

Introducing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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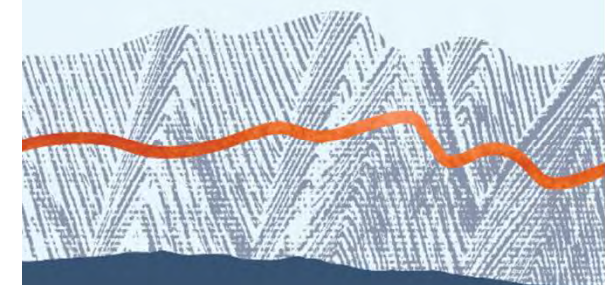
DOC International Policy

9 August 2023



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New Zealand Government





2022 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4

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

KUNMING – MONTRÉAL



190+ Nations

Adopted Landmark

Biodiversity

Pact at

COP 15

Global Context



Global biodiversity crisis:

- *"Biodiversity is declining at an unprecedented and alarming rate, and the pressures are intensifying.*

One million species are at risk of extinction. Ecosystems are disappearing before our eyes. Deserts are spreading. Wetlands are being lost. Every year, we lose 10 million hectares of forests. Oceans are overfished and choking with plastic waste. The carbon dioxide they absorb is acidifying the seas. Coral reefs are bleaching and dying.

We are depleting resources faster than nature can replenish them."

Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary-General

Outline

1. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
2. The new global biodiversity targets
3. Is this really a 'Paris' moment for Nature?
4. Next steps for New Zealand

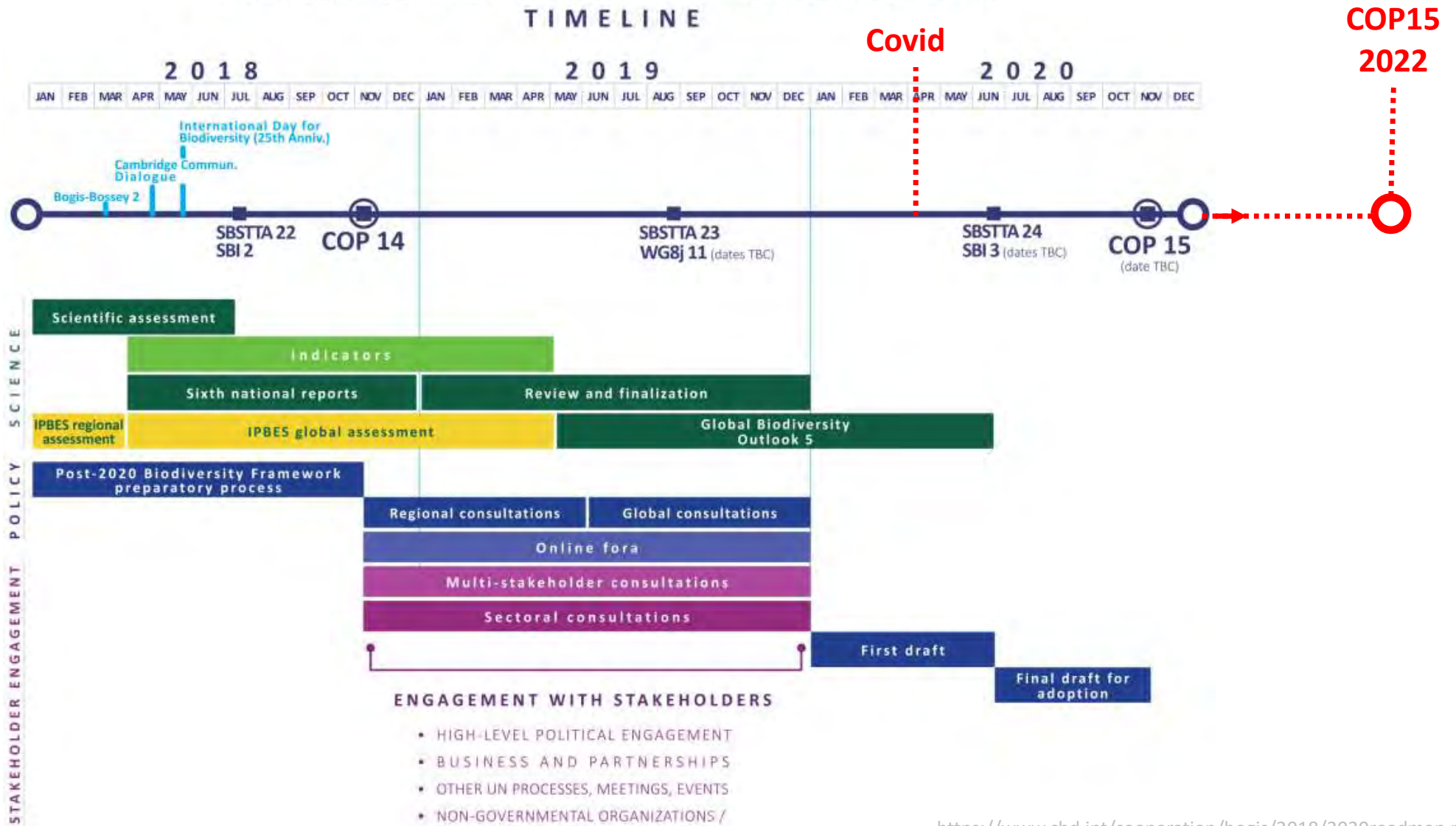


Convention on Biological Diversity

- Adopted in 1992, the United National Convention on Biological Diversity promotes the development of global targets, strategies and action plans for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- It has three main objectives (set out in Article 1):
 - **conservation of biological diversity**
 - **sustainable use of its components**
 - **fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.**
- With 196 Parties, the Convention has near universal participation among countries.



POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK ROADMAP TIMELINE



A new Global Biodiversity Pact adopted

- CBD Parties adopted the '**Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**' (GBF) at the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) in Montreal, Canada on 19 December 2022.



Components of the Global Biodiversity Framework



- The GBF comprises 6 Decisions:
 - Decision 15/4 - **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**
 - Decision 15/5 - **Monitoring framework** for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
 - Decision 15/6 - **Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review**
 - Decision 15/7 - **Resource mobilization**
 - Decision 15/8 - **Capacity-building** and development and technical and scientific cooperation
 - Decision 15/9 - **Digital sequence information on genetic resources**

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



- › GBF was adopted at the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) in Montreal on 19 December 2022
- › The GBF comprises:
 - A **2050 Vision**
 - A **2030 Mission** (aka 'global goal for nature')
 - **4 overarching global goals** for 2050, and
 - **23 action-oriented global targets** for urgent action over the decade to 2030.
- › The framework also has:
 - a **biodiversity monitoring framework**,
 - enhanced **planning, reporting and review** requirements, and
 - a **resource mobilisation strategy** – a crucial element of the package for obtaining consensus.
- › Includes the **"30x30"** commitment to protect 30% of the planet by 2030 (Target 3 – Protected Areas)

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The GBF aims to catalyse, enable and galvanize **urgent and transformative action** by Governments and subnational authorities, with the involvement of all of society, to halt and reverse biodiversity loss.



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

2050 Vision:
Living in Harmony with Nature

2050: Four goals to achieve the Vision

2030 Mission:
To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery

2030: 23 interim targets to enable achievement towards the 2050 goals

Key Point:
The GBF calls on everyone to help implement it



The Global Biodiversity Framework explicitly recognises **non-State actor commitments** towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (**ie, everyone – not just countries**)

- **“Invites** on a voluntary basis indigenous peoples and local communities, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, other multilateral environmental agreements, non-governmental organizations, women, youth, research organizations, the business and finance community and representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, **to develop commitments contributing to NBSAPs and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework”**, and
- **“Calls on non-State actors to submit their voluntary commitments to the CBD’s online platform** for the *Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming and Montreal Action Agenda for Nature and People*, using the CBD’s ‘core reporting elements’ guidance.

[COP15 Decision 15/6: GBF Planning reporting and review]

Key ambition of the GBF



The key ambition of the new global framework is set out in its **2030 Mission** (aka [global goal for nature](#)):

- *"To **take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss** to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation."*

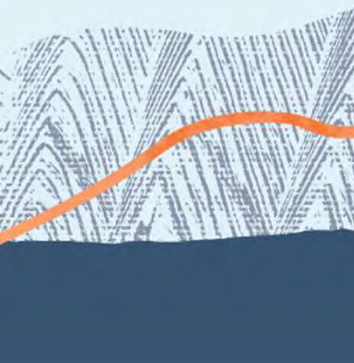
New global biodiversity goals for 2050



The Framework sets out **four overarching goals** for 2050, which at a high level seek that:

- **Goal A – State of biodiversity:** The area of natural ecosystems is significantly enhanced, extinctions are halted, extinction risk is reduced ten-fold, and genetic diversity is safeguarded
- **Goal B – Nature’s benefits to people:** Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed to ensure nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem services, are valued, maintained and enhanced
- **Goal C – Genetic resources:** Monetary and non-monetary benefits of genetic resources are shared equitably
- **Goal D - Finance:** Adequate means of implementation (e.g. financing, capacity-building) to fully implement the Framework are secured and equitably accessible.

The full set of 2030 global biodiversity targets



2. Reducing threats to biodiversity

TARGET 1 – Land/Sea-use change / Habitat Loss / Spatial Planning

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and 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.

TARGET 2 – Ecosystem Restoration

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.

TARGET 3 – Protected Areas

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and 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 4 – Species Conservation

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.

TARGET 5 – Species Over-exploitation

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.

TARGET 6 – Invasive Alien Species

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, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.

TARGET 7 – Pollution

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.

TARGET 8 – Climate change

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.

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

TARGET 9 – Sustainable Species Use

Ensure that the management and use of wild species is 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.

TARGET 10 – Sustainable Agriculture / Productive Ecosystems

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.

TARGET 11 – Ecosystems Services, including through NBSs

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.

TARGET 12 – Urban Green Spaces

Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

TARGET 13 – Fair & Equitable Benefit Sharing from Genetic Resources

Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030 facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

TARGET 14 – Government Mainstreaming of Biodiversity

Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

TARGET 15 – Sustainable Production by Business

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

- Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains and patterns;
 - Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;
 - Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;
- in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

TARGET 16 – Sustainable Consumption

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030 reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

TARGET 17 – Biosafety

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.

