

What does the global biodiversity framework mean for the world?

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Overview

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Conference of the Parties (COP)
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)
- National biodiversity strategies & action plans (NBSAPs)

→ Discussion

The CBD, its main deliverables and its meetings

- Multilateral environmental agreement
- 3 objectives
 - the conservation of biodiversity
 - the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity
 - the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biodiversity
- Deliverables:
 - National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)
 - National reports
- Periodic Meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP)
- Protocols
 - Access & benefit sharing
 - Biosafety



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

COP-15 and the global biodiversity framework

- COP14 (2018) → COP15 (2022)
- Agenda items included:
 - [Decision 15/4](#) Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
 - [Decision 15/5](#) ADVANCE UNEDITED: Monitoring framework for the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**
 - [Decision 15/6](#) ADVANCE UNEDITED: 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 Global Biodiversity Framework: 4 goals

GOAL A: Conservation of ecosystem, species, and genetic diversity

GOAL B: Sustainable use

GOAL C: Benefit sharing

GOAL D: Adequate means of implementation



CBD



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/COP/DEC/15/4
19 December 2022

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Fifteenth meeting – Part II
Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022
Agenda item 9A

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

15/4. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision [14/34](#), in which it adopted the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and decided to establish an open-ended intersessional working group to support its preparation,

Noting the outcomes of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, of the regional and thematic consultations and workshops conducted based on decision 14/34 and of the intersessional work conducted on digital sequence information on genetic resources,¹

Noting also the outcomes of the eleventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation,²

Expressing its gratitude to the following Governments and organizations for hosting these consultations, as well as for their financial contributions: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Kenya, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay, as well as the African Union, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and Tourism Montreal

Expressing its gratitude to the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada) and Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda), for supporting the development of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

Welcoming the submissions by Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements,

¹ <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>

² [CBD/WG8J/11/7](#), [CBD/SBSTTA/23/9](#), [CBD/SBSTTA/24/12](#) and [CBD/SBI/3/21](#), respectively.

The Global Biodiversity Framework: 23 targets

Reducing threats to biodiversity

1. integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning
2. restoration
3. protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures
4. halt human induced extinction
5. harvesting and trade of wild species
6. invasive alien species
7. pollution
8. climate change and ocean acidification

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

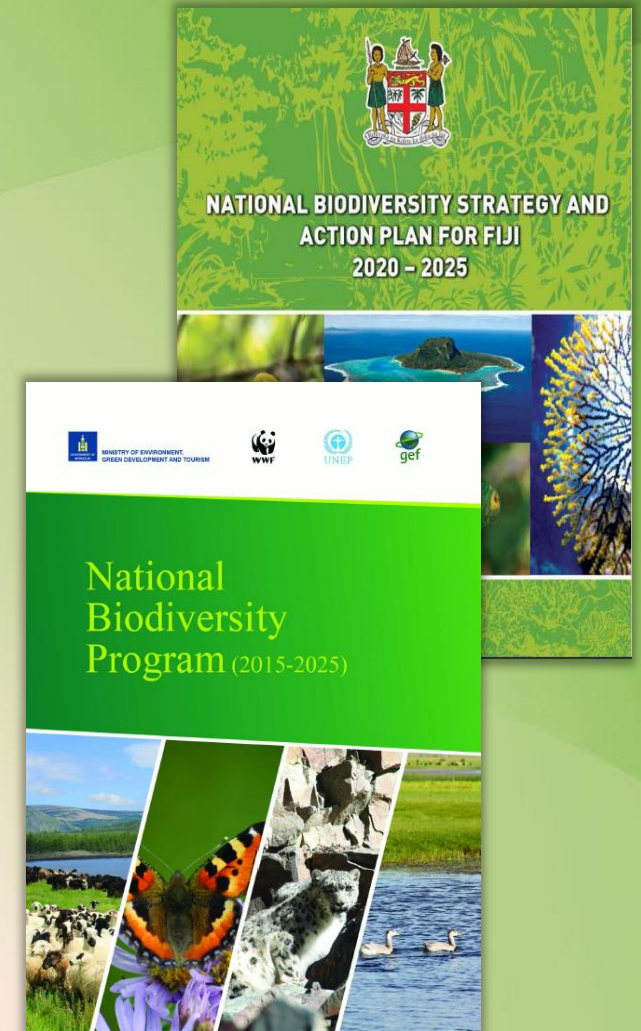
9. sustainable use of wild species
10. agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry
11. nature's contributions to people
12. green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas
13. genetic resources

Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

14. integration
15. business
16. sustainable consumption
17. biosafety.
18. incentives, including subsidies
19. financial resources
20. innovation and technical and scientific cooperation
21. data, information and knowledge
22. indigenous peoples and local communities
23. gender equality

National biodiversity strategies & action plans (NBSAPs)

- Article 6: Parties produce **national strategies** and **action plans**
- Article 26: Parties produce **national reports**
- Whole of government focus; all of society
- COP guidance for NBSAPs mostly from COP-10 and COP-15; UNU-IAS/IGES, NBSAP Forum, etc.



NBSAP structure & content (per target)

- **Alignment with global goals and targets** (which targets; enabling conditions; other non-target elements of the GBF)
- **Degree of alignment** (high, medium, low)
- **Main policy measures or actions** to be taken to achieve this national target
- **Indicators to be used to monitor this national target** (dropdown menus)
 - Headline indicators
 - Component indicators
 - Complementary indicators
 - Other national indicators
- **Non-state actor commitments**
- **Means of implementation and barriers to implementation**