

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Oceans & Climate Change

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CBD Secretariat

13 June 2023



Convention on
Biological Diversity

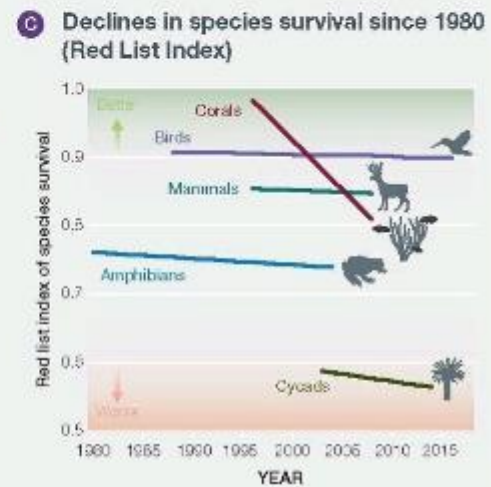
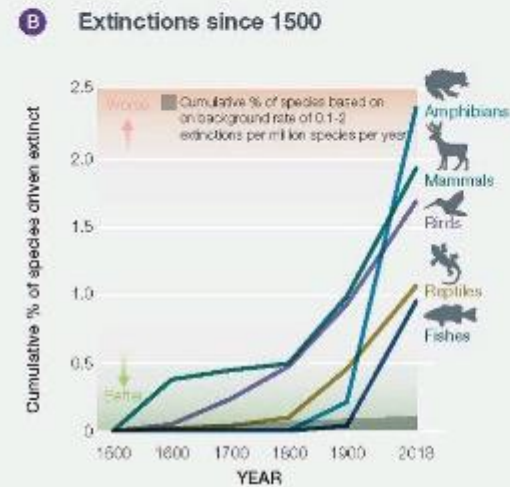
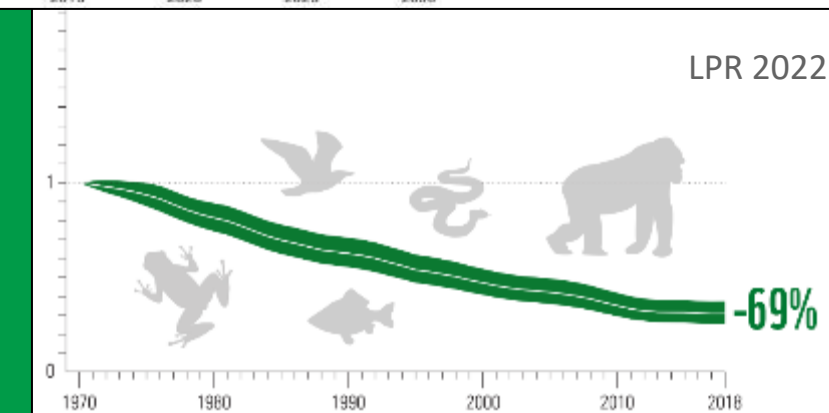
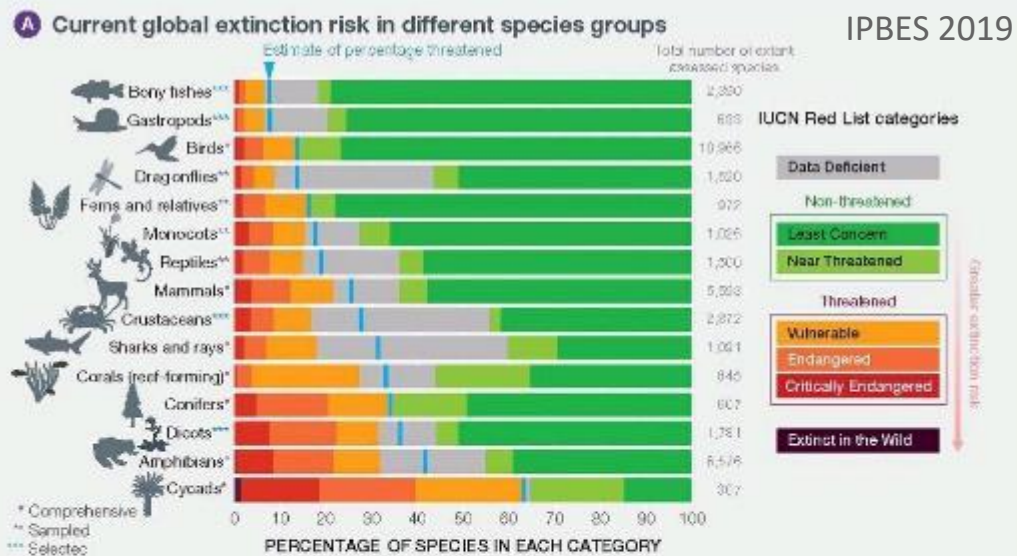
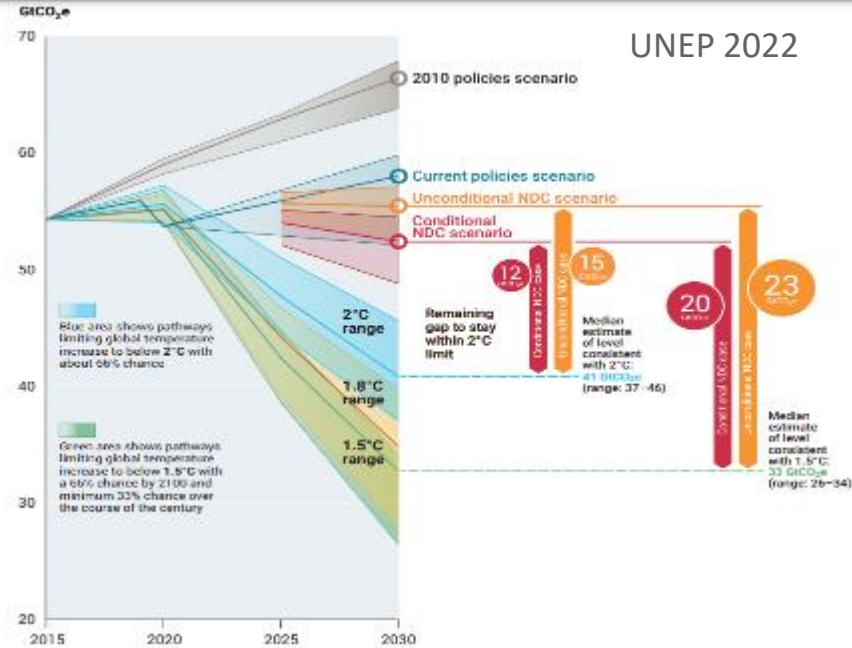


