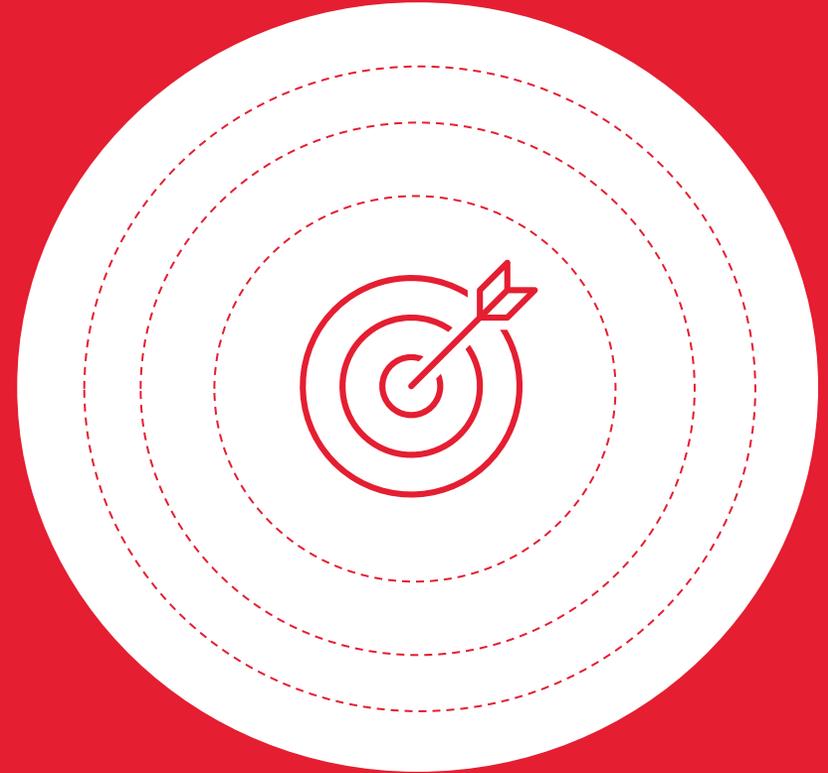


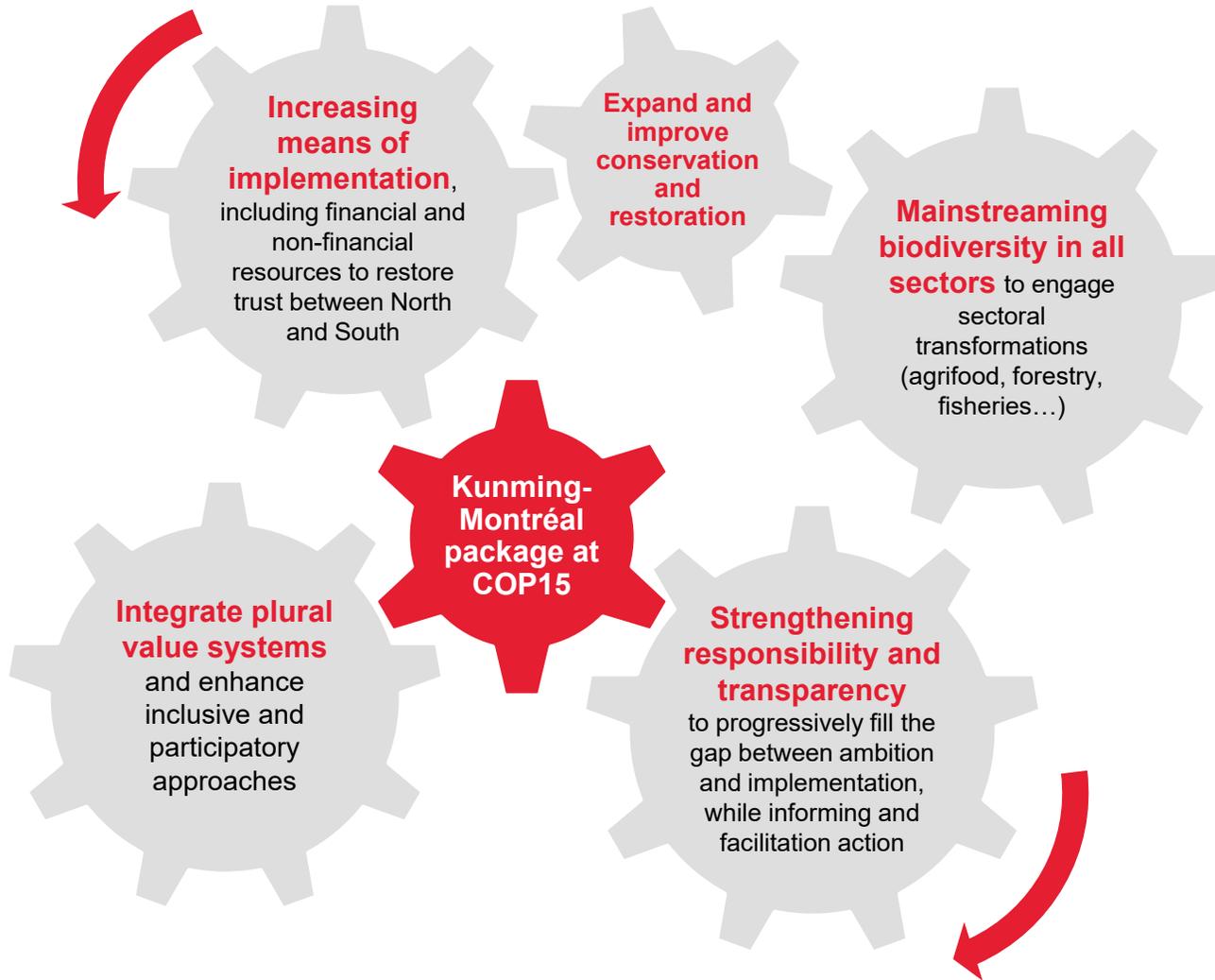
Why is the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) a game changer?

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Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI)

