

# The New Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



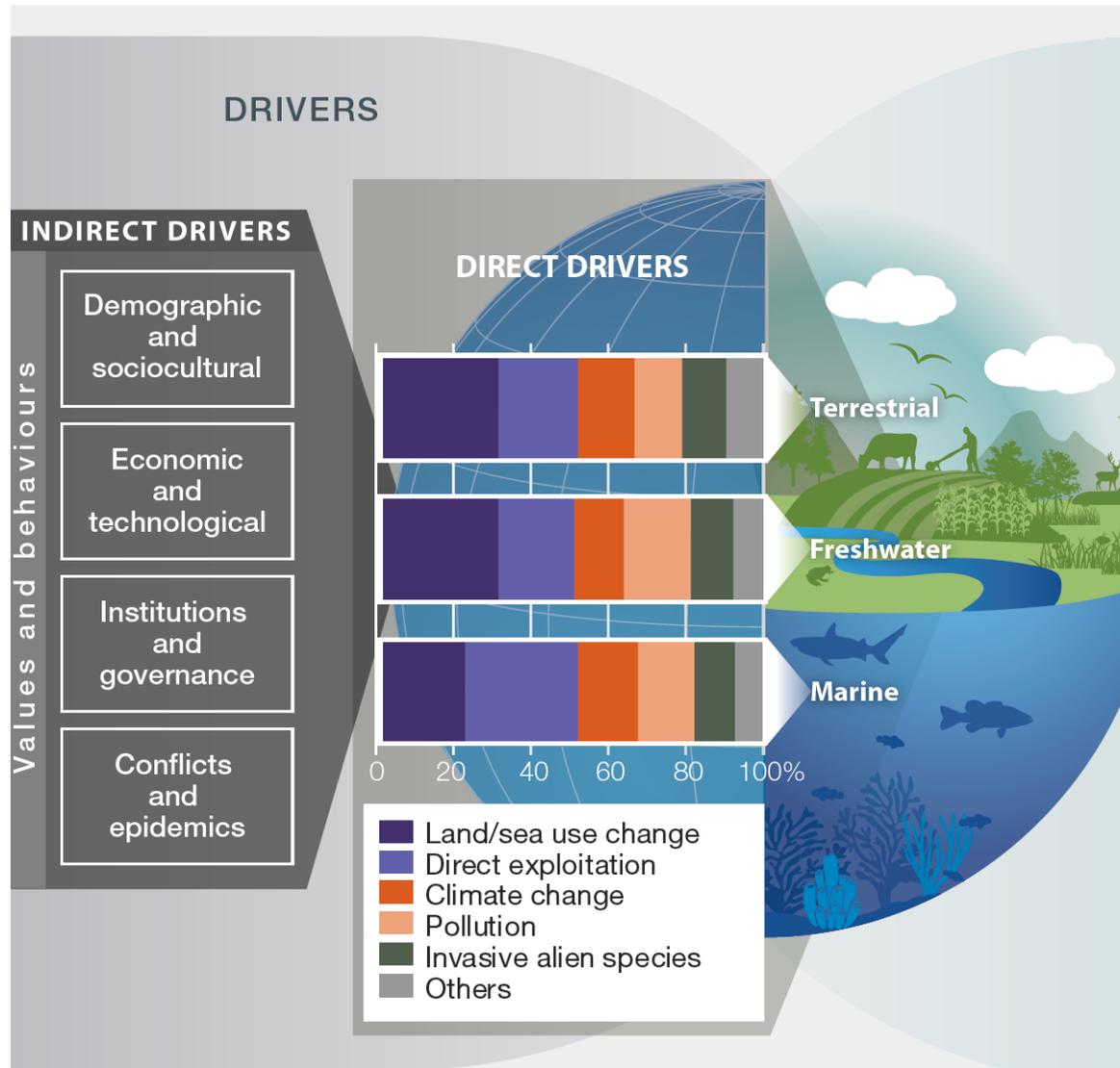
Basile van Havre

# Presentation overview

1. Context: CBD Architecture & Biodiversity loss
2. Developing a Global Biodiversity Framework
3. Reflections

# 1. Biodiversity loss

# Context: Biodiversity Loss



IPBES Assessment

# Context:

## Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- One of the 3 Rio Conventions (w/ Climate and Desertification) - 1992
- 3 objectives
  - Conservation of biodiversity
  - Nature to meet people's needs
  - Equitable sharing of benefits
- Nearly universal
  - Holy See and US not party
- Secretariat based in Montreal
- Structure similar to that of other conventions
  - Subsidiary bodies for science and implementation advice
  - Secretariat (80 staff)
- Work based on set of decadal targets aka Global Biodiversity Framework
  - Next one covers 2020-2030 period
- Convention of the Parties (CoP) takes place every 2 years, with presidency of decision/coordination bodies associated with host
  - CoP 14 (2018) was in Egypt - hence currently Egyptian Presidency
  - CoP 15 - China to take over for next 2 years
  - Cop 16 - Turkey
- Relies on implementation through
  - National/sub-national level
  - Other conventions (e.g. CITES, Chemical Conventions, etc.)

