



Information note

Contributing to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Nature 2030 and IUCN Resolutions

International Policy Centre

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Introduction

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) adopted in December 2022 is a strategic plan for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and will guide biodiversity policy and action in the years to come, through four overarching goals to be achieved 2050, and a set of targets to be achieved by 2030. The mission – *to take action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and put nature on the path to recovery* – is to be achieved by the end of the decade.

The GBF is a framework for all – governments and the whole of society. As a leading provider of biodiversity knowledge, tools and standards that help conservation planning, IUCN can meaningfully contribute to its implementation. This contribution is informed by the IUCN Programme, [Nature 2030](#), on one hand, and by IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations (IUCN Resolutions hereafter), on the other hand.

Nature 2030 defines broad areas of work and aspirational targets and sets, for the first time, its ambition in a decadal timeframe 2021 – 2030, ensuring its alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the GBF. IUCN Resolutions adopted at the last Congress informed IUCN's position in the negotiation of the GBF, and their implementation will, in different ways, contribute to achieving the targets of the GBF.

The present document, developed by the International Policy Centre, maps and links Nature 2030's ambitions, impact targets and associated actions to the GBF's 2030 global targets and looks at the 2020 IUCN Resolutions that support the implementation of the 2030 global targets. The purpose of this paper is to inform a discussion on IUCN's institutional approach and strategy to the implementation of the GBF to ensure coordinated efforts, coherent (policy) messages, and increased visibility for the Union. To note that the GBF 2050 global goals are excluded from this exercise – the expectation being that actions to achieve the targets will all contribute to the global goals.

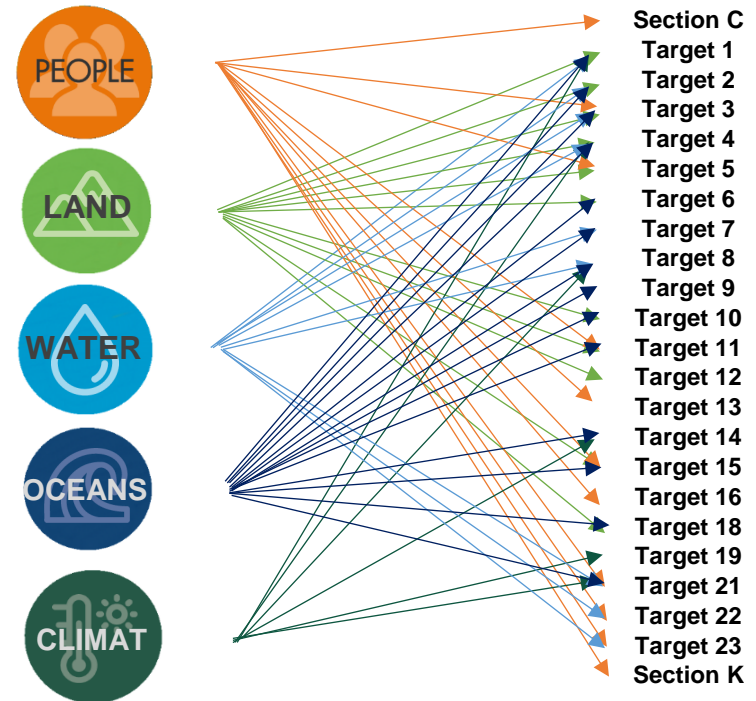
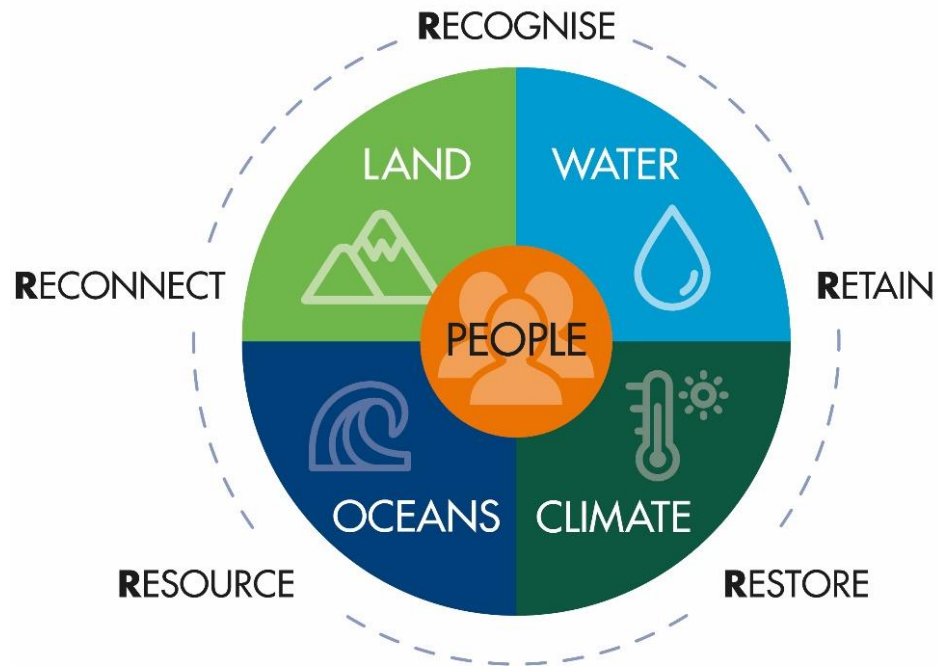
This information note is structured as follows: the first part looks at the Nature 2030 and the 2030 global targets for biodiversity; a second part provides a more detailed reading of each of the 23 global targets, based among others, on IUCN's position papers and the COP15 Delegation meeting report; linkages between targets are also considered and IUCN Resolutions that support the implementation of the targets are identified. The third and final part presents a timeline of CBD COP15 mandated processes and decisions until COP16, effectively setting a roadmap for engaging in the CBD. Concluding remarks highlight possible next steps.

Part I:

Nature 2030 and the 2030

Global Biodiversity Targets

Five priorities shape the Programme...



...and this is how they potentially contribute to the GBF 2030 Targets.

This graph shows the different programme areas and the GBF targets they could potentially contribute to, based on the impacts and actions described in the programme. Details are expanded in the remainder of this section. Through it, it is possible to see the areas with greater 'affinity' to the GBF.

People



Nature 2030 recognizes that injustice, inequality, and unsustainable use of nature undermine the prospects for human prosperity and nature conservation. It is therefore necessary to secure equitable governance of natural resources and ensure that nature's contributions to human good health and well-being are recognised, sustained and equitably shared. It is the ambition of IUCN that effective and equitable natural resource governance, environmental rule of law and obligations that protect and sustain healthy biodiversity, coupled with a dynamic and inclusive conservation movement, will contribute to the realisation of human rights, social equity, gender equality, good health and well-being, prosperity, respect for the rights of nature, resilience to climate change, and a just transition to sustainability.

The Union aims to achieve 3 impact targets and sets for itself actions to attain them. In turn, these targets and actions will directly contribute to, and support, the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), as follows:

Impact target 1: Fully realised rights, roles, obligations and responsibilities to ensure just and inclusive conservation and sustainable use of nature.

Actions associated with this impact target are aligned with, and contribute to Section C of the GBF, Targets 3, 5, 22 and 23 (Box 1).

