

STRENGTHENING POLICIES

SPEAKER

Review of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, COP15 and COP16 and NBSAPs
Recorded Intervention



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Secretariat of the Convention on
Biological Diversity

#FORCORAL





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



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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, and the least developed countries, and the small island developing States, as well as economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$200 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.



KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



Targets 1-8
Reducing threats to biodiversity

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

Targets 14-23
Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming



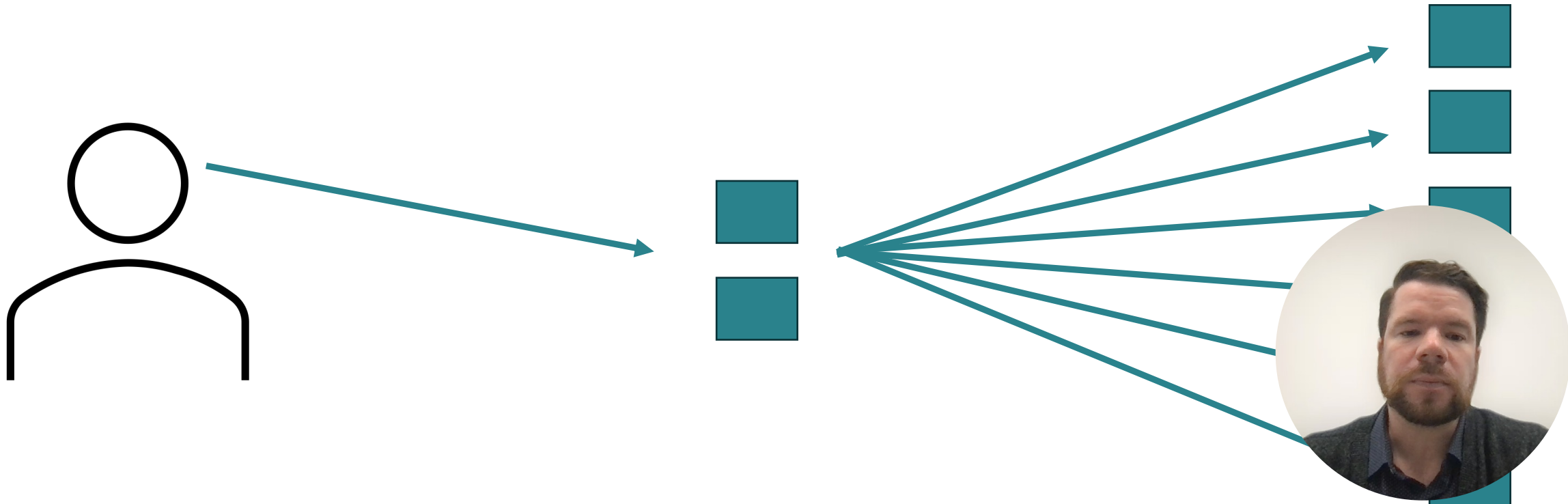
Oceans in the Kunming-Montreal Framework

- Goals and targets crafted to be generic and applicable to all biomes
- Ocean issues are spread throughout the framework; Nearly all aspects of the framework relevant to oceans
- Focus on better addressing drivers of biodiversity loss
- Need for broader engagement of ocean community



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



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/or effective management processes** addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

2 Ensure that **by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration**, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

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 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.

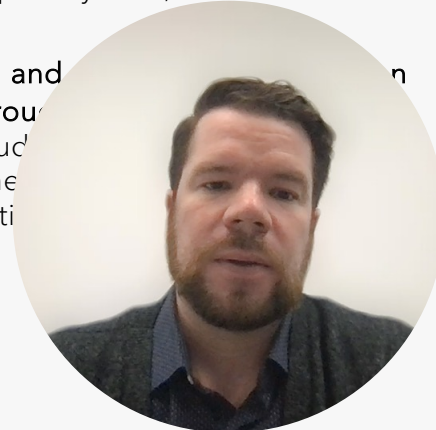
4 Ensure urgent **management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species**, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

5 Ensure that the **use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal**, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

6 **Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services** by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent, by 2030, eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.

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 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.

8 **Minimize the impact of climate change and increase its resilience through biodiversity and increase its resilience through and disaster risk reduction actions**, including solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches and fostering positive impacts of climate action.



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 those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

10

Ensure that **areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably**, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

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, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

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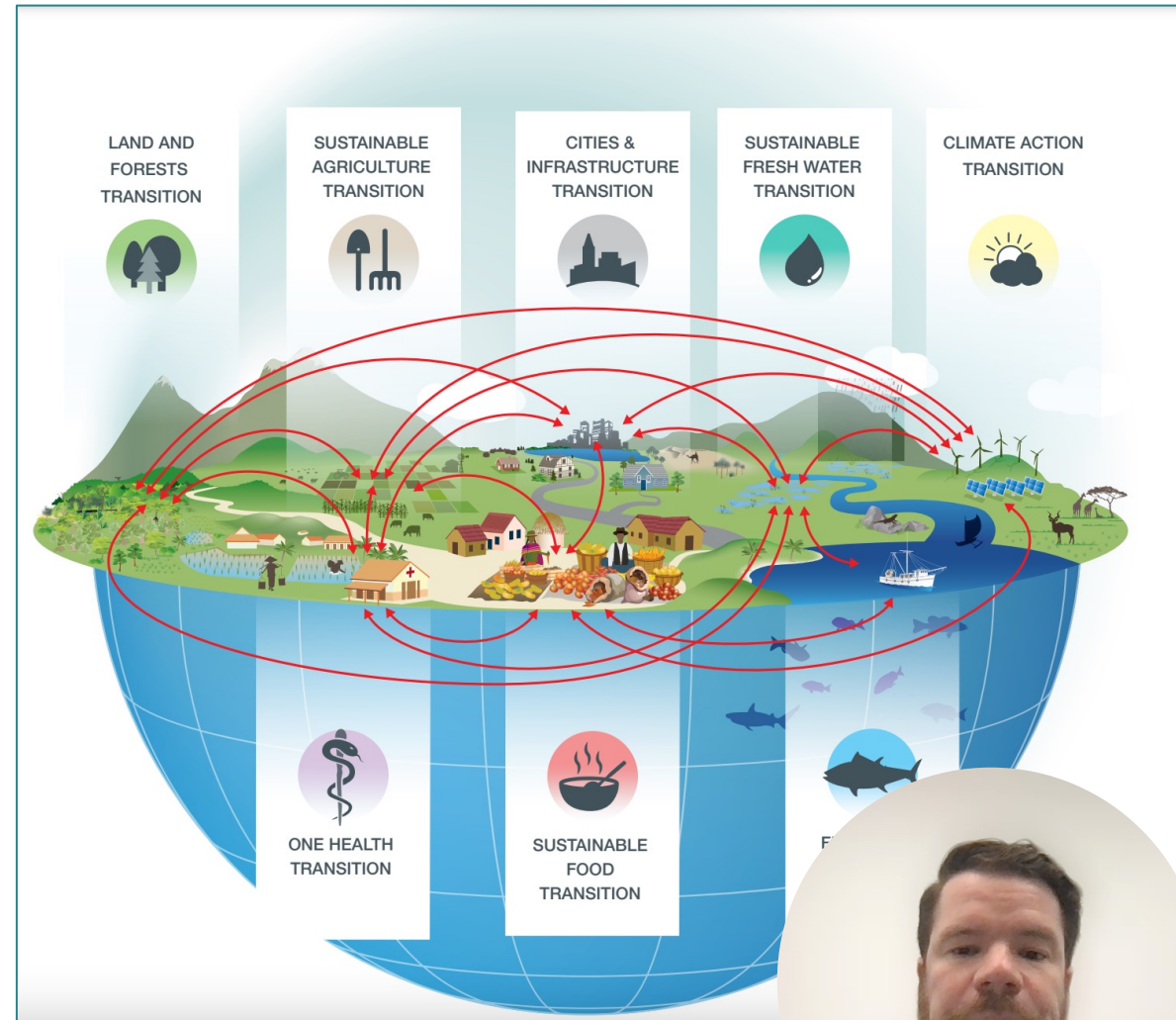
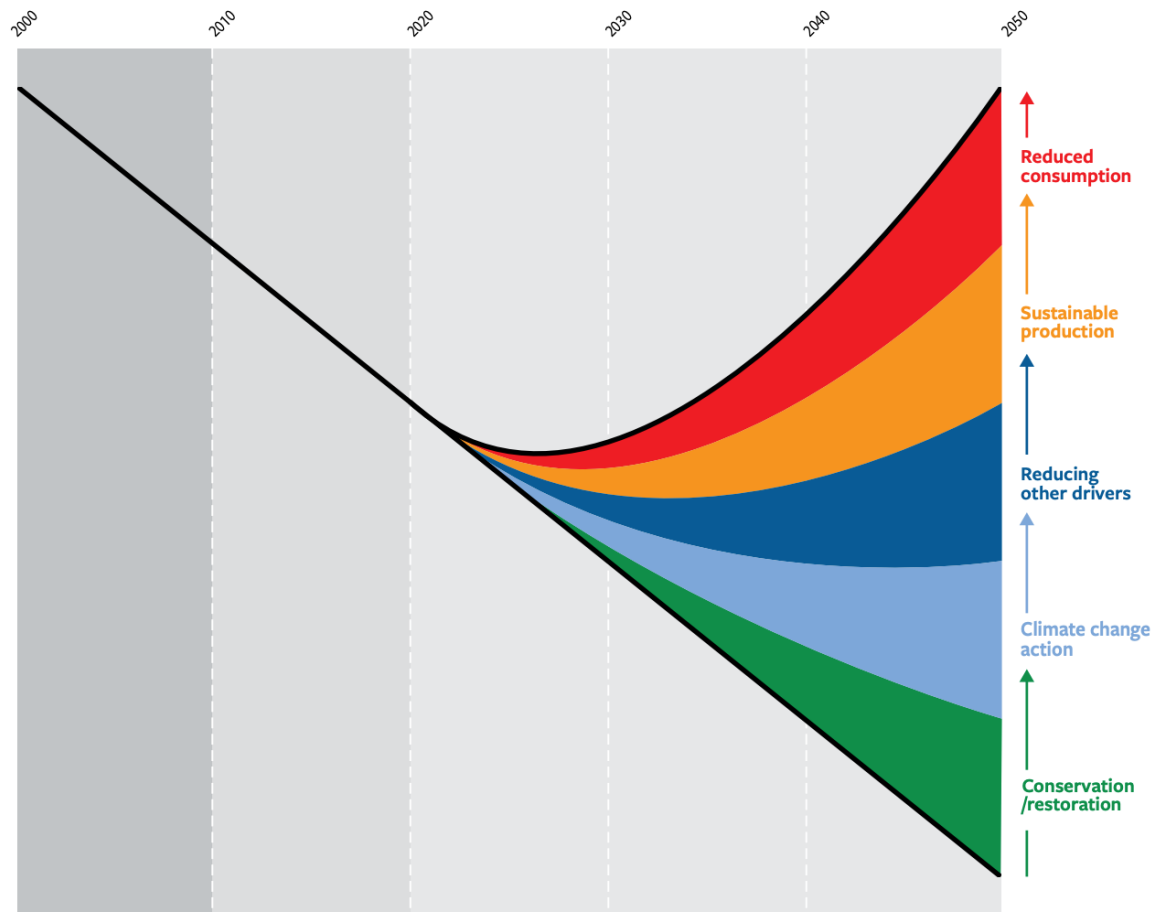
Significantly **increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefit from urban and** **blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably**, by mainstreaming the sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning and management, biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and ecosystem functions and services.



