2020][2015], to have minimized the multiple pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	By 2020, at the latest, to have minimized the multiple pressures on coral reefs, and other ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification, so as to increase the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
<p><i>Rationale: In addition to atmospheric and ocean warming caused by the greenhouse effect, increased atmospheric CO₂ leads to ocean acidification. Both pressures need to be considered in policy responses to climate change. Carbonate- and aragonite-based organisms that underpin marine food webs and coral reef ecosystems are sensitive to certain pH and temperature thresholds. These organisms also provide valuable natural coastal defence against storms and erosion. Given ecological and policy inertias, it is urgent to reduce other pressures on these vulnerable ecosystems, such as land-based pollution/sedimentation, unsustainable fishing and other pressures, to increase their resilience to climate change and ocean acidification.</i></p>		
<p>Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p>		
11	By 2020, at least [15%][20%] of terrestrial, inland-water and [X%] of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through comprehensive, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of effectively managed protected areas and other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape.	By 2020, at the latest, at least 25% of terrestrial, inland- water and 15% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity, are conserved through comprehensive, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of effectively managed and well-governed protected areas and integrated into the wider land- and seascape.
<p><i>Rationale: Currently, some 13 per cent of terrestrial areas and 5 per cent of coastal areas are protected, while very little of the open oceans are protected. Many sites of global significance for biodiversity conservation remain unprotected. For example, only 35% of 561 sites identified by the Alliance for Zero Extinction as holding the last population of at least one highly threatened species have protected status, and only 26% of the 10,993 Important Bird Areas identified by BirdLife International as having global significance for avian conservation. Although many important areas for plant diversity fall within protected areas this figure varies considerably between countries. An increased focus on threatened species (identified in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) is needed, together with representativity and management effectiveness. A major effort to expand marine protected areas to better cover marine key biodiversity areas (within EEZs) and ecologically and biologically sensitive areas (in the high seas) is essential. Particular emphasis is needed to protect critical ecosystems and the abundance and diversity of habitats and species such as tropical coral reefs, sea-grass beds, deepwater cold coral reefs, seamounts, islands, mountains, tropical forests, peatlands, freshwater ecosystems and coastal wetlands. Protected areas should be integrated into the wider land- and seascape, taking into account ecological connectivity and the concept of ecological networks. IUCN recognises several forms of governance for protected areas, including private and shared governance, as well as governance by indigenous peoples and local communities. Ensuring increased consideration of governance and equity issues (in relation to all governance types) is critical to this target because well governed and effectively and equitably managed protected areas are a proven method for safeguarding habitats and species and for delivering ecosystem services. There is also a need to ensure that men and women from local and indigenous communities realize the benefits of enhanced biodiversity conservation, including food security and poverty reduction, without bearing inequitable costs.</i></p>		

Target	Target proposed by CBD in the document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/1/Add.2	IUCN alternatives to proposed targets for CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020
12	By 2020, the extinction and decline of known threatened species has been prevented and improvement in the conservation status [for at least 10% of them] has been achieved.	By 2020, at the latest, the extinction and decline of known threatened species has been prevented and improvement in the conservation status for at least 10% of them has been achieved.
<p><i>Rationale: Current rates of extinction are some 100 to 1000 times the background extinction rate. While reducing the threat of human-induced extinction requires action to address the direct and indirect drivers of change, imminent extinctions of known threatened species (these are mostly vertebrates and higher plants) can in many cases be prevented by protecting the sites where such threatened species (identified in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) are located. There would be additional biodiversity benefits from the protection of the habitats and other species contained therein. Ex situ measures should complement in situ protection. The task of halting extinction is possible from a scientific perspective by 2020 through a combination of site-focused initiatives, combating particular threats, and ex situ conservation. The rationale for 10% of threatened species recovering by 2020 is based on expert judgment of what is feasible by 2020. This would be much better than what is being achieved at the moment, but it is not wildly ambitious or implausible. The IUCN Red List provides good baseline information for this target. Success in this target 12 will have positive effects on achieving target 13 on halting the loss of genetic diversity of cultivated plants and domestic animals and their wild relatives, and other socio-economically valuable wild species.</i></p>		
13	By 2020, the loss of genetic diversity of cultivated plants and domestic farm animals in agricultural ecosystems and of wild relatives is halted and strategies have been developed and implemented for safeguarding the genetic diversity of other priority socio-economically valuable species as well as selected wild species of plants and animals.	* By 2020, at the latest, the loss of genetic diversity of cultivated plants and domestic farm animals in agricultural ecosystems and of wild relatives is halted and strategies have been developed and implemented for safeguarding the genetic diversity of other priority socio-economically valuable species as well as selected wild species of plants and animals.
<p><i>Rationale: The genetic diversity of crop and livestock diversity on farms is in decline. While substantial progress has been made in safeguarding many varieties and breeds through ex situ storage in genebanks, less progress has been made in situ. In situ conservation, including through continued cultivation on farms as well as in traditional agricultural and pastoral landscapes, allows ongoing adaptation to changing conditions such as climate change) and agricultural practices. In addition, in situ conservation of wild relatives of crop plants and domesticated livestock should be improved inside and outside protected areas.</i></p>		
<p>Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p>		
14	By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are safeguarded and/or restored and equitable access to ecosystem services is ensured for all, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.	* By 2020, at the latest, ecosystems that provide essential services and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are safeguarded and/or restored and equitable access to ecosystem services is ensured for all, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.
<p><i>Rationale: All terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems provide multiple ecosystem services. Some ecosystems however are particularly important as they provide services essential for the lives and livelihoods of indigenous and local communities, including poor and vulnerable people, especially women. Accordingly, priority should be given to safeguarding, or restoring such ecosystems, such as wetlands, and to ensuring that people, especially men and women from indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable, have adequate and equitable access to these services.</i></p>		
15	By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	* By 2020, at the latest, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification
<p><i>Rationale: The conservation, restoration and sustainable management of forests, soils (especially peatlands), inland water and coastal wetlands and other ecosystems is a proven, cost-effective, safe and immediately-available means to sequester carbon dioxide and prevent the loss of other greenhouse gases. Deforestation, poor water management</i></p>		

