

10 PRIORITY GLOBAL POLICY TARGETS

1

ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY AND CONSERVATION

1st draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: 1. Reducing threats to biodiversity. Target 1: Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas. **& Target 3:** By 2030, ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

2

SPECIES CONSERVATION

1st draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: Goal A, Milestone A.2 The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.

3

FOOD SECURITY

SDG Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

4

WATER SECURITY

SDG Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

5

LAND DEGRADATION NEUTRALITY

SDG Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

6

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

Paris Agreement, Article 5: 1. Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d), of the Convention, including forests. 2. Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.

7

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Sendai Framework: Priority 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience: (n) To strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction.

8

URBAN HEALTH

1st draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: 2. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing, Target 12. By 2030, increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.

9

JOBS, LIVELIHOODS, AND GREEN RECOVERY

1st draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: Target 9: Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people, especially for the most vulnerable, through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

10

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

1st draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: 2. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing, Target 10. By 2030, ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

AREA-BASED TARGETS

PROTECT

30 percent: 1st draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: 1. Reducing threats to biodiversity. Target 3. By 2030, ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

MANAGE

15 percent: In the absence of a globally agreed, area-based target less than 100%*, the ELSA Tier 1 Expert Advisory Committee has suggested this number as an increase in ambition from current national commitments** that can serve as a basis for the ELSA Tier 1 analysis.

RESTORE

20 percent: 1st draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: 1. Reducing threats to biodiversity. Target 2. By 2030, ensure that at least 20 percent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.

URBAN GREENING

0.5 percent: In the absence of a globally agreed, area-based target for urban greening, the ELSA Tier 1 Expert Advisory Committee has suggested this number based on an average of the targets from the two pilot countries (Costa Rica and South Africa) who used this action in their national analysis. They believe this can serve as a basis for the ELSA Tier 1 analysis.

*1st draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: 2. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing, Target 10. By 2030, ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.

** The average national commitment for sustainable management in the 10 ELSA pilot countries was 5.7 percent.