



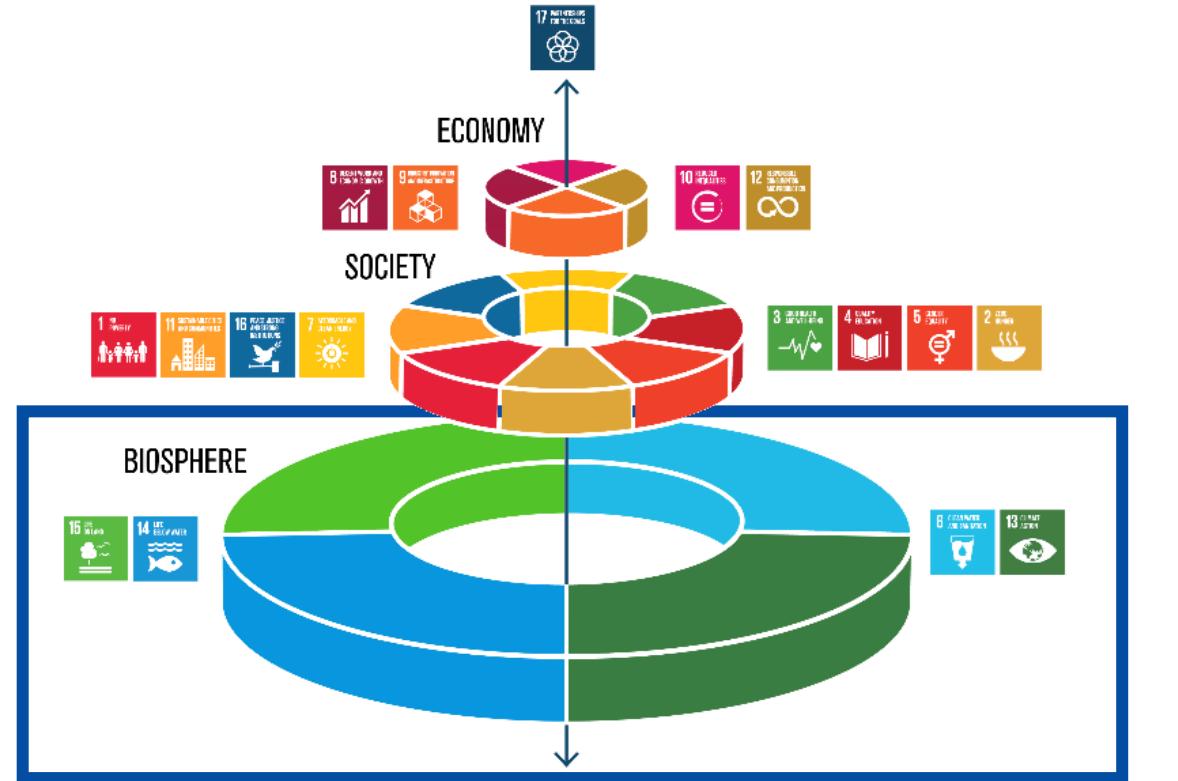
# CBD COP15 Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework

E&CC Week Earth Day 30 03 2023



# Biodiversity key to sustainable development

- Biodiversity loss is a **threat for humanity**.
- **Almost half of global GDP** is linked to nature.
- Biodiversity loss, climate change and pandemics are **interlinked**.
- Recovery requires keeping what we have and restoring some of what we have lost



