

DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING THE KUNMING - MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: THE NEED FOR ACTION

PRESENTED AT THE 7TH GLOBAL POLICY FORUM ON NATURAL CAPITAL. IMPLEMENTING THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK: LEVERAGING NATURAL CAPITAL DATA, ACCOUNTING AND ANALYSIS TO INFORM POLICIES

FRANCIS SABINO MERI OGWAL

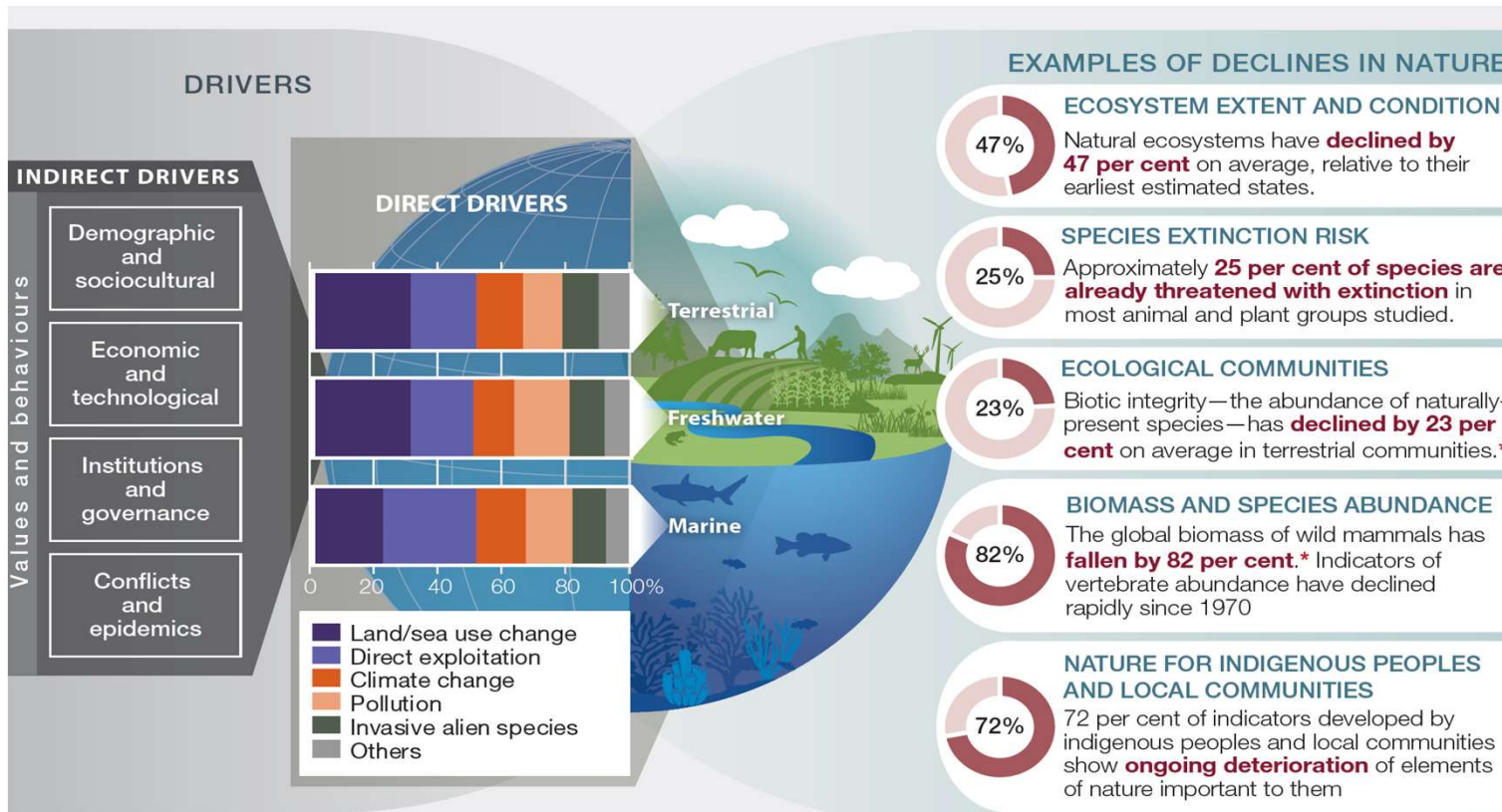
Senior Manager (Environment Planning & Coordination)

