



Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: What role for IUCN?

**Sonia Peña Moreno, Director,
International Policy Centre**

**IUCN Belgian Members Day
8 May 2023**

CBD COP15 – 7-19 December, 2022 Montreal, Canada

- Delayed for 2 years due to COVID-19
- Preceded by OEWG5, 3-5 December
- High-Level Ministerial segment, numerous meetings, parallel events and Summits
- 16,000 delegates – biggest ever!
- **Adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** as part of a “package deal” with 6 decisions
- Adoption of 28 other decisions
- “*Make or break COP*” – great expectations



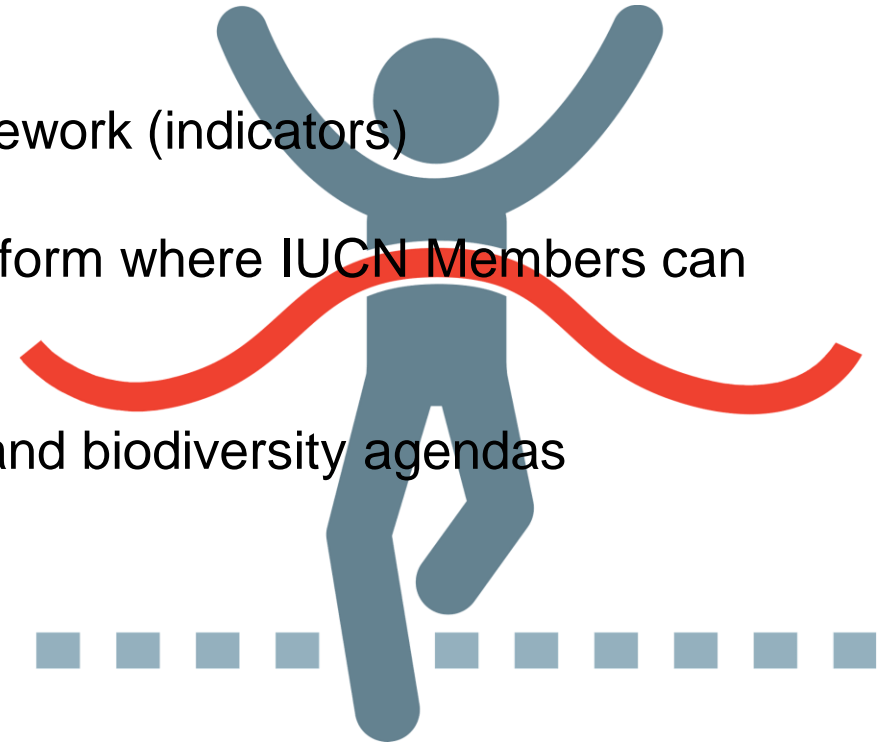
GBF assessment? Probably not as ambitious but...

- Important step in the right direction
- IUCN applauds the commitment made to conserve at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water and coastal and marine areas
- Pleased that the language in Target 3 recognises indigenous and traditional territories, respecting the rights of IPLCs
- Welcome targets on scaling up conservation of species, preservation of remaining intact ecosystems and the large-scale restoration of what has already been depleted, and recognition given to the role of Nature-based Solutions
- Welcome calls for reduction of harmful subsidies and increase in biodiversity finance