TARGET 18 – Environmentally Harmful Subsidies and Incentives

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

TARGET 19 – Financial Resources

Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year, including by:

- Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the LDCs and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030;
- Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;
- Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;
- Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;
- Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;
- Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions⁴ and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;
- Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use;

TARGET 20 – Capacity Building, Technology Transfer and Scientific Cooperation

Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

TARGET 21 – Knowledge for Biodiversity Management, including Traditional Knowledge

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

TARGET 22 – Equitable Participation in Biodiversity Decision-Making

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

TARGET 23 – Gender Equality in Biodiversity Action

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework through a gender-responsive approach where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

The 23 targets cover the whole economy

1. Reducing threats to biodiversity

Target 1 – **Land/Sea-Use Change / Habitat Loss / Spatial Planning**

Target 2 – **Ecosystem Restoration**

Target 3 – **Protected Areas**

Target 4 – **Species Conservation**

Target 5 – **Species Overexploitation**

Target 6 – **Invasive Alien Species**

Target 7 – **Pollution**

Target 8 – **Climate change**

* Informal target names only

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

Target 9 – **Sustainable Species Use**

Target 10 – **Sustainable Agriculture / Productive Ecosystems**

Target 11 – **Ecosystems Services, including NBSs**

Target 12 - **Urban Green Spaces**

Target 13 – **Fair and Equitable Benefit Sharing from Genetic Resources**

3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Target 14 – **Biodiversity Mainstreaming**

Target 15 – **Sustainable Production by Business**

Target 16 – **Sustainable Consumption**

Target 17 – **Biosafety**

Target 18 – **Environmentally Harmful Subsidies / Incentives**

Target 19 – **Finance**

Target 20 – **Capacity Building, Technology Transfer and Scientific Cooperation**

Target 21 – **Knowledge for Biodiversity Management, including Traditional Knowledge**

Target 22 – **Equitable Participation** in Biodiversity Decision-Making, especially by **Indigenous Peoples**

Target 23 – **Gender Equality** in Biodiversity Action

Some of the new Global Biodiversity Targets



The Kunming-Montreal biodiversity agreement includes key global targets to:

- Target 1 – **Loss of high-value biodiversity areas** is brought **close to zero** by 2030 through 100% biodiversity-inclusive **spatial planning** of land-use change
- Target 3 – Ensure at least **30%** of the world’s land and oceans, coastal areas and inland waters, are effectively conserved through ecologically-representative **protected areas** by 2030
- Target 6 – Reduce the rate of introduction and establishment of **invasive alien species** by at least 50% by 2030
- Target 8 – Tackle **climate change impacts on biodiversity** and contribute to climate mitigation and resilience, including through nature-based solutions

[Summarised – see GBF for full target text]

Some of the new Global Biodiversity Targets

- Target 7 – **Reduce pollution risks** and negative impacts of pollution from all sources by 2030 to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions, including:
 - Reduce **risk from pesticides** by at least **50%** by 2030
 - Reduce **nutrients lost** to the environment by at least **50%** by 2030
- Target 10 – Increase agriculture’s sustainability through **agroecology** and biodiversity-friendly practices
- Target 12 – Significantly enhance **urban green space** and **native biodiversity** in cities
- Target 16 – Reduce **global footprint of consumption** by 2030, including through significantly reducing overconsumption and waste generation and **halving food waste**

[Summarised – see GBF for full target text]

Global Target 3

Protect 30% of land and oceans by 2030

*"Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and 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."*

- If implemented, Target 3 could require efforts to ensure national protected areas are **ecologically-representative**, adequately cover rare or endangered ecosystems, and are well-connected to provide for climate adaptation and genetic resilience.
- It could also require significant expansion of our **marine protected areas**, and the levels of effective protection they afford.

What are countries' obligations to implement the global goals?

- Countries are now called on to **update their National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans** by COP 16 (2024) to reflect the new GBF.
- Updated national biodiversity strategies are to include a set of **National Targets** addressing or contributing to each of the new global goals and targets.
- Parties are also asked to develop **National Biodiversity Finance Plans**.
- Countries will also need to **monitor and report internationally** on their progress towards their national strategies, using an agreed set of new **global biodiversity indicators**.

A 'Paris moment for Nature'?

COP15 – A 'Paris' moment for biodiversity



'A comprehensive plan for transformative change in how we value nature, how we use our natural resources and how we protect our planet for generations.'

CBD Executive Secretary

'A once-in-a-decade agreement to halt and reverse the destruction of nature.'

The Guardian

'A breakthrough in global recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights.'

Reuters

'A huge moment for nature ... This is a scale of conservation that we haven't seen ever attempted before.'

*Brian O'Donnell,
Director Campaign for Nature*

"Without a substantial change in approach, these successive failures will almost certainly be repeated."