National Environment Management Authority, Uganda

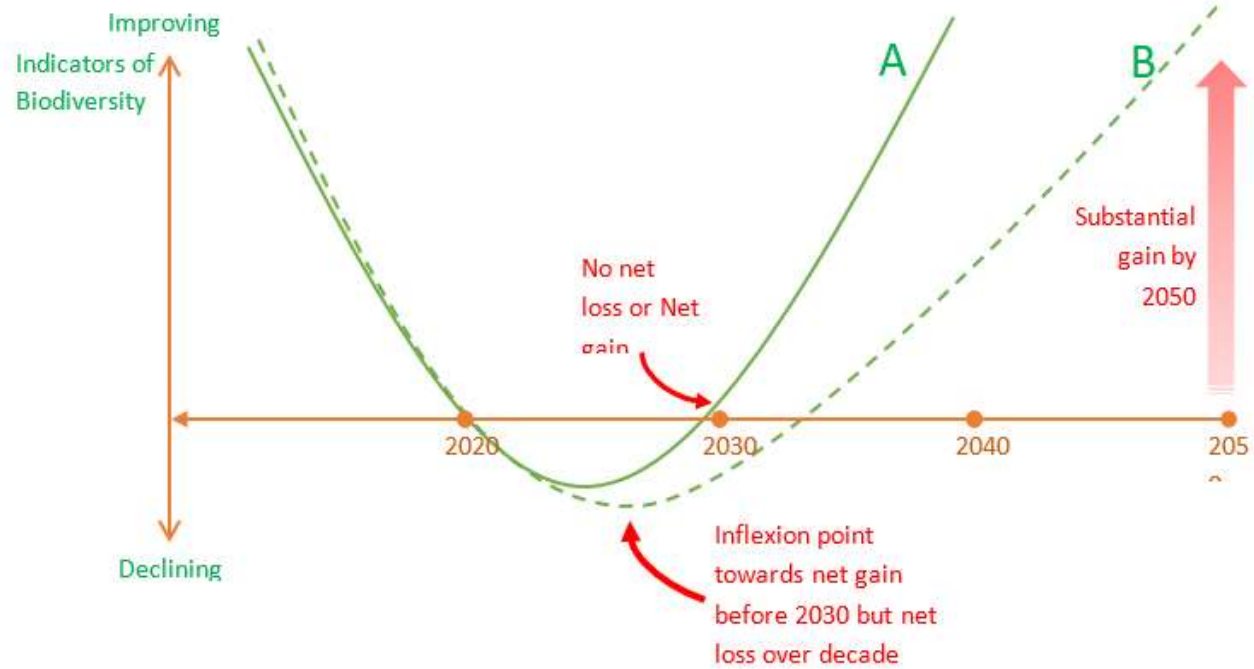


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Biodiversity Loss



IPBES Global Assessment Report



Trends in biodiversity and projections to 2050

Developing post-2020 global biodiversity framework (adopted as KMGBF)

- Development of the post-2020 GBF (adopted as Kunming Montreal GBF) Framework was based on CBD COP Decision 14/34
- Decision 14/34 established Open-ended working group (OEWG) and designated **two Co-chairs: Francis Ogwal (Uganda) and Basile van Havre (Canada)**
- The process was meant to be concluded by October 2020 but instead lasted up to December 2022 because of COVID
- **Five meetings of OEWG** were held: 27-30 **August 2019** (Nairobi); 24-29 **February 2020** (Rome); 14-29 **March 2022** (Geneva); 21-26 **June 2022** (Nairobi); and 3-5 **December 2022** (Montreal); One informal meeting in September 2022 in Montreal, Canada
- Building on from Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi targets
- Relationship with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- The three objectives of the CBD and Biosafety should be reflected/included in the Framework

Overarching principles guiding the preparatory process for the post-2020 GBF

- Participatory
- Inclusive
- Gender responsive
- Transformative
- Comprehensive
- Catalytic
- Visible
- Knowledge-based
- Transparent
- Efficient
- Results-oriented
- Iterative
- Flexible

