

# Background to the: *CBD,* *GBF,* *GBF-EAS and* *NBSAP*



# The Convention on Biological Diversity



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

## Objectives:

1. The conservation of biological diversity
2. The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity
3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

## Obligations:

- National Biodiversity Strategies And Action Plans (NBSAPs)
- National Reports
- Periodic Meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP)

## Protocols:

- Biosafety
- Access & benefit sharing

# The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

## ► 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


2050 Goals



**Ecosystems, Species & Genetic diversity**



**Human Needs Are Met**



**Benefits shared equitably**



**Means of implementation**


**A:** The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15% in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90% of genetic diversity within all species maintained.

**B:** Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all

**C:** The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.


**D:** The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.





**THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN**  
For Life on Earth


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UN@  
environment  
programme

**CBD**

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**Convention on  
Biological Diversity**

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

Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework

Draft decision submitted by the President

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling its decision 14/34, in which it adopted the preparatory process for the development of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework and decided to establish an open-ended intersessional working group to support its preparation,*

*Noting also the outcomes of the first,<sup>1</sup> second,<sup>2</sup> third<sup>3</sup> fourth<sup>4</sup> and fifth meetings<sup>5</sup> 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,*

*Noting 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,*

*Expressing its gratitude to the following Governments of [...] for hosting these consultations, as well as for their financial contributions,*

*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, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or*

<sup>1</sup> CBD/WG.2020/1/5.

<sup>2</sup> CBD/WG.2020/2/4.

<sup>3</sup> CBD/WG.2020/3/5.

<sup>4</sup> CBD/WG.2020/4/4.

<sup>5</sup> CBD/WG.2020/5/-.

# The Global Biodiversity Framework's 23 Targets:

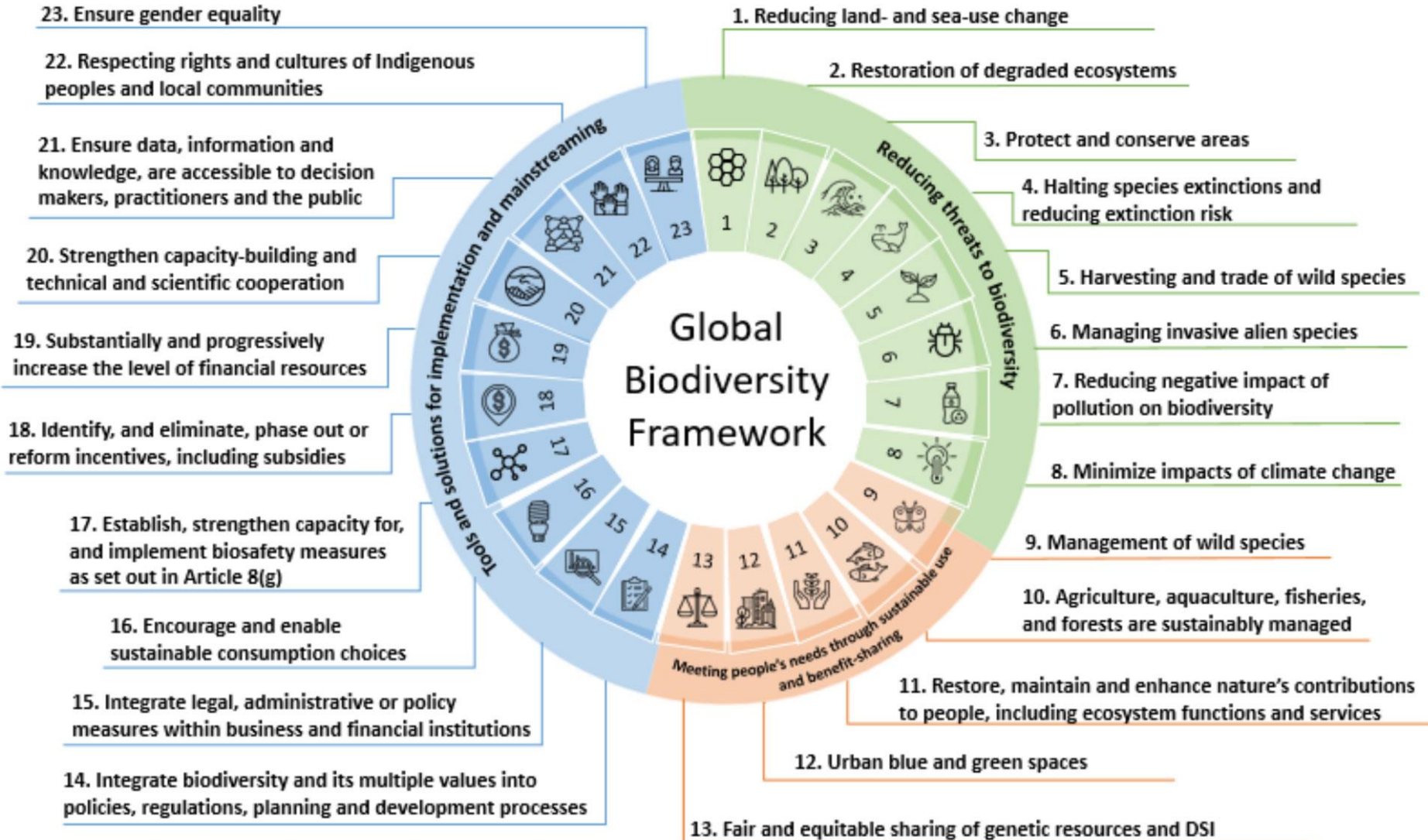
Reducing Threats to Biodiversity	Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing	Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming
1. integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning	9. sustainable use of wild species	14. integration
2. restoration	10. agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry	15. business
3. protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures	11. nature's contributions to people	16. sustainable consumption
4. halt human induced extinction	12. green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas	17. biosafety.
5. harvesting and trade of wild species	13. genetic resources	18. incentives, including subsidies
6. invasive alien species acidification		19. financial resources
7. pollution		20. innovation and technical and scientific cooperation
8. climate change and ocean		21. data, information and knowledge
		22. indigenous peoples and local communities
		23. gender equality



# Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Themes and Targets

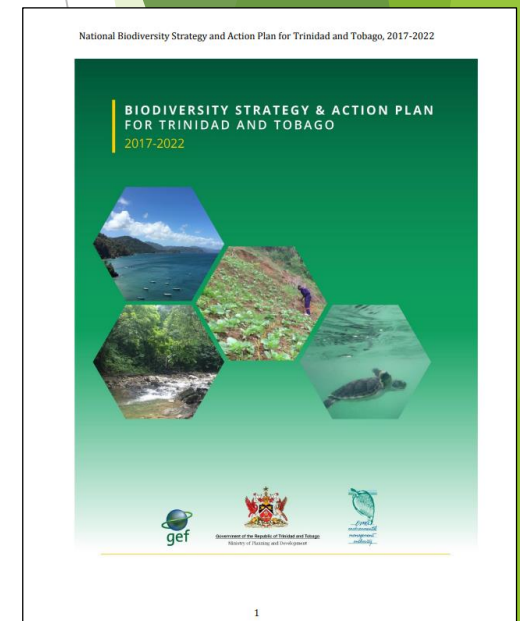


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# National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans (NBSAPs)

- ▶ NBSAPs are the principal instruments for implementing the CBD at the national level.
  - Parties are obliged to develop their own NBSAPs
  - To mainstream these Plans into sectoral activities that can have impacts
- ▶ 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



# T&T's NBSAP



- ▶ 1<sup>st</sup> NBSAP, 2001
  - ▶ 41 strategies in 6 thematic, 23 were prioritised for implementation.
- ▶ Revised NBSAP (2017-2022)
  - ▶ 20 National Biodiversity Targets, aligned to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
  - ▶ 7 Targets were prioritized for implementation, including:
    - 1a. By 2020, at the latest, at least 50% of people are aware of the values and understanding of biodiversity.
    - 1b. By 2020, at the latest, at least 30% of people are aware of the steps they can take to conserve and use biodiversity sustainably
    5. By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including marine habitats, is at least halved and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced
    11. By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are managed consistent with approved plans.

# GEF 7 - EARLY ACTION SUPPORT ON THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (GBF-EAS)

## Objective:

- To fast-track readiness and early actions to implement the GBF

## Project components:

1. Rapid review of NBSAP for alignment with the post-2020 GBF;
2. Assessment of monitoring systems;
3. Policy and institutional alignment and review of policies for coherence with the GBF; and
4. Biodiversity finance.

## Expected Results:

- NBSAPs are ready to be aligned and national biodiversity targets are aligned with post-2020 GBF and relevant SDG targets
- Enhanced and improved monitoring, reporting systems, and transparency frameworks
- Identification of actions for policy alignment and coherence on nature-related sectors
- Biodiversity finance gaps defined, and opportunities for resource mobilisation identified







# Thank you!

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