# Context:

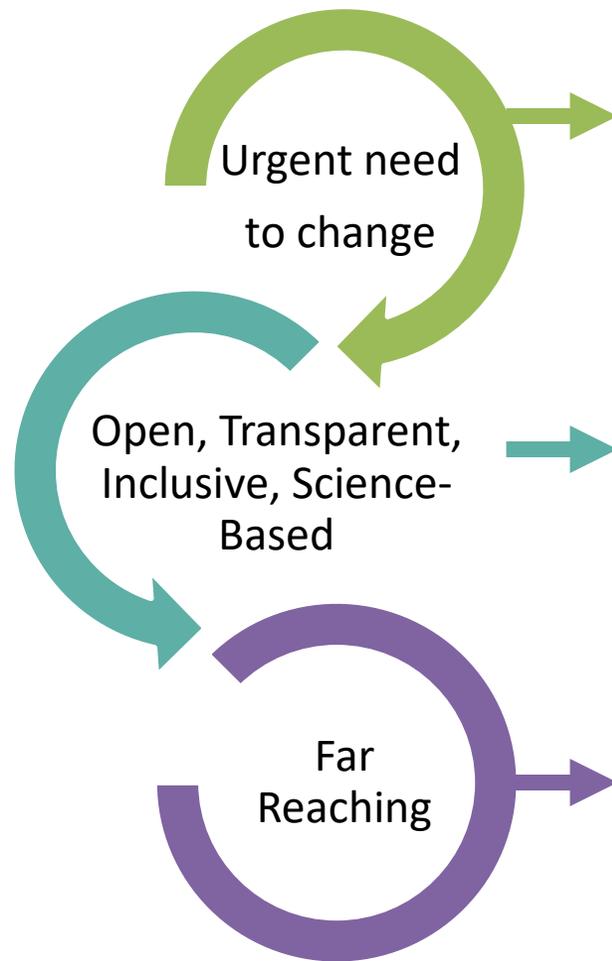
## Lessons from the Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020

- Whole-of-Society Approach
- SMART goals and targets
- Regular and effective review
- Sustained and targeted support to countries
- Fast start – reduce time lags in planning and implementation.
- **Ambitious and achievable post-2020 GBF**
  - Monitoring Framework
  - Indicators
  - Resource Mobilization Strategy
  - Capacity Building, Science and Technology Transfer Strategy
  - Cooperation and Coordination
  - Mainstreaming Strategy
  - Enhanced review mechanism



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

# Context: Guiding Principles for KMGBF negotiation



## Urgency to act:

Biodiversity loss among biggest risks we face  
Last decade's effort did not produce expected result  
Today: Last chance to put system back on track  
Setting Goals for 2050 and Targets for 2030

