

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Targets 14-23
Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Targets 1-8
Reducing threats to biodiversity

Targets 9-13
Meeting peoples needs through sustainable use and benefit sharing



UNEP role

1. Political engagement and support to CBD Secretariat
2. Galvanize collective action in UN system to implement the Common Approach
3. Support Member States to implement the KMGBF



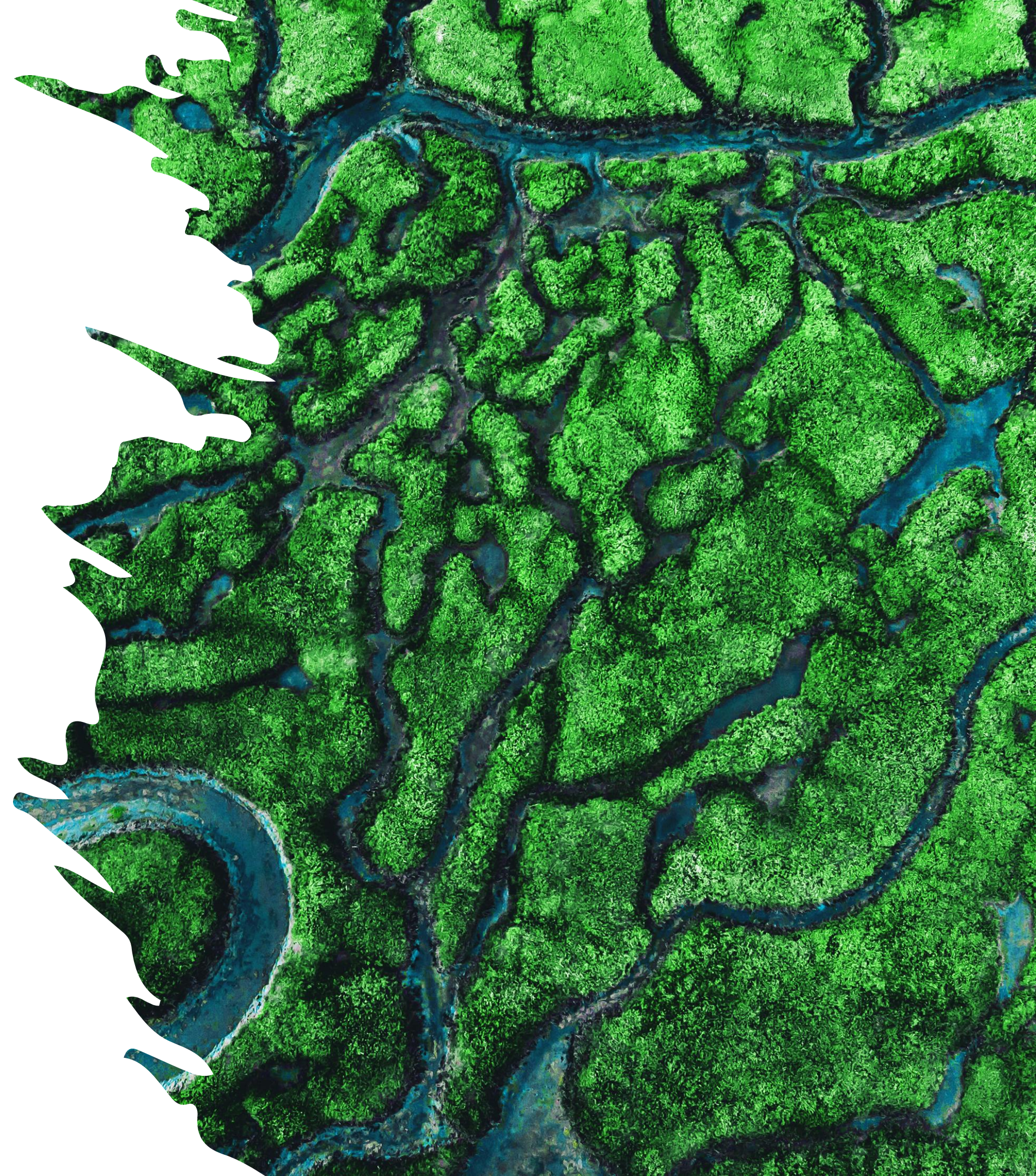
UNEP to support KMGBF

Advocacy and engagement - generate political momentum and resources for implementation

