

### **Contact group on Threat targets (Tuesday evening)**

GEO BON supports the proposal by Japan to reorganize Targets 1 and 2. In addition, it is important to avoid overlap of Targets 1 and 2 (or any other action oriented targets) with Goals (a) and (b), although a reference on the contribution of each target to the goals could be useful. It is particularly important to have a clear restoration target for the UN decade of restoration.

**Target 1 (as proposed by Japan).** By 2030 at least [50%] of the land and sea area is under landscape-scale spatial planning for integrated management conserving sites of particular importance for biodiversity through PAs and OECMs, covering at least [60%] of such sites and at least [30%] of land and sea areas with at least [10%] under strict protection

**Target 2 (with our modifications to Japan's proposal in *italic*).** By 2030, *actively restore at least [30 per cent] of highly degraded ecosystems, promoting passive restoration of other human-dominated ecosystems in order to recover ecological interactions between species, enhancing ecosystem function, resilience and connectivity.*

### **Contact group on Threat targets (Wednesday morning)**

**Target 3.** GEO BON notes that an increased investment in global biodiversity monitoring will be instrumental to track progress towards a target on reducing the impact caused by Invasive and Alien Species. Parties are hence encouraged to start collecting alien species occurrence and impact data, for specific pathways and more broadly in the country. Guidelines for how countries may feasibly start or further develop such monitoring programs for Invasive Alien Species have been developed by GEO BON. In addition, as Canada argued, eradication of invasives is often difficult and prioritizing is very important. GEO BON proposes to replace "eradicate and control" by "regulating [50% of] the most harmful invasive alien species".