

KUNMING-MONTREAL

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Summary

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is a worldwide action plan for nature which was agreed to at COP15 in December 2022.

Goal A

Halt and reverse trends in biodiversity loss with a focus on reducing human-caused extinctions, maintaining genetic diversity, and increasing areas of healthy ecosystems.



Goal C

Ensuring that technology and knowledge related to biodiversity (particularly genetics) are shared equitably, and the rights of knowledge holders are protected.



Goal B

Strengthen the relationship between humans and nature, by recognising the importance of nature's contributions to human life today and in the future.



Goal D

Money and resources needed to implement this framework and achieve the Vision for Biodiversity must be made available and shared equitably, with a particular focus on Support for least developed and small island states.



Targets

1

Improve planning and management processes to be more inclusive and better for biodiversity. Bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous people and local communities

2

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of land and sea, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity, are effectively conserved, recognising indigenous and traditional territories. Ensure that any sustainable use of such areas is fully consistent with conservation outcomes.



3

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of degraded land and sea ecosystems are under effective restoration to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.



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Ensure urgent actions are taken to halt human-induced extinction of threatened species, significantly reducing extinction risk. Maintain and restore genetic diversity within and between populations of wild and domesticated species and minimize human-wildlife conflict for improved coexistence.

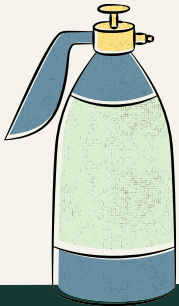
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Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impact on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the spread of pathogens, while respecting and protecting sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.



6

Eliminate, minimise or mitigate the impacts of invasive species by identifying, managing and preventing pathways of introduction. Determine priority invasive species, and reduce the introduction and establishment of other known invasive species by at least 50%, by 2030. Eradicate or control invasive species in priority areas, such as islands.



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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, taking into account food security and livelihoods.

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 minimising negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.



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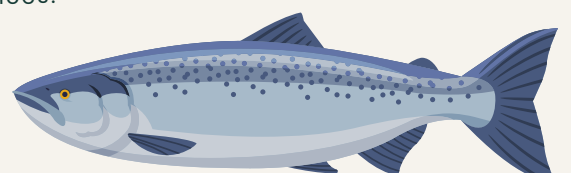
For management and use of wild species to be sustainable; environmentally, socially and economically, especially for vulnerable communities who depend on biodiversity for their living.

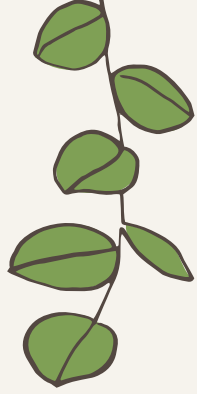
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Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people through nature-based solutions approaches, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, social health, pollination and reduction of disease risk as well as protection of natural hazards and disasters to benefit all people and nature.

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Sustainable management of areas for agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry for biodiversity. Including a substantial increase of biodiversity friendly practices to ensure the reliability, resilience and productivity of production systems for food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity to help maintain nature's contributions to people and ecosystem services.





Significantly increase area, quality and connectivity of access and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban areas sustainably, through conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. To improve human health, wellbeing and connection to nature, contributing to an inclusive urban landscape and ecosystem services.

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Take effective legal, policy and capacity-building measures at all levels to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilising of living organisms (and traditional knowledge associated with living organisms) and facilitating appropriate access to those living organisms. By 2030 facilitating a significant increase of benefits shared according to international access and benefits-sharing instruments.

Ensure that biodiversity and its many values is fully integrated into policies, regulations, planning and development, strategies to reduce poverty, environmental assessments and national accounting across all levels of government and all sectors with a focus on areas with particular focus on biodiversity.

14

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, to ensure that large, transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions and promote sustainable patterns of production.

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Ensure that people can make sustainable consumption choices with a particular focus on reducing food waste, overconsumption, and throwaway culture.



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Ensure that all countries have in place strong measures for biosafety and the handling of new biodiversity-based technology.



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Increase the amount of money available to implement national biodiversity strategy and action plans. All potential funding sources must be explored and used if possible. This includes private, public, and civil society sources and should have a particular focus on supporting communities and the rights of Nature

Reform or stop financial incentives (e.g. subsidies) that are harmful to biodiversity and transition to incentives supporting industries to become more biodiversity-friendly.

18

Improve the exchange of scientific technology and knowledge between countries, particularly between countries in the Global North and Global South, to improve biodiversity research and monitoring worldwide.

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Ensure that the best available data and knowledge are accessible to policymakers, practitioners, and the public to guide decision-making processes.

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All decision-making processes should be inclusive, representative, and participatory with a particular focus on including traditionally underrepresented stakeholders including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children and youth, and persons with disabilities.



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Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework.