

# Advancing Priorities Through the Global Biodiversity Framework



## COP15 Outcomes

In December 2022, 196 countries gathered in Montreal, Canada for the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and adopted a new global framework with the objective of halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030. The [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#) (GBF) will be implemented over the next decade, starting with countries updating their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to align with the new global goals. These updated NBSAPs

will be submitted for consideration at COP16, scheduled for the second half of 2024 in Türkiye, **providing a key window between now to mid-2024 for influencing this process.**

## What is in the GBF?

The GBF includes a 2050 vision and 2030 mission, an ambitious set of global biodiversity goals and targets, monitoring framework, a mechanism for national implementation, and strategy for resource mobilization.

# Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Global plan to halt and reverse nature loss this decade

## 2050 VISION

Living in harmony with nature

## 2030 MISSION

Urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery



Meant to ground GBF in long-term outcomes



## 2050 GOALS

### GOAL A

Recovery of species & ecosystems

### GOAL B

Sustainable use & nature's contributions to people

### GOAL C

Equitable benefit sharing

### GOAL D

Means of implementation



Meant to align with the 3 objectives of CBD & means of implementation



## 2030 TARGETS

### REDUCING THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY

1. Spatial planning
2. Restoration
3. 30x30
4. Species recovery
5. Exploitation of wild species
6. Invasive alien species
7. Pollution
8. Climate change

### MEETING PEOPLE'S NEEDS

9. Sustainable use of wild species
10. Sustainable production
11. Nature's contributions to people
12. Urban spaces
13. Access & benefit sharing

### TOOLS AND SOLUTIONS

14. Mainstreaming
15. Business disclosure
16. Sustainable consumption
17. Biosafety
18. Subsidy reform
19. Financial resource mobilization
20. Non-financial resource mobilization
21. Knowledge access
22. Participation
23. Gender Equality

## MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Variety of indicators for countries to use in monitoring and reporting on their national & collective progress in achieving the GBF, including headline, component, complimentary and global level binary indicators. Framework to be finalized by newly established **Ad hoc technical expert group** by 2024.

## RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

Facilitate the immediate mobilization of resources to ensure the GBF are achieved through quick-start phase (covering 2023-2024) & scaling-up of resources during the second phase (2025-2030). Creates a **Special Trust Fund for biodiversity** under the GEF & agreement for countries to create national finance plans. Strategy to be finalized by newly established **Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization** by 2024.

## IMPLEMENTATION DECISION

Guidance & timelines for updating, revising, and submitting NBSAPs and National Reports.

- Revision of NBSAPs to align with the GBF by COP16 in 2024
- Submission of 7th and 8th National Reports by COP17 in 2026 & COP19 in 2030, with standardized template collected through the online reporting tool.
- Global analysis of NBSAP contribution to GBF progress at COP16 in 2024 & each subsequent COP (equivalent to the Paris Agreement's Gap Report).
- Global review of collective progress of GBF implementation, including means of implementation, at COP17 in 2026 & COP19 in 2030 (equivalent to the Paris Agreement's Global Stocktake).
- Non-state actor commitments towards the GBF in NBSAPs or communicated separately in dedicated platforms.

It is important to note that many elements of the GBF package are incomplete, including the monitoring framework, online reporting tool, guidelines for updating NBSAPs and submitting National Reports and national finance plans, and the structure and governance of the Special Biodiversity Trust Fund, among others. The COP gave directions to its subsidiary bodies, ad-hoc expert groups, and advisory committees to finalize these materials by COP16 in 2024. As of April 2023, the meetings of these groups have been [scheduled for October and November](#) of this year.