Georgina Mace et al, Nature Sustainability, 2018

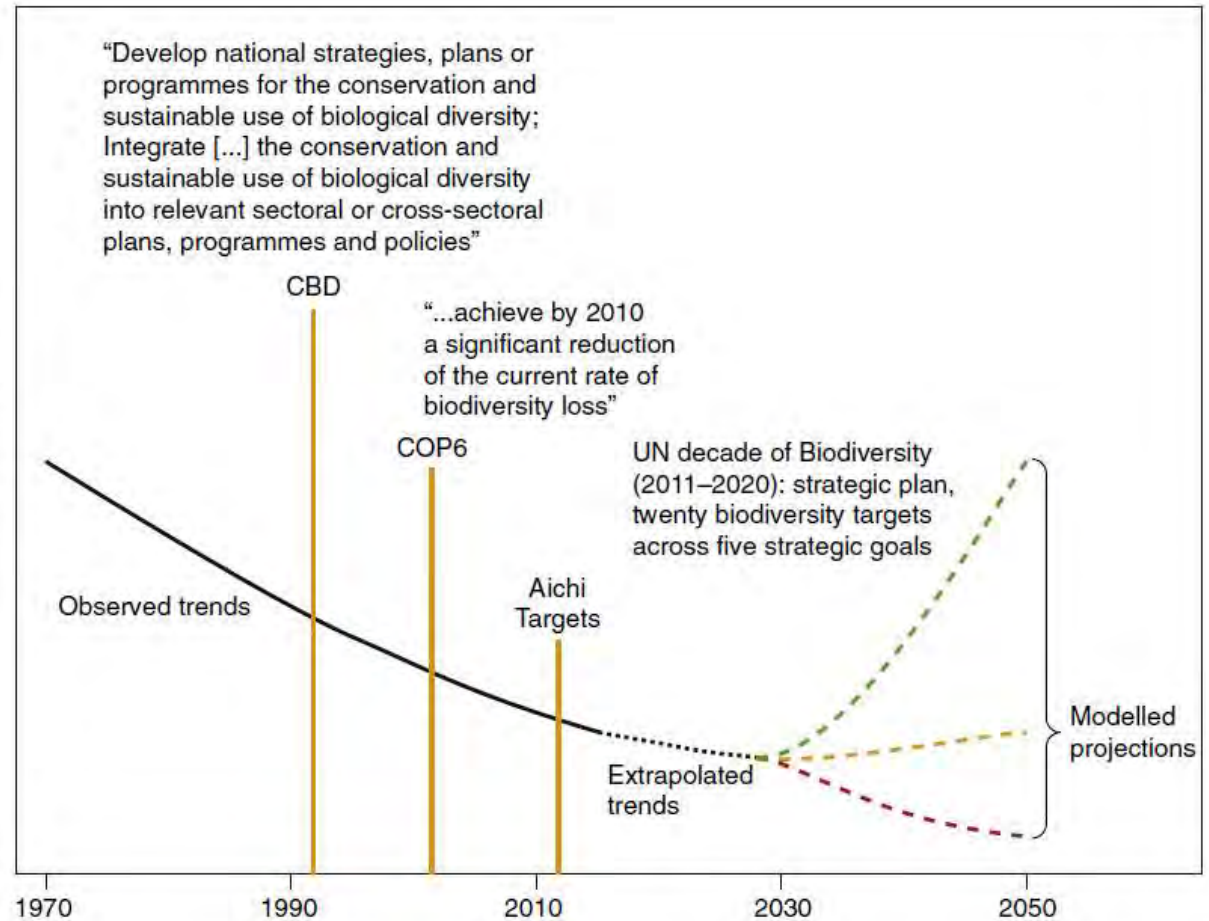


Fig. 1 | Biodiversity declines have continued despite repeated policy commitments aimed at slowing or halting the rate of loss.

Source: Mace et al., Aiming higher to bend the curve of biodiversity loss - Nature Sustainability, Vol 1, Sept 2018.

IPBES Global Assessment



Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

- IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services:
- Elaborated February 2016 – May 2019
- 500 scientists from 50 countries involved
- 15,000 information sources
- Report on 1,800 pages
- 20,000 comments received during a comprehensive peer-review process
- In total: 156,000 hours of voluntary work
- 17 years

<https://www.ipbes.net/global-assessment>

The science tells us we need 'transformative change'



The “Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services” (IPBES) published its first Global Assessment in May 2019. The report highlighted nature’s contributions to people through its biodiversity and ecosystem services and its accelerated decline in the recent decades. The report warned that:

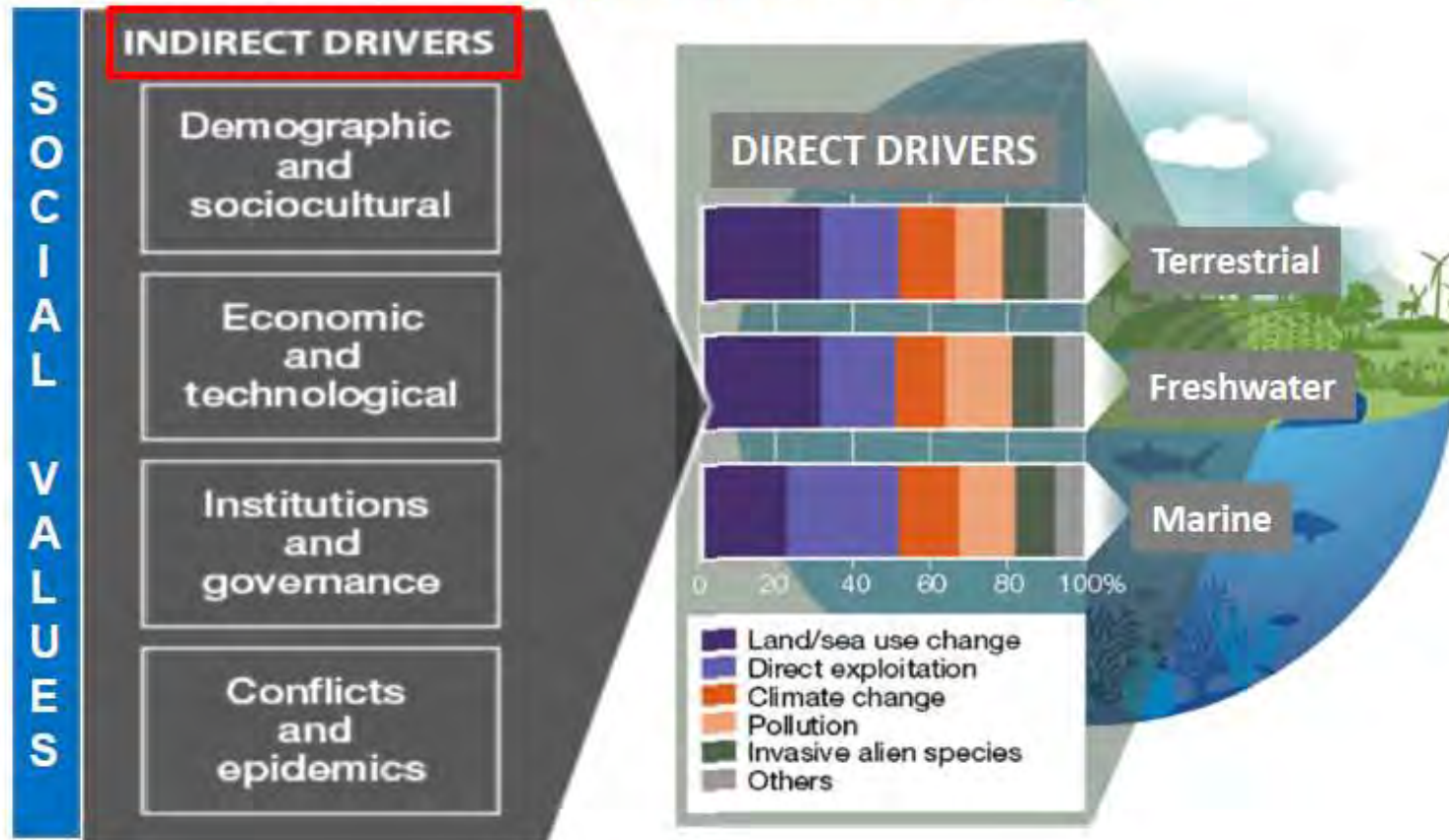
- *“Except in scenarios that include **transformative change**, negative trends in nature, in ecosystem functions and in many of nature’s contributions to people are projected to continue to 2050 and beyond, due to the projected impacts of increasing land-/and sea-use change, exploitation of organisms and climate change.”*