Building capacities - for national planning, finance, action

Increasing transparency and accountability- improve monitoring, reporting and review

Enhancing cooperation and synergies- across whole-of-government, society and UN to ensure impact



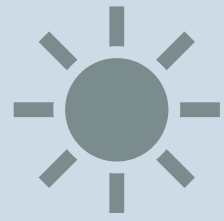
Global food systems: a key driver of - and solution to - the triple planetary crisis of biodiversity loss, climate change, and pollution

Environmental sustainability – and our mandate to deliver on the GBF –
is at risk if we don't invest in sustainable food systems

Food systems are a strategic entry point to better support
country implementation of The Biodiversity Plan



Food systems: Key data related to the Triple Planetary Crisis



CLIMATE ACTION

31% of total anthropogenic **GHG emissions** (FAO, 2021)

Food loss and waste generates **8-10%** of global GHG emissions (UNEP 2021)

In terms of single gases, agri-food systems generated **21% of carbon dioxide emissions, 53% of methane emissions and 78% of nitrous oxide emissions** globally in 2019. (FAO 2021)

It is estimated that the global biophysical potential of SOC sequestration is between **0.14-0.56 gigatonnes of carbon (GtC)** (equivalent to **140–560 Mt C**) per year. (FAO and ITPS 2022)



NATURE ACTION

Agriculture irrigation accounts for **70% of water use worldwide**. (OECD)

On a global basis, **about half of the calories consumed come from wheat, rice and maize**, yet as many as 300,000 plant species are potentially edible. (Chatham House, 2021)

50% of deforestation is due to conversion of forest into **cropland**, **40%** comes from **livestock grazing**. (FAO 2021)

Restoration of 350 million hectares of degraded land between now and 2030 could generate USD 9 trillion in ecosystem services and take an additional 13-26 gigatons of greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere. (UNEP, 2019)



CHEMICALS & POLLUTION ACTION

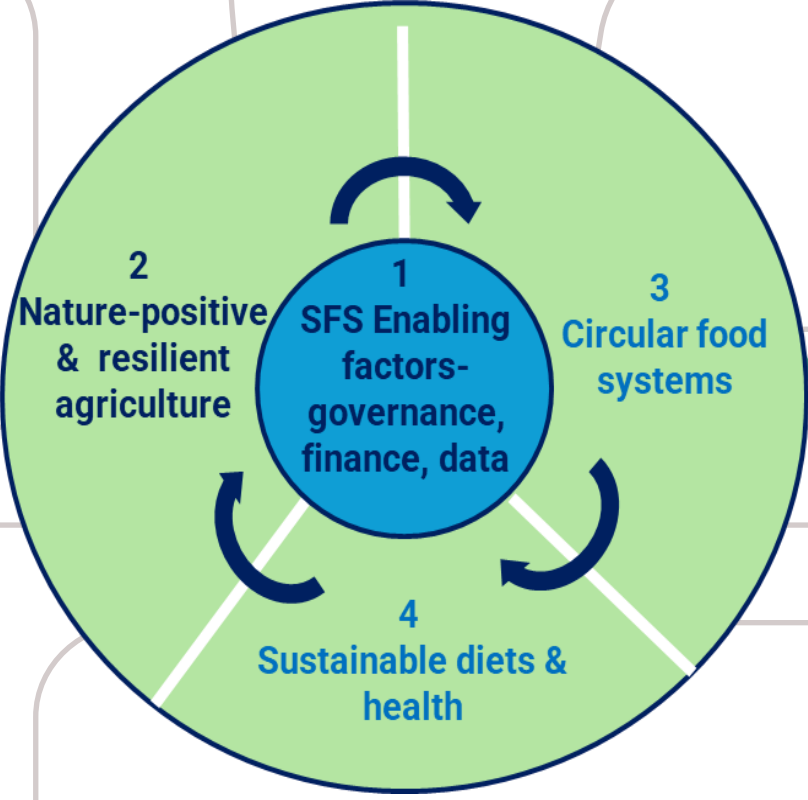
Global pesticides use in agriculture in 2019 represents **4.2 million tonnes**, equivalent to **0.6 kg/person**. (FAO 2021)