## Updates from the Aichi Targets

The GBF replaces and updates the previous global strategic plan for biodiversity created in 2010 (the Aichi Biodiversity Targets), setting the direction and ambition for global biodiversity action and funding for the next decade. The GBF makes several key updates to the Aichi targets, implementation strategy, and resource mobilization, including:

### Increased and New Ambition from Aichi Targets

- **RESTORATION:** GBF target 2 on restoration of at 30% of degraded ecosystems doubles the ambition from [Aichi target 15](#) on restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems.
- **30x30:** GBF target 3 seeks to ensure that 30% land (including inland waters) and 30% of marine and coastal areas are conserved by 2030, marking a clear increase of ambition from the 17% (land) and 10% (marine) goals in [Aichi target 11](#). Another improvement is the recognition of indigenous and traditional territories, along with protected areas and OECMs for how target 3 will be achieved. GBF target 3 maintains the focus on areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services.
- **SPECIES EXTINCTIONS:** GBF target 4 calls for management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species, increasing the ambition of [Aichi target 12](#) which only calls for preventing the extinction of known threatened species.
- **PANDEMIC PREVENTION:** The GBF responds to the reality of the COVID-19 pandemic by ensuring the safety and legality of wild species use, harvesting and trade,

including the reduction of risk of pathogen spillover, a highly cost-effective action that can reduce the risk of future pandemics of zoonotic origin. GBF target 5 improves upon [Aichi target 6](#) by focusing on the use, harvesting and trade of all wild species (not just marine species) as well as the inclusion of pathogen spillover.

- **CLIMATE CHANGE:** GBF target 8 aims to minimize risk to biodiversity from climate change and manage biodiversity to both mitigate climate change and support adaptation efforts, building on [Aichi target 15](#). A key improvement is the inclusion of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, which sets the stage for conservation, sustainable management, and restoration actions designed to achieve mitigation and adaptation objectives.
- **ECOSYSTEM SERVICES:** GBF goal B and targets 8, 9, 10 and 11 build on [Aichi target 14](#) by expanding and strengthening required action on ecosystem services. [Aichi target 14](#) calls for the restoration and safeguarding of ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods, and well-being. The GBF expands that to include sustainable management and use of wild species which provide social, economic, and environmental services (target 9), sustainable management for areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry to maintain ecosystem services provided by those areas (target 10), and the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches to restore, maintain and enhance ecosystem services including regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, reduction of disease risk, and protection from natural hazards and disasters (targets 8 & 11).
- **RESOURCE MOBILIZATION:** [Aichi target 20](#) called for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources by 2020. GBF goal D improved upon this by connecting resource mobilization to filling the \$700b/year funding gap, and detailing all the elements, financial and otherwise, needed to fill that gap and ensure that the entire GBF can be adequately implemented in GBF targets 15, 16, 18, 19 & 20.



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- **Corporate Risk & Disclosure (15):** GBF target 15 fills a gap from the Aichi targets regarding the private sector, committing them to monitor, assess and disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity.
- **Consumption Patterns (16):** GBF target 16 aims to change consumption patterns through greater access to information and access to alternatives. This target builds on the ambition of [Aichi target 4](#) by including the need for supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks.
- **Subsidies (18):** GBF target 18 provides precise and quantified milestones to identify harmful subsidies to biodiversity by 2025, and eliminate, phase out, reform, and reduce these subsidies by at least USD500b/year by 2030, an essential element for closing the biodiversity funding gap. This builds on the ambition of [Aichi target 3](#) which called for eliminating, phasing out or reforming incentives harmful to biodiversity by 2020.
- **Monetary & Non-monetary Resource Mobilization (19 & 20):** GBF targets 19 & 20 address the mobilization of resources – financial and otherwise, needed to implement the GBF. Target 19 includes a clear call to mobilize at least USD200b/year in financial resources from all sources by 2030, adding a quantitative, time-bound element to the target, which was missing in [Aichi target 20](#). Further, target 19 commits developed countries to provide developing countries with at least USD20b/year by 2025 and USD30b/year by 2030, a sizeable increase from the level assistance called for in the [2012 Hyderabad decision](#). Non-monetary resource mobilization called for in GBF target 20 fills a gap in the Aichi targets, and includes South-South, South-North and triangular cooperation for capacity building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation.
- **RIGHTS & PARTICIPATION OF IPLCS (21 & 22):** GBF targets 21 and 22, as well as language throughout the framework built on [Aichi target 18](#), inclusive of the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation, participation, and access to justice for IPLCs, women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, as well as access traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of IPLCs with their free, prior and informed consent. The specific reference to respecting IPLC culture and rights over their lands, territories, resources, and knowledge and call for full protection for environmental human rights defenders are positive steps towards living in harmony with nature by 2050.
- **GENDER EQUITY:** GBF target 23 aims to ensure gender equity through the meaningful participation and leadership of women and girls in policy and decision-making spaces. This is a significant advancement as the Aichi targets did not include any specific reference to gender.