The Kunming -Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

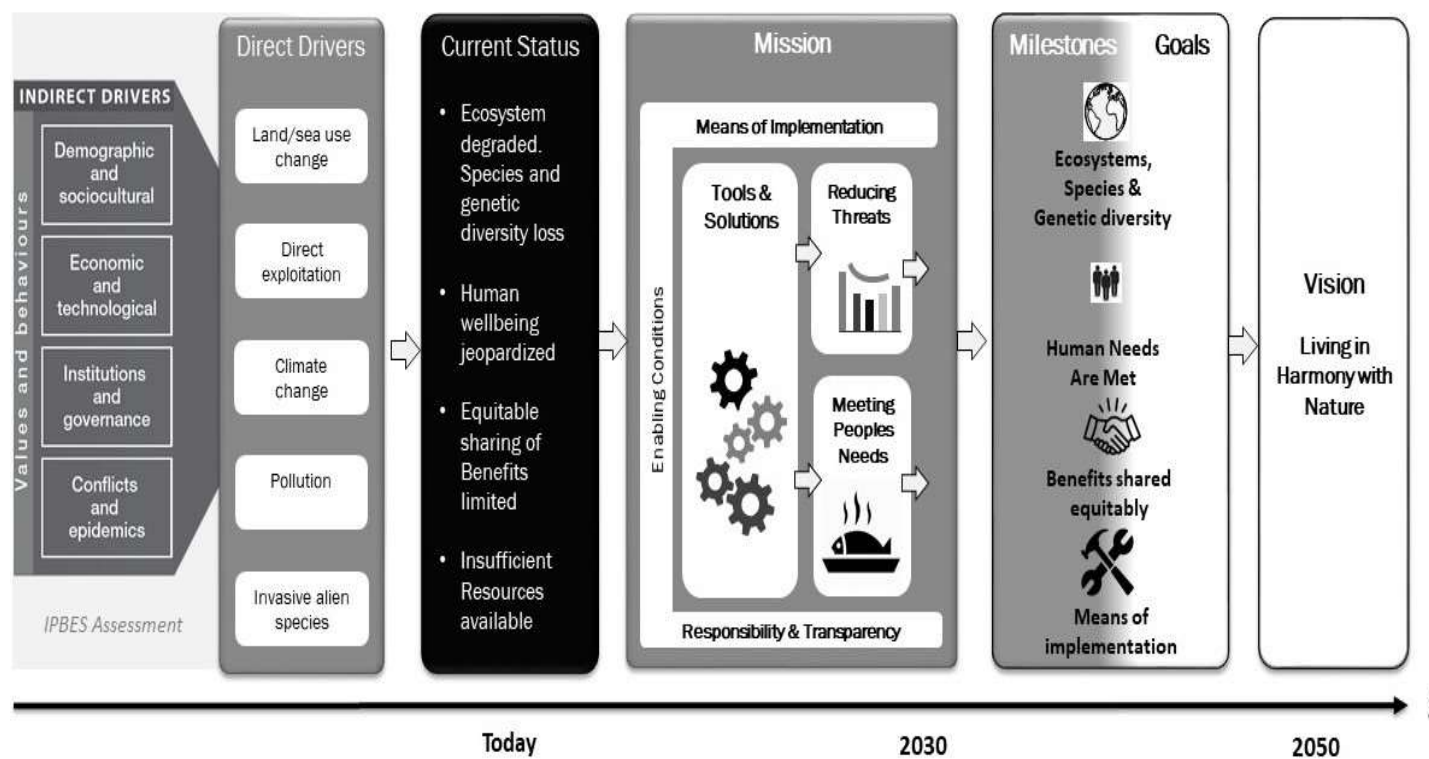
- Adopted at COP15 in Montreal, Canada in December 2022 (Decision 15/4)
- **Purpose of KMGBF**
- To catalyze and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, subnational and local authorities with the involvement of all of society to halt and reverse biodiversity loss
- **The Vision of KMGBF**
- A world of living in harmony with nature where: “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”
- **The Mission of Kunming - Montreal GBF**
- To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet
- **Goals and targets of KMGBF**
- The KMGBF has 4 long-terms goals (to 2050) and 23 action targets to 2030