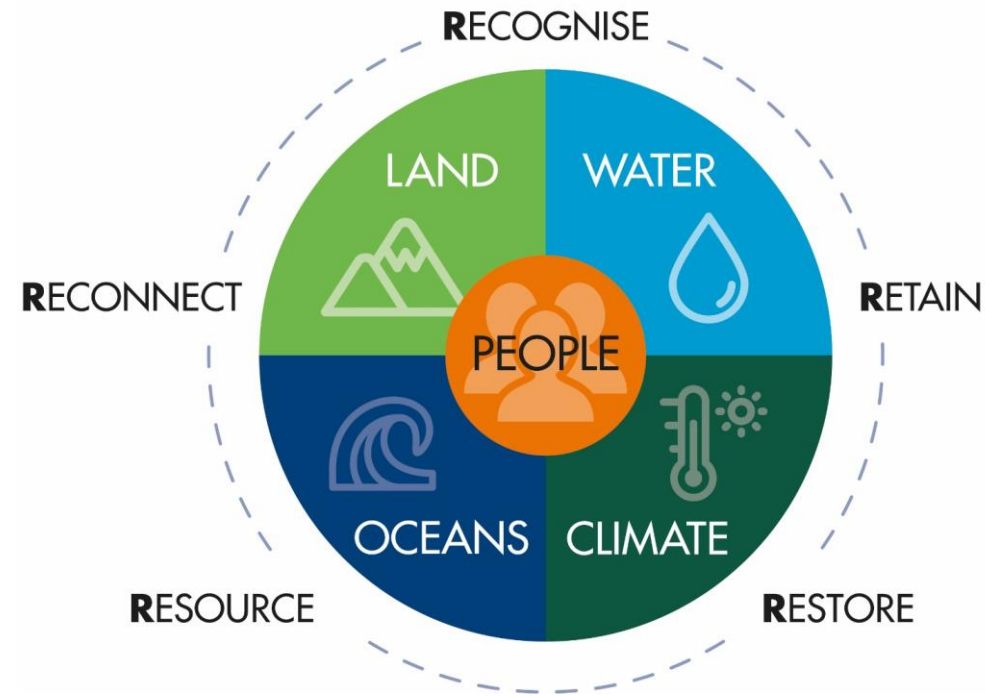
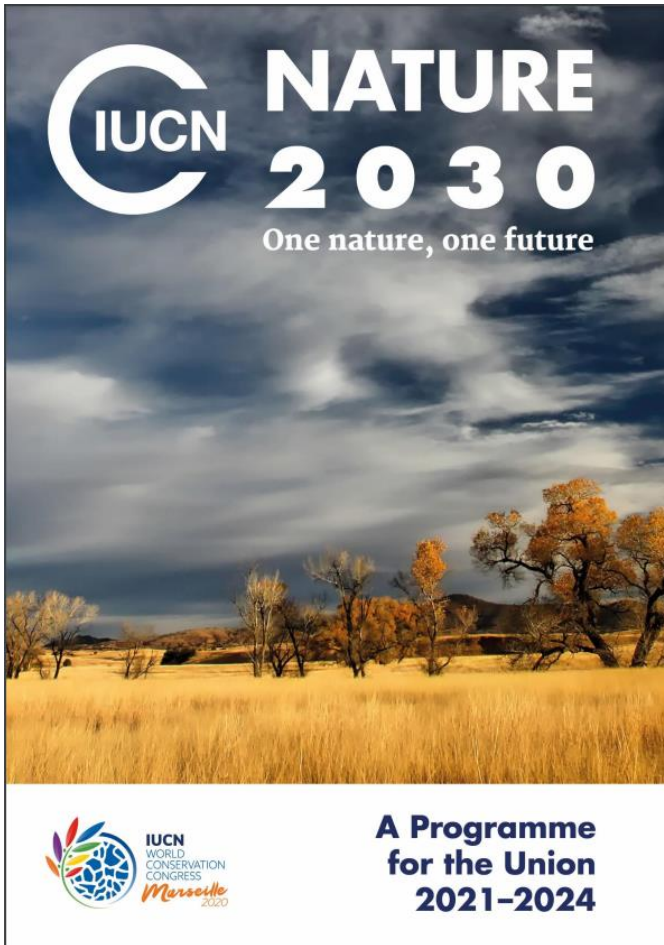
The GBF is adopted, **now what?**

- Contribute to implementation through the IUCN Programme and Resolutions and Recommendations
- Mobilize Secretariat, Commissions and Members to, among others, socialize the GBF, provide data, and build capacity
- Capitalize on immediate opportunities to roll-out Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 11 (restoration, protected areas and OECMs, species, NbS...)
- Fill gaps in and improving the current monitoring framework (indicators)
- Continue to enhance the Contributions for Nature Platform where IUCN Members can document their conservation and restoration actions
- Operationalize the links between the climate change and biodiversity agendas





Supporting GBF implementation through Nature 2030

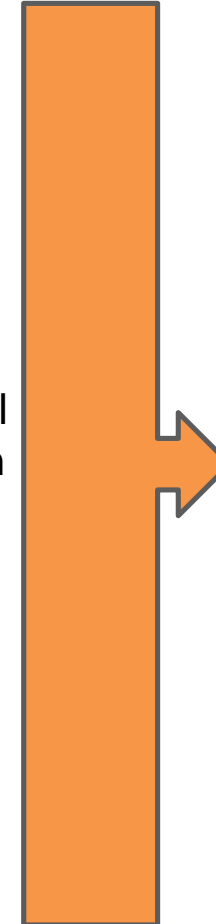


The IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020, at its session in Marseille, France:

1. CALLS ON the Director General and all of IUCN to continue to contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, by actively promoting the recommendations included in this Resolution, and to fully support the global biodiversity framework once adopted through the implementation of the IUCN Programme 2021–2024 *Nature 2030* and the Addendum;



- IUCN will support efforts to **increase the recognition and enforcement of indigenous rights** to lands, territories, and resources; secure indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage; reduce conflicts impacting indigenous and communal lands;
- IUCN will work to **empower women's full and active participation** in environmental decision making, promote the access of women and girls to lands and natural resources
- IUCN will also **support rights-holders and stakeholders** at all levels to make better informed and more equitable decisions on the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources
- IUCN will work to **ensure sustainable consumption and production and fair and equitable sharing of all benefits** from nature, including those arising from utilization of genetic resources.
- IUCN will **fight illegal wildlife trafficking** and other environmental crimes, stand by environmental defenders and ensure that their rights are properly respected