## Reduced Ambition from Aichi

- **NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS:** GBF goal A on maintaining and enhancing all ecosystems by 2050 calls for the “substantial increase” of natural ecosystems. The lack of a definition for this “substantial increase” and the loss of a specific measurable component makes this goal less ambitious than [Aichi target 5](#), which includes a quantitative figure for the reduction in natural habitat loss. Further, the GBF loses the mention of specific ecosystem types that were included in the Aichi targets, including forests in Aichi target 5 and coral reefs in [Aichi target 10](#).
- **POLLUTION:** GBF target 7 on reducing pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources is a step down from the ambition of [Aichi target 8](#). This is because the GBF target focuses only on reducing the risk and impact of pollution, rather than calling for any reductions in usage. However, the inclusion of new pollutants, such as plastics and hazardous chemicals broadens the scope of the target from Aichi.
- **EXPLOITATION:** While GBF target 5 improved upon [Aichi target 6](#), the removal of a specific reference to vulnerable ecosystems that might be most significantly impacted by overexploitation lowers the ambition of this target from Aichi.

## Implementation Considerations

- The lack of a clear monitoring framework and guidance to align national implementation with the global goals at the time of adoption of the Aichi targets contributed to the world’s failure to achieve those targets.
- Recognizing this challenge, countries adopted a preliminary monitoring framework at the same time as the GBF. The decision includes a clear trajectory for completion by 2025 though the work of an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on indicators, allowing for the immediate monitoring and reporting on the goals and targets in the GBF.
- When the Aichi targets were adopted, there was no mandate for implementation and reporting through NBSAPs and National Reports to align with those targets. Learning from those mistakes, the GBF Implementation Strategy has clear guidance for updating/revising NBSAPs and submitting 7th and 8th National Reports in alignment with the goals and targets of the GBF. This means that countries will have to report on their progress in achieving the GBF for public consideration and discussion at CBD COPs.
- The implementation strategy also lays out a timetable for implementing the GBF through updated and revised NBSAPs and National Reports between COP15 and 2030, key for kickstarting action on the ground.

## Resource Mobilization Strategy

- Countries agreed to a Resource Mobilization strategy with the aim of facilitating the immediate mobilization of resources to ensure the goals and targets included



in the GBF are achieved. This responds to the lack of readily available resources following the adoption of the Aichi targets.

- The Resource Mobilization strategy is structured to include a quick-start resource mobilization phase (covering 2023-2024) and subsequent scale up of resources during the second phase (2025-2030).
- Importantly, the strategy directs the GEF to establish a special Trust Fund, referred to as the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBF Fund), dedicated to the implementation of the GBF, in 2023. This new fund would be separate from the GEF's Trust Fund and its existing governance structure, with a simple and effective application and approval process meant to quickly mobilize and disburse new and additional resources. The new fund will be able to receive from all sources, including from the public sector, private sector, and philanthropic sources.
- The strategy also encourages countries to develop national biodiversity finance plans and establishes an Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization to guide and strengthen the strategy, as well as to make recommendations on the development of the GBF Fund.

## Spotlight on Priority Targets

The GBF's goals and targets cover a large variety of topics related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This document will cover a selection of targets that most relate to ensuring nature's contributions to people through conservation, restoration, and sustainable use/management. The section below aims to provide examples of how countries can integrate nature's contributions to people in a variety of targets as they undergo their national updates to the NBSAPs and set new national targets aligned with the GBF.

## Prioritizing the Places Most Important for Delivering Ecosystem Services

**RELATED GBF TARGETS:** 2 (restoration), 3 (30x30), 5 (wild species trade) 10 (productive systems), 11 (ecosystem services)

Examples of success:

- **TARGET 2:** Countries include ambitious restoration targets in their NBSAPs, focusing on degraded areas and areas that enhance ecosystem services, ecological integrity, and connectivity.
- **TARGET 3:** Countries include ambitious conservation targets in their NBSAPs, focusing on areas important for ecosystem services. These areas are usually near people and therefore may not be suitable for strict protected areas. Therefore, the option to achieve this target through OECMs and through the recognition of Indigenous and traditional territories – as well as through protected areas – is an opportunity to prioritize these areas that are important for people through innovative conservation schemes.
- **TARGET 5:** Countries apply the ecosystem approach to their NBSAP targets around the sustainable, safe, and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species, including a focus on reducing upstream drivers of pathogen spillover from land-use, deforestation, and degradation. This allows them to prioritize the places important for providing these kinds of health services.
- **TARGET 10:** Countries ensure the resiliency and productivity of production systems in their NBSAPs by focusing application of biodiversity friendly practices on the areas providing the ecosystem services, such as clean water, soil productivity, pollinators, that agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture systems rely on.
- **TARGET 11:** Countries embed NBS and EBAs in their NBSAPs focusing on the places identified as most important for providing the ecosystem services listed in the target – the regulation of air, water and climate, soil

health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters. Recent [scientific advances](#) have produced maps of the global distribution of ecosystems providing services related to water quality regulation (nitrogen, sediment), food provision (pollination, grazing, riverine and marine fish), timber and fuel production, flood regulation and coastal risk reduction, and access to marine and terrestrial areas for recreation and gathering of resources. Countries can pull from these maps to prioritize the places most important for delivering essential ecosystem services. These maps are available for use in national planning efforts [here](#) (password: biodiversity | username: Montreal2022).

### Prioritizing the Places Most Important for Delivering Climate Mitigation and Adaptation

**RELATED GBF TARGETS:** 3 (30x30), 8 (climate), 11 (ecosystem services)

Examples of success:

- **TARGET 3:** Countries include ambitious conservation targets in their NBSAPs, focusing on areas important for ecosystem services – including climate services. Maps that detail the places most important for providing these services are available for use in national planning [here](#) (password: biodiversity | username: Montreal2022).
- **TARGET 8:** Countries include NBS and EBAs in their NBSAPs focusing on the places identified as most important for providing climate mitigation and adaptation services. These places can include blue carbon ecosystems such as mangroves, and other high carbon ecosystems such as old growth forests and peatlands. Maps highlighting these places can be operationalized as a layer used in national planning by relevant agencies or ministries. These maps are available for use in national planning [here](#). Countries also report on their progress in achieving this target using indicators that include climate regulation services provided by ecosystems by ecosystem type (using [UN SEEA methodology](#)), and national GHG inventories for land use and land use change, as included in the GBF monitoring framework.
- **TARGET 11:** Countries include NBS and EBAs in their NBSAPs focusing on the places identified as most important for delivering the ecosystem services listed in the target, which include climate services.

### Expanding & Strengthening Area-Based Conservation & Restoration

**RELATED GBF TARGETS:** 2 (restoration), 3 (30x30)

Examples of success:

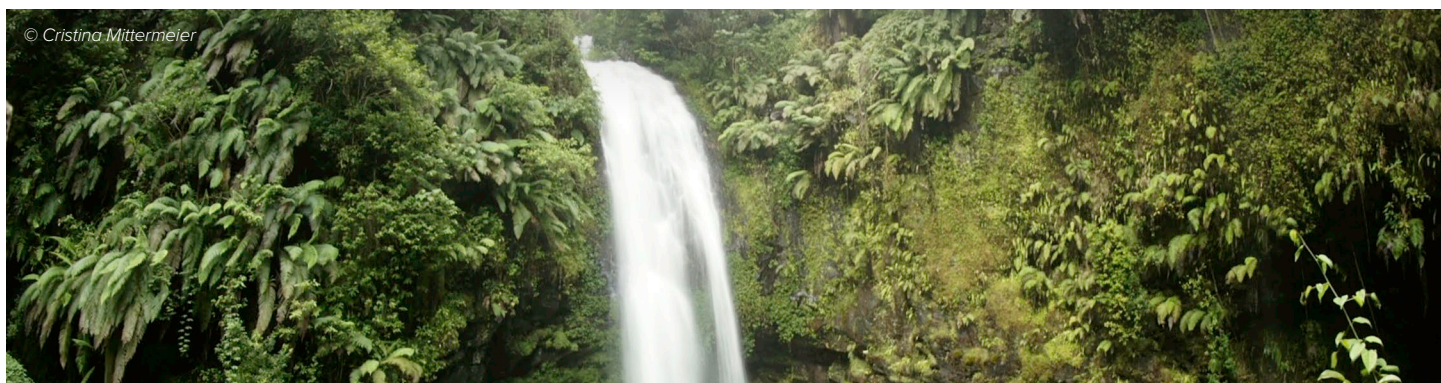
- **TARGET 2:** Countries include ambitious restoration targets in their NBSAPs, within area-based conservation areas as well as in other areas that don't have formal protection.
- **TARGET 3:** Countries include ambitious conservation targets in their NBSAPs using a range of area-based conservation models including but not limited to state protected areas, privately protected areas, areas managed by IPLCs, and OECMs. Additionally, countries can include ambitious targets to expand and/or strengthen existing area-based conservation efforts domestically and in collaboration with other countries and regions.

