



Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

*Heightened ambition reflecting the
need for urgent action*

Joe Appiott
Secretariat of the
Convention on Biological Diversity



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**



2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4

Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth

KUNMING – MONTREAL



Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK "PACKAGE"



**Resource
mobilization**



**Capacity-
building and
development
+ technical
and scientific
cooperation**



**Kunming-
Montreal
Global
Biodiversity
Framework**



**Monitoring
Framework
(indicators)**



**Digital
sequence
information
on genetic
resources**

KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



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GOAL A

The **integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored**, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050;

Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels;

The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.

GOAL C

The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.

GOAL B

Biodiversity is **sustainably used and managed** and **nature's contributions to people**, including ecosystem functions and services, **are valued, maintained and enhanced**, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.

GOAL D

Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of 700 billion dollars per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.



2030 TARGETS

1. Reducing threats to biodiversity

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1. Ensure that all areas are under participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and processes addressing land and sea use, including areas of high biodiversity importance, of high ecological integrity, close to and connected to land and sea, protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Marine spatial planning

2. Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of degraded terrestrial and marine ecosystems are effectively restored in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services, ecological resilience and the contribution of ecosystems to sustainable development.

Marine and coastal restoration

3. Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, 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, including marine protected areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where appropriate, and other 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.

MPAs and OECMs

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 of native, wild and domesticated species through in situ and ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

Threatened marine species

5. Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing and minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, including pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Sustainable fisheries

6. Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent, and identifying and managing pathways of the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.

Marine invasive alien species; ballast water management, etc.

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 amount of plastic debris, including microplastics, by at least half including through more efficient production, use and disposal; and account for and eliminate sources of noise and light pollution towards eliminating their negative impacts on biodiversity.

Marine and land-based pollution, including plastics, debris, noise, light

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 solutions, and foster the resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems.

Ocean acidification; sea-level rise; coastal adaptation

2030 TARGETS

2. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

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9 Ensure that the **management and use of wild species are sustainable**, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based products and services, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use of biodiversity.

Benefits from sustainable fisheries

10 Ensure that **areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably**, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through the promotion of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecology, and other practices contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of agricultural systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

Responsible management of areas used for aquaculture and fishing

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, and protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions that benefit all people and nature.

Responsible management of areas used for aquaculture and fishing

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**, and ensure biodiversity and integrity, and improve human well-being and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

Blue spaces (e.g., beaches, coastal landscapes) for human well-being

14 Ensure the **full integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services** into national development strategies, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, and planning processes, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, and mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

Mainstreaming biodiversity into all sectors

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, and providing positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Harmful fisheries subsidies

“Nationalizing” the GBF

- Rapid alignment of NBSAPs with GBF, including the development and submission of national targets by COP 16
- Each COP until 2030 will review implementation of the GBF
- COP 15 stressed the importance of:
 - Coherence with **national circumstances and capacities**.
 - Integrating **biosafety and access and benefit sharing**.
 - **Facilitating involvement of all** actors.
 - **Seeking synergies** with efforts under other MEAs and Conventions.
 - Supporting increased efforts, actions and improved implementation and consistency over time.
 - Taking into account different value systems.
 - **Mainstreaming them (or elements thereof)** with broader strategies and plans
 - **Using headline indicators**, supplemented by component and complementary indicators and other national indicators
- NBSAPs should be revised/updated **without interrupting implementation**

Decision15/13 : cooperation with other conventions and international organizations

- Encourages the strengthening of cooperation and synergies among conventions and multilateral agreements by establishing cooperation framework, in line with their mandates
- Invites the governing bodies to
 - formally endorse the GBF through their governance process
 - contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the GBF
 - to encourage mutually supportive decisions
 - to coordinate their own strategies with the GBF
 - to propose key issues for thematic discussions in relevant processes
- Urges Parties etc... to reinforce actions to enhance synergies in implementation at the national level

Ensure and enable that **by 2030...**

...at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, 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,