GBF Section C. Considerations for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Target 3 – “30x30”

Target 5 – Sustainable use, harvesting and trade

Target 11 – Nature's contributions to people / ecosystem services and functions

Target 13 – Benefit sharing from genetic resources

Target 15 – Businesses and financial institutions / sustainable production

Target 16 – Sustainable consumption

Target 21 – Informed decision-making

Target 22 - representation and participation of IPLCs, women and youth in decision-making processes and protection of environmental human right defenders

Target 23 – Gender equality



IUCN will work to:

- **support the retention of primary forests,**
- **restore** terrestrial ecosystems to increase their intactness, integrity and connectivity as well as their benefits to human well-being.
- **halt and reverse species' population declines and prevent extinctions.**
- help **document and protect KBAs** through protected areas and OECMs meeting standards for effective and equitable conservation.
- bring the use and trade of wild fauna and flora to sustainable levels and **address and reduce illegal wildlife trade.**
- **halt the loss of biodiversity caused by invasive alien species.**
- IUCN will enhance societies' understanding of the importance of **soil biodiversity** and strategies to restore, manage and conserve it under **productive land-use and agriculture systems.**
- seek the **reorientation of perverse public and private incentives towards investments in Nature-based Solutions.**



Target 1 – Spatial planning

Target 2 - Restoration

Target 3 – “30x30”

Target 4 - Management actions for the recovery of threatened species, halting human-induced extinctions, and human-wildlife conflict and coexistence

Target 5 – Sustainable use, harvesting and trade

Target 6 – Invasive alien species

Target 10 – Sustainable management in productive sectors

Target 11 – Nature's contributions to people / ecosystem services and functions

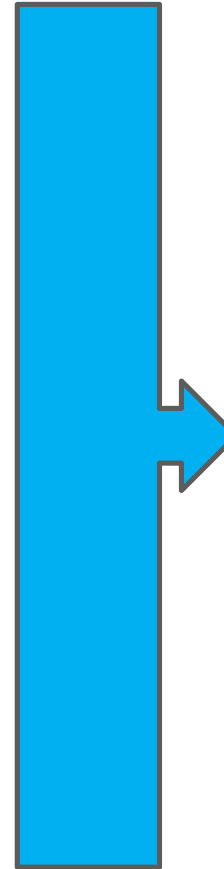
Target 12 – Urban green and blue spaces

Target 15 – Businesses and financial institutions / sustainable production

Target 18 – Reforming subsidies and incentives



- IUCN will help **protect, restore and promote healthy freshwater systems** and habitats for people, nature and climate resilience, safeguarding key biodiversity areas, and targeting better connectivity, water quality, pollution control and mitigation, and system integrity.
- It will **promote the integration of freshwater biodiversity with terrestrially-focused conservation interventions.**
- IUCN will **promote and help facilitate the equal participation of women and youth in water-related decision making** and champion the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples.
- IUCN will provide the necessary **scientific information on freshwater biodiversity**, considering direct, indirect and cumulative impacts.



Target 1 – Spatial planning

Target 2 - Restoration

Target 3 – “30x30”

Target 4 - Management actions for the recovery of threatened species, halting human-induced extinctions, and human-wildlife conflict and coexistence

Target 7 – Pollution

Target 8 – Climate Change

Target 11 – Nature’s contributions to people / ecosystem services and functions

Target 21 – Informed decision-making

Target 22 - representation and participation of IPLCs, women and youth in decision-making processes and protection of environmental human right defenders

Target 23 – Gender equality



- IUCN will **develop and implement holistic and integrated marine and coastal zone management**, through identification of **KBAs and application of Area-based Management Tools** such as **MPAs, OECMs, and Marine Spatial Planning**.
- **Protect coastal and marine biodiversity and restore degraded habitats.**
- It will work to significantly **reduce all forms of pollution entering marine and coastal ecosystems**
- IUCN will promote and implement **sustainable fishing practices**
- IUCN will generate cutting-edge knowledge and advice to better equip policy and decision makers to develop fit-for-purpose strategies on management of ocean emergencies, such as ocean warming, acidification and deoxygenation.
- It will work with Government Members to ensure marine issues are built systematically into national legislation and programmes, including through reorientation of subsidies, and in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).