Graphics by Jerker Lokrantz/Azote



## National Implementation

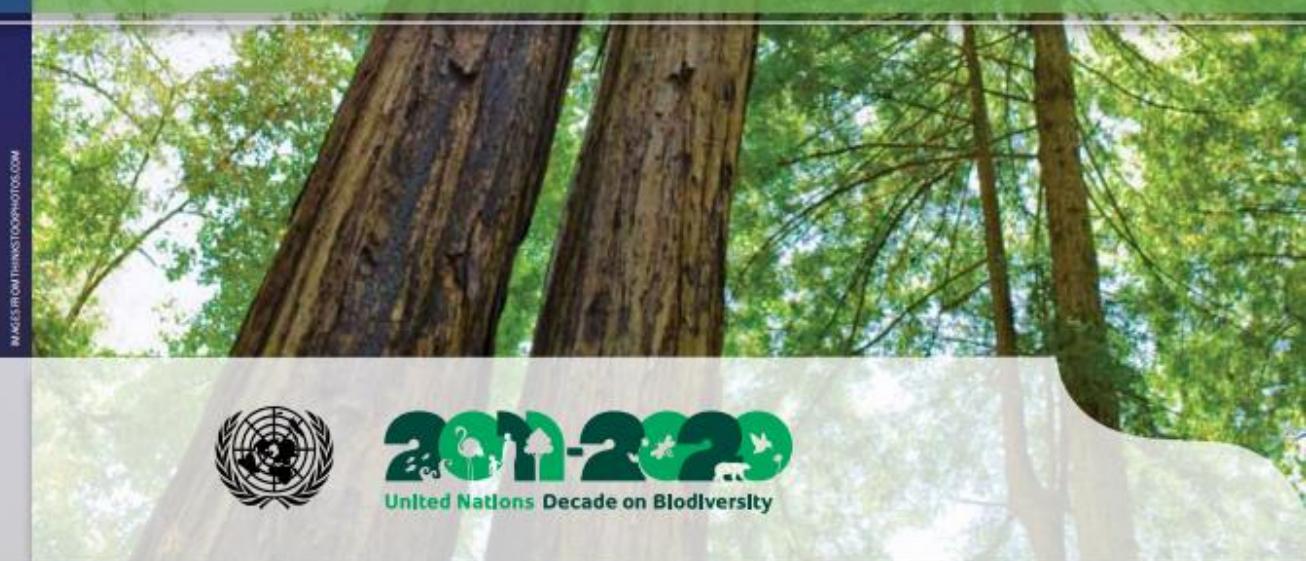
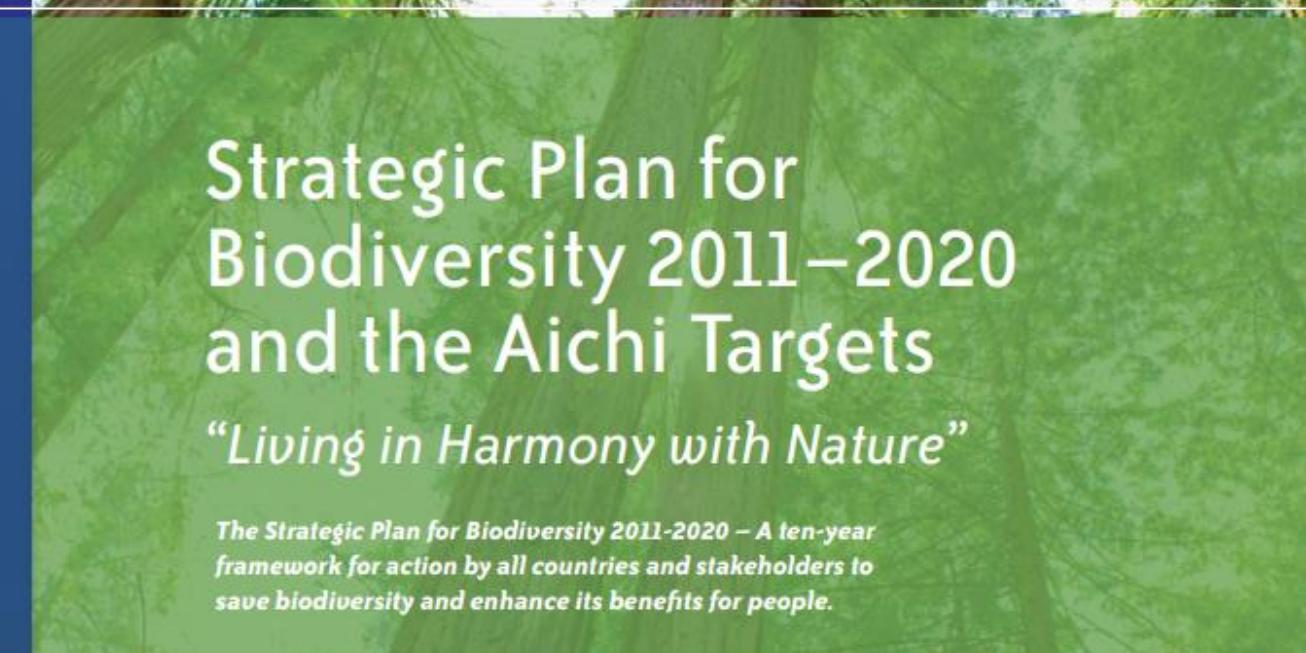
To implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, Parties are:

- reviewing, and as appropriate, updating and revising their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;
- developing national targets, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets as a flexible framework, and integrating these national targets into the updated NBSAPs. The national targets are developed taking into account national priorities and capacities with a view of also contributing to the collective efforts to reach the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
- adopting the updated NBSAPs as a policy instrument;
- using the updated NBSAPs for the integration of biodiversity into national development, accounting and planning processes;
- monitoring and reviewing implementation of the NBSAPs and national targets, using indicators.

For further details on the revision of NBSAPs please consult [www.cbd.int/nbsap](http://www.cbd.int/nbsap)

Additional information about the Strategic Plan can be found at [www.cbd.int/sp](http://www.cbd.int/sp)

Biological diversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being. It provides for food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water; it contributes to local livelihoods, and economic development, and is essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including poverty reduction. In addition it is a central component of many belief systems, worldviews and identities. Yet despite its fundamental importance, biodiversity continues to be lost. It is against this backdrop that the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 with the purpose of inspiring broad-based action in support of biodiversity over the next decade by all countries and stakeholders. In recognition of the urgent need for action the United Nations General Assembly has also declared 2011–2020 as the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity.



