

Synergies between climate change and biodiversity through the CBD



Kunming-Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Linking recent developments with migratory species

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Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Mission



THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN
For Life on Earth

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



2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE
COP 15 - CP/MOP 10 - NP/MOP 4
Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth
KUNMING - MONTREAL

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Vision: A world of living in harmony with nature by 2050

Goal A

Protect and Restore

Goal B

Prosper with Nature

Goal C

Share Benefits Fairly

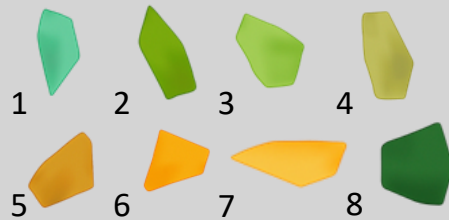
Goal D

Invest and Collaborate

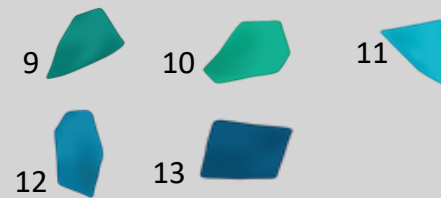
Mission: To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery

Targets

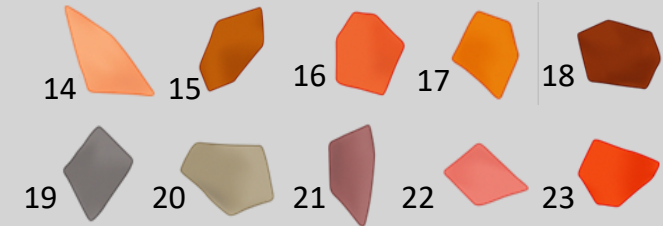
Reducing Threats



Meeting People's Needs



Tools and Solutions



Cross-cutting considerations

Implementation & support mechanisms

Monitoring, reporting and review

Communication

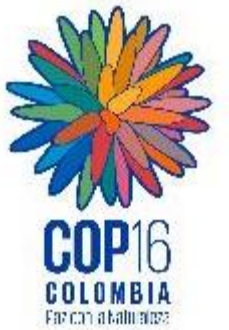
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Cross cutting considerations

- Different **value systems** (different concepts of nature)
- **Human rights**-based approach
- Right to a clean, **healthy** and sustainable environment
- **One Health** approach – biodiversity – health linkages
- Contribution and rights of **indigenous peoples** and local communities
- **Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls**
- Intergenerational **equity**
- **Whole-of-government** and **whole-of-society** approach
- Cooperation and **synergies**



“LA COP DE LA GENTE”: COP16 WAS A WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY COP ...



- ... and the first after the adoption of the KMGBF.
- Strong focus on implementation: **119** countries submitted **national targets**. **44** countries submitted **National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans**.
- **Open-ended forum for voluntary country review** provided insights on challenges that Parties are encountering.
- **KMGBF Pavilion**: a collective think-tank for advocacy and acceleration.
- **Multistakeholder spaces**
- **Unprecedented engagement across the board**, including Indigenous People and Local Communities, Women, Youth, Civil Society, Subnational and Local Authorities, and Business and Finance, in both the Blue Zone and Green Zone

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW SUBSIDIARY BODY



- COP 16 decided to establish a **Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) & other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity** related to indigenous peoples and local communities focused on honoring and safeguarding their rights.
- This new Subsidiary Body will provide a permanent institutional space dedicated to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- COP16 adopted a new **Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to 2030.**

PARTIES AGREED ON AN ENHANCED PROCESS TO IDENTIFY ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS (EBSAs)



- Through this process, more than 300 of the most critical and vulnerable areas of the ocean have been identified since 2011.
- This enhanced process will ensure that **planning and management efforts can be supported by the most** advanced science and knowledge available.
- **Goal:** Contribute to global efforts to secure a healthy ocean—a cornerstone of a stable, life-sustaining climate system and a vital source of human well-being.

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION: CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

REGION	CENTRE
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central African Forest Commission• Ecological Monitoring Centre• Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development• Sahara and Sahel Observatory• South African National Biodiversity Institute
Americas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute• Caribbean Community• Central American Commission on Environment and Development
Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity• International Union for Conservation of Nature – Asia Regional Office• International Union for Conservation of Nature Regional Office for West Asia• Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences• Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia
Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• European Commission Joint Research Centre• International Union for Conservation of Nature Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation• International Union for Conservation of Nature Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia• Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences
Oceania	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

- Implementation of **joint capacity-building activities** with the Secretariats of the Rio conventions and the biodiversity-related conventions.
- Welcomed the **18 subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres (TSCCs)** and adopted the modalities for operationalizing the global coordination entity.
- Adopted a new programme of work for the **CHM and a knowledge management strategy** to support implementation of the KMGBF.

A LANDMARK DECISION ON BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE WITH A REFERENCE TO THE OCEAN-CLIMATE-BIODIVERSITY NEXUS



- Stresses importance of CBD **national focal points** to engage with counterparts for other MEAs.
- Parties to promote synergies between NBSAPs and national planning processes established under biodiversity-related MEAs.
- Secretariat to promote synergies and closer cooperation with biodiversity-relevant MEAs and others for integrated approaches to addressing biodiversity loss, climate change and land & ocean degradation, including on ecosystem restoration.
- CBD Secretariat to strengthen Parties' understanding of interlinkages, i.e., impacts of climate action on biodiversity and the role of biodiversity in mitigation and adaptation.