2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE
COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4
Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth
KUNMING – MONTREAL



LEADING NATURE'S RECOVERY
**ECOSYSTEM
RESTORATION**
2020-2030





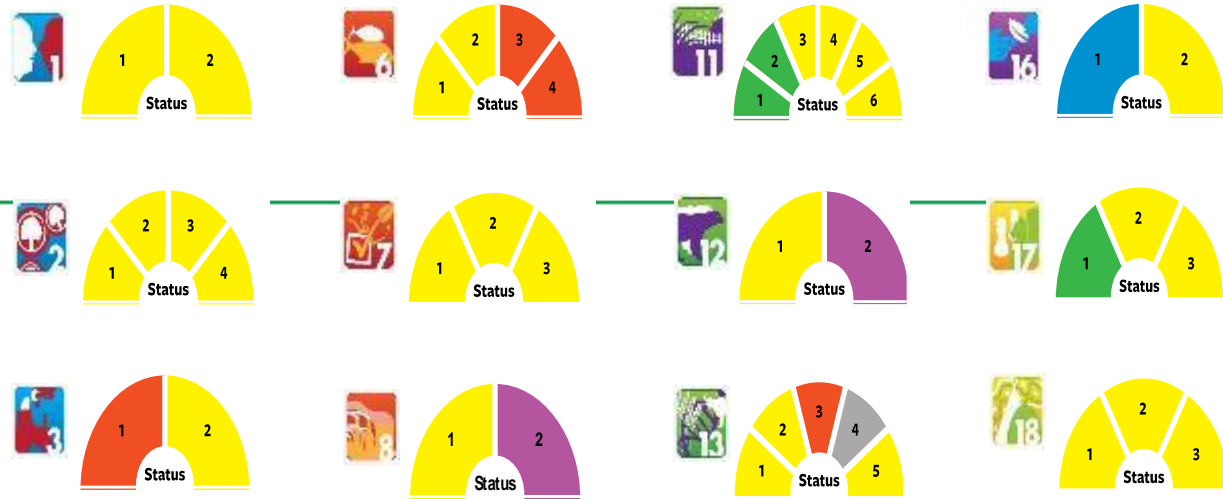


Convention on
Biological Diversity

Process v. impact

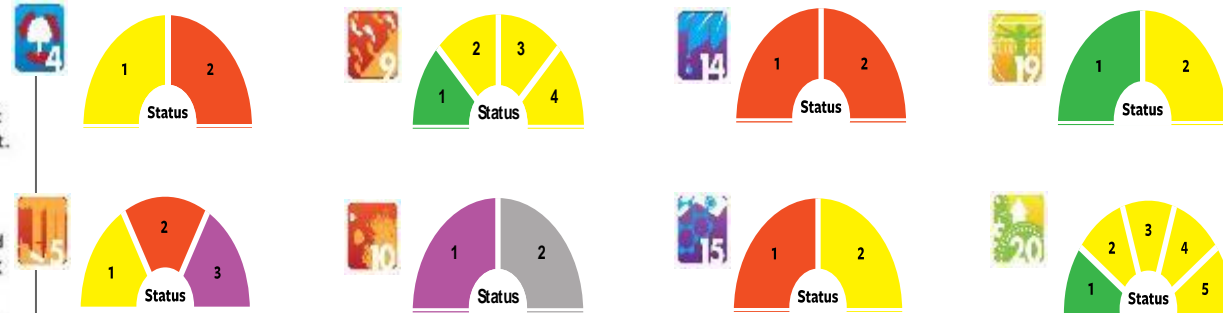
5th Global Biodiversity Outlook

www.cbd.int/gbo



Aichi Targets

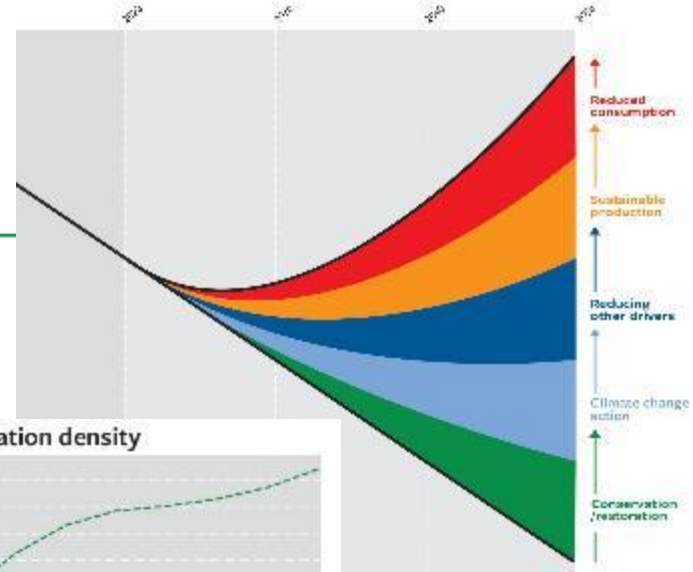
- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Understand values | 8 Reduce pollution | 15 Enhance resilience |
| 2 Mainstream biodiversity | 9 Reduce invasive spp. | 16 Implement Nagoya Prot. |
| 3 Address incentives | 10 Minimize reef loss | 17 Revise NBSAPs |
| 4 Sustainable production | 11 Protected areas | 18 Respect and conserve TK |
| 5 Halve rate of loss | 12 Prevent extinctions | 19 Improve knowledge |
| 6 Sustainable fisheries | 13 Conserve gene pool | 20 Mobilize resources |
| 7 Manage within limits | 14 Restore ecosystems | |



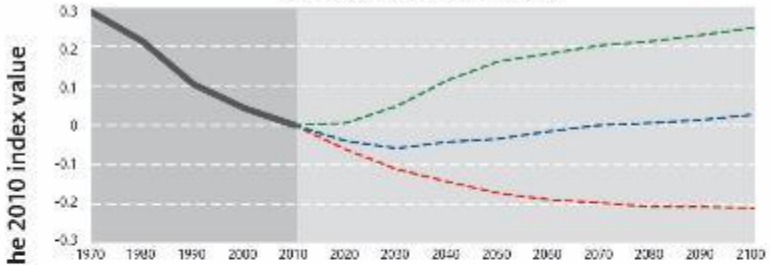
LEADING SUSTAINABLE
ECOSYSTEM
RESTORATION
2010-2020