- IUCN will expand partnership with indigenous peoples in its own governance, programmes and international policy engagements in a manner that is fully consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- IUCN will support efforts to increase the recognition and enforcement of indigenous rights to lands, territories, and resources; secure traditional and customary law, indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage; reduce conflicts impacting indigenous and communal lands; and protect environmental defenders.
- IUCN will work to achieve gender equality as a fundamental right and a driving force for effective, equitable and sustainable environmental solutions.
- To enable gender-responsive action, IUCN will work to empower women's full and active participation in environmental decision making, promote the access of women and girls to lands and natural resources that provide a foundation for their economic empowerment.
- IUCN will actively engage with and invest in youth and intergenerational partnerships to foster the new generations of conservation leaders.
- To empower youth in conservation, IUCN will improve its outreach to young people so that intergenerational partnerships become a day-to-day reality in the work of the Union
- IUCN will work across all fronts, including education, engagement, activation and communication to foster intergenerational knowledge sharing, enhance meaningful participation of youth in IUCN's work, and increase youth engagement in policy advocacy and programmes

Box 1. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 1 – People

Section C. Considerations for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including its Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets, is to be understood, acted upon, implemented, reported and evaluated, consistent with the following:

- Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities
- Different value systems
- Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach
- Human rights-based approach
- Gender
- Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and their balanced implementation
- Consistency with international agreements or instruments
- Principles of the Rio Declaration
- Science and innovation
- Ecosystem approach
- Inter-generational equity

Target 3

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

Target 5

Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.



Impact target 2: Equitable and effective governance of natural resources at all levels to benefit people and nature.

Nature conservation and equitable and effective sustainable natural resource governance entails, among others, inclusive decision making, recognition and respect for diverse tenure rights, cultural values and knowledge. Actions associated with this impact target contribute to GBF targets 3, 11, 13, 15, 16, 21 and Section K (a) (Box)

- IUCN will support the strengthening of diverse types, levels, and dimensions of sustainable natural resource governance, including public, private, community and customary governance.
- IUCN will also support rights-holders and stakeholders at all levels to make better informed and more equitable decisions on the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and the fair and equitable distribution of nature's benefits, including through use of the Natural Resource Governance Framework, the Green List Standard for Protected and Conserved Areas, Green Lists of Species and Ecosystems, and other governance and equity frameworks.
- IUCN will promote recognition and integration of the multiple contributions of nature to people's health and well-being in decision making, and accounting for both material and cultural values.
- IUCN will enhance generation of multiple benefits from ecosystems, with a focus on Nature-based Solutions.
- IUCN will work to ensure sustainable consumption and production and fair and equitable sharing of all benefits from nature, including those arising from utilization of genetic resources.

Impact target 3: Enhanced realisation and enforcement of the environmental rule of law.

Actions to achieve this impact target will also contribute to GBF targets 5 and 22.

- IUCN will promote information sharing to improve the implementation of law at all levels, and promote whistleblower protection and reward laws.
- IUCN will fight illegal wildlife trafficking and other environmental crimes, stand by environmental defenders and ensure that their rights are properly respected.

Box 1. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 1 – People (continued)

Target 11

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

Target 13

Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030 facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

Target 15

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

- (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios;
 - (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;
 - (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;
- in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

Target 16

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030 reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

Target 21

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

Target 22

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

Target 23

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework through a gender-responsive approach where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

Section K. Communication, education, awareness and uptake

Enhancing communication, education, and awareness on biodiversity and the uptake of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by all actors is essential to achieve its effective implementation and behavioural change, promote sustainable lifestyles and biodiversity values, including by:

- (a) Increasing awareness, understanding and appreciation of the knowledge systems, diverse values of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services and traditional knowledge and worldviews of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as of biodiversity's contribution to sustainable development;

Land



Approximately 75% of the land surface is significantly altered, primarily for food production and forestry, with one-third of land globally degraded or degrading. IUCN recognizes the urgent need to protect intact landscapes and biodiversity and to upscale the sustainable use and restoration of ecosystems and the conservation and recovery of species. Areas necessary for the persistence of biodiversity – key biodiversity areas – must be conserved with protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. Redesigned and improved management of production landscapes must protect biodiversity and the services it provides. Regulatory frameworks along with incentives and investments must be reoriented towards sustainable land stewardship and food systems, based, among other ethical, policy and legal pillars, on the principle of the inherent ecological function of property rights.

IUCN ambitions to achieve the following impact targets by 2030, which are closely aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:

Impact target 1: Ecosystems are retained and restored, species are conserved and recovered, and key biodiversity areas are safeguarded.

The actions the Union set out to do to achieve this impact target will contribute to the GBF targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Box 2)

- IUCN will work to support the retention of primary forests and other terrestrial ecosystems, and restoration to increase their intactness, integrity and connectivity as well as their benefits to human well-being.
- We will work to halt and reverse species' population declines and prevent extinctions.
- We will help document and protect key biodiversity areas and other sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures meeting standards for effective and equitable conservation.
- IUCN will work to bring the use and trade of wild fauna and flora to sustainable levels and address and reduce illegal wildlife trade.
- We will help to halt the loss of biodiversity caused by invasive alien species both reactively (through eradication and control of existing invasive alien species) and proactively (through managing the most significant pathways of introduction).

Box 2. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 2 – Land

Target 1

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 2

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

Target 3

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

Target 4

Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

Target 5

Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 6

Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.



Impact target 2: Thriving production landscapes are sustainable, and nature's value and benefits are safeguarded in the long term.

Actions associated with this impact target contribute to GBF targets 1, 10, 11, 15, 18 (Box)

- IUCN will broaden its engagement with land-use and agriculture sectors, both public and private, to help restore and maintain critical ecosystem services and biodiversity upon which health, food and nutrition security depends.
- It will respond to, advise and guide the growing demands from government and the private sector for viable strategies that support land-based activities, green jobs and rural livelihoods without compromising biodiversity.
- IUCN will enhance societies' understanding of the importance of soil biodiversity and strategies to restore, manage and conserve it under productive land-use and agriculture systems.
- It will work on improving the sustainability and legality of supply chains and trade that, in turn, will encourage and reward progress towards land degradation neutrality and biome-based climate mitigation. We will work to reduce habitat fragmentation and improve ecological connectivity.
- IUCN will engage with high-impact sectors to establish biodiversity net-gain approaches as a standard benchmark at both a corporate, investment and regulatory level. It will seek the reorientation of perverse public and private incentives towards investments in Nature-based Solutions.

Impact target 3: Nature and people thrive in cities while delivering solutions for urban challenges and a sustainable ecological footprint.

IUCN will support the implementation of GBF targets 11 and 12 by:

- Strengthening its engagement with cities and scale up its work on urban dimensions of nature conservation.
- Leveraging the value of nature in cities for enhanced education, recreation and human health and well-being.
- Striving to improve resilience to the challenges of climate change, disaster and disease risk, food and water security and safety - supporting the establishment and strengthening of protected and conserved areas to safeguard key biodiversity areas in or near cities.
- Promoting Nature-based Solutions to urban challenges and the integration of biodiversity values into urban planning, design and decision making by cities, including through mobilisation of urban nature indices.
- Better documenting and mitigating the embodied impacts of cities, through their supply chains.
- IUCN will also promote the re-connection of people to nature.

Box 2. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 2 – Land (continued)

Target 10

Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

Target 11

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

Target 12

Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

Target 15

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

- (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios;
 - (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;
 - (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;
- in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

Target 18

Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Water



With an unprecedented decline in freshwater biodiversity and wetlands disappearing three times faster than forests, water use and management is driving ecosystem degradation and fragmentation, as well as species loss.

In committing to act so that by 2030, freshwater systems support and sustain biodiversity and human needs, IUCN is contributing to several targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Attaining the following impact targets and actions directly contribute to targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 21, 22 and 23 (Box 3)

Impact target 1: The loss of freshwater species and decline of freshwater ecosystem health is halted, and restoration initiated.

- IUCN will provide the necessary scientific information on freshwater biodiversity, considering direct, indirect and cumulative impacts.
- It will share and promote the use of knowledge from the local to transboundary levels, across sectors and among stakeholders and ensure this knowledge is available to mobilise decision makers on the implementation of protection, sustainable water management, and wetland and river restoration.
- IUCN will help protect, restore and promote healthy freshwater systems and habitats for people, nature and climate resilience, safeguarding key biodiversity areas, and targeting better connectivity, water quality, pollution control and mitigation, and system integrity.
- It will promote the integration of freshwater biodiversity with terrestrially-focused conservation interventions.