IPBES Global Assessment

The GBF is based on latest IPBES science



Underpinning the proximate causes of deterioration in nature are the root causes, or **indirect drivers of change**.



The GBF aims to drive transformative change:

1. Reducing threats to biodiversity

- TARGET 1 – Land/Sea-Use Change / Habitat Loss / Spatial Planning
- TARGET 2 – Ecosystem Restoration
- TARGET 3 – Protected Areas
- TARGET 4 – Species Conservation
- TARGET 5 – Species Overexploitation
- TARGET 6 – Invasive Alien Species
- TARGET 7 – Pollution
- TARGET 8 – Climate change

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

- TARGET 9 – Sustainable Species Use
- TARGET 10 – Sustainable Agriculture / Productive Ecosystems
- TARGET 11 – Ecosystems Services, including through NBSs
- TARGET 12 – Urban Green Spaces
- TARGET 13 – Fair and Equitable Benefit Sharing from Genetic Resources

3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

- TARGET 14 – Government Mainstreaming of Biodiversity
- TARGET 15 – Sustainable Production by Business
- TARGET 16 – Sustainable Consumption
- TARGET 17 – Biosafety
- TARGET 18 – Environmentally Harmful Subsidies and Incentives
- TARGET 19 – Financial Resources
- TARGET 20 – Capacity Building, Technology Transfer and Scientific Cooperation
- TARGET 21 – Knowledge for Biodiversity Management, including Traditional Knowledge
- TARGET 22 – Equitable Participation in Biodiversity Decision-Making
- TARGET 23 – Gender Equality in Biodiversity Action

Addressing **direct drivers** of biodiversity loss

Addressing **indirect drivers** by enhancing **value & benefits** of biodiversity for people

Creating the key social and economic **enabling conditions** to drive transformative change

The GBF aims to drive transformative change across society

- › Change **human behaviour** and engage all levels of society
- › **Change food systems**
- › Transition into **green economy**
- › **Natural capital accounting**, valuation and risk-assessment
- › Ensure **indigenous people's rights** – and human well-being
- › Sustainable use and nature management
- › Change **production and consumption**
- › Governance, policy and legal frameworks and resourcing
- › Monitoring, **new knowledge and solutions**

**Many of the global
targets could be
transformational
in nature**



Image credit: Tetra Images/ Alamy

Example:

Global Target 15

Target 15 – Nature disclosures for business

"Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

(a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios;

(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;

(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;

in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production."

- Target 15 of the deal requires countries to require large and transnational companies and financial institutions to monitor and disclose their dependencies and impacts on nature.
- If implemented, this could mean big companies and financial institutions need to know and account for how dependent they are on nature across their supply chains and the extent to which their operations are impacting on nature.

A breakthrough in global recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights



PRESS RELEASE: For Immediate Release Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities celebrate COP15 deal on nature, and welcome the opportunity of working together with states to implement the framework

Montreal, 19 Dec 2022

Following two weeks of often tense negotiations of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), in Montreal, Canada, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) praised the text for its "strong language on respect for the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities."

In a statement to the closing plenary of the meeting, the IIFB said:
"The IIFB celebrates the timely recognition of Indigenous Peoples and local communities' contributions, roles, rights and responsibilities to Mother Earth in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
"We have spoken and you have heard us, let us now put those words into action.
"Let us move swiftly towards implementation, build meaningful partnerships, and ensure adequate and direct access of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to resources to ensure that we achieve the ambition set out in this Framework."