Each year, 200 million tonnes of reactive nitrogen – 80 per cent – is lost to the environment, leaching into soil, rivers and lakes and emitted to the air. (UNEP, 2019)

About **385 million cases of non-fatal unintentional pesticide poisonings** have been estimated to occur every year, with approximately 11,000 deaths. (UNEP 2021)

It has been estimated that the global consumption of antimicrobials (AMs) in food animal production will rise by 67% between 2010 and 2030

Food systems and the GBF



Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems **GBF 2**

GBF 14 Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level

Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity **GBF 7**

GBF 15 Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts

Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience **GBF 8**

GBF 16 Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices To Reduce Waste and Overconsumption

Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry **GBF 10**

GBF 18 Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least \$500 Billion per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity

Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People **GBF 11**

GBF 19 Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance

Primary
Targets
Secondary
Targets



UN
environment
programme



15.3
Land degradation neutrality

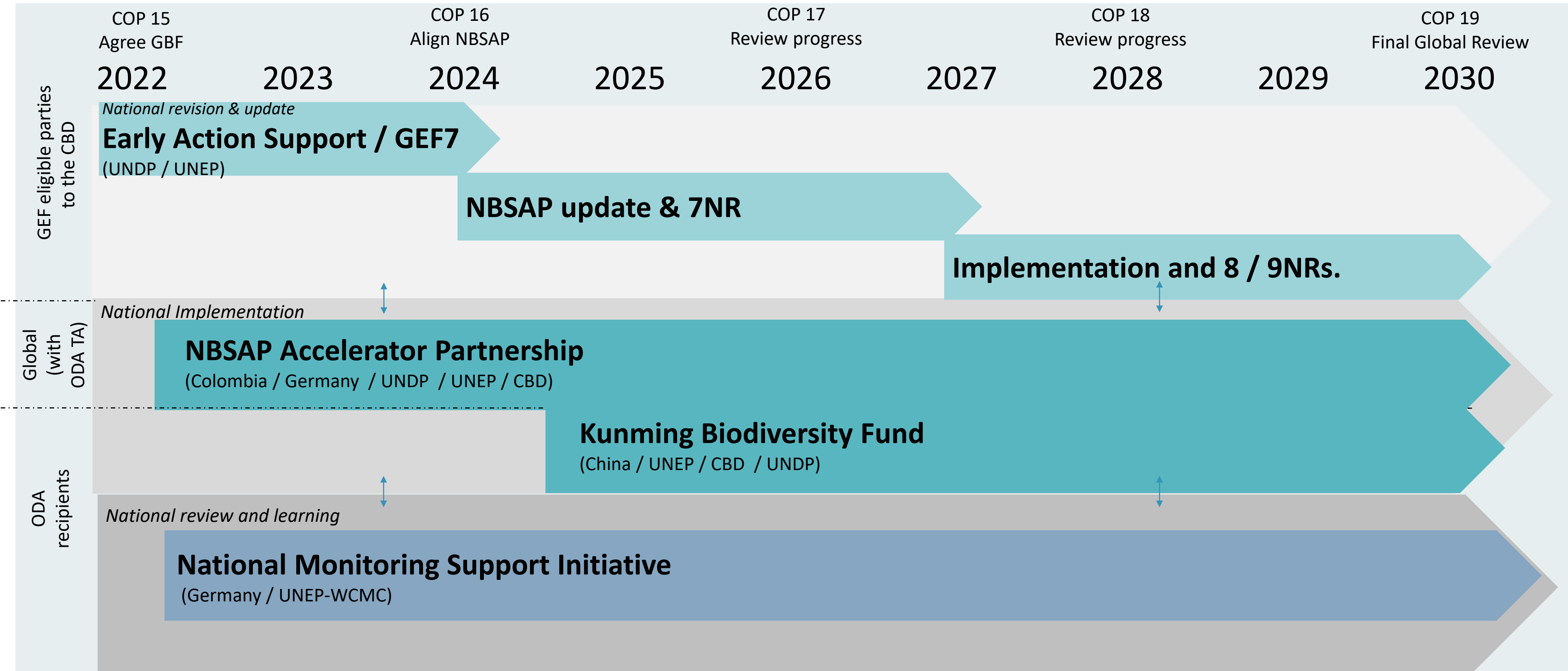
2.4
Sustainable food production systems

3.9
Reduce deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air water and soil pollution and contamination

12.4
Environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste

“Soil health is the connector between the three Rio conventions — on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification”
CBD