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The Strategic Plan is comprised of a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals and 20 ambitious yet achievable targets, collectively known as the Aichi Targets. The Strategic Plan serves as a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets and it promotes the coherent and effective implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

## THE VISION

*"By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."*

## THE MISSION

*"Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. To ensure this, pressures on biodiversity are reduced, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner; adequate financial resources are provided, capacities are enhanced, biodiversity issues and values mainstreamed, appropriate policies are effectively implemented, and decision-making is based on sound science and the precautionary approach."*

## The Aichi Biodiversity Targets

**Strategic Goal A:** Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

 By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

 By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

 By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.

 By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

**Strategic Goal B:** Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

 By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.



By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.



By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.



By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.



By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.



By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.



By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, 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 landscape and seascapes.



By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.



By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.



By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.



By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.



By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

**Strategic Goal C:** Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building



By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.



By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.



By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.



By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

Please feel free to use the Aichi Biodiversity Targets icons in your own materials. More details at [www.cbd.int/sp](http://www.cbd.int/sp)

# Preparatory Process

- Biodiversity loss continues at unprecedented rates.
- None of the targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity ( Aichi Framework ) agreed in 2010 at COP 10 in Nagoya were achieved in full
- CBD COP14 in 2018 adopted Decision 14/34 to negotiate a GBF
- Preparatory meetings include:
  - Trondheim Conference, May 2019
  - UN Biodiversity Summit, September 2020
  - 5 meetings of the Open Ended Working Group, July 2019 + December 2022
  - 2 meetings of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 23 and 24), 1 meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI3) and various virtual informal meetings of these bodies, May/June 2021 + March 2022

# CBD COP 15 outcomes in a nutshell

- CBD COP 15 (7-19 December 2022) in Montreal adopted the **ambitious Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMF)**
- The KMF is complemented by five important decisions on:
  - **A mechanism for Monitoring,**
  - **Planning, Reporting and Review,**
  - **A solid package on Resource Mobilization,**
  - **Sharing benefits from Digital Sequence Information on genetic resources,**
  - **Capacity Building** to support the implementation.

# Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets

- **2050 Vision:** living in harmony with nature
- **2030 Mission:** halting and reversing biodiversity loss & putting nature on a path to recovery. Biodiversity must be better off in 2030 compared to 2020.
- **4 outcome oriented Goals covering :**
  - Significant increase of the area of natural ecosystems
  - Nature's contributions to people/ ecosystem services
  - Benefit sharing
  - Means of implementation

*Translated into: 23 action oriented 2030 Targets many quantified/measurable*

- T1-T8 : drivers of biodiversity loss; T9-T13 : sustainable use and benefit sharing; T14-T23 : tools and solutions for mainstreaming and implementation

# Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework

A **historic** and **transformational** package for **biodiversity**:

- Together with the Paris agreement on climate, the framework paves the way towards a **climate-neutral, nature-positive and resilient world by 2050**.
- The swift, efficient and effective implementation of the framework is also **crucial to keep the 1.5°C goals alive**.
- It contributes to achieve sustainable societies, by also promoting **fairness, equity, inclusion and participation**.

# What does this mean :

- The GBF covers the three objectives of the CBD
- Addressing not only CBD, but all global governance entities
- We are not focusing on the 30% that we would like to conserve, protect or restore, but
- We are also focusing on the 70% that are essential for the global balance!