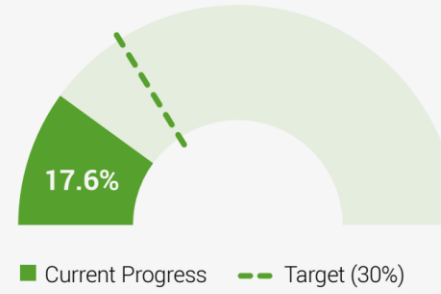
..recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

TARGET 3

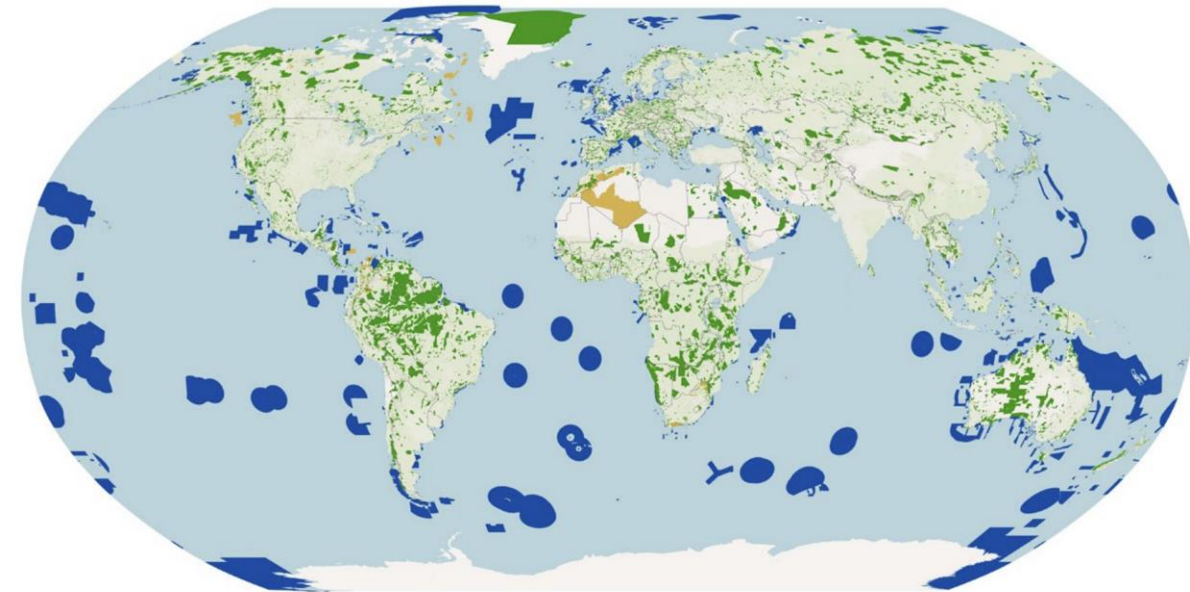
Protected Planet Report 2024



Terrestrial and inland waters



Marine and coastal areas



■ Terrestrial and inland waters ■ Marine and coastal ■ OECMs

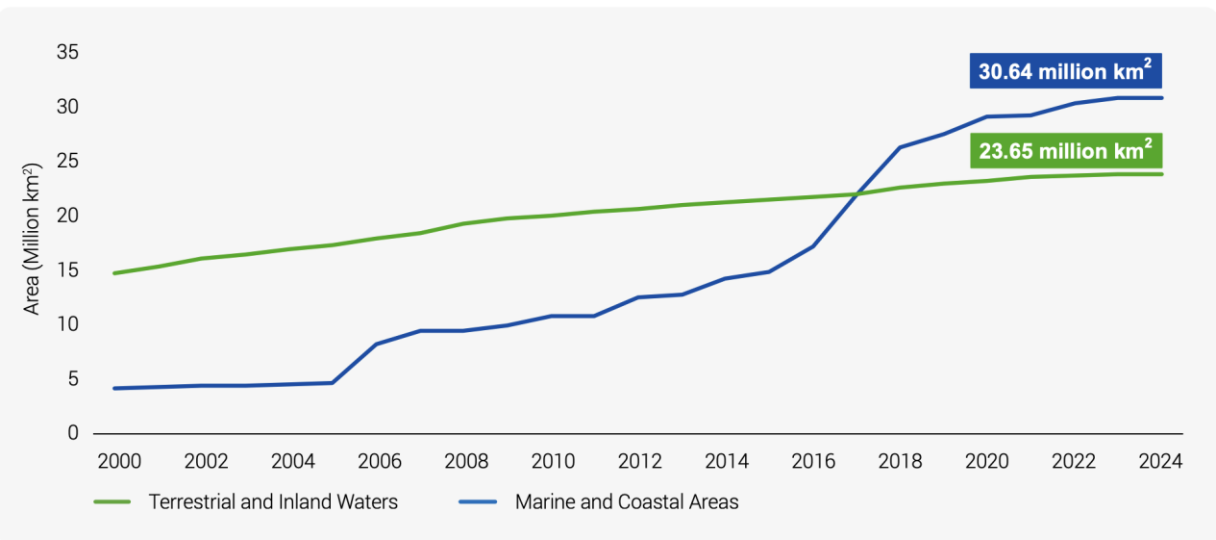


Figure 6. The global area (km²) covered by protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), for the terrestrial and inland waters realm and for the marine realm, between 2000 and 2024. Source: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN. 2024.



COP16
COLOMBIA
Paz con la Naturaleza

United Nations Biodiversity Conference

COP 16 / CP-MOP 11 / NP-MOP 5

Cali, Colombia, 21 October - 1 November 2024



COP16
COLOMBIA
Paz con la Naturaleza

"This is going to be a great opportunity for one of the most biodiverse nations in the world. This event sends a message from Latin America to the world about the importance of climate action and the protection of life. It highlights the commitment of Colombia, of President Gustavo Petro and the entire country, to preserve our planet."

– H.E. Susana Muhamad, Minister of Environment of Colombia

<https://www.cop16colombia.com/es/>



"Let me also express my enthusiasm to work with the government of Colombia, and in particular H. E. Susana Muhamad, our incoming president, to ensure that the outcomes of COP 16 accelerate action at all levels to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity."

– Astrid Schomaker, Executive Secretary of the Convention of Biological Diversity



**How do we
get to 30x30?**

Ensure and enable that **by 2030...**

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TARGET 3



Convention on
Biological Diversity
SAFEGUARDING LIFE ON EARTH

Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas

“Special Places in the Ocean”

321 identified EBSAs around the world; a further **17** await consideration by COP15