Impact target 2: Equitable access to water resources and all associated ecosystem services are secured.

- IUCN will promote and help facilitate the equal participation of women and youth in water-related decision making and champion the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples.

Impact target 3: Water governance, law and investment decisions address the multiple values of nature and incorporate biodiversity knowledge.

- IUCN will support, enable and facilitate stakeholder dialogues to forge strong and diverse partnerships, governance reforms and collaboration across borders, sectors and scales.
- IUCN will recognise and promote indigenous knowledge and intrinsic values, diverse stakeholder rights, and the spiritual and cultural values of rivers and wetlands in national policies.

Box 3. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 3 – Water

Target 1

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 2

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

Target 3

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

Target 4

Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence

Target 7

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

Target 8

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

Target 21

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

Target 22

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

Target 23

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework through a gender-responsive approach where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

Oceans



In Nature 2030, IUCN aspires to a healthy ocean that supports nature and people, governed by strengthened national and international legal frameworks and sustainable investments that retain and restore ocean and coastal biodiversity and associated services for future generations. It will be necessary to address ocean warming, ocean acidification and ocean deoxygenation, overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and pollution from plastics, pesticides and other chemicals are causing long-term and negative impacts on people and marine life, at both a local and planetary scale.

The targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework set out many of the necessary actions to address the drivers of marine biodiversity loss. The Impact targets and the actions listed under this programme area are supportive of the GBF.

Impact target 1: The loss of marine species and decline of marine ecosystem integrity is halted, and restoration initiated.

Achieving this impact target will contribute to GBF targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 10 (Box 4)

- IUCN will combine the efforts of its different Members to promote and implement sustainable fishing practices, halt destructive practices
- Protect coastal and marine biodiversity and restore degraded habitats.
- It will work to significantly reduce all forms of pollution entering marine and coastal ecosystems
- Advance safeguards in the exploitation of non-living resources (e.g. for seabed mining), and
- Prevent the spread of harmful exotic and invasive species while maintaining genetic diversity.
- IUCN will work with governments and civil society to designate and implement a global network of highly protected marine protected areas (MPAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures, taking into account the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- IUCN will champion better governance of marine habitats and resources, especially in areas beyond national jurisdiction. It will actively promote an internationally legally binding agreement under UNCLOS, as well as the ratification and implementation of existing treaties and conventions.

Box 4. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 4 – Oceans

Target 1

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 2

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

Target 3

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

Target 4

Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence

Target 6

Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.



Impact target 2: Uses of marine natural resources generate overall positive biodiversity outcomes and sustain livelihood benefits for coastal communities.

Actions listed here will contribute to implement GBF targets 1, 9, 10 and 18 (box)

- IUCN will develop and implement holistic and integrated marine and coastal zone management, through identification of Key Biodiversity Areas and application of Area-based Management Tools such as Marine Protected Areas, Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures, and Marine Spatial Planning.
- IUCN will support a drive towards sustainability within marine economic sectors in and beyond national jurisdiction.
- In particular, it will target the elimination of harmful subsidies.

Impact target 3: Ocean and coastal processes are maintained as a key foundation for planetary stability.

GBF targets 2, 3, 4, 8, 18, and 21 will benefit from these actions.

- IUCN will generate cutting-edge knowledge and advice to better equip policy and decision makers to develop fit-for-purpose strategies on conservation and management of ocean emergencies, such as ocean warming, acidification and deoxygenation.
- IUCN will promote and help guide investment in Nature-based Solutions to safeguard ocean biodiversity.
- It will support communities of action to restore some of the most globally threatened marine ecosystem types and species, including where conventional management and conservation approaches are no longer sufficient to safeguard important functions.
- It will work with Government Members to ensure marine issues are built systematically into national legislation and programmes, including through reorientation of subsidies, and in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- IUCN will support the ongoing implementation of the Antarctic Treaty and the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Living Resources, including through the expansion of marine protected areas.

Box 4. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 4 – Oceans (continued)

Target 7

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

Target 8

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

Target 9

Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 10

Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

Target 11

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

Target 18

Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Target 21

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

Climate



Global CO₂ emissions must be reduced drastically to limit the temperature rise and minimize the impacts of climate change on societies, the natural world and the multiple services that healthy nature provides. IUCN aspires to a world that limits temperature rise to 1.5°C through ambitious measures to mitigate climate change and that enables effective adaptation. For this, the Union sets 3 impact targets and a series of actions that also contribute to the Global Biodiversity Framework, specifically, to targets 1, 4, 8, 14, 19 and 21 (Box 5).

However, by definition, Nature-based Solutions¹, contribute to other targets of the framework, such as targets 2, 3, 10 and 11.

Impact target 1: Countries use Nature-based Solutions to scale up effective adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

- IUCN will mainstream Nature-based Solutions into adaptation planning and actions, including integration of Nature-based Solutions in the adaptation component of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions and their national adaptation plans.
- Working with actors across different sectors is key, with particular recognition of low-lying islands and other climate-vulnerable states.
- To reach a transformative change in the way risk reduction and adaptation takes place, IUCN will incubate and scale up innovative climate-responsive, ecologically- and socially-responsible investment opportunities in the land and seascapes where IUCN strengthens the use of nature-based solutions for adaptation.
- The aim is to leverage private sector investment to amplify the impact over that from public finance targeted for nature-based solutions. Ultimately, this will grow the number of people, institutions and systems that become more resilient to climate change and climate-related disaster risks.

Impact target 2: Countries scale up Nature-based Solutions to reach climate mitigation targets.

- The aim is that countries apply Nature-based Solutions to contribute to at least 30% of the overall climate mitigation

Box 5. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 5 – Climate

Target 1

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 4

Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

Target 8

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

Target 14

Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

¹ UNEA defines NbS as “actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits”.

required by 2030, without replacing necessary deep emission cuts from all other sectors. This requires that Nature-based Solutions for greenhouse gas emission reduction, avoidance and removal are mainstreamed into the mitigation targets of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions and long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies.

- Substantially increasing the number of tonnes of carbon dioxide stored or sequestered through Nature-based Solutions will require redirecting financial flows and creating new and innovative financial flows to climate-responsive and ecologically- and socially-responsive investments in land and seascapes where IUCN scales up efforts to improve their management and restoration.
- Engagement with new partners from the banking, insurance, infrastructure and technology sectors will be key to unlocking efforts to redirect investment in opportunities revolving around nature-based climate mitigation.
- The Bonn Challenge Barometer, biodiversity indicators and other tools for measuring emission reductions will serve as key tools to track our progress.

Impact target 3: Responses to climate change and its impacts are informed by scientific assessment and knowledge to avoid adverse outcomes for nature and people.

- There is an increasing interest among diverse groups to innovate on the responses needed to enable societies to adapt to, mitigate and repair the damage from climate change. IUCN will assess and communicate the impacts of climate change and the responses to it with a view to bringing about the most beneficial impact for societies, nature and economies, and ensuring that existing policies are implemented.
- IUCN will assess, communicate and address the direct impacts of climate change on the world's ecosystems and species and will also identify, assess and communicate the adverse impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation responses on biodiversity and people through the development, dissemination and application of appropriate principles, safeguards and solutions.
- The climate change responses that may require such appraisal could include large-scale renewables (such as hydropower), bioenergy with carbon capture and storage, infrastructure development, geoengineering, carbon dioxide removal, negative emission technologies and climate investments by financial institutions, and indeed Nature-based Solutions. The aim is to inform and transform decision making on climate responses to benefit both people and nature.
- These responses will require actions to ensure the intactness and integrity of nature, safeguard the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples, and strengthen the rule of law, legal institutions and tools at national and international level to ensure accountability and justice in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Box 5. Sections and targets of the GBF relevant to Programme Area 5 – Climate (*continued*)