UN
environment
programme

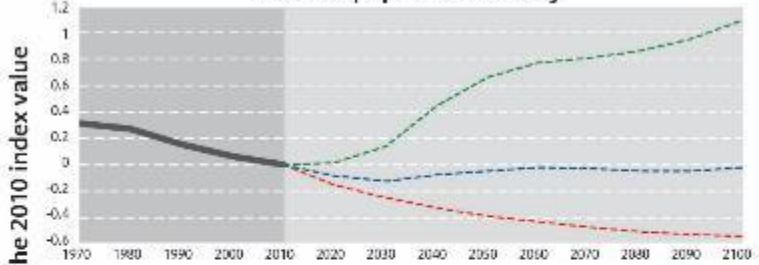
Bending the curve



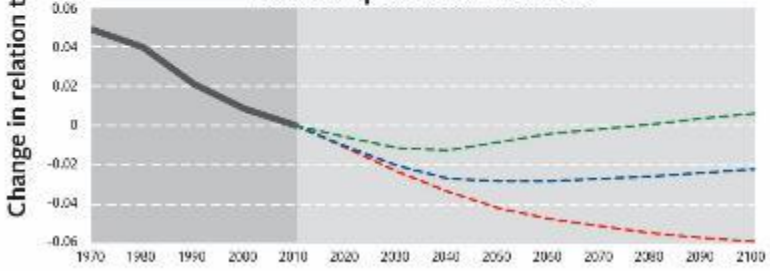
Extent of suitable habitat



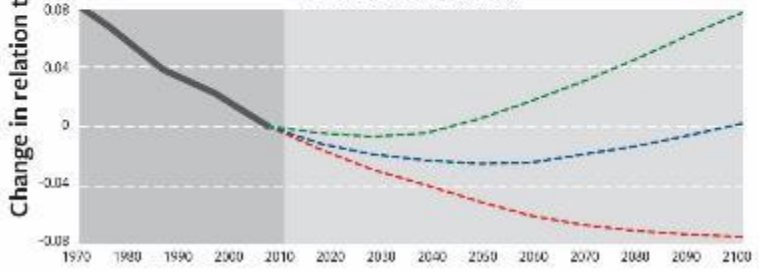
Wildlife population density



Local compositional intactness

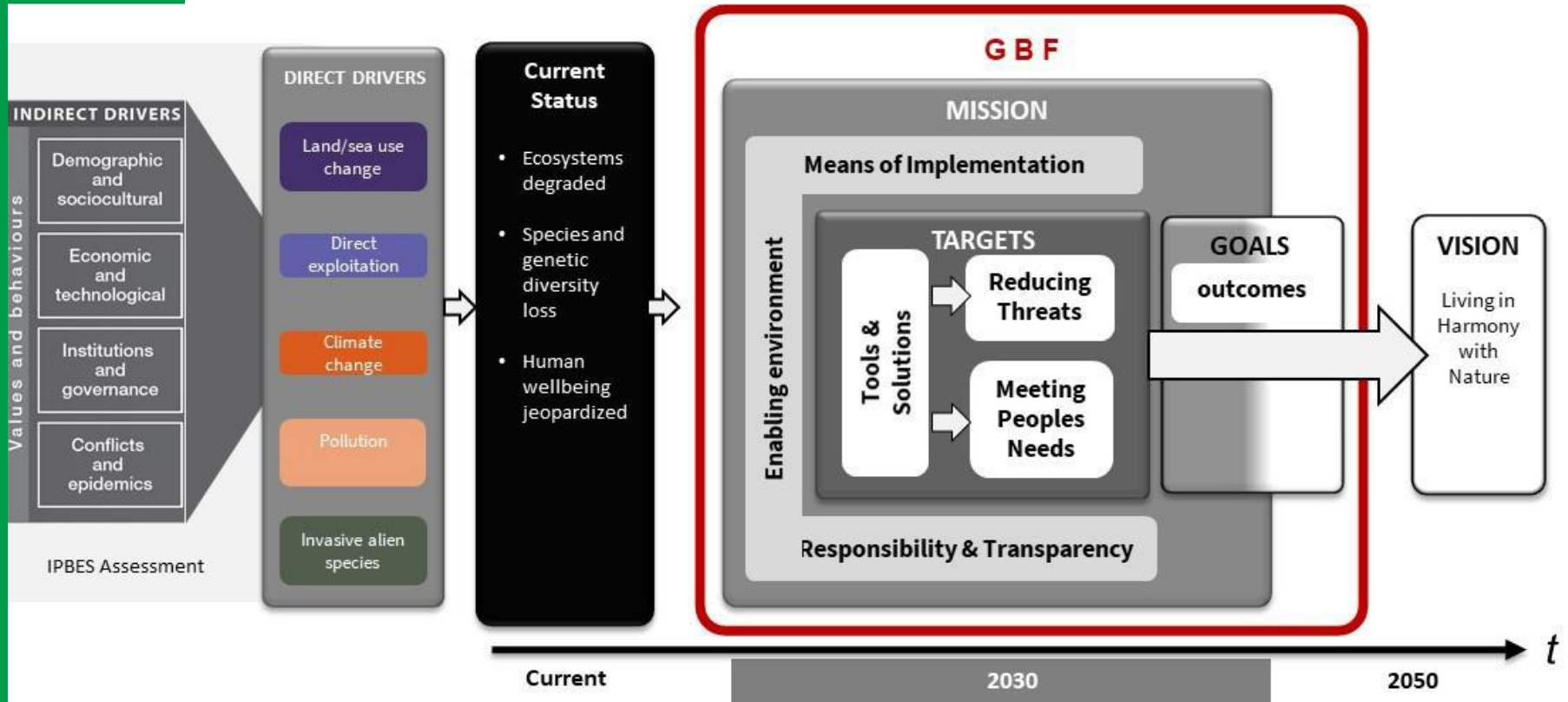


Global extinctions



— Historical trend - - - Business as usual - - - Conservation action only - - - Integrated action

GBF is a whole: every part is important





COP15 Major Outcomes



Kunming-
Montreal
GBF
(decision
15/4)

GBF
Monitoring
framework
(decision 15/5)

Mechanisms for
planning,
monitoring,
reporting and
review (decision
15/6)

Resource
mobilization
(decision 15/7)

Capacity-
building and
development &
technical and
scientific
cooperation
(decision 15/8)

Digital
sequence
information on
genetic
resources
(decision 15/9)

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Builds from the **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020** and is a global response to the continued alarming **loss of biodiversity** and the threat that this poses to **nature** and **human well-being**.



Vision

A world of living in harmony with nature where: “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”



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ECOSYSTEM
RESTORATION
2020-2030



Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Goal A

Ecosystems maintained, enhanced, or restored, extinctions are halted, extinction rate reduced tenfold and genetic diversity is maintained

Goal B

Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored

Goal C

Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and sustainably increased

Goal D

The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.

4 Global Goals for 2050



Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

I. Reducing threats to biodiversity

1. Spatial planning and effective management
2. Ecosystems & restoration
3. Protected areas & OECMs
4. Threatened species
5. Sustainable use
6. Invasive alien species
7. Pollution
8. Climate change

II. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use & benefit-sharing

9. Wild species
10. Agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry
11. Nature's contributions to people
12. Urban areas
13. Access and benefit-sharing

III. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

14. Sectoral planning
15. Private sector
16. Sustainable consumption