Examples of UNEP support on NBSAPs



Background

- Announced at CBD COP 15
- Country led implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework
- Established under the leadership of the Government of Colombia & Germany



Overview

Country-led partnership to accelerate implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework



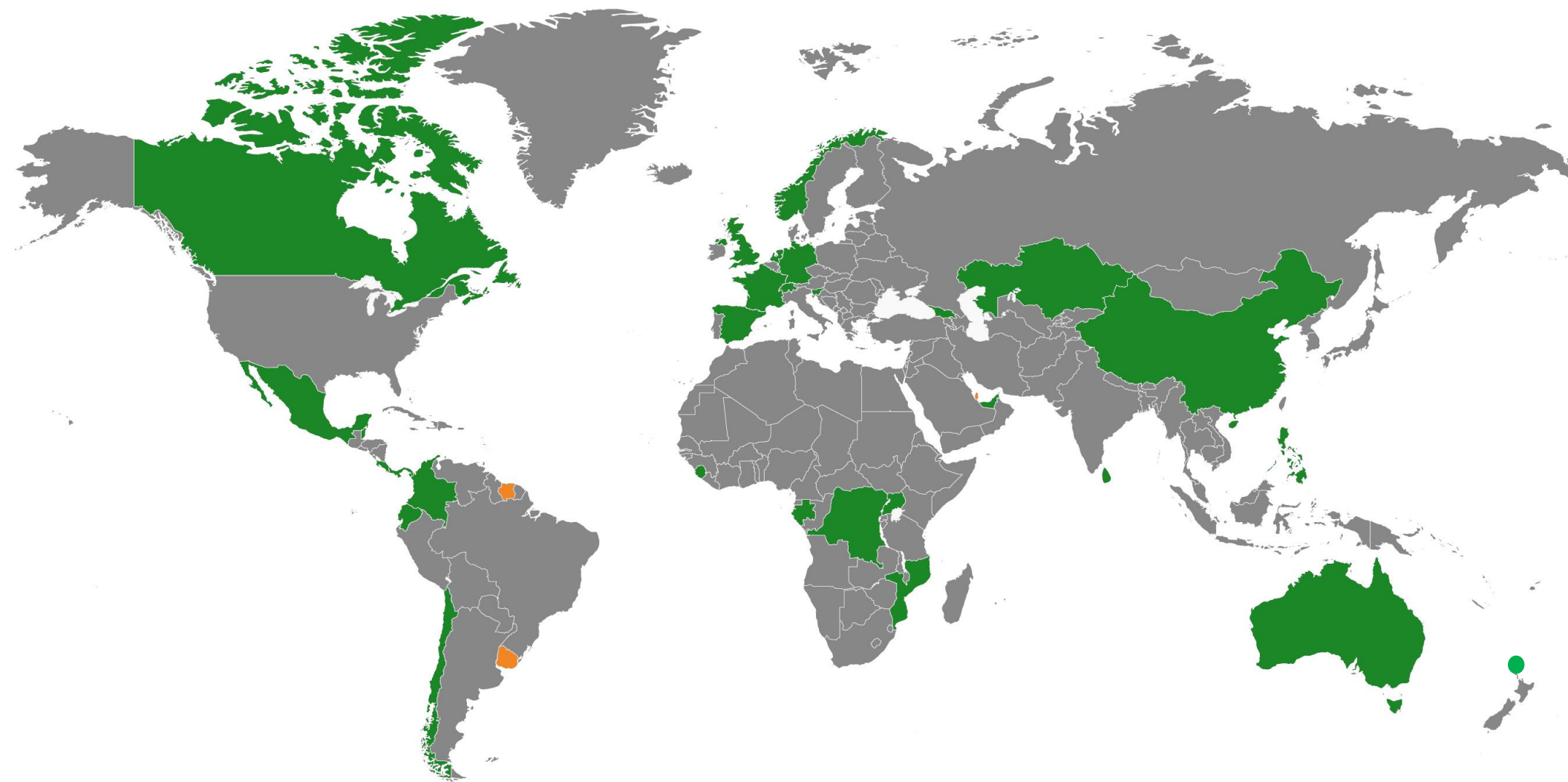
Vision

Raise ambition and increase action for biodiversity

Goals

- Support NBSAP implementation
- Strengthen technical and institutional capacity
- Facilitate access to biodiversity finance
- Align financial flows for biodiversity mainstreaming
- Foster peer to peer learning and international collaboration
- Elevate NBSAPS in national development planning

Members



Country members

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Armenia
- Australia
- Belize
- Canada
- China
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Costa Rica
- Chile
- DRC
- Ecuador
- France
- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Grenada
- Ivory Coast
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Mexico
- Mozambique
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Panama
- Peru
- Sierra Leone
- Philippines
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Suriname
- Switzerland
- Tajikistan
- Uganda
- Uruguay
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- Vanuatu
- Commonwealth Secretariat
- European Commission
- SPREP (14 Pacific countries)

Institutional members

- African Wildlife Foundation
- Alliance Bioversity & CIAT
- BioVision
- Business for Nature
- CIFOR
- Conservation International
- Crowther Lab
- GIZ
- HAC
- Initiative 20x20
- International Coral Reef Initiative
- IIFB
- IFAD
- IUCN
- Rainforest Connection
- Savimbo
- The Nature Conservancy
- UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Wildlife Conservation Society
- World Agroforestry Centre
- World Resources Institute
- WWF