INTPA-NEAR Environment and Climate Week - 30, March 2023
Life on Earth

System-wide
transformative change:
the overarching goal of
the new framework



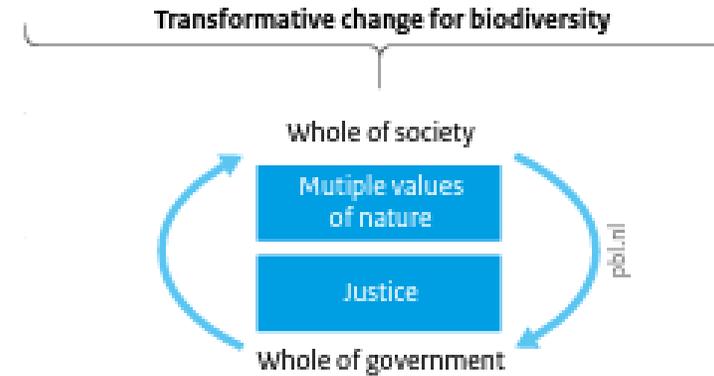
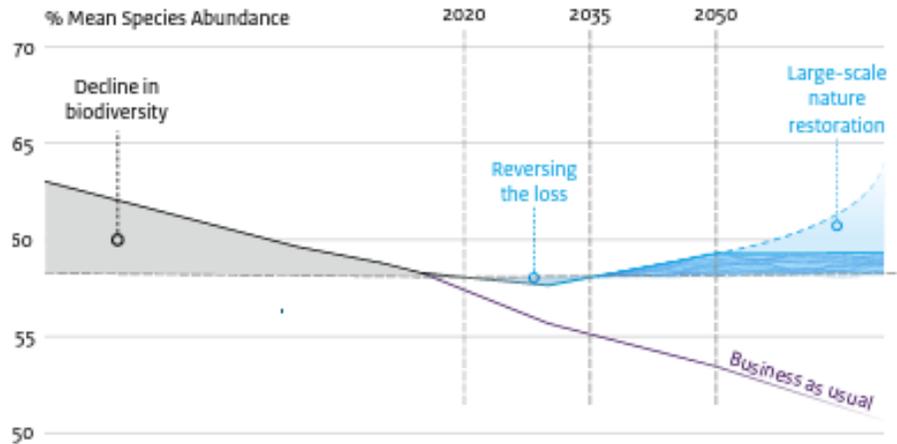