### Ensuring Indigenous Land Rights & Participation

**RELATED GBF TARGETS:** 3 (30x30), 21 (traditional knowledge), 22 (representation & participation)

Examples of success:

- **TARGET 3:** Countries include ambitious conservation targets in their NBSAPs in close consultation with IPLCs and other stakeholders, including corresponding national targets on strengthening IPLC rights and tenure recognition, as well as Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), rights-based approaches and enhanced governance.
- **TARGET 21:** Countries include the concept of FPIC in their NBSAPs to ensure respectful access to and use of traditional knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies of IPLCs.
- **TARGET 22:** Countries employ a whole-of-society approach to updating their NBSAPs to ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making related to biodiversity. This includes convening, in a meaningful way, IPLCs and other stakeholders throughout the NBSAP update and implementation process.



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GBF GOALS	RELATED SDGS	ANALYSIS: SDG & GBF LINKAGES
<b>GOAL A:</b> Halting Extinctions	Goal 6 Goal 13 Goal 14 Goal 15	GBF goal A contributes to the achievement of SDGs focusing on the protection and conservation of natural ecosystems.
<b>GOAL B:</b> Sustainable Use (Associated GBF target: 8)	Goal 1 Goal 2 Goal 3 Goal 4 Goal 5 Goal 6 Goal 7 Goal 8 Goal 9 Goal 12 Goal 13 Goal 14 Goal 15	GBF goal B supports the SDGs focusing on the value nature has for people, and requests these contributions be maintained, and enhanced as well as the SDGs focusing on sustainable use of natural resources. Countries reporting on their progress in achieving GBF target 8, the climate target, will utilize some of the same indicators as needed for reporting in their NDCs, including national greenhouse inventories from land use and land use change, national adaptation plans, and carbon stocks and annual net GHG emissions by land-use category, meant to lower the reporting burden for countries.
<b>GOAL C:</b> Benefit Sharing	Goal 2 Goal 3 Goal 5 Goal 6 Goal 7 Goal 10 Goal 11 Goal 16	GBF goal C advances SDG goals focusing on the importance of equitable and intergenerational sharing of benefits from the use of biodiversity and its genetic resources among all people.
<b>GOAL D:</b> Means of Implementation (Associated GBF targets: 19 & 20)	Goal 4 Goal 12 Goal 17	GBF goal D directly supports SDGs focusing strengthening means of implementation and partnerships for sustainable development. Regarding synergies with the Paris agreement, countries updating their NBSAPs can build on the NBS and EBA activities from their NDCs, integrating national biodiversity and climate targets together into budgetary and other processes, and harmonizing donor and private sector involvement.

Table adapted from: <https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post-2020-sdg-linkages-en.pdf>

## Links Between the GBF Targets and SDGs & NDCs

Several goals and targets of the GBF align with UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and have synergies with the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that countries must update by 2025 under the Paris Agreement. [At least half](#) of the 169 SDG Targets are dependent on nature for their achievement. Further, many of the SDG indicators are poised to be included in the GBF monitoring framework, once completed by the Ad hoc technical expert group (AHTEG).

## Conclusion

The NBSAP update is a **key, near-term opportunity** to ensure nature's contributions to people through conservation, restoration, and sustainable use/management as part of how countries will achieve relevant GBF targets in national public policy.

### For more information, contact

Jill Hepp, Senior Director, International Policy  
[jhepp@conservation.org](mailto:jhepp@conservation.org)