Guiding principles

01

Promote higher ambition NBSAPs

02

Support country-led processes

03

Promote transformational change for a nature-positive future

04

Empower country leadership

05

Enhance efficiency, flexibility and effectiveness

06

Improve coordination

07

Facilitate learning and knowledge exchange

08

Support inclusive country processes

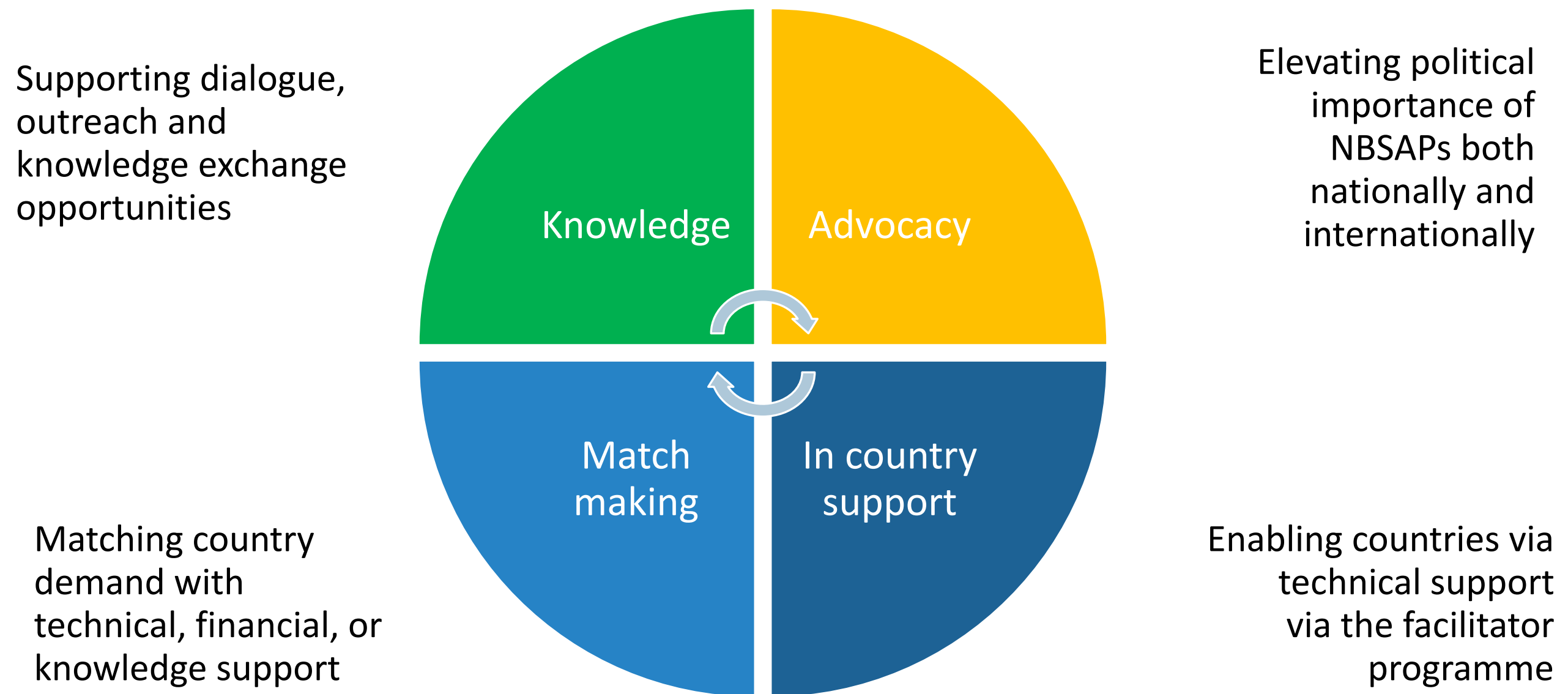
09

Align biodiversity, climate and development action

10

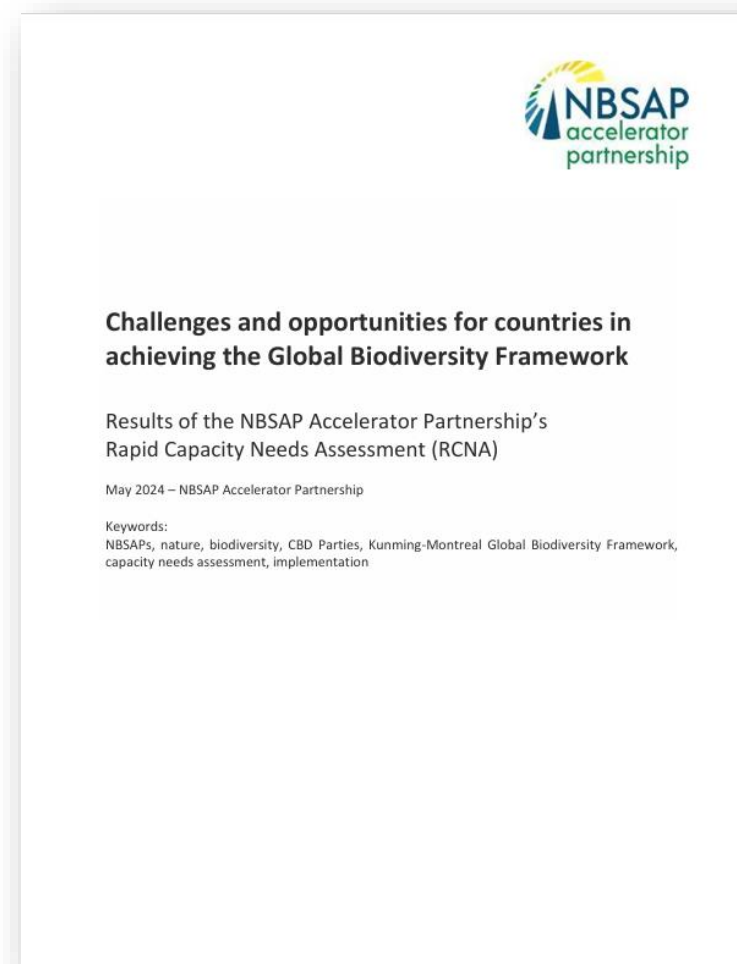
Respect human rights and promote gender parity

Work program



Rapid Capacity Needs Assessment

Challenges and opportunities for countries in achieving the Global Biodiversity Framework Results of the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership's Rapid Capacity Needs Assessment (RCNA)



Highlights implementation challenges from Aichi

Indicates progress on target setting

Varied potential for implementation

- Wide range of self-assessed potentials to achieve GBF, irrespective of income and geography
- Overall significant variation in needs across countries

Universal need for support with specific areas flagged

Target specific data

- Strong likelihood to achieve Target 1, 3, 10, 22 and 23
- Unlikely to achieve 15, 18, and 19.