Target 1 – Spatial planning

Target 2 - Restoration

Target 3 – “30x30”

Target 4 - Management actions for the recovery of threatened species, halting human-induced extinctions, and human-wildlife conflict and coexistence

Target 6 – Invasive alien species

Target 7 – Pollution

Target 8 – Climate Change

Target 9 - Sustainable use of wild species for the benefit of people

Target 10 – Sustainable management in productive sectors

Target 11 – Nature’s contributions to people / ecosystem services and functions

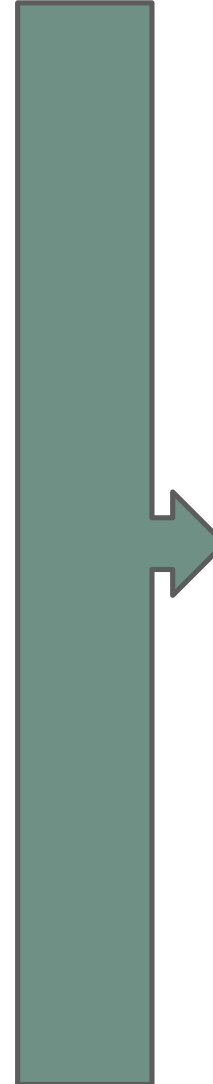
Target 14 – Mainstream biodiversity

Target 18 – Reforming subsidies and incentives

Target 21 – Informed decision-making



- IUCN will **assess, communicate and address the direct impacts of climate change** on the world's ecosystems and species and the adverse impacts of climate change responses on biodiversity and people
- IUCN **inform and transform decision making** on climate responses to benefit both people and nature.
- Climate responses will require **actions to ensure the intactness and integrity of nature, safeguard the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples,** and strengthen the rule of law
- IUCN will **mainstream Nature-based Solutions into adaptation planning and actions and into the mitigation targets of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions** and long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies
- IUCN will incubate and scale up innovative climate-responsive, ecologically- and socially-responsible **investment opportunities** in the land and seascapes where IUCN **strengthens the use of nature-based solutions for adaptation.**



Target 1 – Spatial planning

Target 2 - Restoration

Target 3 – “30x30”

Target 4 - Management actions for the recovery of threatened species, halting human-induced extinctions, and human-wildlife conflict and coexistence

Target 6 – Invasive alien species

Target 7 – Pollution

Target 8 – Climate Change

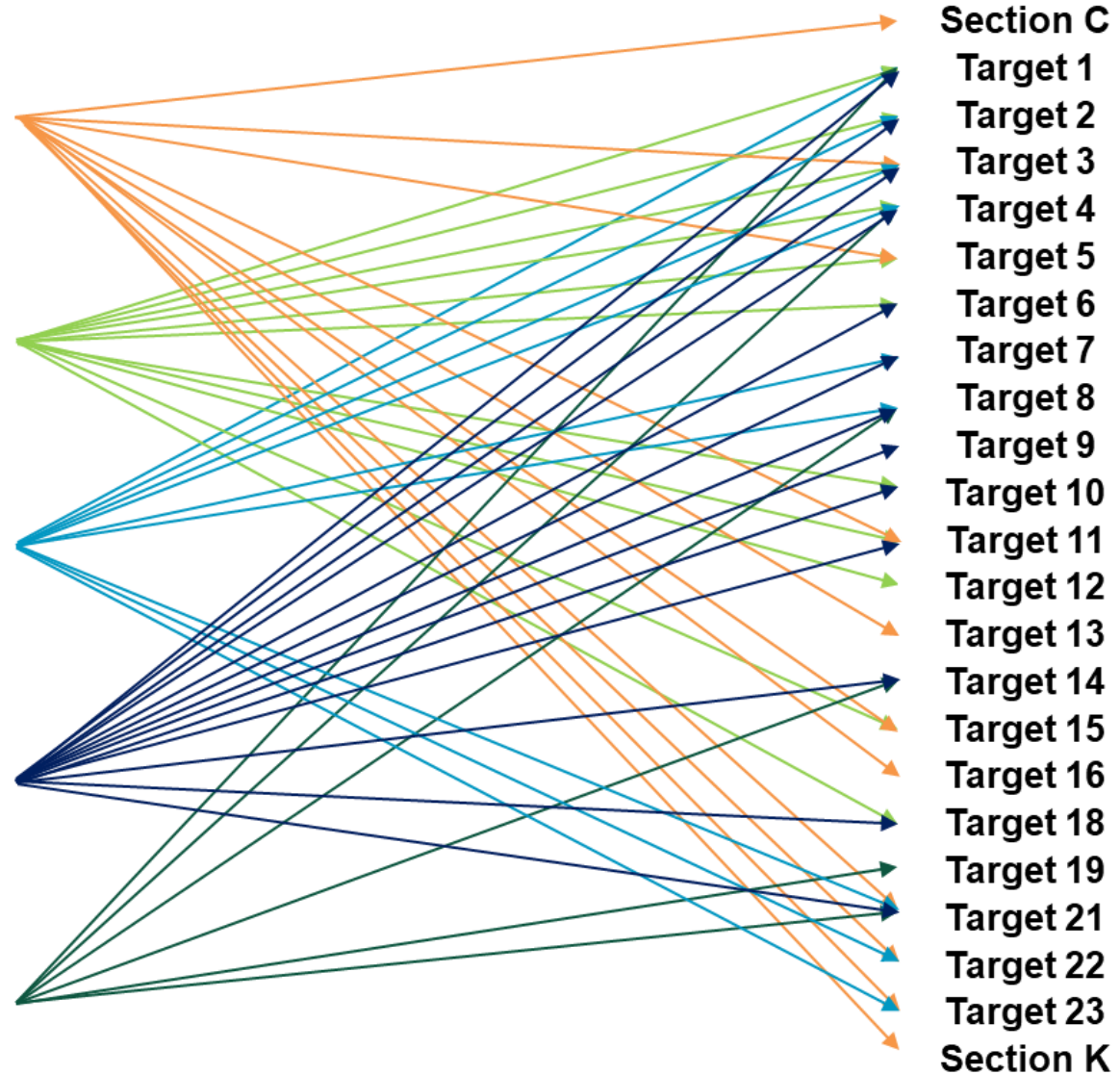
Target 10 – Sustainable management in productive sectors