## Overarching Principles :

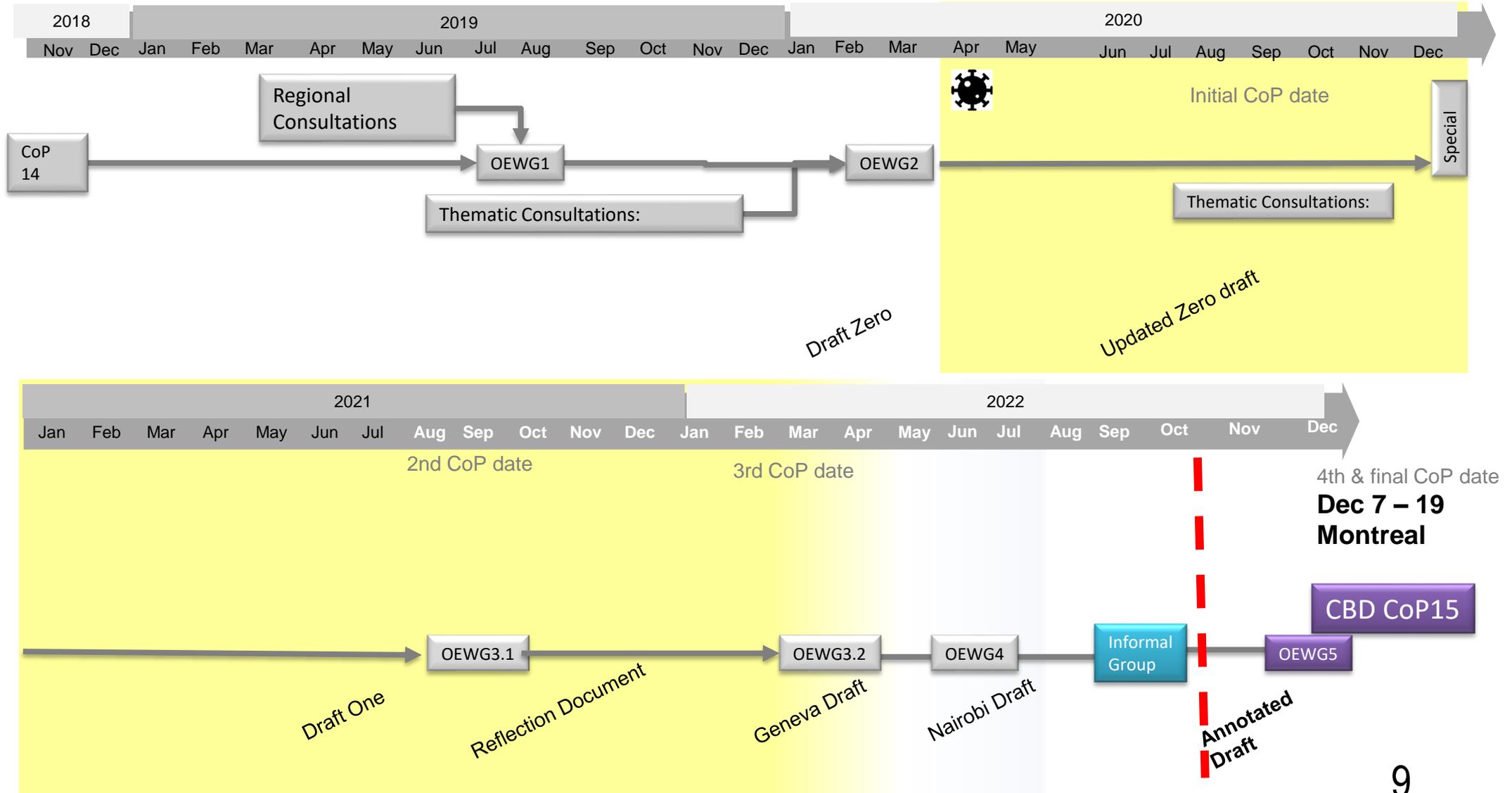
Party led process, Participatory, Inclusive, Gender Responsive, Transformative, Comprehensive, Catalytic, Visible, Knowledge-Based, Transparent, Efficient, Results-Oriented, Iterative, Flexible

## This Framework is for Everyone

For productive sectors, for governments, for civil society, for businesses, for banks, for farmers, for teachers, for students, for consumers, for producers, and for YOU!

## **2. Developing a Global Biodiversity Framework**

# Proces Timeline



# 3 top issues negotiated jointly

A new & more robust model:

- Mixing global and national data
- Agreeing on schedule and performance indicators



Financial resources:

1. Agreeing on needs, scale...
2. Accepting new paradigm

Balanced action on all drivers of biodiversity loss... not just 30x30  
Numerical targets

# WG2020-5 & COP15

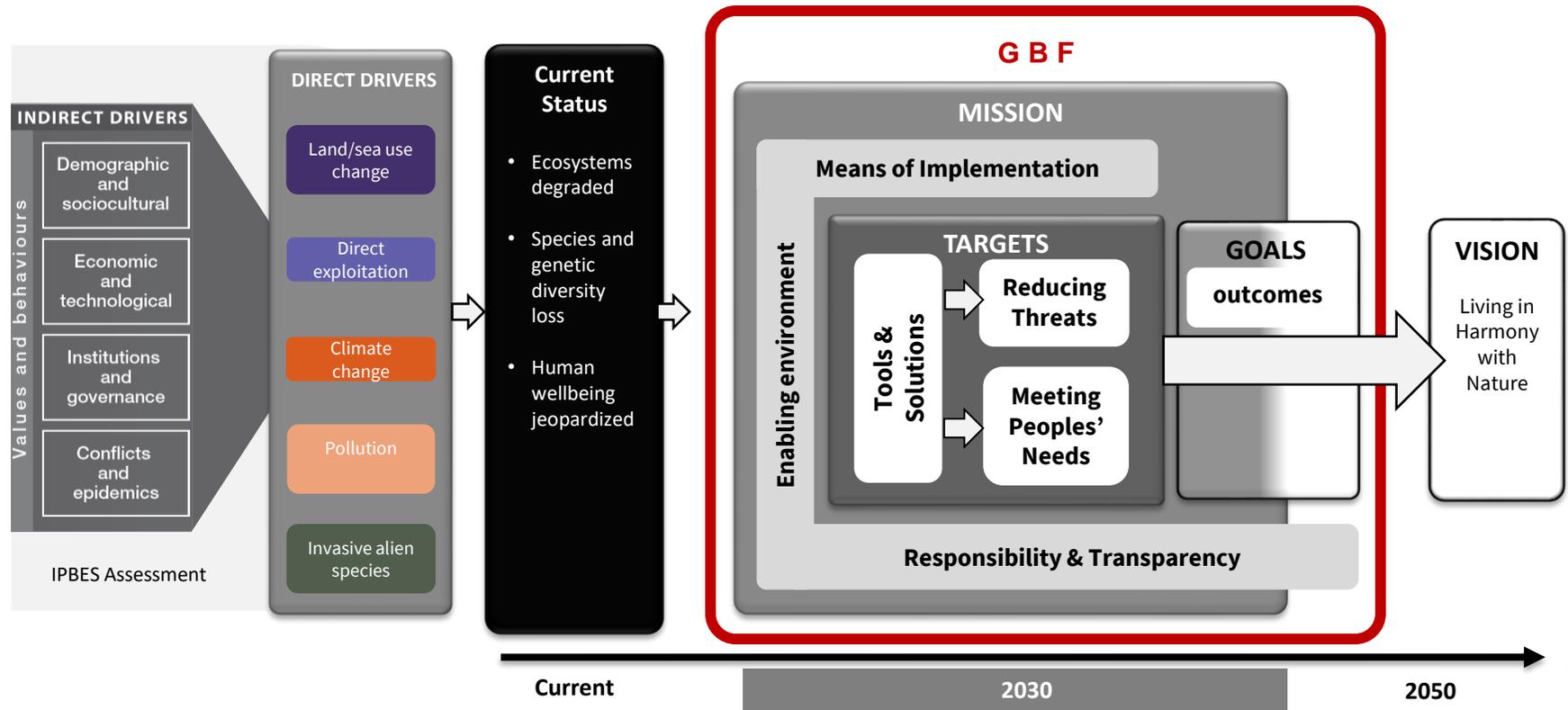
- Intense negotiations (over 100h) at WG2020-5 and COP15
- Negotiations were done in good spirit, Parties owned the text
- Few opportunities for interventions by stakeholders – e.g. finance and business sectors
- Presidency had to intervene near the end, as Parties were unable to find compromise (drop brackets)
- Framework was adopted as a package along with
  - DSI decision,
  - Resource Mobilization Strategy,
  - Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, and Monitoring Framework