239,483 km²
Average size of an EBSA

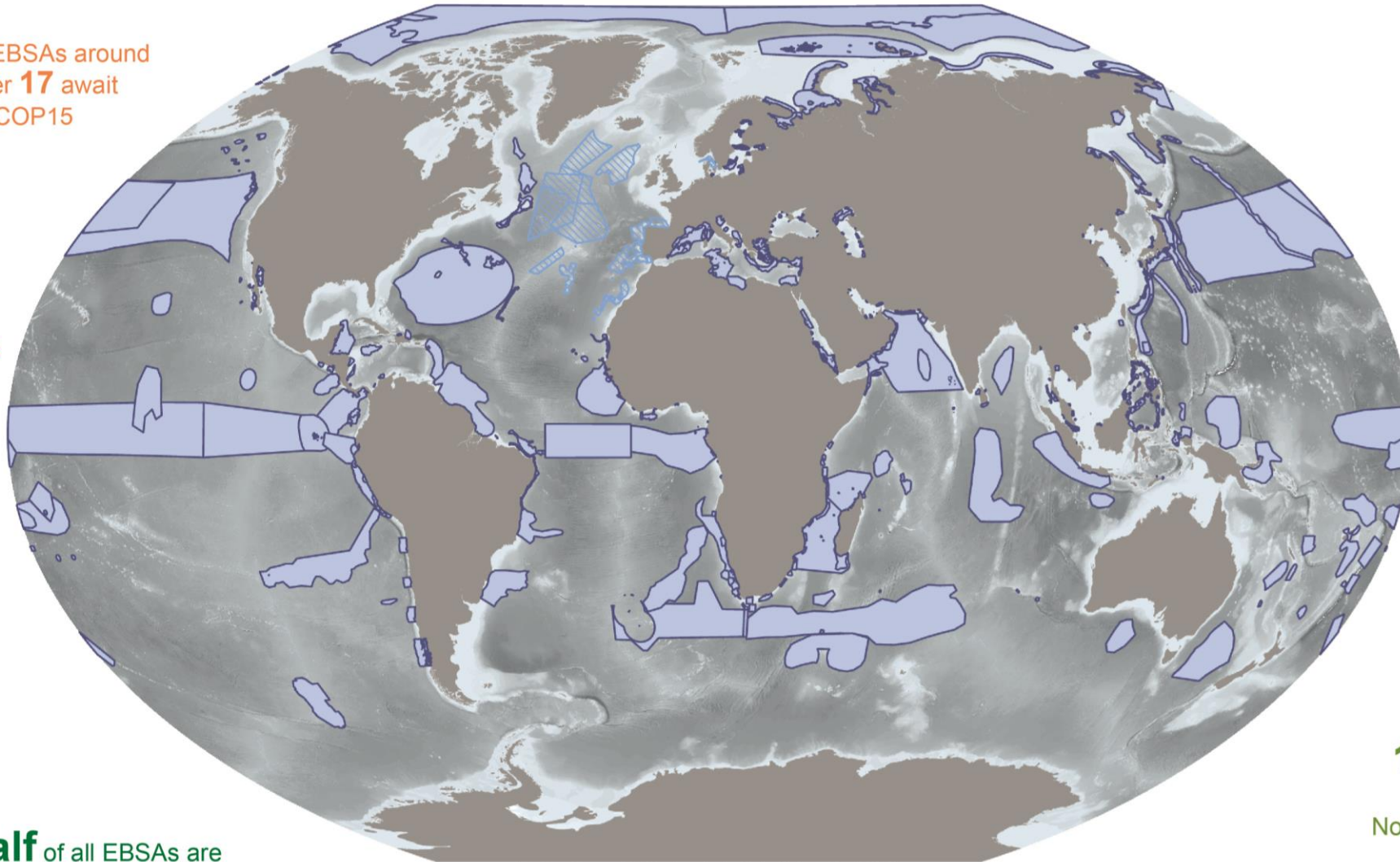
75.74% of the ocean covered by EBSA workshops to date