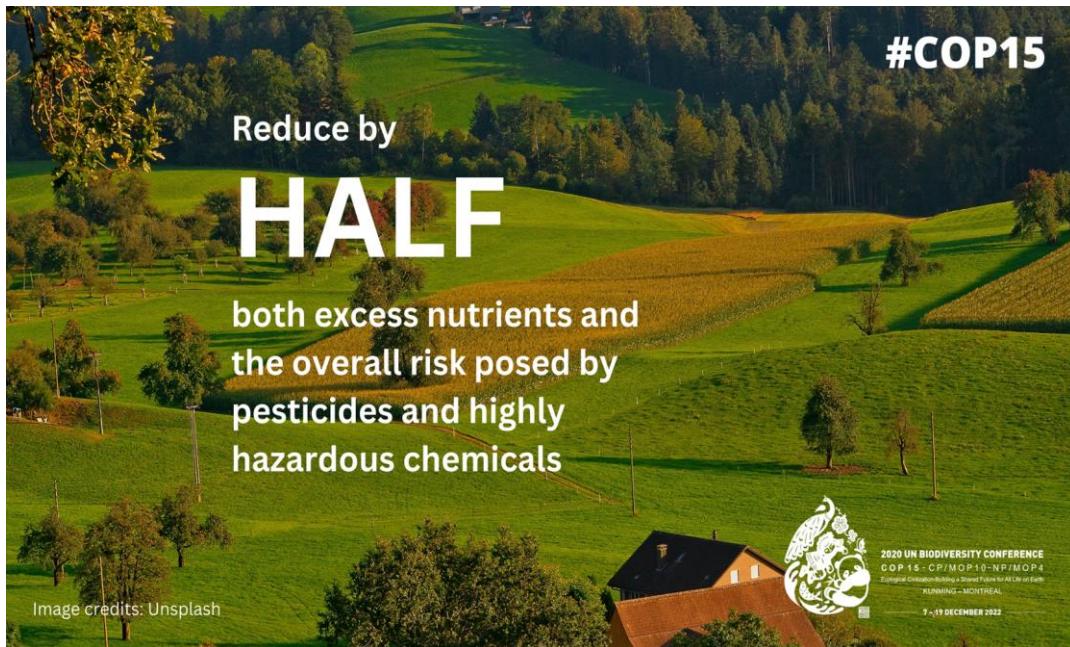
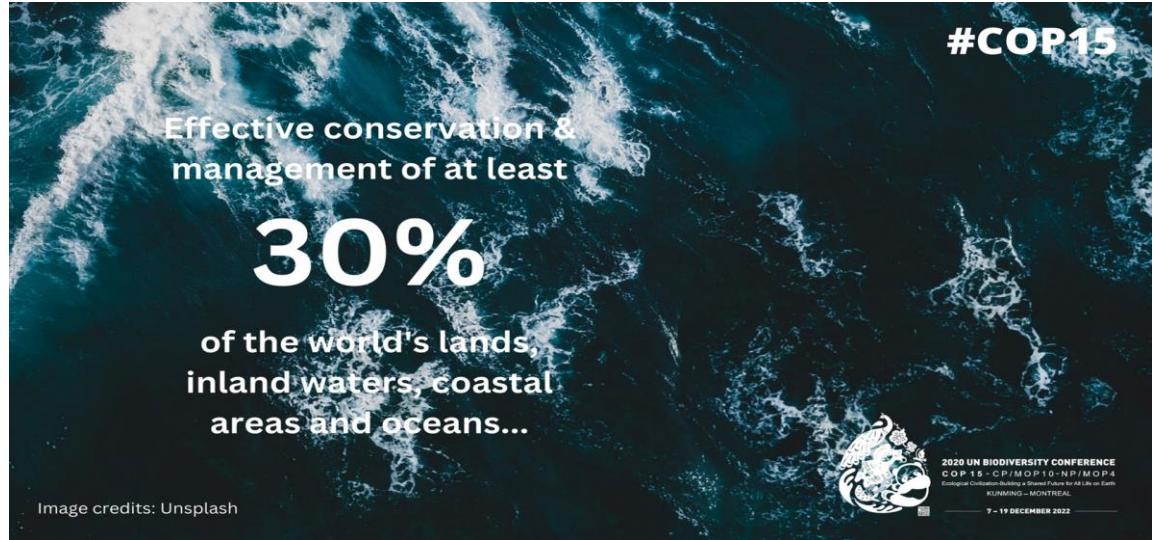
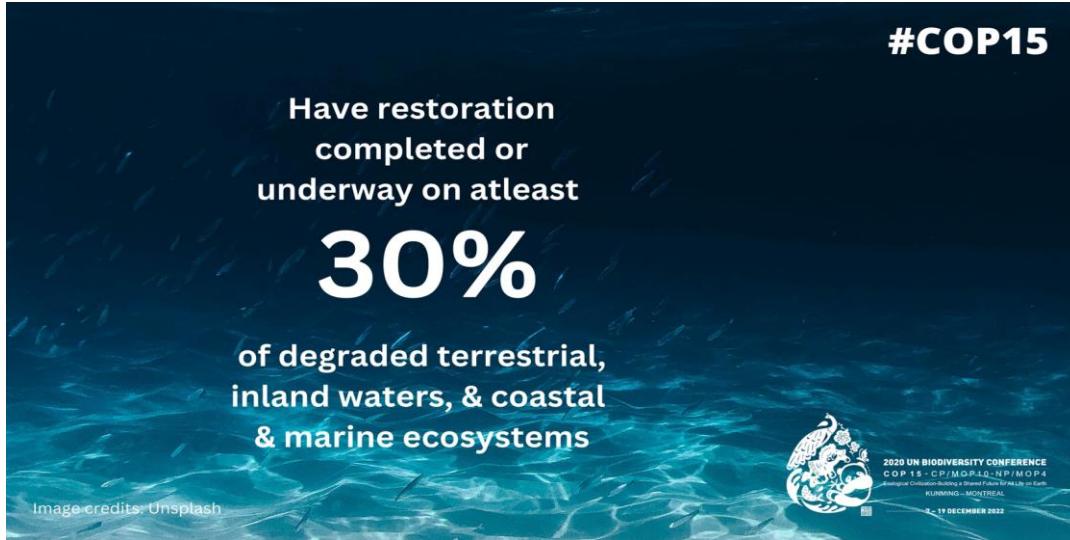
#COP15