Target 19

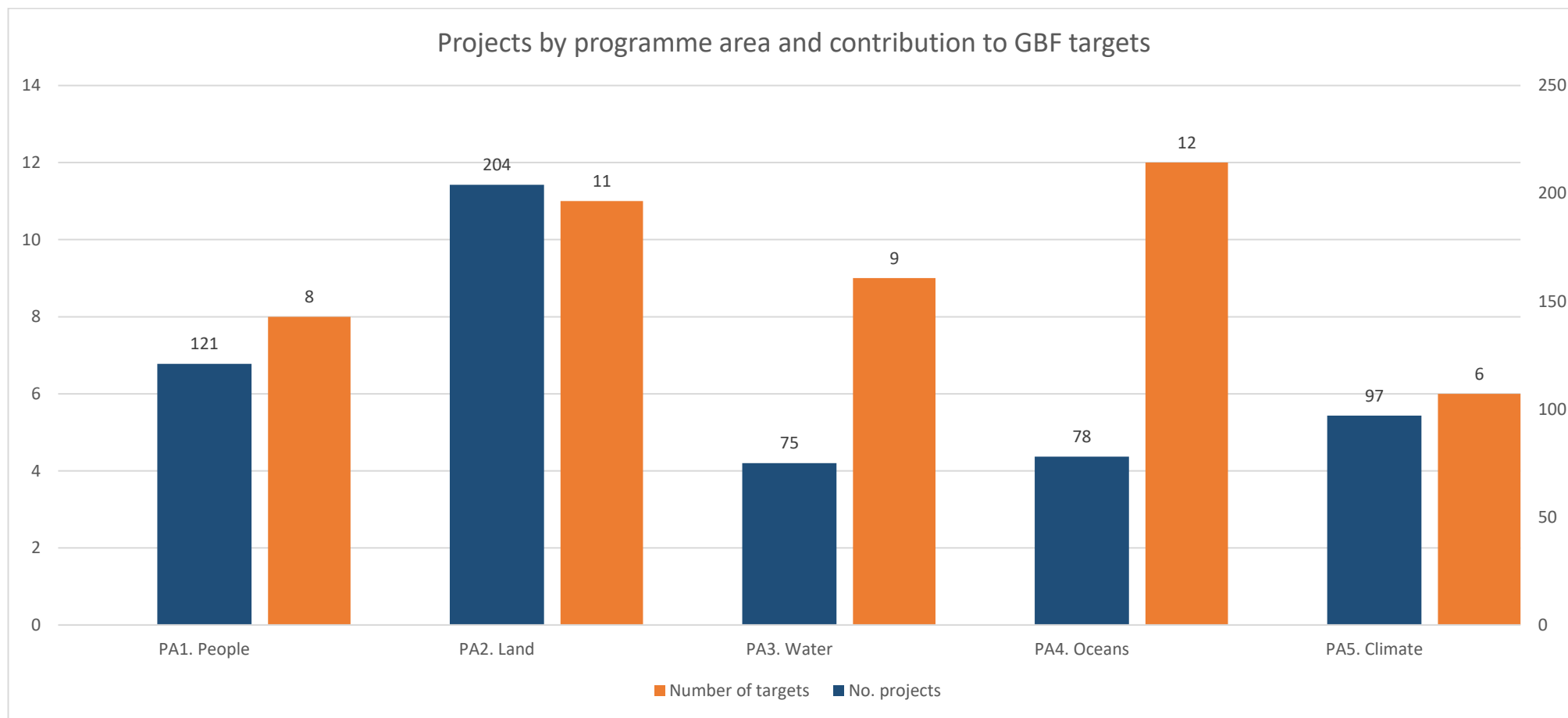
Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year, including by:

- Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030;
- Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;
- Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;
- Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;
- Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;
- Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;
- Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use;

Target 21

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

Possible contributions to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through the IUCN project portfolio



It will be important to identify which projects contribute to the GBF and to what extent. The figure above shows the number of projects by programme area in 2023 (C-status only), and the number of GBF targets linked to the programme areas based on the analysis above. For example, at this point it is only possible to say that 121 projects under PA1, could be contributing to 8 GBF targets.

Part II:

**IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations
and the 2030 Global Biodiversity Targets**

TARGET 1

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

The intent of this target is to address land- and sea-use change, loss of ecological integrity and the resulting ecosystem degradation and destruction, as one of the major drivers of biodiversity loss, through integrated spatial planning and regulation. It is important that the loss of all natural ecosystems, especially those within existing highly intact and wilderness areas be avoided, reduced and reversed. This should be supported by increasing ecological integrity and both functional and structural connectivity.

This target is also closely linked to other targets, such as target 2 on restoration, target 3 on protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, target 4 on management actions for the recovery of threatened species, halting human-induced extinctions, and human-wildlife conflict and coexistence. Target 1 has also an incidence on targets 10, on sustainable management of productive areas, 12 on urban biodiversity and is impacted by target 14.

All IUCN Programme Areas contribute to this target – People, Land, Water, Oceans, and Climate.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 1:

- 7.005 Promoting harmony between cranes – flagships for biodiversity – and agriculture
- 7.008 Protecting rivers and their associated ecosystems as corridors in a changing climate
- 7.009 Protecting and restoring endangered grassland and savannah ecosystems
- 7.012 Aquatic biodiversity conservation of shallow marine and freshwater systems
- 7.014 The importance of a cross-border approach to prioritise biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change and risk management in the Río de la Plata Basin
- 7.016 Conservation of spring ecosystems in the Mediterranean region
- 7.025 Ecosystem conservation, restoration and remediation in the ocean
- 7.030 Enhancing the resilience of coastal areas in the face of climate change, biodiversity crisis and rapid coastal development
- 7.034 Ecological integrity in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- 7.049 Mainstreaming the Cerrado in international cooperation and global environmental funds
- 7.070 Combatting soil degradation and artificialisation
- 7.071 Wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure
- 7.073 Ecological connectivity conservation in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: from local to international levels
- 7.076 Building and strengthening wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa
- 7.081 Strengthening national spatial planning to ensure the global persistence of biodiversity
- 7.089 Preventing the extinction of the Great Indian Bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*) in India
- 7.090 Continental conservation priority for the jaguar (*Panthera onca*)
- 7.110 Establishing a Climate Change Commission
- 7.112 Planning of maritime areas and biodiversity and geodiversity conservation
- 7.125 Setting area-based conservation targets based on evidence of what nature and people need to thrive
- 7.126 Reinforcing the protection of marine mammals through regional cooperation

TARGET 2

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

Target 2 concerns the restoration of degraded areas, the outcome of which is to enhance integrity and connectivity in and within ecosystems, and where ecosystem integrity refers to the completeness and functionality of an ecosystem and its ecological processes, particularly in relation to its natural state. Each country will have the responsibility to establish their restoration targets following science-based definitions of degradation and restoration, such as the ones from the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

Ecosystem restoration activities encompass: i) restoration of transformed and degraded ecosystems back to a natural state (ecological restoration); ii) restoration of transformed ecosystems focusing on rehabilitating their ecosystem functions and services (rehabilitation); and iii) restoration of areas aiming to reduce societal impacts, contaminants and other threats (remediation). Planning for restoration should be based on the principles developed for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration to consider the landscape context, including connectivity, and should include ensuring the maintenance of restored ecosystems in the long-term.