Need for

- Country specific strategies and support mechanisms
- Peer-to-peer learning

Based on 45 country responses from September – December 2023

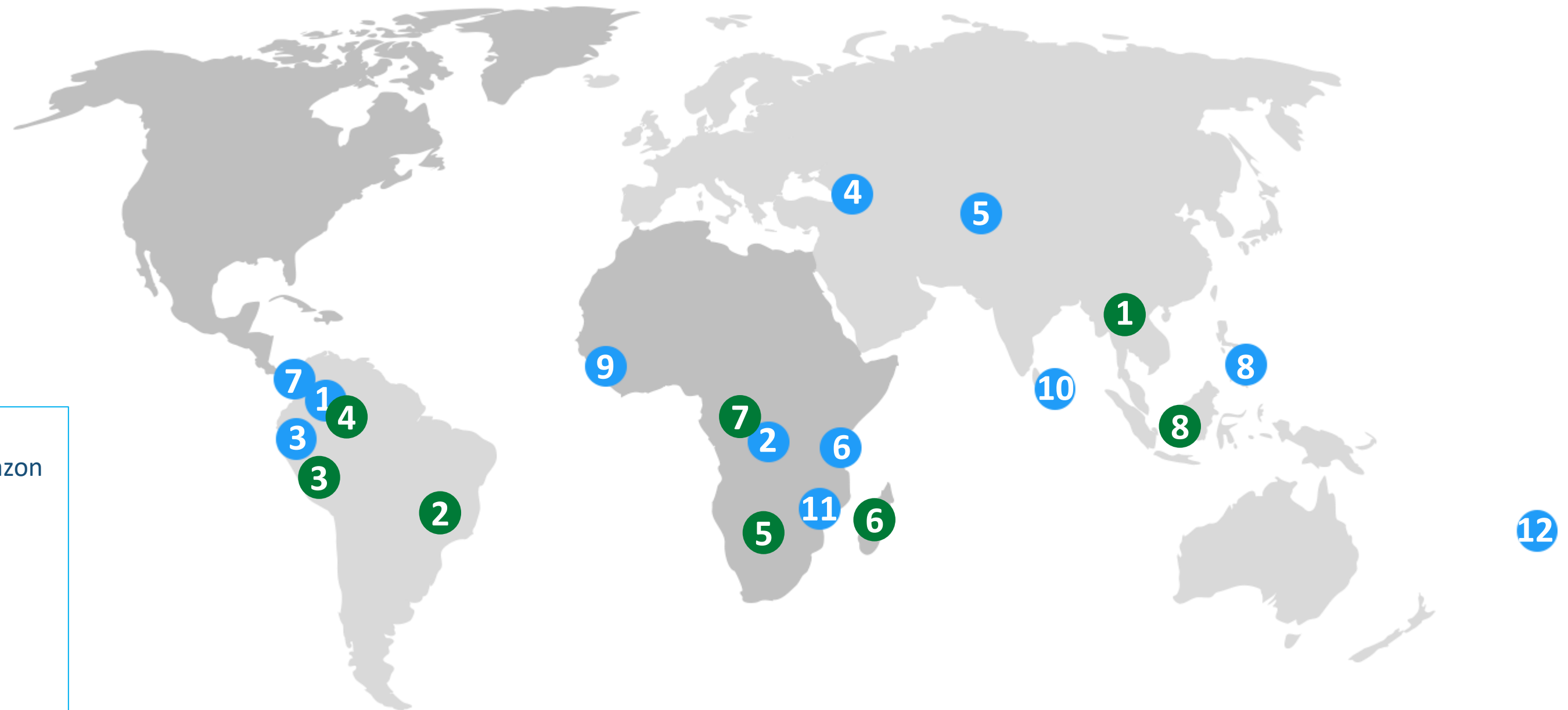
In country support

GIZ technical support

1. Laos
2. Brazil
3. Peru
4. Colombia
5. Namibia
6. Madagascar
7. DRC
8. Indonesia

IKI Facilitators

1. Colombia / Amazon
2. DRC
3. Ecuador
4. Georgia
5. Kazakhstan
6. Kenya
7. Panama
8. Philippines
9. Sierra Leone
10. Sri Lanka
11. Mozambique
12. Vanuatu /SPREP