Reduce to near  
**ZERO**  
the loss of areas of high  
biodiversity importance,  
including ecosystems of high  
ecological integrity

Image credits: Unsplash



2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE  
COP 15 - CP/MOP 10 - NP/MOP 4  
Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth  
KUNMING – MONTREAL  
7 – 19 DECEMBER 2022

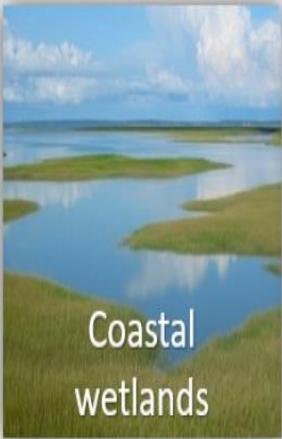


# Target on climate

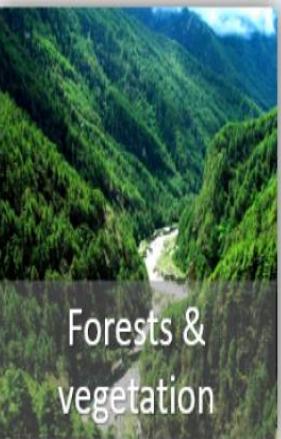
- minimize impact of climate change and ocean acidification
- promote nature-based solutions (as defined in UNEA 5/5)
- minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity



Urban wetlands



Coastal  
wetlands



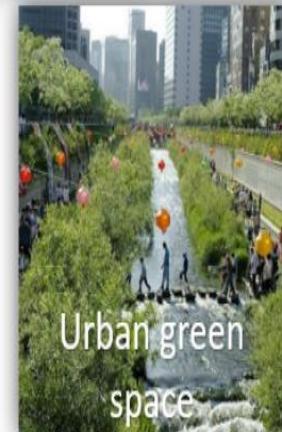
Forests &  
vegetation



Coral reefs



Dunes &  
beaches



Urban green  
space



Inland wetlands



Green gabolos  
Rivers &  
floodplains



Mangroves

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# Target on urban biodiversity

- “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.”

+ decision on **Engagement with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to enhance implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**



# Target 7 – Reduce Pollution risks

- Reduce pollution risks *and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by 2030*, including:
  - reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least
  - reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half
  - preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

# Target 10 – agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry

- Sustainable management of all areas
- Biodiversity friendly practices such as sustainable intensification, agroecology and other innovative approaches
- Close links with Target 7 on nutrients and pesticides
- Indicators/monitoring framework
- Related processes, e.g. FAO, Food-Systems Summit follow-up, LULUCF/climate processes, etc.

# Target 13 on access and benefit sharing of genetic resources

**Third objective of the Convention next to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity**

- 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**.
- + COP decision establishing a **multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources**