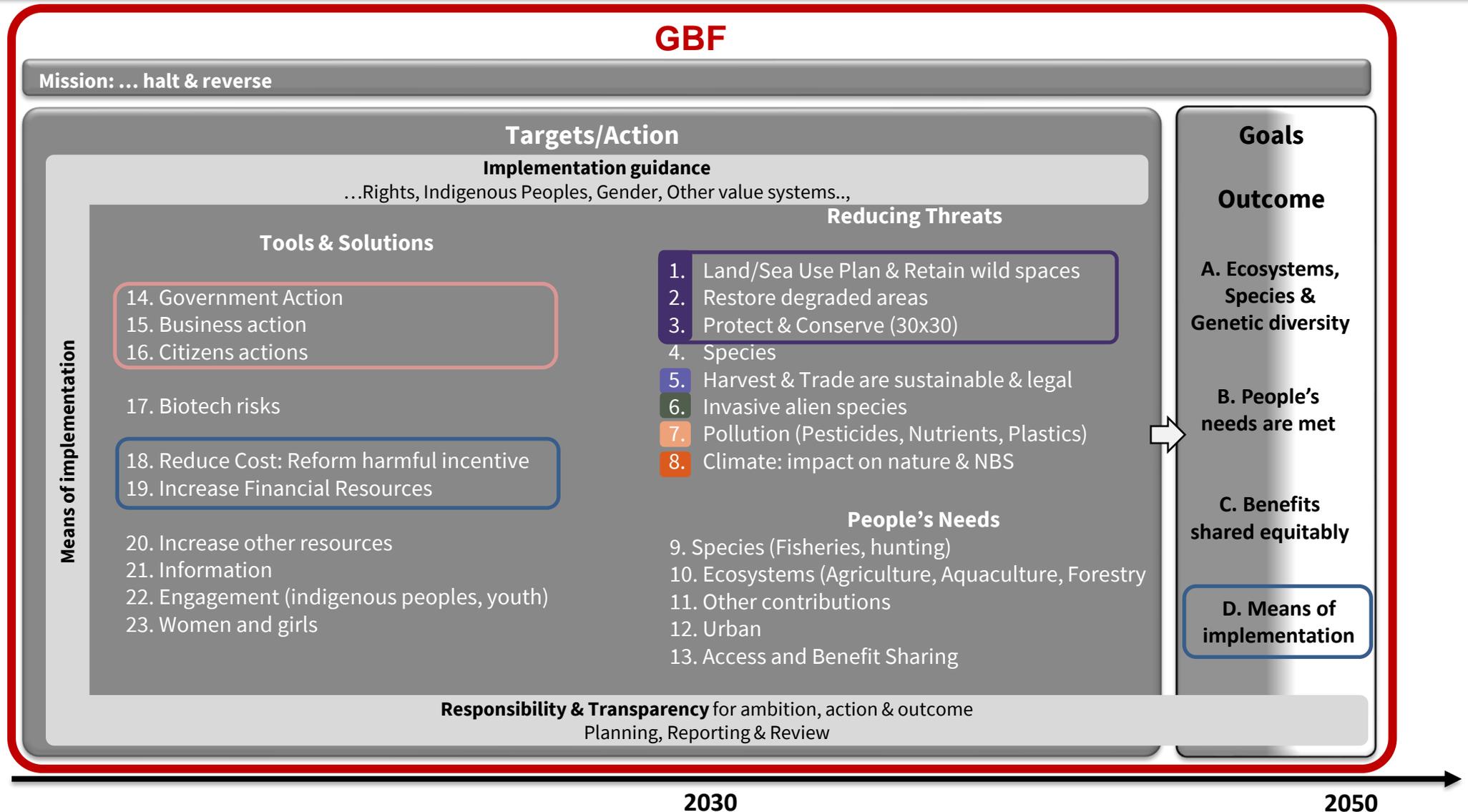
# Process

- Chinese Presidency asked groups of two ministers to consult and propose text
- The presidency assembled these texts into a proposal, which was submitted to the heads of delegations
- A second round of consultation and amendments was completed.
- This text was provided to delegates in Plenary
- The chair presented the GBF with the following proposals: DSI, resource mobilization and Planning, reporting and review mechanism, as a “whole”.

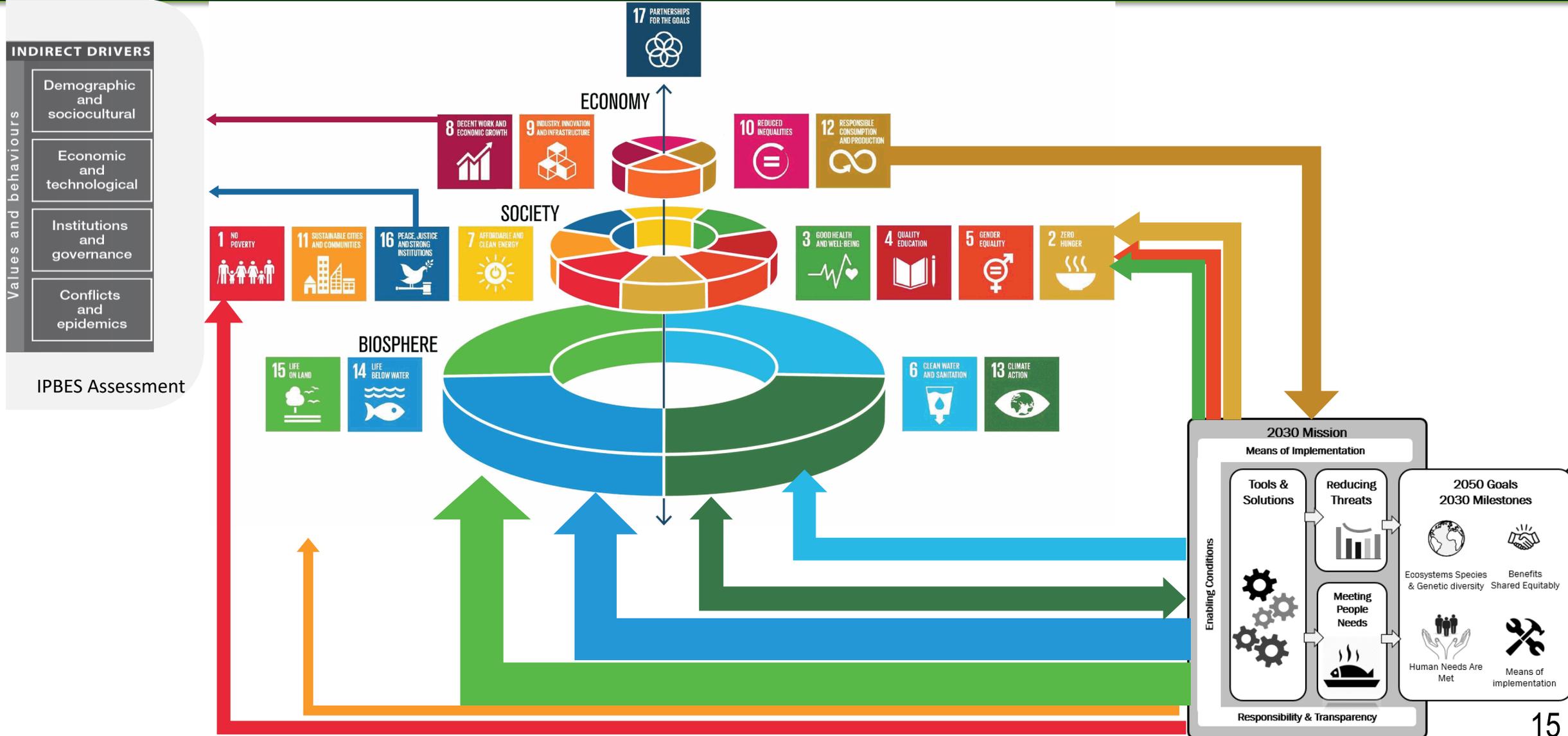
# Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Context: the Logic Model



# Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: The GBF as a Whole



# Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Linkages to 2030 SD Agenda



# Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:

## Section C. Considerations for the implementation

### *Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities*

(a) The Framework acknowledges the important roles and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and as partners in its conservation, restoration and sustainable use. The Framework's implementation must ensure that the rights, knowledge, including traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity, innovations, worldviews, values and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected, and documented and preserved with their free, prior and informed consent,[4] including through their full and effective participation in decision-making, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[5] and human rights law. In this regard, nothing in this framework may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights that indigenous peoples currently have or may acquire in the future;

# Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:

## Section C. Considerations for the implementation

### Biodiversity and health

(r) The Framework acknowledges the interlinkages between biodiversity and health and the three objectives of the Convention. The Framework is to be implemented with consideration of the One Health Approach, among other holistic approaches that are based on science, mobilize multiple sectors, disciplines and communities to work together, and aim to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals, plants and ecosystems, recognizing the need for equitable access to tools and technologies including medicines, vaccines and other health products related to biodiversity, while highlighting the urgent need to reduce pressures on biodiversity and decrease environmental degradation to reduce risks to health, and, as appropriate, develop practical access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

# Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:

## **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, the 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.

# Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

## 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.



# Kunming Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework

## TARGET 1

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.



# Kunming Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework :

## TARGET 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:

- (a) by **reducing excess nutrients lost** to the environment **by at least half**, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use;
- (b) (b) by **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
- (c) (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating **plastic** pollution.



# Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework

## Target 14

Ensure the full integration ..., **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

**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 portfolios...

+ Goal D  
*...goes further to engage business, including financial institutions*

≈

Paris Agt.  
Article 2.1c

TNFD  
*Fill methodological gaps to help financial actors assess bio risk*

≥

TCFD  
*Climate as cautionary tale on the limits of risk based approach*

# Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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

←  
Quantitative  
and time  
bound

Paris Agreement Article  
2.1c

Making financial flows  
consistent with a  
pathway towards low  
greenhouse gas (GHG)  
emissions and climate-  
resilient development



# Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

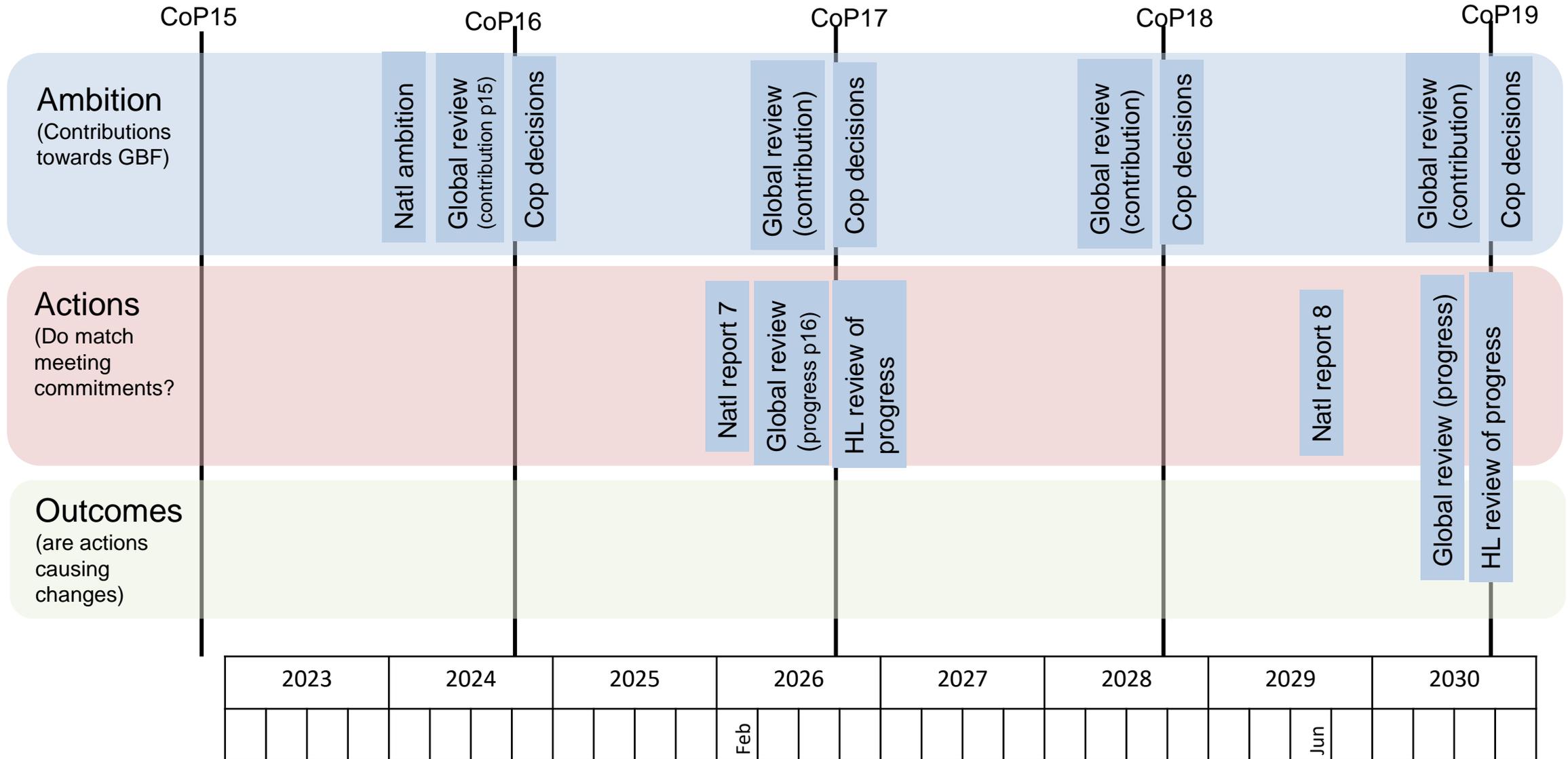
## Target 19

**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, [...], **by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year**, including by:

- (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, [...], to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030;
- (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization [...];
- (c) **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;**
- (d) **Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;**
- (e) **Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;**
- (f) [...];
- (g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.

# Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

## Planning, reporting and review system (selected elements)



# 3. Reflections

# Reflections

## A good deal?

- The Kunming-Montreal GBF is a good deal
  - Addresses, in a balanced way, all direct drivers of biodiversity loss
  - Combines all necessary elements
- Its implementation will result in major changes to many areas of activity
  - Agri-food production, transformation and consumption
  - Financing
  - Infrastructure



# Reflections

## Looking into the future

- Implementation
  - Integration: Facilitate the design of integrated approach for transition
    - System or industry level dialogue
      - Agri-food production, Extractive, Infrastructure
    - Institutional
      - Multilateral institutions: planning, reporting, review, resource
      - National level
      - Metrics, KPI
  - Communication
    - Demonstrating results, transparency for engagement
- Capitalize on the positive moment
  - Continue to engage leaders over coming months (Davos, HLPF, UNGA...)