Target	Target proposed by CBD in the document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/1/Add.2	IUCN alternatives to proposed targets for CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020
<i>(e.g. drainage of wetlands) and other habitat changes lead to the emission of carbon dioxide, methane and other greenhouse gases. Landscape- and seascape scale restoration can improve resilience and contribute to climate change adaptation. Additional benefits generated by the enhancement of ecosystem resilience for people, in particular vulnerable communities, such as the rural poor, include improved food security and defence against flooding and water scarcity.</i>		
16	By 2020, access to genetic resources is [promoted] [facilitated] [enhanced], and benefits are shared consistent with national legislation [and the international [regime][protocol] on access and benefit sharing, and the regime is in force and operational [and an access and benefit sharing fund providing timely, adequate and predictable funds to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, as a precondition for the fulfilment of their commitments under the protocol]].	By 2020, at the latest, the international regime on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) is in force and operational, sustainable access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is enhanced, and equitable benefits are shared consistent with the international regime on ABS.
<i>Rationale: The third objective of the Convention provides for 'the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources' an objectives which is intrinsically linked to the other two pillars of the Convention – conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Through contractual benefit sharing arrangements ABS is designed to allow for the direct as well as indirect flow of financial resources and non-monetary benefits from users of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, particularly private companies and research institutions, to providers of such resources and/or knowledge, including where appropriate men and women from indigenous and local communities. Such benefit-sharing has the potential to enable States as well as their indigenous and local communities to continue conserving and sustainably using their biological diversity and at the same time to be rewarded for such efforts. It is essential for the Convention that the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopts an international protocol on access and benefit-sharing.</i>		
Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building		
17	By 2020, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and implemented, an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	By 2020, at the latest, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and implemented, an effective, participatory, gender-sensitive and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.
<i>Rationale: National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) are the key instrument for translating the Convention and decisions of the Conference of the Parties into national action. Stakeholder involvement through participatory design, planning and implementation is essential to ensure that the NBSAPs are effective and equitable. The target implies that NBSAPs are used as effective tools for mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. The scope of this target should include not only obligations under the CBD but also other multilateral environmental agreements, particularly biodiversity-related conventions, as appropriate.</i>		
18	By [2020], [[have [sui generis legal] systems in place to protect] traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant to biodiversity and their customary sustainable use of biodiversity are respected, preserved and maintained, and their contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is recognized and enhanced.] [The traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use relevant to biodiversity of indigenous and local communities are fully recognized and mainstreamed in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, its programmes of work and cross-cutting issues, at all levels.]	By 2020, at the latest, traditional knowledge, and related innovations and practices, and the rights of women and men from indigenous peoples and local communities over these, are respected, maintained and legally protected, and their contribution to the sustainable management of biodiversity is recognised and enhanced.

Target	Target proposed by CBD in the document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/1/Add.2	IUCN alternatives to proposed targets for CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020
<p><i>Rationale: In line with Article 8(j) of the Convention, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices should be respected, protected, maintained and promoted, and used in local ecosystem management, drawing upon experiences of customary use, with the approval of relevant communities. Likewise, in line with Article 10(c), the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and related biological resources, along with their rights to practice and pass on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices should be respected.</i></p>		
19	By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	* By 2020, at the latest, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.
<p><i>Rationale: Each country needs access to information to identify threats to biodiversity and determine priorities for conservation and sustainable use. A particular priority is the need, at multiple scales, to improve biodiversity-related knowledge and promote clarity and understanding of the relationship between biodiversity change, ecosystem services and impacts on human development and well-being. The scope of the target should embrace knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities and their role in the maintenance of biodiversity noting the need to comply with target 18.</i></p>		
20	By 2020, capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention has increased [tenfold].	By 2020, at the latest, capacity (human resources and public and private financing) for achieving the three objectives of the Convention has increased to at least one hundredfold.
<p><i>Rationale: There is a persistent and critical shortage of financial resources available to support the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention. There is an urgent need therefore for a step change in the resources made available to implement the Convention. To achieve the Mission of the proposed Strategic Plan in taking effective and urgent action towards halting the loss of biodiversity sufficient resources will be needed – at least in the order of a 100 fold increase. The provision of adequate and predictable funding is particularly essential for developing countries. The achievement of the targets of the 2020 Strategic Plan will depend upon the level of available funding in all relevant sectors and from global to local levels. To finance such a significant increase in funding of the implementation of the Strategic Plan, a number of measures will need to be taken. These include a reorienting of perverse incentives (target 3); the development of an improved regulatory framework, taxes and subsidies. To mobilize predictable and adequate financial resources at all levels, it is also essential that Parties urgently identify and put in place policies supporting innovative financial mechanisms; develop modalities of innovative systems for payment for ecosystem services, and mobilize private financing measures. IUCN also recommends that development agencies encourage the use of (and avoid restrictions on) official development assistance funding to support and that are consistent with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Note: IUCN is providing an information paper on how a one hundred times increase in resourcing could be financed.</i></p>		