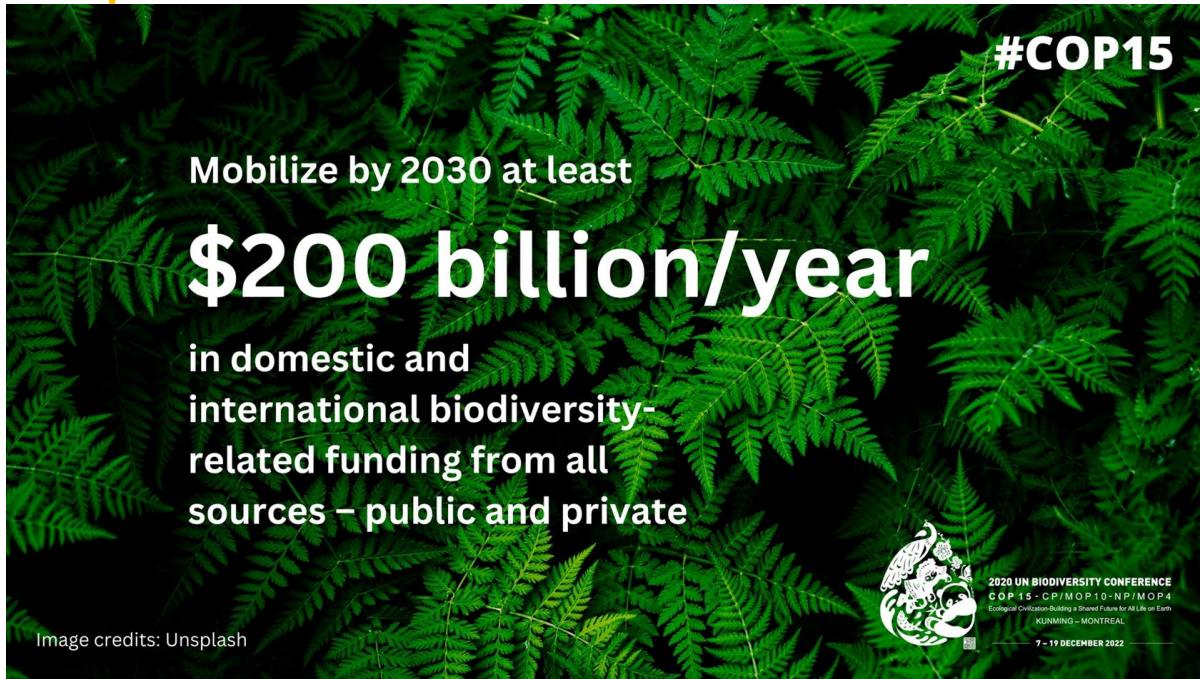
# Target 14 on mainstreaming

- “Ensure the **full integration of biodiversity** 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**, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.”
  - Long-Term Strategic Approach to Mainstreaming (LTAM)
  - Close links with work under EU Business & Biodiversity Platform

# Targets 15/16 – Disclosure and Information

- Target 15: business disclosure of dependencies and impacts
- Target 16: sustainable consumption, footprint of consumption, halving food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption

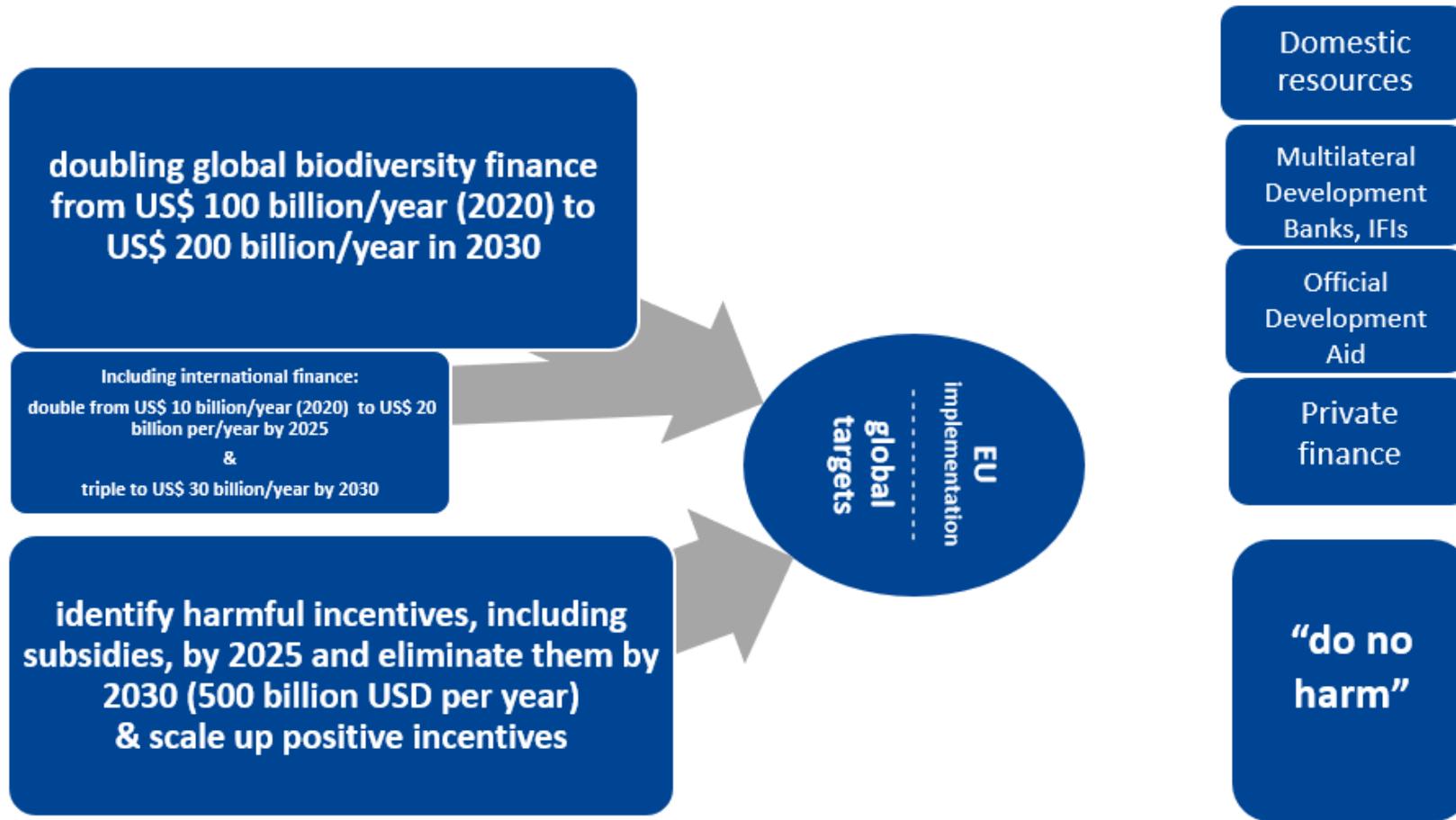
# Targets on resource mobilisation



- **international financial resources : US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030**
- **domestic resource mobilization**, including through **national biodiversity finance plans**
- **private finance**, promoting blended finance and private sector investment
- **innovative schemes** such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, etc.