17. Biosafety
18. Negative incentives
19. Financial resources
20. Capacity-building and development
21. Data & knowledge
22. Participation
23. Gender equality

23 action-oriented Global Targets for 2030

**Unofficial
short-form
target
headings**

Targets 2 & 3



2. Ensure that by 2030 **at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded** terrestrial, inland water, and **marine and coastal 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 and inland water areas, and of **marine and coastal 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.



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Targets 8 & 11

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 solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

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.



Implementation

- Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities
- Different value systems
- Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach
- National circumstances, priorities and capabilities
- Collective effort towards the targets
- Right to development
- Human rights-based approach
- Gender
- Biodiversity and health
- Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols and their balanced implementation
- Consistency with international agreements or instruments
- Principles of the Rio Declaration
- Science and innovation
- Ecosystem approach
- Intergenerational equity
- Formal and informal education
- Access to financial resources
- Cooperation and synergies

Oceans & Climate Change



- Actions called for across the KMGBF will help to ensure the healthy functioning of marine ecosystems, allowing them to adapt to climate-related changes and to continue to support both mitigation and adaptation.
- Will be important to incorporate considerations of climate effects in planning and implementing tools like MPAs and spatial planning, to best manage and adapt to climate-driven changes, such as species migrations driven by ocean warming.
- Synergistic financing across biodiversity, ocean and climate-focused financing sources is critical to maximize the impact of investments and use resources most efficiently.
- New energy sources from the ocean, including ocean-based renewable energy, should be implemented in an ecosystem approach to avoid adverse impacts on the environment.



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Questions ?

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