Target 11 – Nature's contributions to people / ecosystem services and functions

Target 14 – Mainstream biodiversity

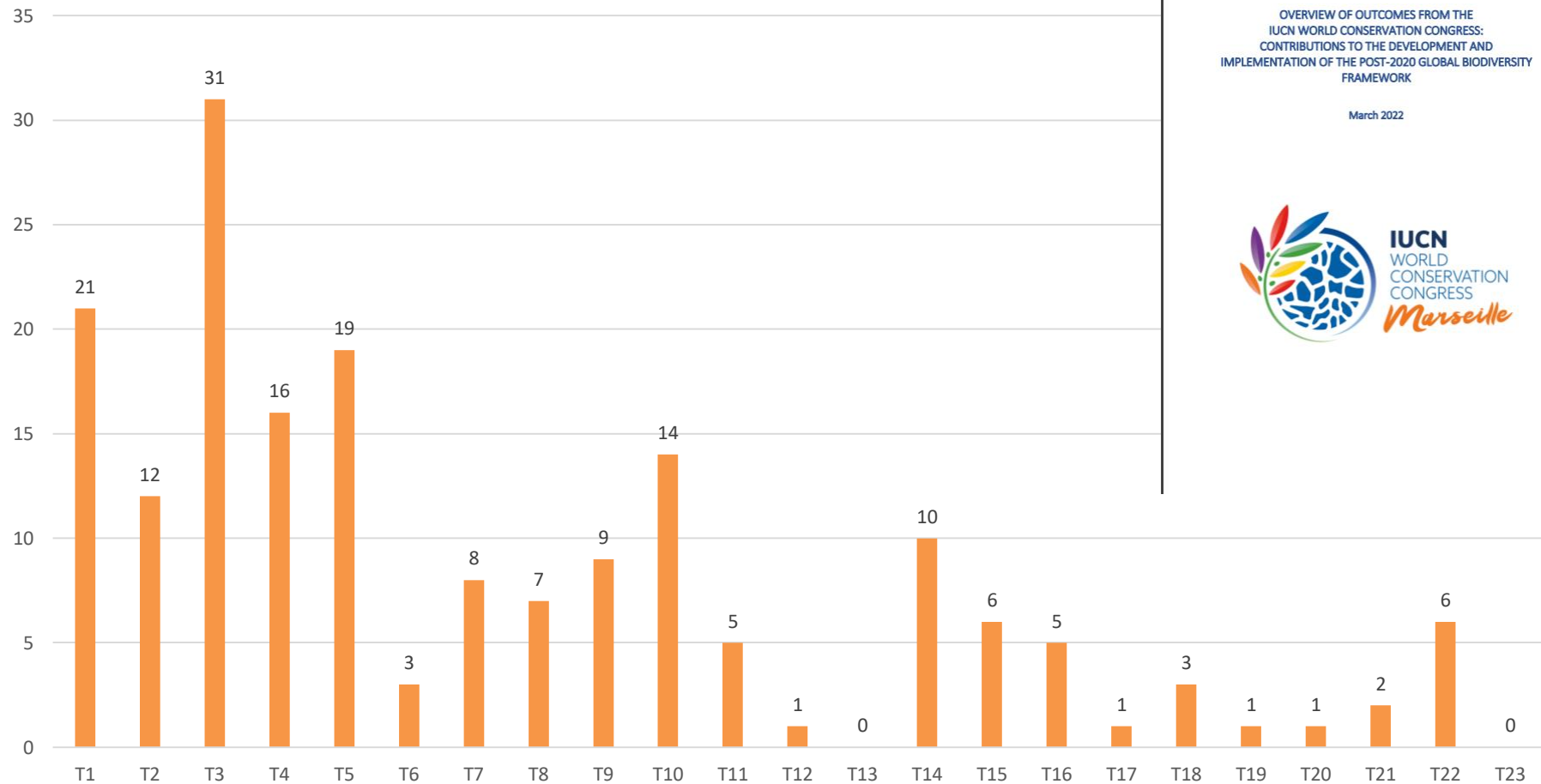
Target 19 – Resource mobilization

Target 21 – Informed decision-making





IUCN 2020 Resolutions and Recommendations and the GBF



OVERVIEW OF OUTCOMES FROM THE
IUCN WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS:
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY
FRAMEWORK

March 2022



But ... we need to prioritize!

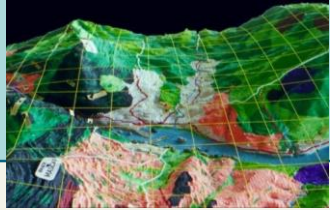
- IUCN's relevance
 - Where and how do we contribute the most?
- IUCN's track record and prior engagement
 - Where do we add value?
- Tools, data & knowledge products
 - Readily available to support implementation
- Alignment with IUCN's Programme & Project Portfolio
- Alignment with Member-adopted Resolutions



@Vecteezy

Contributions to various Targets

- Target 1
biodiversity-
inclusive spatial
planning



- Target 4
species
conservation
action

Countries' spatial planning integrates nature-based solutions for biodiversity, ecosystems and climate, including delineating what and who counts to the global 30% Target of effective area-based conservation by 2030

Urgent actions to halt extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions

Restore 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems, to enhance biodiversity, ecosystems ecological integrity and connectivity, by 2030

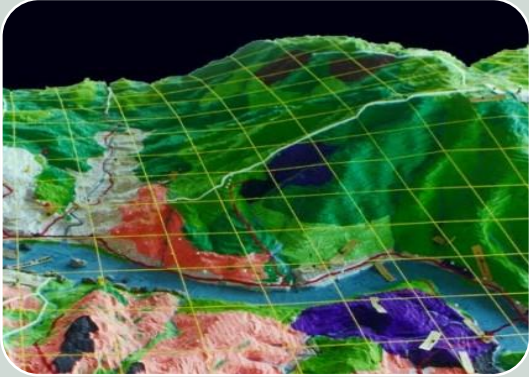
30% Effective area-based conservation - through equitably governed and effectively managed systems of protected and conserved areas, recognizing indigenous lands and traditional territories

- Target 2
30% restoration
and recovery for
degraded areas



- Target 3
30% effective
area-based
conservation

IUCN – convening ‘who counts’ for GBF implementation!