Establish a **trust fund under the GEF**, benefits from the use of DSI that are collected through a multilateral mechanism would be disbursed through the fund.

# Targets 18 and 19 on resource mobilisation

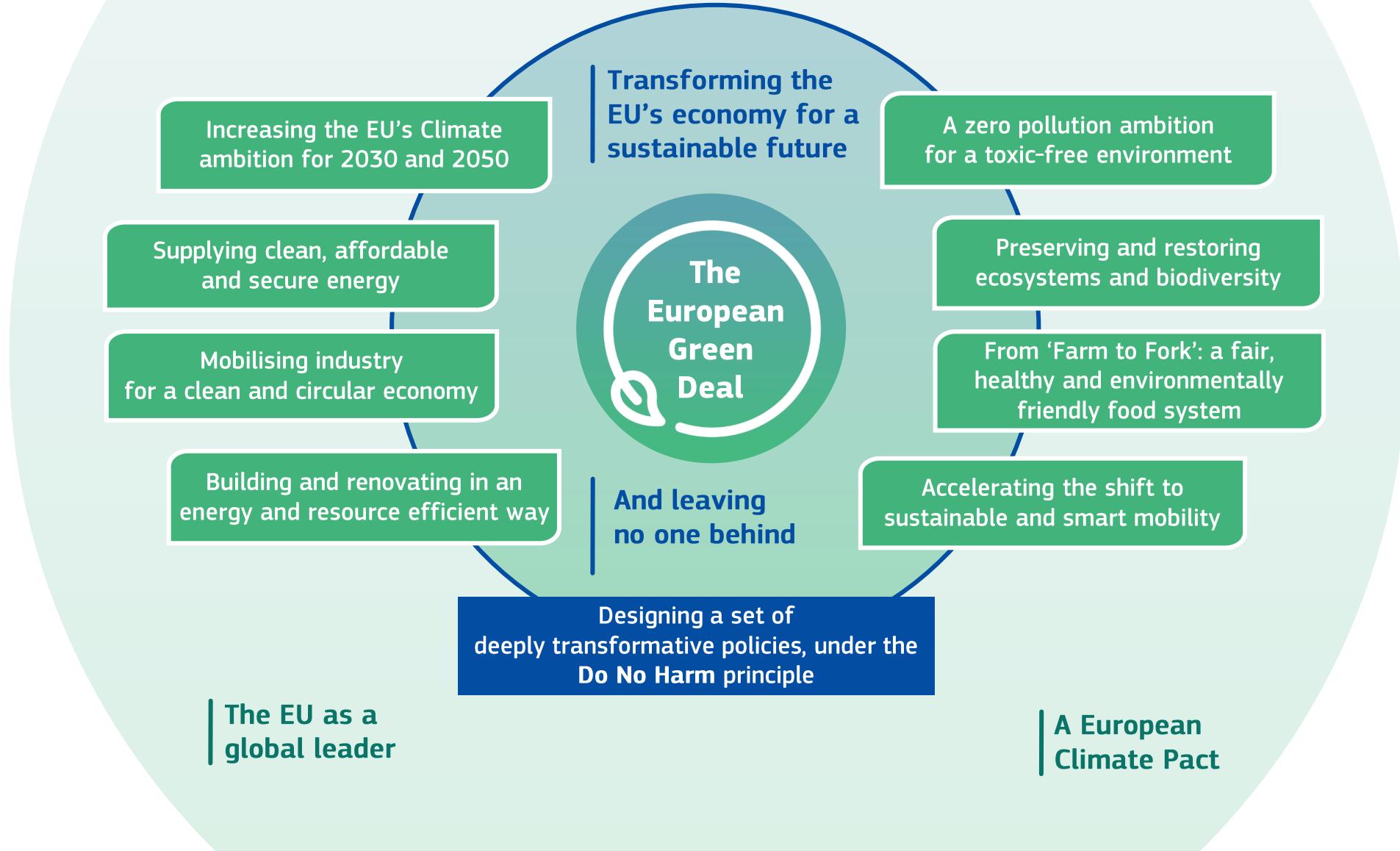


# Target 20 on capacity building and knowledge

- **Strengthen capacity-building and development**, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, ... and **strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities**.
- Ensure that the best available **data, information and knowledge**, are **accessible** to decision makers, practitioners and the public.