The IUCN Programme Areas that contribute to this target are Land, Water, Oceans, Climate

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 2:

- 7.008 Protecting rivers and their associated ecosystems as corridors in a changing climate
- 7.009 Protecting and restoring endangered grassland and savannah ecosystems
- 7.017 Protection of natural flows of water for the conservation of wetlands
- 7.025 Ecosystem conservation, restoration and remediation in the ocean
- 7.035 Promoting IUCN leadership in the implementation of the UN Decade on Restoration 2021–2030
- 7.049 Mainstreaming the Cerrado in international cooperation and global environmental funds
- 7.073 Ecological connectivity conservation in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: from local to international levels
- 7.078 Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems
- 7.085 Rewilding
- 7.096 Maximising return on conservation investments and sustainable development: eradicating invasive alien species (IAS) to conserve island biodiversity and benefit society
- 7.114 Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises
- 7.134 Protecting the Lower Congo River from large hydro-electric dam developments

TARGET 3

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

Target 3 aims at the effective conservation and management of 30% for terrestrial, inland waters and coastal and marine areas, globally. One of the main aspects of the target is the focus on areas of importance to biodiversity, and ecosystem function and services, and while the reference to Key Biodiversity Areas was not retained, these can be accounted for if coverage of KBAs is incorporated into the indicators for this target in the Monitoring Framework. Further, the fact that PAs and OECMs must be “effectively conserved”, will be an area of active work and an important opportunity to promote the Green List of protected and conserved areas as a global standard for equitable and effective area-based conservation that delivers successful outcomes.

This target also recognizes “indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable” alongside PAs and OECMs and “recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities including over their traditional territories”. With our IPO members and relevant partners, IUCN can help provide clarity as to ‘who counts’ in terms of governance options for these areas, and support decision-making for the dedication of lands and territories towards inclusion by Parties in their reporting on the Target, usually as protected areas or more likely as OECMs.

Target 3 is closely linked with targets 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, among others.

The IUCN Programme Areas that support the implementation of this Target are People, Land, Water and Oceans.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 3:

- 7.008 Protecting rivers and their associated ecosystems as corridors in a changing climate
- 7.012 Aquatic biodiversity conservation of shallow marine and freshwater systems
- 7.014 The importance of a cross-border approach to prioritise biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change and risk management in the Río de la Plata Basin
- 7.017 Protection of natural flows of water for the conservation of wetlands
- 7.021 Halting biodiversity loss in the insular Caribbean
- 7.025 Ecosystem conservation, restoration and remediation in the ocean
- 7.030 Enhancing the resilience of coastal areas in the face of climate change, biodiversity crisis and rapid coastal development
- 7.032 Ocean impacts of climate change
- 7.036 Declaration of global priority for conservation in the Amazon Biome
- 7.049 Mainstreaming the Cerrado in international cooperation and global environmental funds
- 7.055 Guidance to identify industrial fishing incompatible with protected areas
- 7.069 Eliminate plastic pollution in protected areas, with priority action on single-use plastic products
- 7.073 Ecological connectivity conservation in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: from local to international levels
- 7.075 Transboundary cooperation for conservation of big cats in Northeast Asia
- 7.078 Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems
- 7.080 Recognising, reporting and supporting other effective area-based conservation measures
- 7.081 Strengthening national spatial planning to ensure the global persistence of biodiversity
- 7.083 Ensuring the compatibility of human activities with conservation objectives in protected areas
- 7.084 Global response to protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PADDD)
- 7.087 Urgent measures to safeguard the globally important Atewa Forest, Ghana
- 7.107 Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity
- 7.110 Establishing a Climate Change Commission
- 7.112 Planning of maritime areas and biodiversity and geodiversity conservation
- 7.114 Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises
- 7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- 7.125 Setting area-based conservation targets based on evidence of what nature and people need to thrive
- 7.126 Reinforcing the protection of marine mammals through regional cooperation
- 7.127 Strengthening the protection of primary and old-growth forests in Europe and facilitating their restoration where possible
- 7.128 Acting for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in the ocean beyond national jurisdiction
- 7.129 Avoiding the point of no return in the Amazon protecting 80% by 2025
- 7.134 Protecting the Lower Congo River from large hydro-electric dam developments

TARGET 4

Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

The underpinning rationale for Target 4 is that while comprehensive delivery of the other targets for threat abatement (Targets 1-3, Targets 5-8) is essential for achieving the goals, it is not sufficient to prevent species endangerment and extinctions, given some species require targeted species-specific actions to recover, including genetic management or genetic rescue, population supplementation, breeding programs, etc. For its implementation, priority should be on threatened species, given that the recovery of non-threatened species is enabled by actions under the other targets.

Target 4 is closely related to Targets 2, 3, 5 on sustainable use, harvesting and trade of wild species, 6 on invasive alien species. Other targets such as 8 on climate change, target 9 on benefits to people from sustainable use and target 10 on sustainable management of productive areas, also have an impact on this target.

The Nature 2030 Programme Areas that support this target are Land, Water, Oceans.

The Global Species Action Plan (GSAP) outlines all the actions needed to achieve the species outcomes of the GBF targets.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 4:

- 7.005 Promoting harmony between cranes – flagships for biodiversity – and agriculture
- 7.031 The implementation of nature-based solutions in the Mediterranean Basin
- 7.075 Transboundary cooperation for conservation of big cats in Northeast Asia
- 7.079 Linking in situ and ex situ efforts to save threatened species
- 7.085 Rewilding
- 7.086 Strengthening mutual benefits of mobile pastoralism and wildlife in shared landscapes
- 7.090 Continental conservation priority for the jaguar (*Panthera onca*)
- 7.093 A call for increased consideration of genetic diversity in IUCN planning and actions
- 7.094 Safeguarding the Endangered narrow-ridged finless porpoise (*Neophocaena asiaeorientalis*) in the Yellow Sea
- 7.095 Conservation of seahorses, pipefishes and seadragons (family Syngnathidae)
- 7.101 Addressing human-wildlife conflict: fostering a safe and beneficial coexistence of people and wildlife
- 7.102 Improving process and action to identify and recover 'Extinct in the Wild' species
- 7.114 Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises
- 7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- 7.126 Reinforcing the protection of marine mammals through regional cooperation
- 7.132 Controlling and monitoring trade in croaker swim bladders to protect target croakers and reduce incidental catches of threatened marine megafauna

TARGET 5

Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Addressing the causes of unsustainable use and promoting and ensuring sustainable use of wild species are critical for people and address the biodiversity decline. The purpose of this target is to address overexploitation and trade - domestic and international -, including illegal trade which are some of the causes for unsustainable use of wild species and could lead to pathogen spill-over.

There are synergies to be exploited with CITES which deals with protecting wild species from overexploitation associated with international trade. The IPBES Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species found that while the Convention focuses on regulating international trade, other factors affecting the use of wild species fall outside of its scope and can continue to drive unsustainable and/or illegal trade both from the supply and demand side of trade. This includes domestic trade in wild species, which can be significant, and so species can continue to decline despite international trade restrictions.

This target is linked to targets 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, and 23.

Actions, tools, and resources to implement this target are outlined in the Global Species Action Plan. The Nature 2030 Programme Areas that support this target are People, Land.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 5:

- 7.018 Valuing and protecting inland fisheries
- 7.020 Protection of herbivorous fish for improved coral community
- 7.023 Reducing impacts of incidental capture on threatened marine species
- 7.024 For an improved management of drifting fish aggregating devices (FADs) in purse seine fisheries
- 7.040 Implementing international efforts to combat the sale of illegal wildlife products online
- 7.047 Law enforcement regarding commercial trade in tigers and tiger parts
- 7.054 Engaging the private sector to combat wildlife trafficking
- 7.059 Combatting the illegal trade in lion body parts and derivatives
- 7.082 Reducing marine turtle bycatch: the important role of regulatory mechanisms in the global roll-out of Turtle Excluder Devices
- 7.086 Strengthening mutual benefits of mobile pastoralism and wildlife in shared landscapes
- 7.090 Continental conservation priority for the jaguar (*Panthera onca*)
- 7.091 Global Conservation of rhino rays (*Rhinidae*, *Glaucostegidae*, *Rhinobatidae*)
- 7.092 Adapting traditional medicine to achieve social and environmental sustainability
- 7.095 Conservation of seahorses, pipefishes and seadragons (family Syngnathidae)
- 7.103 Action against Asian songbird trafficking
- 7.107 Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity
- 7.132 Controlling and monitoring trade in croaker swim bladders to protect target croakers and reduce incidental catches of threatened marine megafauna
- 7.135 Promoting human, animal and environmental health, and preventing pandemics through the One Health approach and by addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss
- 7.137 Affirming the right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to sustainably manage and utilise wild resources in the context of COVID-19

TARGET 6

Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.