0.95 km²
Size of the smallest EBSA: Trabzon-Arsin in the Black Sea

20.33% of the ocean covered by EBSAs including NE Atlantic

Almost half of all EBSAs are in waters less than 200 m deep

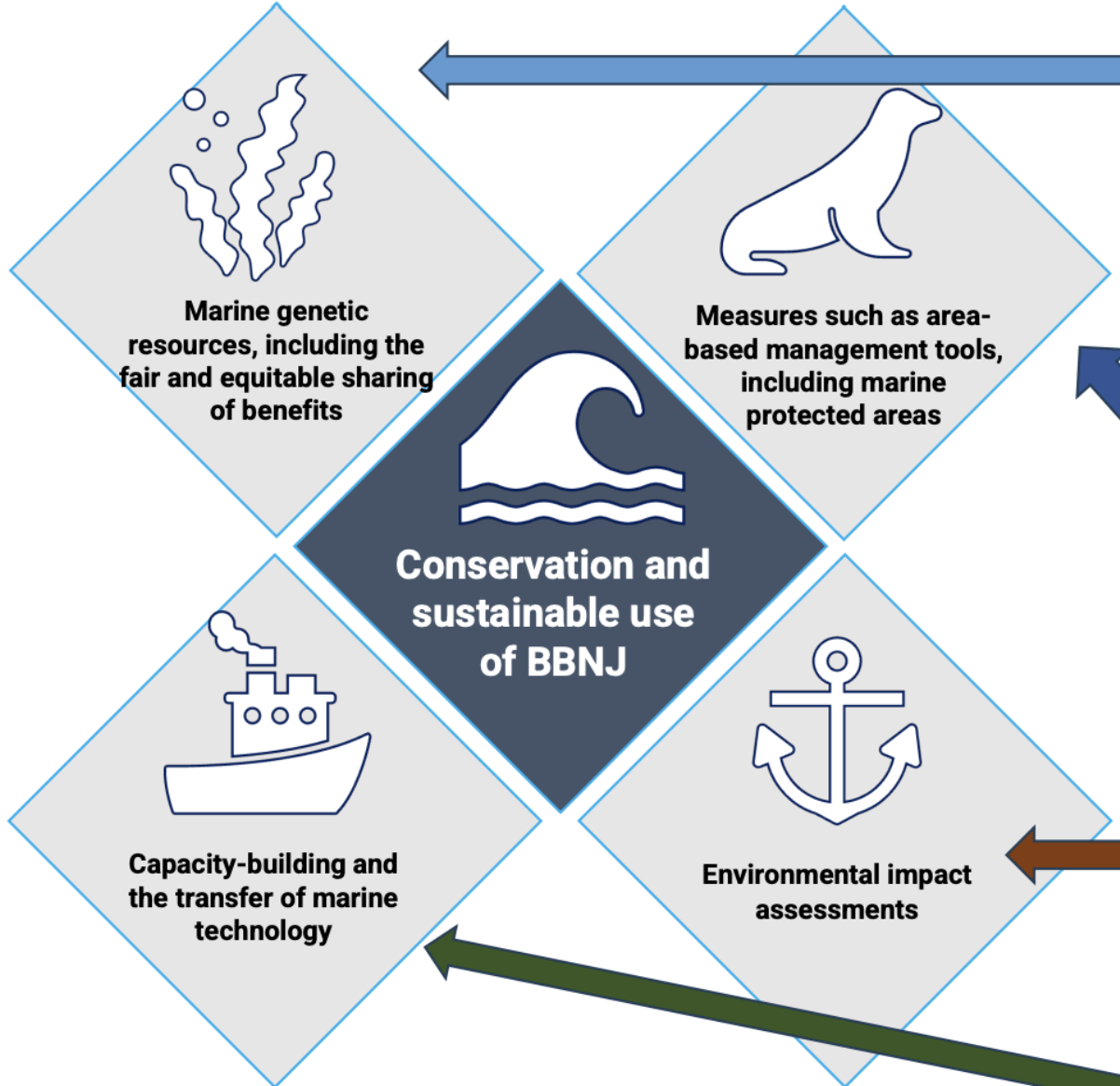
11,135,900 km²
Size of the biggest EBSA: North Pacific Transition Zone and bordering currents



Marine Geospatial Ecology Lab, Duke University (2020)

■ Described EBSA ▨ Proposed EBSA to be considered by COP

Most EBSAs are



Requires benefits arising from activities with respect to marine genetic resources and DSI of ABNJ to be shared fairly and equitably and includes some modalities for monetary and non-monetary benefit-sharing

Sets out an overarching legal framework for the creation of Area-Based Management Tools, including MPAs, anywhere in ABNJ, in particular across sectors, and to coordinate across existing authorities

Establishes basic modern requirements for assessing and managing planned human activities affecting marine biodiversity in ABNJ

Aims to assist Parties, in particular developing State Parties and Parties under special circumstances in implementing the Agreement

Fundamental underpinning

Relationship with other relevant legal instruments and frameworks and relevant global, regional, subregional and sectoral bodies (IFBs):

- Not undermine relevant IFBs
- Promote coherence and coordination with relevant IFBs

Ensure and enable that **by 2030...**

**...at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas,
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TARGET 3

COP Decision 14/8 (2018)

Adopted definition of OECMs

“a geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity,* with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values”

**As defined by Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and in line with the provisions of the Convention*

Requested the CBD Secretariat to provide capacity-building, including training workshops, to enable the application of the scientific and technical advice and guidance on OECMs

Welcomed the scientific and technical advice contained in annex III, to be applied in a flexible way and on a case-by-case basis

Encouraged Parties and **invited** other Governments, relevant organizations, in collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, to apply the scientific and technical advice on other effective area-based conservation measures contained in annex III, ..., including by:

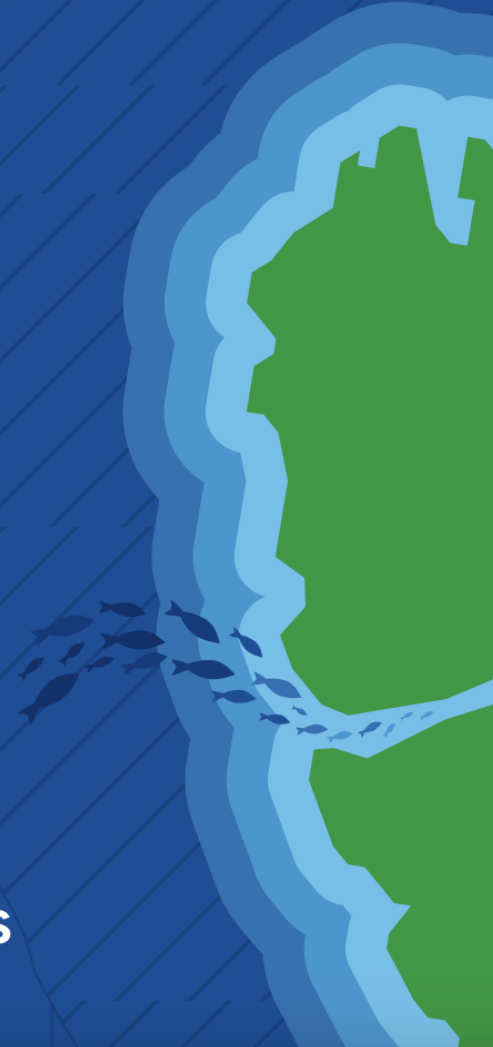
- (a) Identifying other effective area-based conservation measures and their diverse options within their jurisdiction;
- (b) Submitting data on OECMs to the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre for inclusion in the World Database on Protected Areas;