1. Spatial Planning

- Participatory GIS
- ESRI partnership
- Green List dashboard
- Tech4Nature



2. Restoration, connectivity

- Bonn Challenge
- Restoration Barometer
- ROAM
- FLR Chain



3. Effective conservation

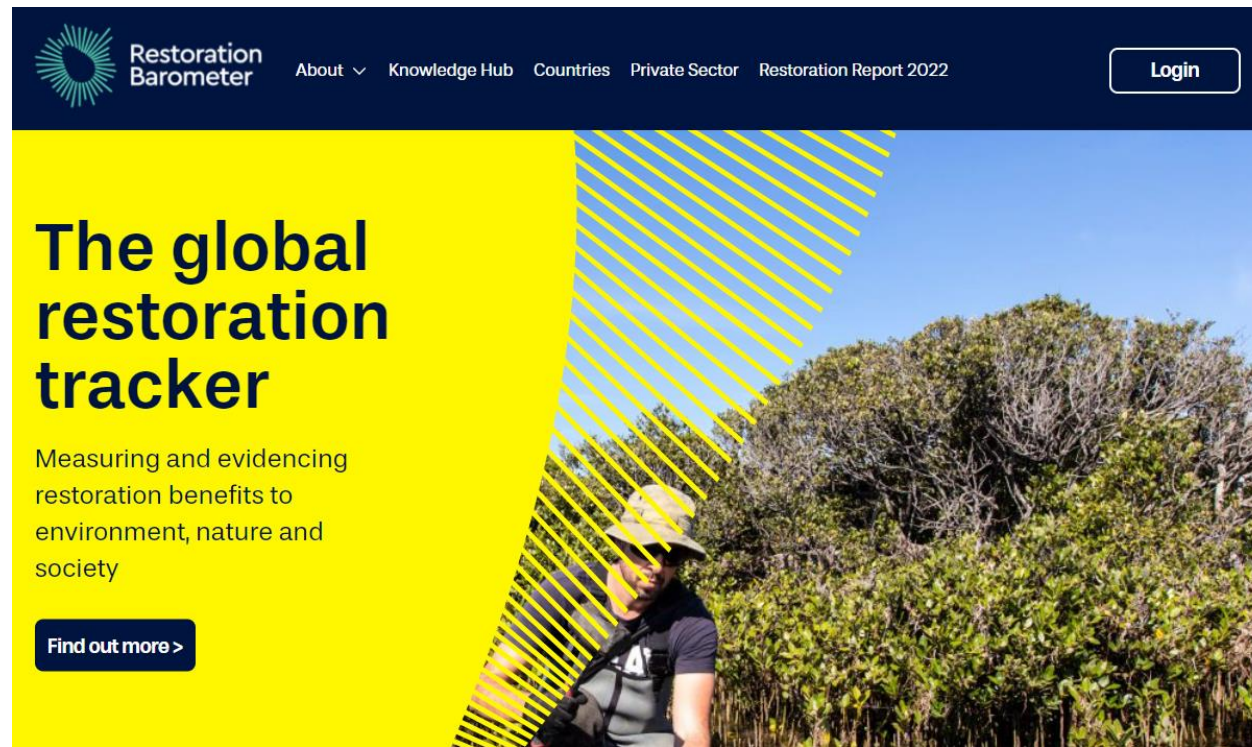
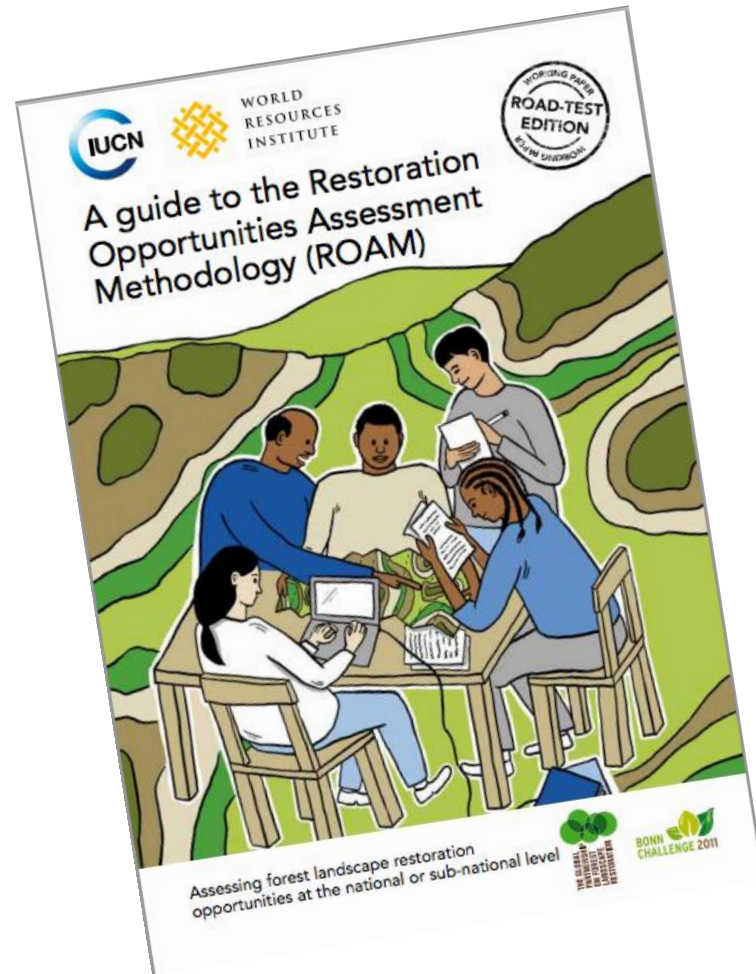
- IPO member leadership
- ‘Third pathway’
- IUCN Green List Standard for PCA



4. Wild finance

- Wildlife bonds
- Green List investment KPIs
- Nature Collectible NFTs
- MPA bonds

Contributions to Target 2 - Restoration



Contributions to Target 2



Red List of Ecosystems as a headline indicator in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