From business-as-usual to transformative change in order to *halt and reverse biodiversity loss*

- **A strong signal from IPBES::** goals may only be achieved through transformative change, a fundamental, system-wide reorganization across technological, economic and social factors, including paradigms, goals and values
- **A prerequisite to transform governance:** to go beyond traditional and disorganized approaches, and address root causes and direct drivers of biodiversity loss
- Transformative change for biodiversity will rely on **global sustainability pathways** and integrative, inclusive, adaptive, transdisciplinary, and anticipatory governance (Visseren-Hamakers et al. 2022)

Pursue long-term, just, equitable and plural sustainable pathways...

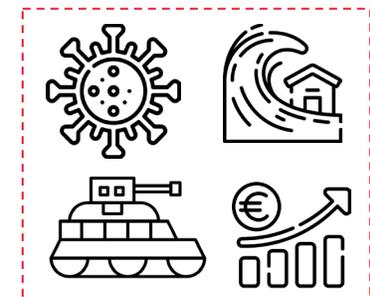
Pathways to a nature-positive future



Source: PBL (2022)

...in a context of polycrisis

As there is a growing recognition that current and future crises will widen inequalities and increase impacts, especially for vulnerable populations in low-income countries and territories



The GBF as a starting point
for shifting development
models towards equity &
sustainability





A collective roadmap setting ambition and key mechanisms at the global level for the integration of biodiversity goals and targets:



In other international organizations and conventions (FAO, UNDP, WTO, UNFCCC, SDGs...)



In development cooperation and assistance organizations (multilateral development banks)



In global standards for business and financial institutions



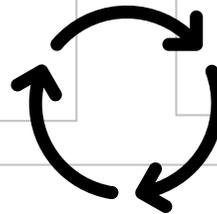
To be translated into concrete actions and tools at the national level



Each country must develop its national biodiversity strategy and action plan, with associated tools (for instance to inform challenges and needs, especially regarding financial resources with national biodiversity finance plans (NBFP))



NBSAPs to guide the transition until 2030 and mainstream biodiversity in key sectors (especially for agrifood systems) to really have impacts



Whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches: from multilateralism to polyilateralism



Find convergence with and between indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, private sector, cities...

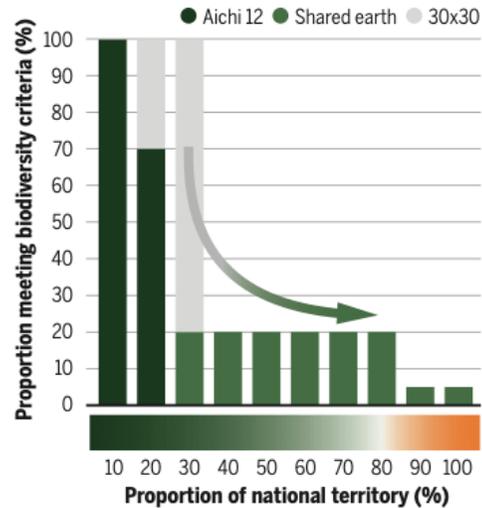


Ensure the legitimacy and credibility of the commitments, as well as their alignment with global and national trajectories