RESUMED SESSION OF COP 16



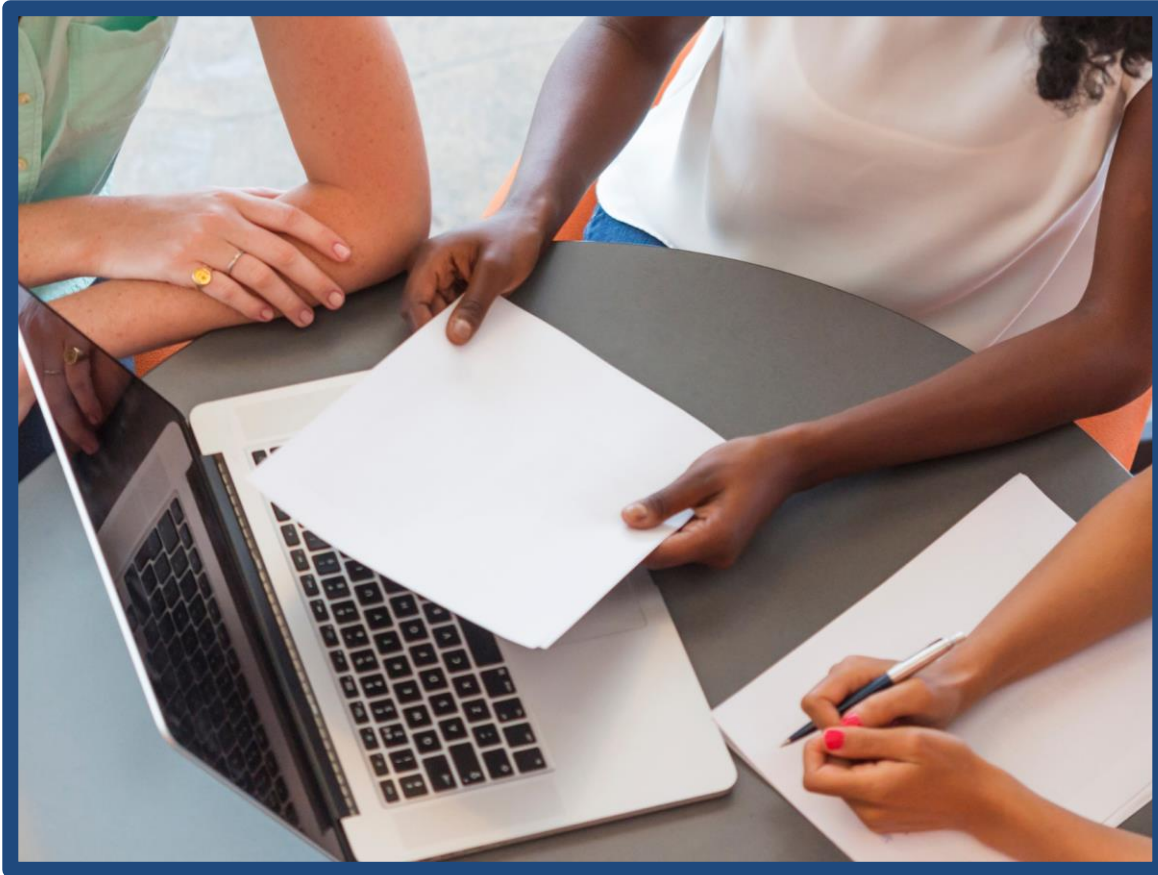
- After being suspended in Cali, Colombia, COP16 will resume from 25-27 February 2025 in Rome, Italy, at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
- Parties will seek consensus on Cali's important unfinished business, including resource mobilization, financial mechanism, and KMGBF monitoring and planning.

PARTIES ARE EXPECTED TO RESUME DISCUSSIONS TO APPROVE A NEW “STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION”



- The aim is to secure **US \$200 billion annually** by 2030 from all sources and address **US \$500 billion per year** in subsidies that harm biodiversity.
- Possible creation of a **new dedicated global financing instrument or architecture** for biodiversity to receive, disburse, mobilize and articulate funding needs.

MECHANISM FOR PLANNING, MONITORING, REPORTING AND REVIEW



- **How progress will be reviewed at COP17** as part of a global stock take on collective progress in the implementation of the KMGBF.
- **How commitments** from actors other than national governments **can be included in the Mechanism** – including from youth, women, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, the private sector and subnational governments.
- **Finalization of the national reporting template** – which includes the headline indicators of the (also still to be adopted) monitoring framework.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER CONVENTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS



- Recognises the need to work with and across the UN system and with others through a whole of government and whole of society manner to achieve the KMGBF.
- Noting the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related MEAs for enhancing cooperation and synergies among the conventions.
- Invites Parties and other Governments to continue to enhance synergies among the biodiversity-related MEAs.
- Calls on Secretariat to continue its cooperation with the biodiversity-related conventions, and other.
- Links to other decisions from Cali on technical and capacity support, including on ecosystem restoration, climate change, monitoring and resource mobilization.

Thank You!



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Convention on
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