+ Initiative of a **Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity** led by the European Commission and UNEP-WCMC adopted at COP15

# Kunming Montreal Framework & European Green Deal



# Key take aways

The Kunming Montreal Framework has been called historic by many.  
It needs an historic, swift, efficient and effective implementation.

This needs

**ALL GOVERNMENT**

**ALL SOCIETY**

**ALL ECONOMY**

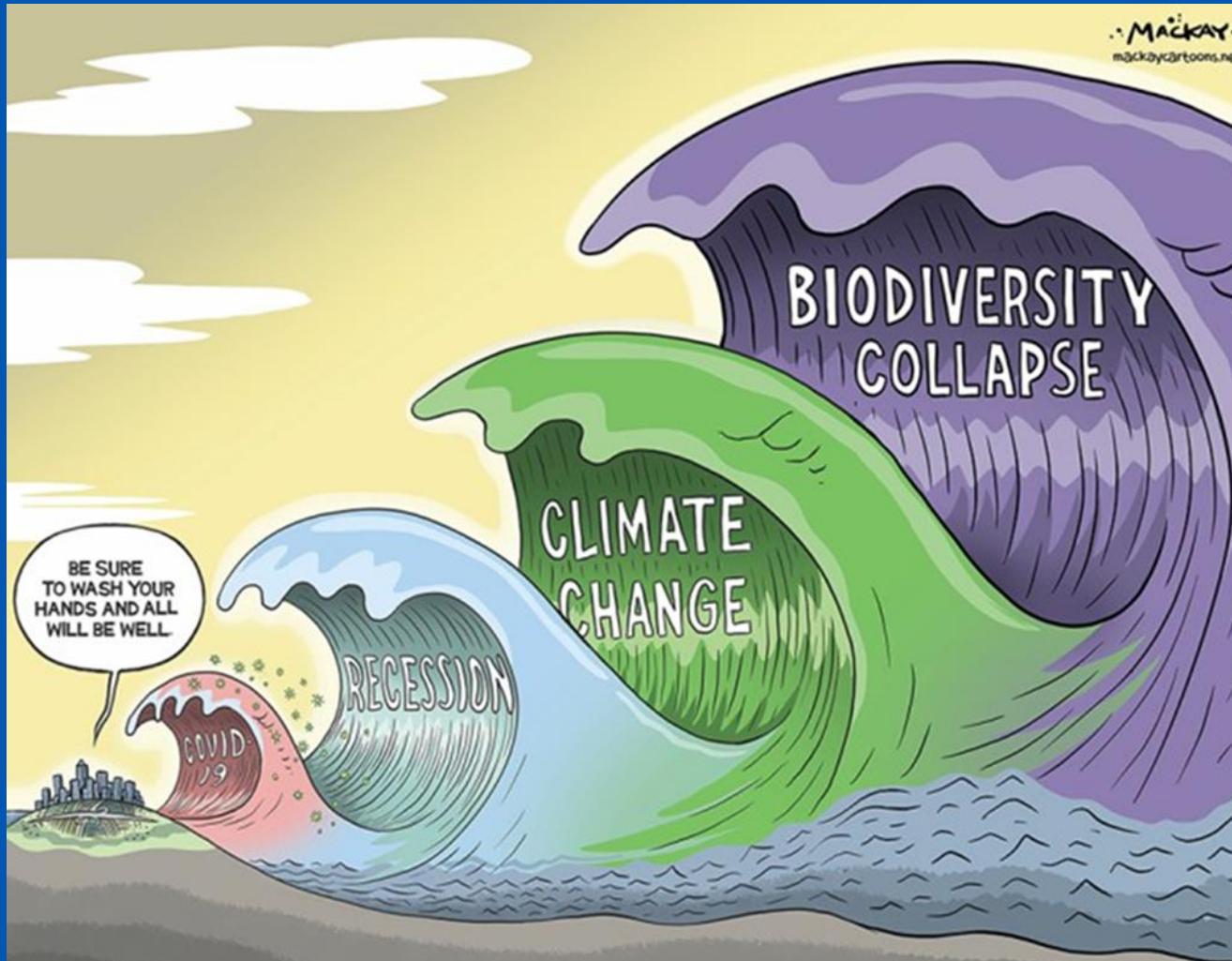
engagement.

Action within this decade  
is decisive.



# Implementation at global level: EU action

- We will only deliver, if there is a collective effort
- The EU wants to **lead by example**, based on ambitious action under the Green Deal on the implementation on the framework
- The EU wants work with its partners to **kickstart the implementation**
- The EU will keep biodiversity and the **implementation** of the framework **on top of our agenda** in **multilateral, regional and bilateral engagement with partner countries** and throughout **the UN system**
- **Leave no one behind:** The EU stands ready to support partner countries in implementing the agreement



# THANK YOU

*Link to Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*

<https://www.cbd.int/article/cop15-cbd-press-release-final-19dec2022>