Advocacy

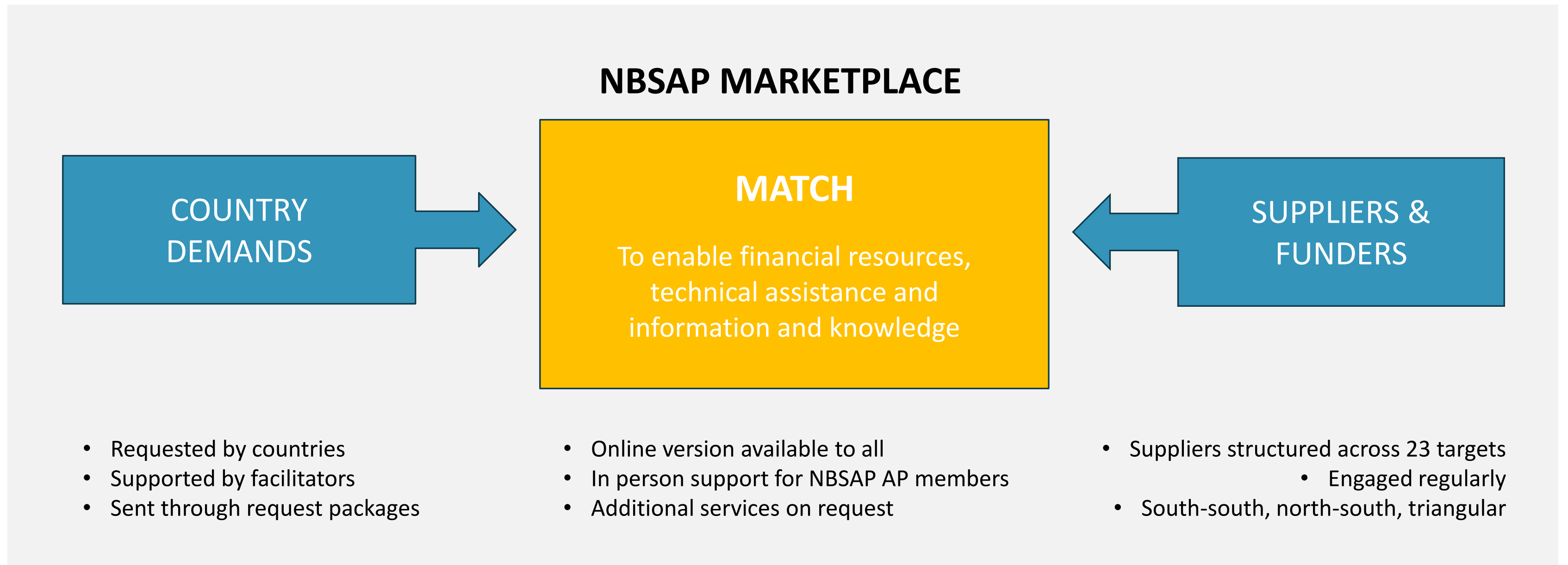


- Fostering stronger synergies, integration and alignment in the planning and implementation of national climate, biodiversity and land restoration plans and strategies,
- Scaling of finance and investments for climate and nature
- Ensuring the full, equitable, inclusive and effective representation and participation
- Promoting a whole-of-society approach in the synergetic planning and implementation of national climate, biodiversity and land restoration plans and strategies
- Encouraging coherence and interoperability across data sources and data collection, metrics and methodologies, and voluntary reporting frameworks.

Accelerating implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework – Supporting countries’ early actions -



Matchmaking





<https://nbsapaccelerator.org/>