This target deals with various aspects of invasive alien species: on one hand, identifying and managing pathways of introduction to prevent the introduction and establishment of priority IAS (i.e., IAS that have harmful impacts upon biodiversity and related ecosystem services) and on the other hand, the management of established IAS through eradication, control or containment of IAS populations to address and reduce their impacts on native biodiversity.

The reference of priority of IAS would allow countries to prioritise IAS at a national level, and optimally allocate limited resources and efforts on reducing the introductions of targeted priority IAS. The reference to 'priority sites' acknowledges the vulnerability and susceptibility of islands and freshwater systems to the impacts from invasive alien species.

The percentage reduction, either to indicate the rate of introduction or establishment is arbitrary and efforts should be made to prevent all introductions and establishments.

IUCN has developed tools that can support the identification of priority IAS species and priority sites, such as the Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT) to classify invasive species by their impact for supporting prioritisation, supported by the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS). The Nature 2030 Programme Areas that support this target are Land, and Oceans.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 6:

- 7.004 Urgent action against the grass *Cortaderia selloana* outside of its natural distribution range
- 7.096 Maximising return on conservation investments and sustainable development: eradicating invasive alien species (IAS) to conserve island biodiversity and benefit society
- 7.100 Building Madagascar's capacity to counter the threat from invasive species

TARGET 7

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

Target 7 is the 'pollution target'. It has several parts: i) Reduce pollution risk and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030 to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services; ii) consider the cumulative effects; iii) reduce by half the excess nutrients lost to the environment through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; iv) reduce by half the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals through integrated pest management (among others) taking into account food security and livelihoods; and v) prevent, reduce and eliminate plastic pollution.

There are important nuances in the wording of the target, the main one being that it seeks to reduce the risk of pollution and the impacts of pollution, rather than reducing pollution itself, which can have implications for its implementation and for measuring progress and outcomes.

Further, while highlighting excess nutrient loss, pesticides and chemicals and plastic pollution, other types of pollution need also to be considered in order to achieve the 2030 mission, such as noise, light and air pollution.

Measures to prevent, reduce and eliminate plastic pollution will greatly depend on the negotiations and adoption of a legally binding agreement on plastic pollution by 2024. Water is the Nature 2030 Programme Area that supports this target.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 7:

- 7.019 Stopping the global plastic pollution crisis in marine environments by 2030
- 7.022 Establishment of a mid-frequency active (MFA – 1 to 10 KHz) sonar moratorium for maritime military exercises conducted in Macaronesia
- 7.026 International cooperation on marine pollution from sunken vessels
- 7.058 Safeguarding coral reefs from harmful chemicals in sunscreen
- 7.066 Generalising alternative practices and techniques to the use of synthetic pesticides
- 7.069 Eliminate plastic pollution in protected areas, with priority action on single-use plastic products
- 7.113 Restoring a peaceful and quiet ocean
- 7.124 Taking action to reduce light pollution

TARGET 8

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

Target 8 addresses climate change as a driver of biodiversity loss, seeking to mitigate its impacts on biodiversity and increase its resilience through nature-based solutions (NbS) and/or ecosystem-based approaches. Importantly, this target also aims at reducing negative impacts from climate change responses.

Including the term Nature-based Solutions in this target alongside ecosystem-based approaches provides a framework of actions that address all dimensions of climate change – mitigation, adaptation, resilience and disaster risk reduction. While NbS can be designed for reducing carbon emissions and protecting and restoring ecosystems, it should be combined with phasing out fossil fuels and decarbonizing actions to reach climate goals rather than implemented alone. NbS for climate adaptation and mitigation must also contribute to improving the status of biodiversity and supporting rights-based approaches.

This target also is directly linked to targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, and indirectly with targets 15, 16.

The IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions provides an internationally recognized framework to i) standardize NbS approaches, ii) ensure and respond to stakeholders rights, particularly upholding the right of Indigenous Peoples to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), iii) increase the scale and impact of NbS, iv) prevent unanticipated negative outcomes or misuse, and v) help funding agencies, policy makers, and other stakeholders assess the effectiveness of NbS implementation.

Further, the Egyptian UNFCCC COP27 Presidency, Germany and IUCN launched the ENACT Initiative for Nature-based Solutions, which will coordinate global efforts to address climate change, land and ecosystem degradation, and biodiversity loss through Nature-based Solutions (NbS).

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 8:

- 7.017 Protection of natural flows of water for the conservation of wetlands
- 7.021 Halting biodiversity loss in the insular Caribbean
- 7.030 Enhancing the resilience of coastal areas in the face of climate change, biodiversity crisis and rapid coastal development
- 7.031 The implementation of nature-based solutions in the Mediterranean Basin
- 7.032 Ocean impacts of climate change
- 7.078 Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems
- 7.114 Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises

TARGET 9

Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Strongly linked to target 5, Target 9 focuses on the sustainable use of wild species for the benefit of people.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 9:

- 7.018 Valuing and protecting inland fisheries
- 7.054 Engaging the private sector to combat wildlife trafficking
- 7.059 Combatting the illegal trade in lion body parts and derivatives
- 7.076 Building and strengthening wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa
- 7.077 Effects of the increase in the use of paper as a substitute for plastic on plantations of timber species
- 7.090 Continental conservation priority for the jaguar (*Panthera onca*)
- 7.092 Adapting traditional medicine to achieve social and environmental sustainability
- 7.117 Actions to strengthen food sovereignty and security of indigenous peoples and peasant communities
- 7.137 Affirming the right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to sustainably manage and utilise wild resources in the context of COVID-19

TARGET 10

Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

This Target is about sustainable management of productive systems and mainstreaming biodiversity in these sectors. It underlines the importance of the sustainable use of biodiversity through the use of biodiversity friendly practices. It goes beyond the promotion of "sustainable agriculture" with the mention of two specific biodiversity friendly approaches: (1) agroecology, as a way to develop more biodiverse and diversified small/middle scale farming systems and (2) sustainable intensification, as a way to increase productivity in bigger scale systems and reduce agriculture expansion.

According to the IPCC, agroecological principles and practices, ecosystem-based management in fisheries and aquaculture, and other approaches that work with natural processes support food security, nutrition, health and well-being, livelihoods and biodiversity, sustainability and ecosystem services.

This target recognizes that productive sectors can play a role in conserving and restoring biodiversity. It relates to targets 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 16, 22, 23 and is supported by IUCN Programme Areas on Land and Oceans

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 10:

- 7.003 Transforming global food systems through sustainable land management that is aligned to the UN SDGs
- 7.005 Promoting harmony between cranes – flagships for biodiversity – and agriculture
- 7.007 Developing agroecological practices as nature-based solutions
- 7.020 Protection of herbivorous fish for improved coral community
- 7.027 Seascapes working for biodiversity conservation
- 7.045 Global Indigenous Network for Aquaculture (GINA)
- 7.049 Mainstreaming the Cerrado in international cooperation and global environmental funds
- 7.055 Guidance to identify industrial fishing incompatible with protected areas
- 7.066 Generalising alternative practices and techniques to the use of synthetic pesticides
- 7.095 Conservation of seahorses, pipefishes and seadragons (family Syngnathidae)
- 7.107 Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity
- 7.108 Deforestation and agricultural commodity supply chains
- 7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- 7.117 Actions to strengthen food sovereignty and security of indigenous peoples and peasant communities

TARGET 11

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

Maintaining and enhancing nature's contributions to people is dependent on maintaining and enhancing the health and integrity of natural and managed ecosystems, which is addressed in other targets, including Targets 1, 2, 3, 8 and 10.