Landmark Global Biodiversity Agreement Enshrines Rights of Indigenous Peoples— Providing Hope for Bolivia's Guarani - Ms. Magazine

'Peace pact with nature'

The Kunming-Montreal pact is hailed as a landmark to protect biodiversity. Here are a few points:

'30 by 30'

The cornerstone of the agreement is the so-called 30 by 30 goal — a pledge to protect 30% of the world's land and seas by 2030

Indigenous rights

Indigenous rights were addressed throughout the text, including in areas covered by the 30 by 30 pledge — safeguarding Indigenous peoples' right to remain stewards of land they use and ensuring they are not subject to mass evictions

Finance

The text approves the objective for rich countries to provide "at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and ... at least \$30 billion per year by 2030", approximately double and then triple the current international aid for biodiversity. Also it creates a "trust fund" within an existing financial mechanism called the Global Environment Facility, as a stepping stone to a new fund in the future



Adopted: China's Minister Huang Runqiu passes the deal in Montreal on Monday. REUTERS



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20 Dec 2022

COP15 nature deal hailed as 'major step' for indigenous rights

REUTERS Jack Graham

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Visit

Watershed moment for recognising the Indigenous Rights and the Rights of Nature

- The GBF includes an explicit expectation that its **implementation** will be in a manner that **respects and gives effect to the rights of indigenous peoples** – a New Zealand-led outcome.
- NZ played a leading role in ensuring a strong recognition of the contribution and **rights of indigenous peoples** under **individual targets** – especially the “30x30” protected areas target (Target 3).
- The Framework recognises the **world views and values of indigenous peoples**, including by recognising the **rights of nature** – the first multilateral agreement to do so.

“The framework recognises the essential contribution of Māori and other indigenous peoples as kaitiaki, to the sustainable management and conservation of nature. It is now up to us, individually and in partnership with others, to play our part.”