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



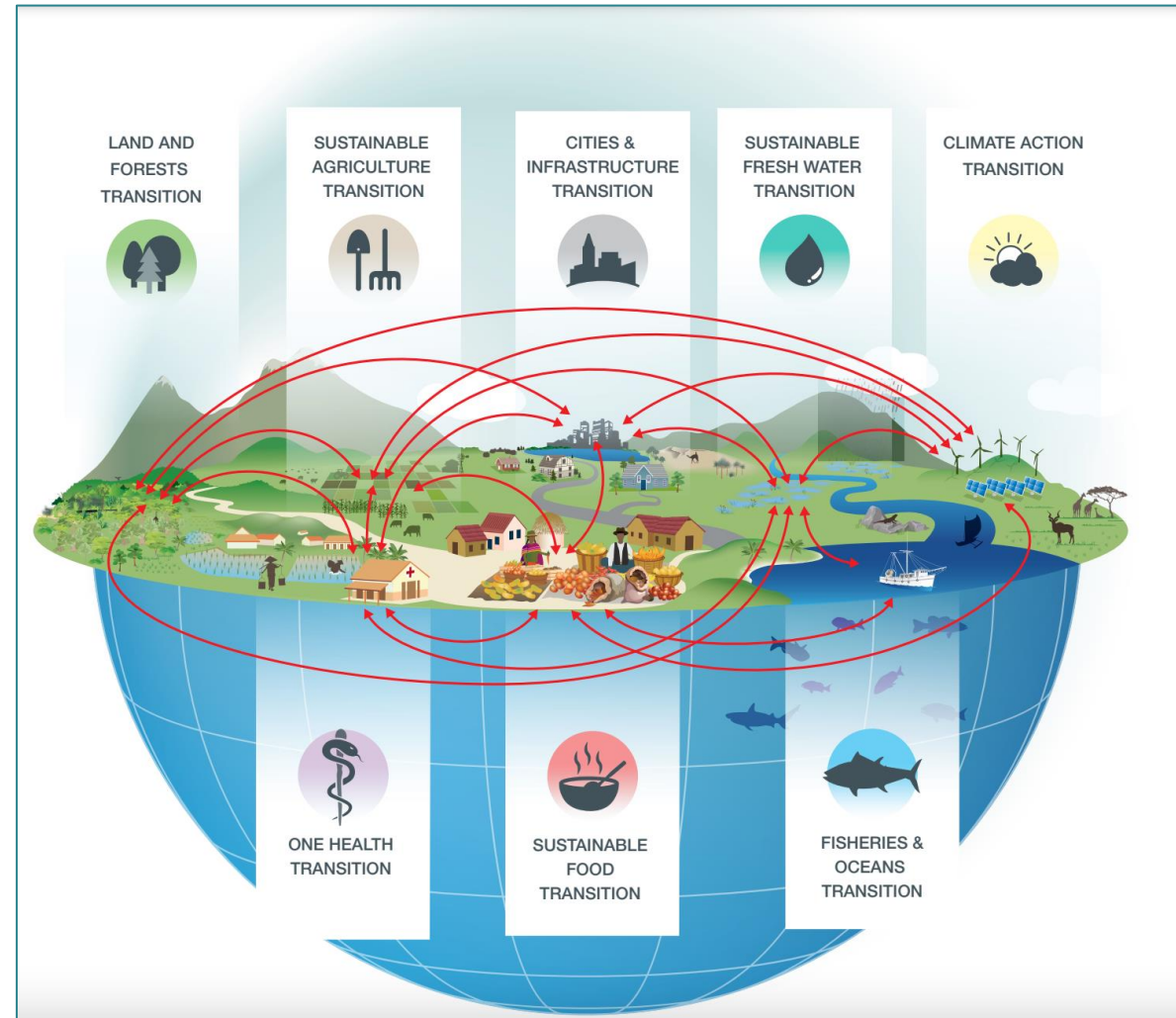
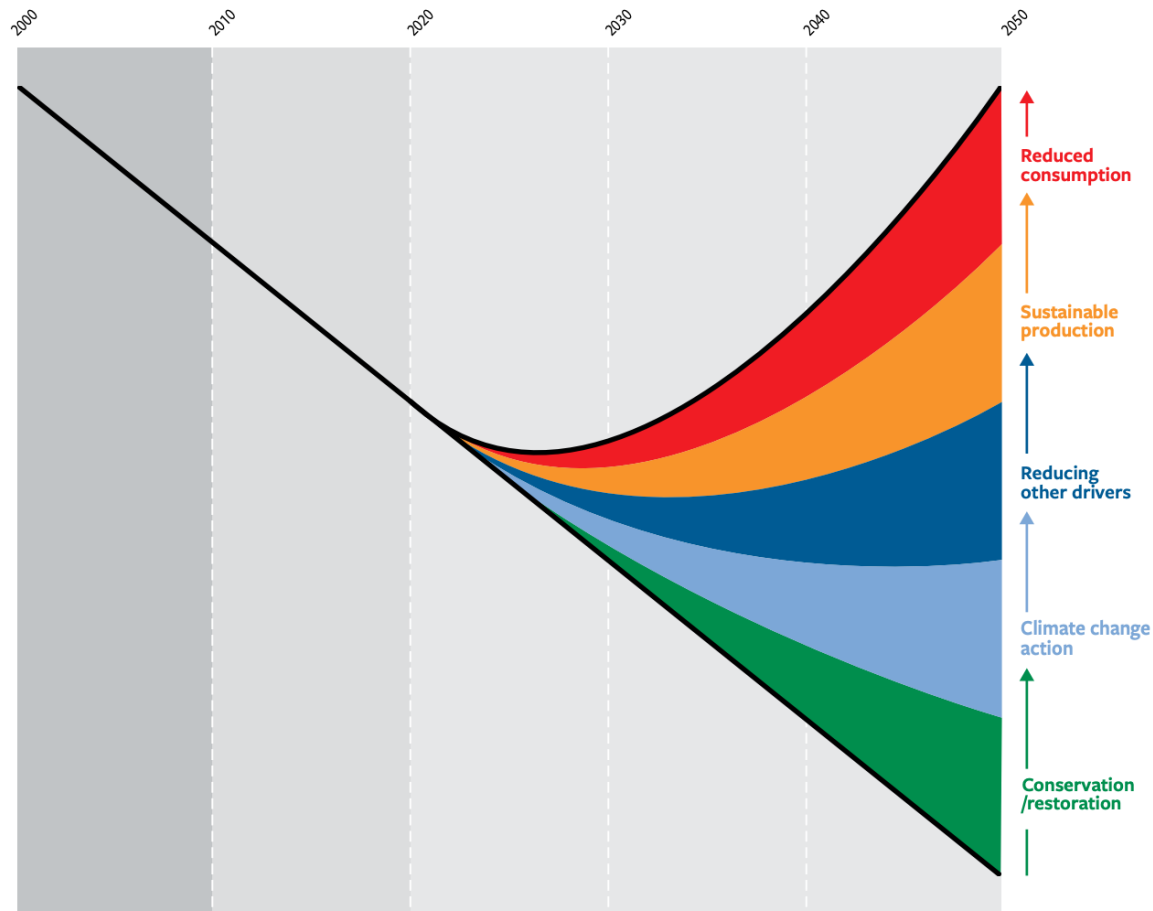
A handbook for
**identifying,
evaluating
and reporting
other effective
area-based
conservation
measures in
marine fisheries**



NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE AND HOLISTIC APPROACH

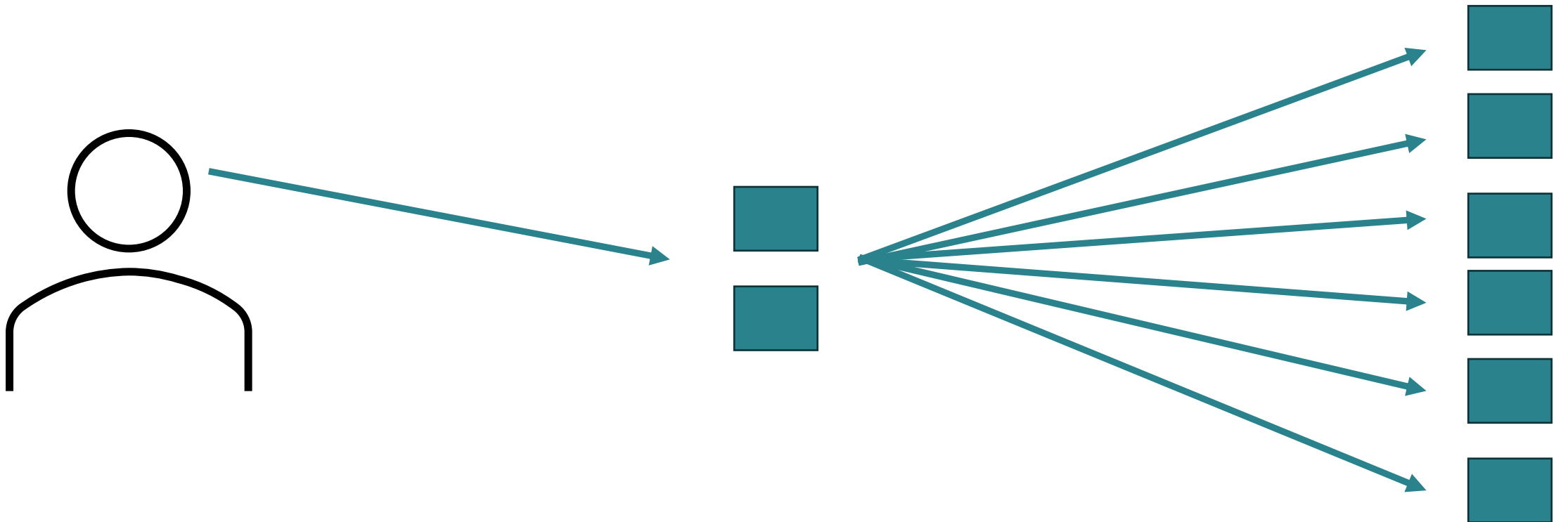
Actions in one area alone will not yield outcomes needed

A portfolio of actions to reduce loss and restore biodiversity



All targets need to be considered holistically at planning level

At implementation level, most will deal directly with a few targets and need to see other targets through this lens



Key considerations for 30x30

- Not just how much, but where and how
- More coverage, but importantly, more effective implementation
 - Too many paper parks
- Couched in broader strategic planning (target 1)
- Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) will be important
 - Account for the biodiversity benefits of tools that are not MPAs
 - Incentivize shifts in unsustainable practices
- Need to be tied to real action and behavioural change; Address drivers of biodiversity loss
- Need better engagement of local stakeholders
 - Indigenous and local community-led efforts
- Don't let the perfect be the enemy of the good



Thank you

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