The Nature 2030 Programme Areas that support the implementation of this target are People, Land, Water, Oceans and Climate

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 11:

- 7.014 The importance of a cross-border approach to prioritise biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change and risk management in the Río de la Plata Basin
- 7.032 Ocean impacts of climate change
- 7.071 Wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure
- 7.078 Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems
- 7.105 Conserving and protecting coral reefs through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

TARGET 12

Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

Acknowledging that the global population will continue to increase over the decades and that populated areas will become denser, this target calls for increasing the quantity and quality of green and blue areas in cities, and their access, for the benefit of urban dwellers' wellbeing.

Urban planning and management must incorporate Nature-based Solutions to address climate change, water demand, disaster risk reduction as well as human health and well-being. This is supported by the IUCN Programme Area on Land.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 12:

- 7.067 Call for Nature in Cities agendas and Strengthening the IUCN Urban Alliance

TARGET 13

Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030 facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

Target 13 addresses the third objective of the Convention: the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and it includes from digital sequence information (DSI).

Who has access to genetic information, how that information is used, who benefits from its use and how these benefits are shared equitably are questions that concern developing countries, Indigenous communities, researchers, academia and industry, and some of these questions are dealt with in the Nagoya Protocol. This target is not limited to Parties to the Protocol.

The implementation of this target will be closely linked to the decision on DSI that establishes a multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of DSI, including a global. The development of such a mechanism will need to take into account the relationship with the Nagoya Protocol.

Under Programme Area 1 - People, IUCN will work to ensure fair and equitable sharing of all benefits from nature, including those arising from utilization of genetic resources.

TARGET 14

Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

Target 14 is about mainstreaming biodiversity at the government level, in all policies, planning, etc. This target impacts almost all other targets and will have to precede some of them.

The People Programme Area will significantly contribute to the implementation of this target.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 14:

- 7.021 Halting biodiversity loss in the insular Caribbean
- 7.043 Enhancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)
- 7.056 Biodiversity financing
- 7.057 Accounting for biodiversity: encompassing ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- 7.076 Building and strengthening wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa
- 7.078 Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems
- 7.081 Strengthening national spatial planning to ensure the global persistence of biodiversity
- 7.089 Preventing the extinction of the Great Indian Bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*) in India
- 7.107 Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity
- 7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework

TARGET 15

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

- (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios;
- (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;
- (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;

in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

This Target foresees a role for the private sector in the implementation of the framework alongside governments. It specifies that governments should take measures to “encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity”. Even though there is no “mandatory disclosure”, this language creates an obligation on governments to require large businesses to report their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity. It is also noteworthy that SMEs are not included in this target, as it is assumed that they would require additional resources to comply with this requirement.

Importantly, the reduction of negative impacts on biodiversity is not quantified and disclosing risks and impacts does not by itself diminishes the negative impacts on biodiversity.

This target is closely linked to targets 14, 16 and 18, and potentially others depending on what is done with the information disclosed by the private sector.

Under Programme Area 2 – Land, IUCN will respond to, advise and guide the growing demands from government and the private sector for viable strategies that support land-based activities, green jobs and rural livelihoods without compromising biodiversity.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 15:

- 7.053 Promoting sustainable and ethical mining practices in Africa
- 7.054 Engaging the private sector to combat wildlife trafficking
- 7.056 Biodiversity financing
- 7.071 Wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure
- 7.077 Effects of the increase in the use of paper as a substitute for plastic on plantations of timber species
- 7.108 Deforestation and agricultural commodity supply chains
- 7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

TARGET 16

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030 reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

Target 16 is about encouraging and creating opportunities for people to make choices that will result in sustainable consumption and in reducing food waste by half, reducing overconsumption and waste generation.

This target is linked to targets 14, 15, and 18.

Under Programme Area 1 - People, IUCN will work to ensure sustainable consumption and production and fair and equitable sharing of all benefits from nature, including those arising from utilization of genetic resources.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 16:

- 7.011 The fight against imported deforestation
- 7.056 Biodiversity financing
- 7.077 Effects of the increase in the use of paper as a substitute for plastic on plantations of timber species
- 7.108 Deforestation and agricultural commodity supply chains
- 7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework

TARGET 17

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention

The biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) are to establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking also into account the risks to human health.

This target establishes a link between the GBF and the Cartagena Protocol, without limiting it to Parties to the Protocol.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 17:

- 7.123 Towards development of an IUCN policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation

TARGET 18

Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

This target essentially requires doing away with subsidies harmful to biodiversity, globally. Making progress on this target will be critically important to the success of GBF, though achieving the objectives spelled out in the target, including its numeric magnitude, will undoubtedly be difficult politically, socially, and economically.

Phasing out, eliminating or reforming subsidies is also being discussed in other fora, including the WTO (fisheries) and UNFCCC (coal and other fossil fuels).

Nevertheless, other incentives are also contemplated in this target, including scaling up positive incentives. Government could make use of environmental tax reforms and other fiscal policies.

The Programme Areas of Land and Oceans in the IUCN Programme lay out actions to support this target.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 18:

- 7.011 The fight against imported deforestation
- 7.056 Biodiversity financing
- 7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework

TARGET 19

Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year, including by:

- (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030;*
 - (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;*
 - (c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;*
 - (d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;*
 - (e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;*
 - (f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;*
 - (g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use;*
-

Target 19 on financial resources is comprehensive and includes, for example, increasing total biodiversity related international financial flows to developing countries to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030. This translates into more than doubling international biodiversity funding by 2025 and more than tripling it by 2030.

This target is related to the Decision 15/7 on Resource Mobilization.

Helping guide investments towards Nature-based Solutions, under Programme Areas Oceans and Climate, IUCN will support Target 19(e).

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 19:

- 7.043 Enhancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)
- 7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework

TARGET 20

Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

Target 20 addresses the mobilization of non-financial resources, that are equally important for the implementation of the framework – capacity building and development, access to technology, and technical and scientific cooperation – especially for developing countries.

TARGET 21

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

This target is about making the best available data, information and knowledge available to decision-makers. It clearly states that traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of IPLCs should only be accessed with the free prior and informed consent.

IUCN will contribute to this target with actions set out in the Nature 2030 Programme Areas People, Water, Oceans and Climate.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 21:

- 7.007 Developing agroecological practices as nature-based solutions
- 7.112 Planning of maritime areas and biodiversity and geodiversity conservation

TARGET 22

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

Target 22 has 3 main elements: i) representation and participation of IPLCs, women and youth in decision-making processes; ii) access to justice and information related to biodiversity by IPLCs, women, youth, and people with disabilities; and iii) ensuring the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

The Nature 2030 Area on People, and IUCN's IPO Membership can support the implementation of this target.

2020 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that support the implementation of Target 22:

- 7.002 Strengthened institutional inclusion concerning indigenous peoples
- 7.062 Role of children and youth in nature conservation
- 7.115 Protecting environmental human and peoples' rights defenders and whistleblowers
- 7.116 Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- 7.118 Recognising and supporting indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights and roles in conservation

TARGET 23

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework through a gender-responsive approach where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

This standalone target on gender and the post-2020 Gender Plan of Action are to guide Parties' gender-responsive effective implementation of biodiversity policies at national and local levels, have concrete objectives and actions to ensure women's rights to land and access to natural resources, address gender-based violence linked to environment, guarantee women's effective, equitable, and full participation in decision-making, as well as allocating adequate human and financial resources to support rights-based gender-responsiveness and strengthening the evidence base, understanding and analysis of the gender-related impacts.

The Nature 2030 Area on People supports the implementation of this target.