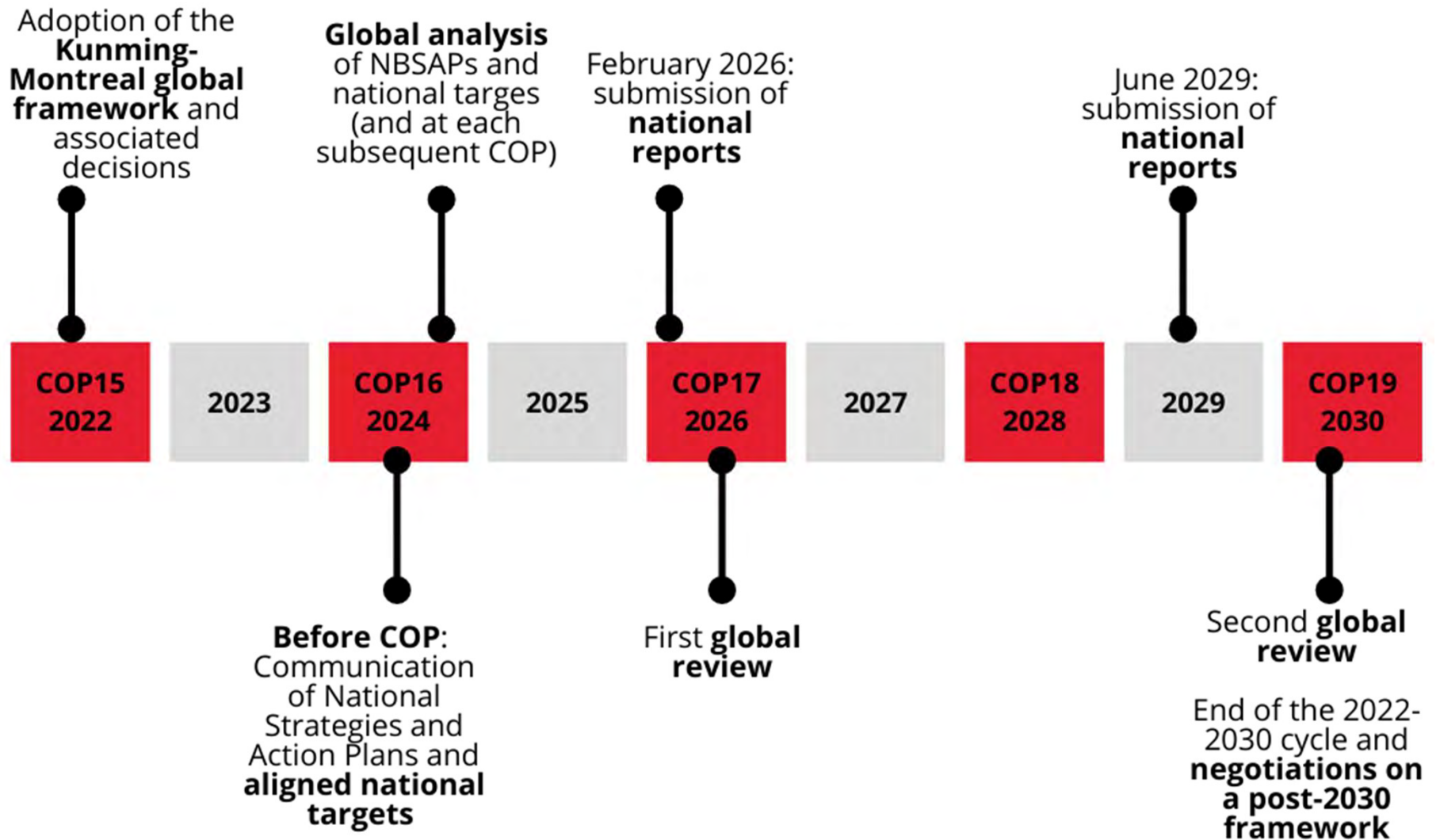
– Minister Poto Williams



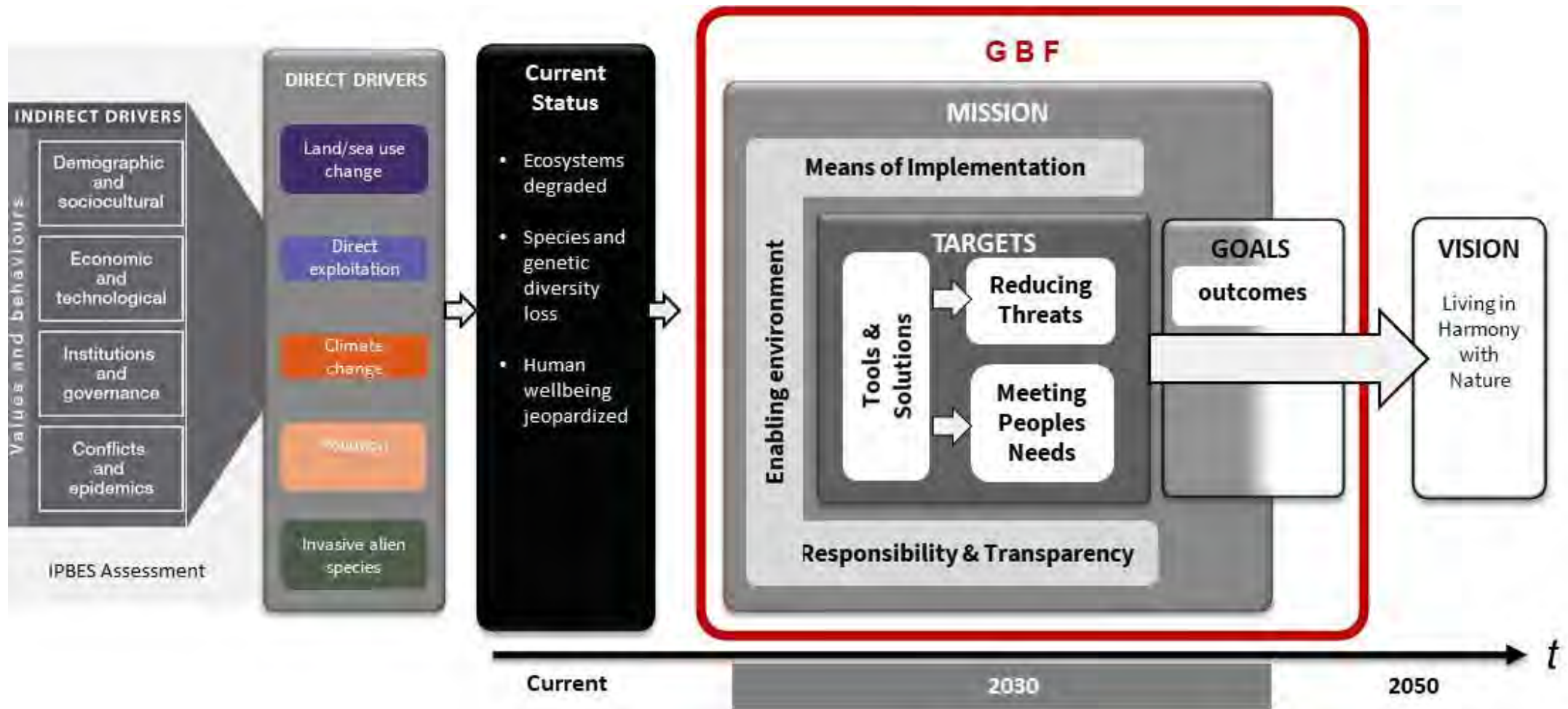
The GBF is supported by stronger accountability mechanisms

- › **Global gap analysis** – Global analysis of collective ambition in updating NBSAP to align with GBF – [at next COP 16](#)
- › **Enhanced biodiversity monitoring**: Regular national monitoring of progress using new global indicators = [topic of next LINK webinar](#)
- › **Improved national reporting** on progress – using new template and global headline indicators – [1st report Feb 2026](#)
- › **Global Review of progress**: New global stocktakes of overall **collective** progress in implementation of the GBF, [in 2026 and 2030](#) – *and hopefully every 5 years thereafter*

A new synchronised cycle of national and global review



The GBF is supported by implementation mechanisms



Next steps



- The Government is working on a process for how New Zealand can respond to the opportunities offered by the GBF, and ensure we meet our international obligations under it.
- Review and alignment of *Te Mana o Te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020 (Te Mana o te Taiao)* and/or its implementation against the new global framework will be led by DOC and will take place over the next year.
- You can expect to hear more about the implementation of *Te Mana o te Taiao* and NZ's response to the GBF over the next 12 months as the work progresses, ahead of the next international Conference of the Parties in late 2024.
- New Zealand's biodiversity monitoring and reporting systems will also need to be reviewed to enable delivery against the new GBF global indicators – **covered by the next LINK webinar.**

Conclusion

The GBF is a key opportunity to reverse nature loss

- While not perfect, the overall package has been widely welcomed as a strong outcome for nature.

"This is the beginning of a beginning. Time is short, as the international community has eight years to achieve the goals and targets set for 2030. The time for implementation must therefore begin now."

