



## The Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework

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The Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), approved by the Fifteenth Conference of the Parties (COP15) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is a major win for our planet and for all of humanity, charting a new course away from the relentless destruction of habitats and species. The meeting was attended by 188 governments (95% of all 196 Parties to the UN CBD).

In addition to the GBF, the meeting approved a series of related agreements on its implementation, including planning, monitoring, reporting and review; resource mobilization; helping nations to build their capacity to meet the obligations; and digital sequence information on genetic resources.

For example, The Global Environment Facility was requested to establish, as soon as possible, a Special Trust Fund to support the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework (“GBF Fund”). The fund would complement existing support and scale up financing to ensure the timely implementation of the GBF with adequate, predictable and timely flow of funds.

Among the global targets for 2030 approved are:

- **Effective conservation and management of at least 30% of the world’s lands, inland waters, coastal areas and oceans**, with emphasis on areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functioning and services. The GBF prioritizes ecologically-representative, well-connected and equitably-governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories and practices. Currently 17% and 10% of the world’s terrestrial and marine areas respectively are under protection.
- **Have restoration completed or underway on at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, and coastal and marine ecosystems**
- **Reduce to near zero the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance**, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity
- **Cut global food waste in half** and significantly reduce over consumption and waste generation
- **Reduce by half both excess nutrients and the overall risk posed by pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals**
- **Progressively phase out or reform by 2030 subsidies that harm biodiversity by at least \$500 billion per year**, while scaling up positive incentives for biodiversity’s conservation and sustainable use

- **Mobilize by 2030 at least \$200 billion per year in domestic and international biodiversity-related funding** from all sources – public and private
- **Raise international financial flows** from developed to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, **to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030**
- **Prevent the introduction of priority invasive alien species**, and reduce by at least half the introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species, and eradicate or control invasive alien species on islands and other priority sites
- **Require large and transnational companies and financial institutions to monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks**, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity through their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios

Without such actions, there will be a further acceleration in the global rate of species extinction, which is already at least tens to hundreds of times higher than it has averaged over the past 10 million years.

The Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework has four overarching global goals, and 23 targets.

### GOAL A

**The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050.**

Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold, and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels.

The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.

### GOAL B

**Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced**, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development, for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.

### GOAL C

**The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably**, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.

### GOAL D

**Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation,**

**and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties**, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

### Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that he has no conflict of interest related to the publication of this manuscript.

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