Launch multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder dialogues

Shared earth and ocean framework



Source: Obura, et al. (2021)

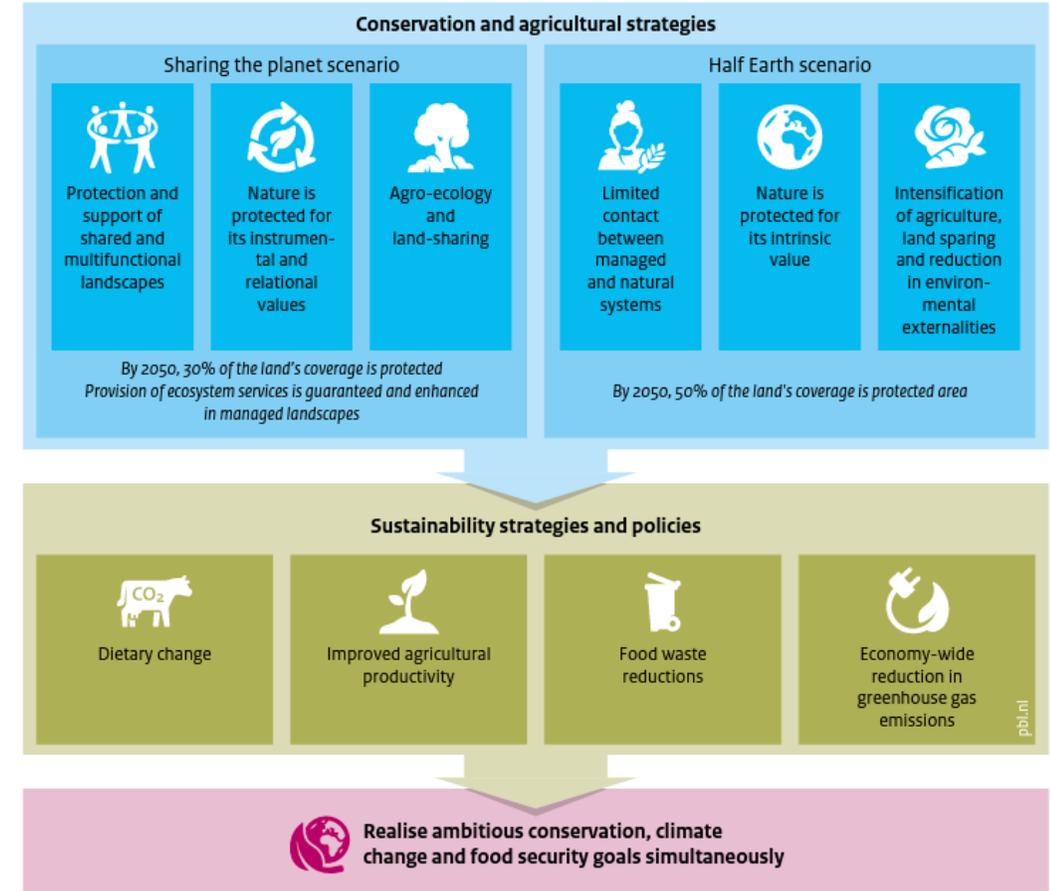
Engage with local and national authorities and stakeholders to:

- **Synchronize** nature-positive transformations with macro-economic and structural transformations, as well as **bring coherence** with low-carbon and climate-resilient trajectories
- **Think beyond 2030**: support the definition of their own nature-positive pathways and scenarios to reconcile food security, climate objectives, etc.

The GBF, a game changer? It can be, but it's only the beginning!

- Transformative actions can be seen as a threat – hence the necessity to integrate local socio-economic issues in the formulation of national strategies
- Implementation of the GBF requires addressing direct drivers (global targets) but achieving transformative & long-term nature-positive pathways requires to address indirect drivers of biodiversity loss

Conservation, agriculture and sustainability strategies to inspire nature-positive pathways



Source: PBL

Thank you for your attention

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