Basile van Havre, Co-Chair GBF Negotiations

- If countries are serious about meeting them, it will require governments to **broaden their policies for nature and increase their investment.**

The GBF is a key opportunity for Aotearoa New Zealand

- The new Global Biodiversity Framework presents an opportunity to have a high-level discussion on New Zealand's **overall national biodiversity system**.
- The new global targets' "**transformational**" nature may suggest increased investment in biodiversity conservation, and/or elevation of biodiversity policy priorities across government.
- We expect that the Framework will have **many implications** across Aotearoa New Zealand in relation to financing opportunities, biodiversity risk-related reporting, and enhanced biodiversity policy incentives and alignment.

Photograph courtesy of NASA

So, is the GBF really a “New deal for Nature”?



Nearly 200 Countries Approve a Biodiversity Accord Enshrining Human Rights and the 'Rights of Nature' - Inside Climate News

A New Deal for Nature?

Compare with the Climate Net Zero goal

Paris Agreement:

➤ **Article 4:** *“In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible ... and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as **to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century...**”*

➤ All countries and businesses are now expected to strive to achieve **net zero carbon by 2050**

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:

➤ **2030 Mission:** *“To take **urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss** to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation.”*

➤ Might all countries and businesses soon be expected to strive to be **nature positive by 2030?**

A New Deal for Nature?

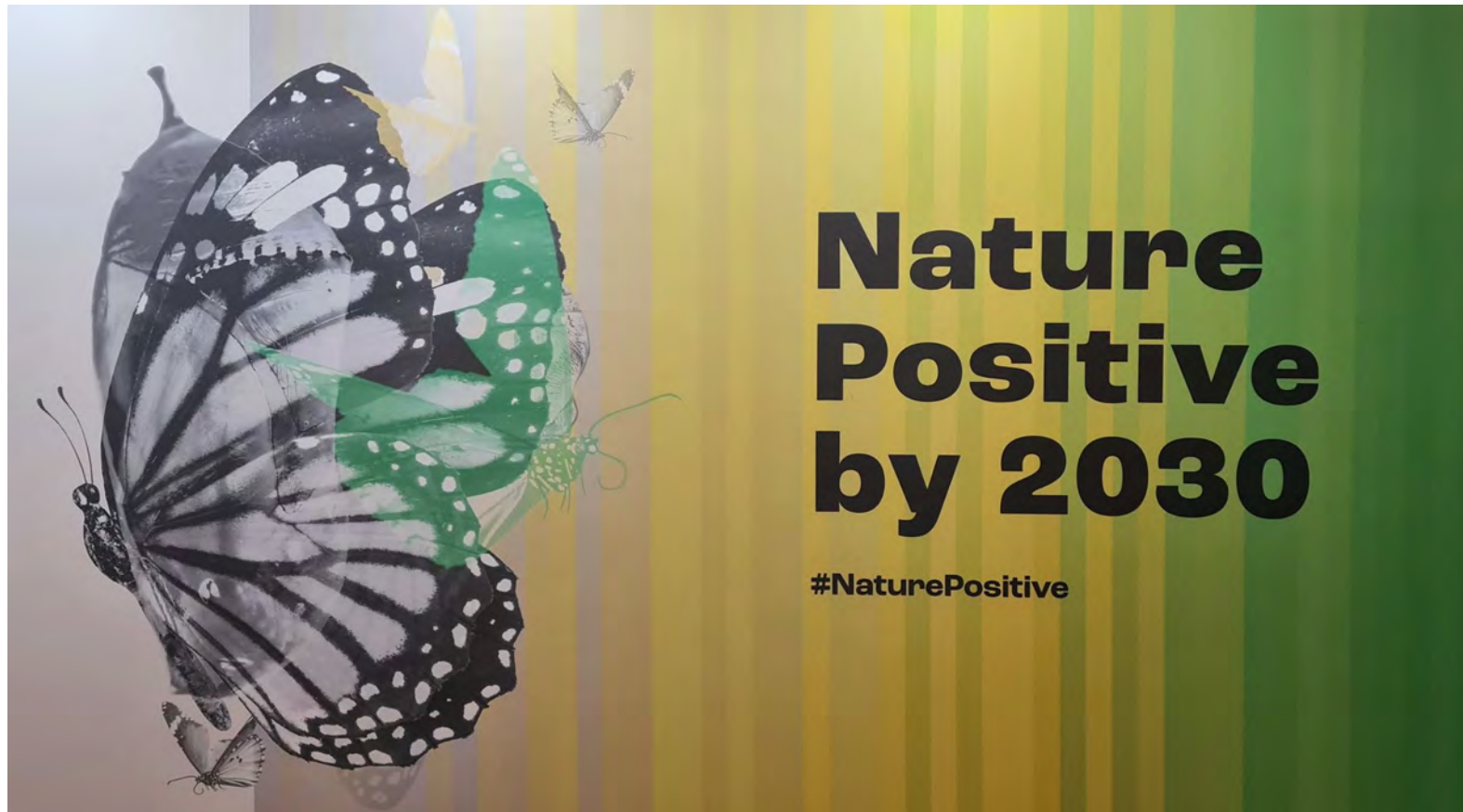


We have
a new deal
#ForNature

*"A shared global goal that will guide collective and immediate action to **halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 is an exceptional feat... and a win for people and planet.** It ... must be the launch pad for action from governments, business, and society to transition towards a **nature-positive world.**"*

Director General, WWF International

“Truly a new deal for Nature”



**Nature
Positive
by 2030**

#NaturePositive

2022 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4

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

Thank you



UN
environment
programme



Deputy Executive Secretary

COP President

Executive Secretary

Ms. Inger Andersen

See the CBD website for full details of the
**Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity
Framework:**



<https://www.cbd.int/gbf/>

<https://www.cbd.int/conferences/2021-2022/cop-15/documents>