Summary of the areas covered by the KMGBF 23 Action targets

- Spatial planning
- Restoration
- Protected areas and OECMs
- Recovery of species
- Legal and safe trade in species
- Invasive alien species
- Pollution including from plastics
- Biodiversity and Climate Change
- Sustainable management/use of species
- Sustainable management of areas under forests, agriculture, fisheries
- Soil health, pollination, air and water quality
- Green/blue spaces in urban areas
- ABS/Digital Sequence Information
- Mainstreaming
- Business and Biodiversity
- Sustainable consumption
- Biosafety and Biotechnology
- Incentives and subsidies
- Resource mobilization
- Capacity building, technology transfer
- Communication, education, awareness, research, monitoring, knowledge management
- IPLCs, women, children, youth, persons with disabilities
- Gender equality - ensuring women and girls have equal opportunities

IMPLEMENTING THE KMGBF : THE NEED FOR ACTION

The Theory of Change



IMPLEMENTING THE KMGBF : THE NEED FOR ACTION

- Biodiversity is key for human wellbeing and national development in developing countries
- The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) is the vehicle for implementing the KMGBF at the national level
- For effective implementation of KMGBF the NBSAPs have to be revised and aligned to goals and targets of the KMGBF
- The targets have to be SMART with clear indicators for monitoring progress;
- Assessment and development of the Monitoring Systems
- Review of policy coherence to the implementation of KMGBF
- National circumstances, priorities and capabilities key to the implementation

Major Challenges in implementing the KMGBF in developing countries

- Limited expertise
- Lack of up to date data to support planning and decision making
- Valuation of natural capital
- Inadequate institutional capacities
- Governance and coordination
- Limited/no private sector engagement
- Impacts of climate change on biodiversity
- Monitoring the status and trends of biodiversity
- Demographic factors (age, gender, income etc)
- Development pressure
- Low funding
- Inadequate involvement of the youth and IPLCs

Opportunities addressing Challenges in implementing the KMGBF in developing countries

- Capacity building for data collection and effective implementation of monitoring framework for the KMGBF
- Promoting natural capital accounting, ecosystem assessment in decision making
- Technology transfer, scientific cooperation and Institutional capacity development
- Monitoring the status and trends of biodiversity through regular data collection for effective reporting
- Resource mobilization - development of biodiversity finance plans including private sector engagement
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into national development frameworks such as the National Development Plans
- Promoting good governance, engagement of youth, IPLCs, use of TK
- Partnerships and collaboration

CONCLUSION

1. Implementing the KMGBF requires effective participation of all stakeholders - whole of government, whole of society approach.
2. Having SMART targets in NBSAPs, capacity building, technology transfer and cooperation, monitoring, involvement of IPLCs and youth; gender, education, awareness and research
3. Integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, SEAs EIAs and, as appropriate, **national accounting (KMGBF Target 14)**,
4. Adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources from all source for implementing the KMGBF including:
 - a) Leveraging private finance, climate finance
 - b) Use of innovative schemes such as PES, Green Bonds, biodiversity offsets; benefit sharing mechanisms, promoting blended finance
 - c) Increasing financial flows from developed countries including through ODA to at least USD20b per year by 2025 and to at least USD30b per year 2030
 - d) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization through preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans
 - e) Operationalization of the GBFF to support implementation of the Framework- Decision 15/7
 - f) Establishment of a multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, including a global fund (Decision 15/9)

Summary Key COP Decisions that complement implementation of KMGBF

- **Decision 15/5** on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
- **Decision 15/6** on planning, monitoring, reporting and review;
- **Decision 15/7** on resource mobilization; *Requests* the GEF to establish, in 2023, and until 2030 unless a Special Trust Fund (GBF) to support the implementation of the KMGBF
- **Decision 15/8** on the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development
- **Decision 15/9** on DSI on genetic resources; Establishment of a multilateral mechanism for benefit sharing from the use of DSI on genetic resources **including a global fund**
- **Decision 15/11**: Gender Action; **Decision 15/12**: Engagement of subnational governments and cities
- **Decision 15/13** on cooperation; **Decision 15/14**: Communication; **Decision 15/16**: Knowledge management

The two Co-chairs: Francis Ogwal (Uganda) and Basile van Havre (Canada)



For more information about Kunming – Montreal GBF
<https://www.cbd.int/meetings/COP-15>