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



KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK "PACKAGE"



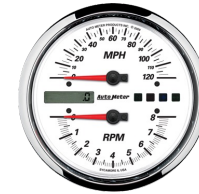
**Resource
mobilization**



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



**Cooperation
with other
Conventions
and
International
Organizations**



**Monitoring
Framework
(indicators)**



**Mechanisms
for planning,
monitoring,
reporting
and review**



“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 16 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 national indicators
- NBSAPs should be revised/updated **without interrupting implementation**

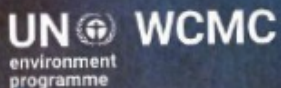




New Study

HOW BLUE IS NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY PLANNING AND ACTION?

Understanding how issues relating to marine and coastal biodiversity are included in national biodiversity strategies and action plans



MAKE THE CASE – From Planning to Action

How do you implement National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in your country?

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Let's get together and collaborate for action on marine and coastal biodiversity

https://resources.unep-wcmc.org/products/WCMC_



Monitoring Framework

- Adopted in decision 15/5 and composed of:
 - Headline indicators
 - Binary yes/no responses in national reports:
 - Component indicators
 - Complementary indicators
- Parties are urged to use the headline indicators in their national reports
- Relevant organizations invited to support national, regional and global biodiversity monitoring systems, recognizing the need for enhanced international cooperation and capacity-building
- The monitoring framework will be reviewed at COP 16 to finish its development
- An Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) has been established to provide guidance on the further operationalization of the monitoring framework.



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
 - 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 national level



Decision 15/13 : cooperation with other conventions and international organizations

ICRI has provided extremely valuable input to the process to develop the Kunming-Montreal Framework

Work of ICRI will be critical to advancing implementation and monitoring with respect for coral reefs and related issues

And an opportunity to highlight the critical importance of work in achieving global goals for the ocean and biodiversity





- Heightened ambition, requiring urgent, and scaled up action
 - Need to improve enabling conditions
- GBF addresses actions required by broader groups of stakeholders
 - More work needed to engage stakeholders not involved in biodiversity solutions
- GBF provides political impetus and opportunity to gain support to scale up work on biodiversity and sustainability



Thank you

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