Part III:

From COP15 to COP16 – a timeline

Date	Meeting / process	IUCN's involvement
Dec 2022	<p>COP15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established an AHTEG to advise on the further operationalization of the monitoring framework for the KMGBF Established an advisory committee on resource mobilization. Established an informal advisory group on technical and scientific cooperation, to provide strategic advice on practical measures, tools, and opportunities to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation. Established a mechanism comprising a network of regional, and/or additional subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres to be coordinated at the global level by a global coordination entity. Established, as part of the KMGBF, a multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, including a global fund Established an ad hoc open-ended working group on benefit-sharing from the use of DSI on genetic resources to undertake further development of the multilateral mechanism. Established a multidisciplinary ad hoc technical expert group on synthetic biology to support the process for broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment. Extended the term of the Informal Advisory Group on EBSAs. Renewed the mandate of the Informal Advisory Committee on CEPA until 2030. 	<p>Emily Nicholson (CEM) (selected) Candice Stevens (nominated) Juha Siikamaki (nominated) Marie Fischborn (nominated)</p> <p>Jake Rice / Aurelie Spadone (nominated) Sean Southey (to be nominated) Kevin Smith (nominated)</p>
5 April 2023	<p>Eleventh meeting of the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species</p>	<p>Kevin Smith (nominated)</p>
5-9 June 2023	<p>Sustainable Ocean Initiative Workshop on Ocean-related Capacity-building Needs for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</p>	<p>Minna Epps (to be nominated)</p>
14-16 June 2023	<p>First meeting of the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare recommendations on how to monitor progress against the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation. Prepare a proposal for an updated work programme for the clearing-house mechanism, aligned with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. 	<p>Marie Fischborn (selected)</p>
August 2023	<p>GEF Assembly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a special trust fund to support the implementation of the KMGBF, to complement existing support and scale up financing to ensure its timely implementation in 2023 (Council and Assembly) 	
Sept 5-9 2023	<p>Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the strategy for resource mobilization for the KMGBF 	<p>Juha Siikamaki (nominated)</p>
16-19 Oct 2023	<p>SBSTTA25</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide advice on relevant scientific technical and technological inputs that should inform the global reviews to SBI. Further review the item on biodiversity and climate change on the basis of the compiled views and information as well as relevant scientific and technical information on biodiversity and climate change. (Biodiversity and climate change) <p>Items to be considered at SBSTTA prior to COP16 (meeting TBD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes of the AHTEG on indicators and complete the scientific and technical review of the monitoring framework. Report findings to SBI. (Indicators – monitoring framework) 	<p>Delegation to be constituted</p>

Date	Meeting / process	IUCN's involvement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Findings of the IPBES Assessments and provide recommendations relating to the implementation of the Convention and, in particular, of the KMGBF. (IPBES) Consider report of activities on sustainable wildlife management and recommendations for the future work on the convention on the issues surrounding sustainable wildlife management. (Sustainable wildlife management) Consider report of activities on invasive alien species. (Invasive alien species) Consider the updated version of the draft global action plan and targeted messages on mainstreaming biodiversity in the health sector. (Biodiversity and health) Consider the outcomes of the horizon scanning process contained in the report of the multidisciplinary Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, and make recommendations for consideration by the COP and COP-MOPs as appropriate. (Synthetic biology) Consider the report on the effectiveness of the horizon scanning process. (Synthetic biology) Consider draft TORs for expert advisory body on EBSAs, voluntary guidelines on peer-review for describing EBSAs, and the outcomes from workshops on technical and legal aspects of the modalities to describe EBSAs. (Marine and coastal biodiversity) Consider draft update of POWs on marine and coastal biodiversity and island biodiversity. (Marine and coastal biodiversity) Consider draft updates of the programmes of work of the Convention. 	
Before WG8J12	<p>Ad hoc technical expert group on indigenous peoples and local communities to provide advice on the further elaboration of the new programme of work on, and the possible institutional arrangements, considering the possible establishment of a subsidiary body, continuing the working group, or other arrangements</p>	Mayte Gonzalez (nominated)
12-16 Nov 2023	<p>WG8J-12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the development of and operationalization of indicators related to traditional knowledge and indigenous peoples and local communities and report on this work to the Parties and for the Secretariat to make information available on progress and outcomes to the AHTEG on indicators. Further elaborate the new programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities. 	Delegation to be constituted
14-18 Nov 2023	<p>Ad hoc open-ended working group on benefit-sharing from DSI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake further development of the multilateral mechanism and provide recommendations to the Conference of the Parties. 	Delegation to be constituted
2024		
	<p>SBI-4 / SBI before COP16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the work of IAG TSC and its recommendations on how to monitor progress against the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation. (Capacity building and knowledge management) Consider proposal for an updated work programme for the clearing-house mechanism, aligned with the KMGBF. (Capacity building and knowledge management) Consider the draft knowledge management component of the KMGBF and provide recs for COP16. (Capacity building and knowledge management) 	Delegation to be constituted

Date	Meeting / process	IUCN's involvement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider Report on progress in implementing the elements and tasks described in the Joint Programme of Work on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity. (Nature and culture) • Consider CEPA IAC report and comms strategy update, as needed. (Communication) • Consider list of BRCs/MEAs' initiatives and action plans to achieve KMGBF. (Cooperation) • Develop concrete procedures for the global review including the use of indicators. (Review mechanism) • Consider and further develop the recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization. (Resource mobilization) • Consider the funding needs assessment for GEF-9. (Resource mobilization) • Develop modalities for operationalization of the global coordination entity. (Technical and scientific cooperation). • Prepare proposals for a draft four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities in anticipation of the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (2026–2030). (Financial mechanism) • Consider SBSTTA report on outcomes of the AHTEG and the scientific and technical review of the monitoring framework. • Consider report on LTAM and action plan and on ways forward to support KMGBF. (Mainstreaming biodiversity) • Consider the outcomes from workshops on technical and legal aspects of the modalities to describe EBSAs. • Consider draft updates of the programmes of work of the Convention. 	
<p>Second half 2024</p>	<p>COP16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider a review of the monitoring framework in order to finish its development. • Consider the requirements for further work to fully implement and review the effectiveness of the monitoring framework for KMGBF. • Consider a global analysis of the information provided in updated/revised NBSAP and national targets to assess the contribution towards the KMGBF. • Review the strategy for resource mobilization to fully align it with the KMGBF. • Finalize the process for developing and operationalize the multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of DSI. • Decide on institutional arrangements and future modus operandi for Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to IPLCs. • Assess the progress made in establishing, and on the operations and performance of, the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, and to consider and adopt further guidance to the GEF. • GEF to report on the progress in establishing, and on the operations and performance of, the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund • Adopt modalities for modifying descriptions of EBSAs and for describing new areas. • Adopt the draft knowledge management component of the KMGBF. • Adopt the updated work programme for the CHM. 	<p>Delegation to be constituted</p>

*Note this timeline is subject to change as more meetings are scheduled.

Conclusion and next steps

After the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, we now turn to implementation. However, ‘turning to implementation’ needs to be a coordinated and coherent effort from IUCN, starting with the Secretariat.

This paper is a preliminary mapping intended to be used as a basis for discussion to jointly determine priorities, make efficient use of the resources available, and effectively start planning our biodiversity policy engagement and messaging not only for the CBD but the Rio Conventions and other biodiversity-related Conventions, in the short and medium-term. This exercise could also inform the update/design of the IUCN Programme from 2025 until the end of the decade.

A few next steps and follow-up actions to consider include:

- Include a ‘GBF tag’ to the Project Portal and ask project managers to indicate the 2030 target(s) their projects contribute to.
- Create a group of thematic & regional focal points to lead IUCN’s engagement on prioritized GBF topics; the focus could be both on policy but also to coordinate implementation.
- Identify which upcoming CBD processes to engage in and how, based on assessment of expertise and capacity (for example, the updates of the programmes of work and the various AHTEGs).
- Define the process of development of IUCN guidance to update NBSAPs (in accordance with Resolution 7.043).
- Development of a “standard” suite of IUCN high-level policy messages – *how should the GBF be interpreted and implemented? What should IUCN focus on to support the GBF implementation, concretely?* This would be a unified, ‘cheat-sheet’ messaging, valid across conventions.

This is work in progress and we look forward to discussing and engaging with colleagues to efficiently contribute to the GBF and increase IUCN’s visibility and relevance in the process.