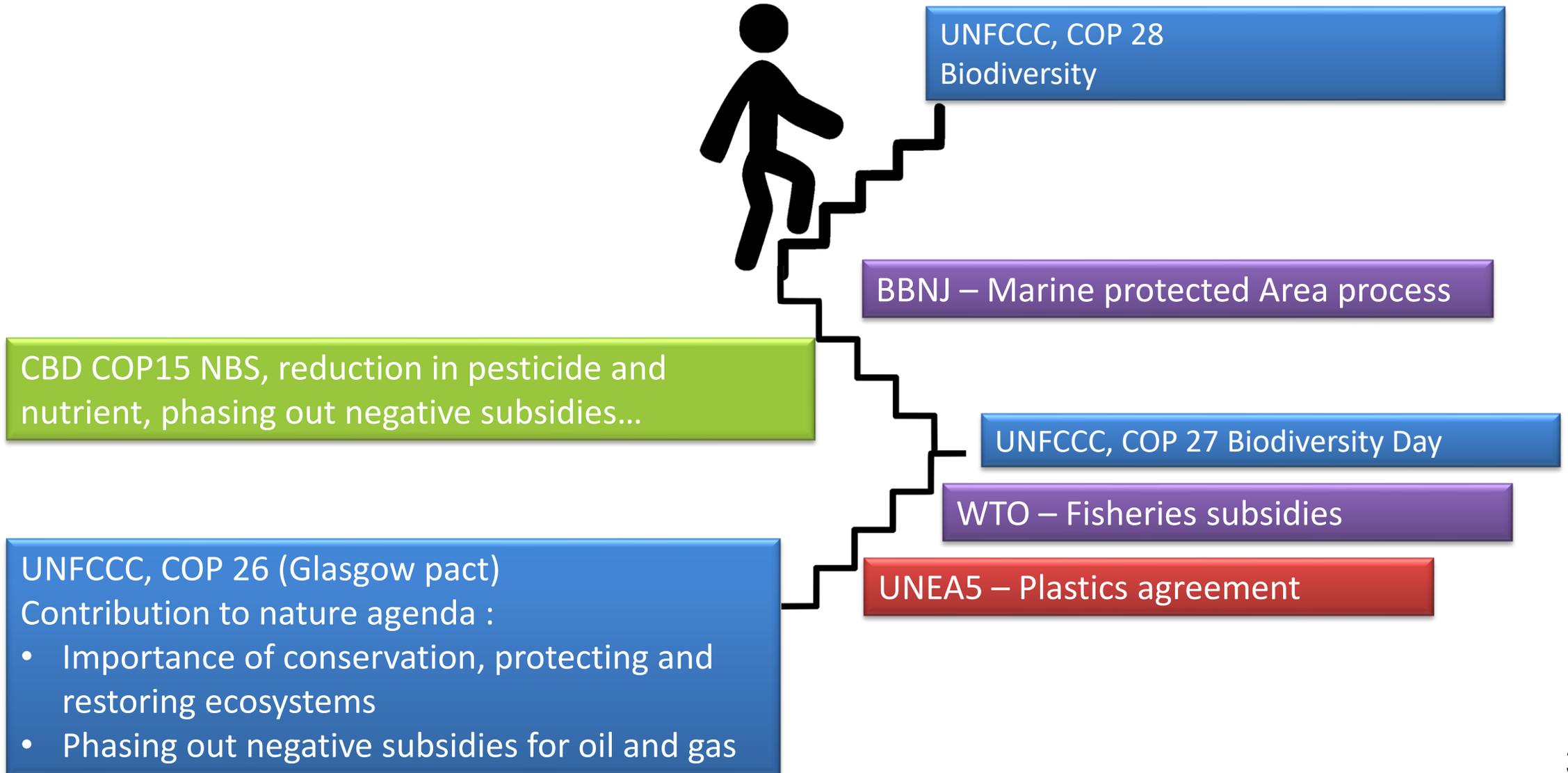


## Convergence of agreements.. How far?

- Interdependence of Climate and Biodiversity
  - Biodiversity as a solution to 30-36% of carbon objectives, can be met through Nature-Based Solutions
  - Climate as a threat to Biodiversity
- Human health depends on Animal health, which depends on Ecosystem health (One Health Approach)
- Success will be to solve all issues (failing on one is not an option)
- Solutions can (and often do) address multiple issues

# Reflections

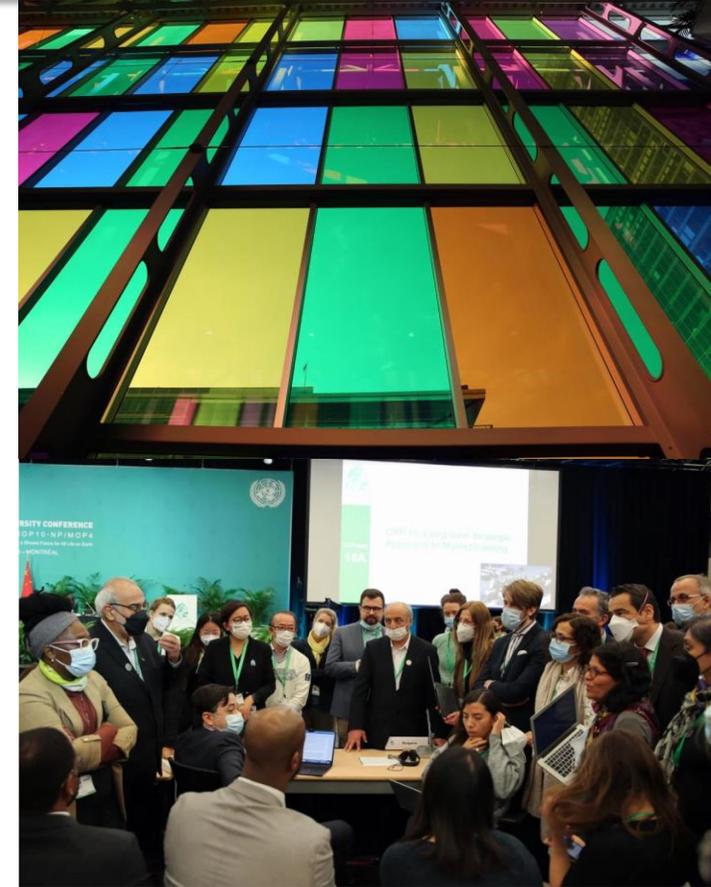
## Each process builds on the others' contributions



# Reflections

## Upcoming opportunities to advance agenda

- One Forest Summit  
March
- Summit for a new financial Pact  
June
- High Level Political Forum  
June
  - SDG, intégration du cadre
- 7th GEF Assembly  
August
- Assemblée générale des Nations Unies  
Sept
  - intégration du cadre
- Finance in Common  
Sept
- 2xSBSTTA, 2xSBI, 8J, DSI  
2023/24
- CBD CoP 16  
Fall 2024



# Conclusion

- An ambitious framework ready for implementation
- A success for multilateral work (an inspiration for others?)
- A group of committed ministers
- Success will be achieved through the implementation



# Thank You



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