## Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



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- CDB were invited and gave a presentation at ICP M&M spring meeting (Prague, on-line), on Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Further discussion in August prior this thematic session. We reached out to CBD secretariat, had an online meeting and colleagues at CBD provided us with this presentation, addressing 4 issues:
- information on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)
- highlighting relevant decisions of the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the CBD
- key upcoming CBD meetings
- o potential means to enhance linkages between the CBD and CLRTAP





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- New global goals (2050) and targets (2030)
- Global framework, not only for CBD Parties
- Addresses biodiversity and range of services it provides for people, livelihoods, nutrition, addressing climate change, etc

## KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

2030 Targets



Targets 9-13 Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

<u>Targets 14-23</u> Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

## Targets - Reducing threats to biodiversity

**T.1.** All areas are spatially planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero

**T.2.** 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration

**T.3.** 30% of areas are effectively conserved through protected areas or other effective area-based measures, especially areas of biodiversity importance

**T.4.** Actions to halt extinction of known threatened species, recover threatened species and maintain genetic diversity, and manage wildlife conflict

**T.5.** Use, harvesting, and trade of wild species is sustainable and safe and legal

**T.6.** Reduce impacts of invasive alien species, reducing rates of introduction and establishment by 50%

#### T.7. Pollution reduced, i.a. halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk

**T.8.** The impacts of climate change are minimized and resiliency is increased



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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 overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

- Includes indicators for tracking national, regional and global progress against the goals and targets
  - With a focus on ensuring indicators are nationally relevant for use in NBSAPs and national reports
- Different types of indicators provide flexibility to national circumstances while enabling global aggregation
  - a) Headline indicators
  - b) Binary yes/no responses in national reports
  - c) Component indicators
  - d) Complementary indicators
- An AHTEG was established to guide further work



## Implementation in Decision 15/6

 Rapid alignment of NBSAPs with GBF, including the development and submission of national targets by COP-16

• Urges all Parties to use headline indicators, supplemented by component and complementary indicators and other national indicators

 Encourages Parties to adopt the revised or updated NBSAPs as policy or legal instruments and to mainstream them (or elements thereof) with broader strategies and plans



## • Decision 15/13

- 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
  - Encourage mutually supportive decisions
  - Coordinate their own strategies with the GBF
  - Propose key issues for thematic discussions in relevant processes
- Urges Parties, [...], to reinforce actions to enhance synergies in implementation at the national level







- Possibility for CLRTAP to endorse and/or take up the GBF as it fits within their mandate
- Possibility for CLRTAP to attend and organize side events at CBD SBSTTA and COP, and for experts from CBD community to contribute to CLRTAP work/discussions
- Information documents from CLRTAP for CBD SBSTTA 26 (May 2024), to provide further information on CLRTAP work and linkages to biodiversity to CBD delegates
- Document on specific indicators relevant to target 7 from CLRTAP, which could be used to revise indicators as part of the BIP
- Guidance and support to countries in setting national targets for target 7 and in reporting/monitoring
- Use of CLRTAP data and information during the GBF review and monitoring process





#### **SBSTTA 26** 13-17 May 2024 Venue to be determined

### **COP 16** 21 October – 1 November 2024 Venue to be determined

SBSTTA 25 15-19 October 2023 Nairobi, Kenya SBI 4 25-31 May 2024 Venue to be determined







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# Thanks to colleagues at CBD and to you for listening!

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