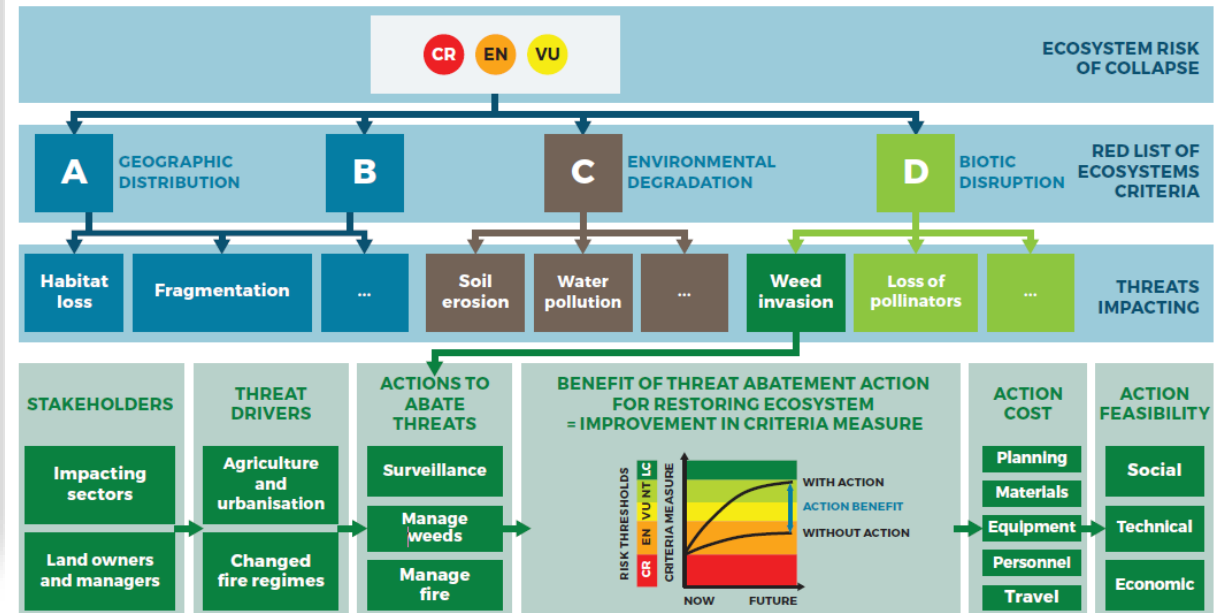
The Red List Index for Ecosystems will support monitoring of progress for Goal A of the new framework

On December 19th, the [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#) was adopted by parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, setting the agenda for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Discussions were intense and at times fraught, but the framework that emerged will provide a blueprint for moving forwards.

The Framework comprises four goals for 2050 – conserving biodiversity, sustaining the benefits from nature, equitable sharing of benefits from nature, and providing sufficient resourcing and support for the implementation of the framework – along with 23 action targets designed to meet the goals. These include extensive restoration, expansion of protected areas (30% of the planet by 2030), management of threatened species, and sustainable, biodiversity-friendly production and urban landscapes.

For the first time in the decadal planning cycle of the Convention, a monitoring framework was also adopted, providing a mechanism for continual review of progress on the goals and targets. The monitoring framework lists indicators for each goal and target, with headline indicators that capture their overall scope and provide high-level indicators for global and national reporting, and component and complementary indicators that are optional for countries.

The Red List of Ecosystems is one of the [headline indicators](#) in the monitoring framework for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, using the Red List Index for Ecosystems as the index for reporting (for more info see [here](#) and [here](#)). It is listed as a headline indicator for Goal A, along with the extent of natural ecosystems, supporting the ecosystem components (the integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050), and for Target 1 (Ensure that all areas are under participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities). It is also a component or complementary indicator for Targets 2, 3 and 7.



Targeted support to deliver Target 3



ALBANIA

- Vjosa Wild River National Park created to IUCN Standards
- Transboundary commitments with Greece



DR CONGO

- National dialogue on effective area-based conservation
- GEF 8 Project aligns to integrated GBF implementation



BELIZE

- MPA financing mechanism
- IUCN Green List as the Key Performance Indicator



KOREA

- National OECM strategy, Global Species Action Plan
- All Protected Areas committed to the IUCN Green List



Guidelines for conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors

Jodi Hilty, Graeme L. Worboys, Annika Keeley, Stephen Woodley, Barbara Lausche, Harvey Locke, Mark Carr, Ian Pulsford, James Pittcock, J. Wilson White, David M. Theobald, Jessica Levine, Melly Reuling, James E.M. Watson, Rob Ament and Gary M. Tabor

Craig Groves, Series Editor



Developing capacity for a protected planet

Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 30



Guidelines for privately protected areas

Brent A. Mitchell, Sue Stolton, Juan Bezaury-Cresi, Heather C. Bingham, Tracey L. Cumming, Nigel Dudley, James A. Fitzsimons, Delphine Mallett-King, Kent H. Redford and Pedro Solano

Craig Groves, Series Editor



Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 29



Large-Scale Marine Protected Areas: Guidelines for design and management

Prepared by Big Ocean and the IUCN WCPA Large-Scale MPA Task Force

Authors: Nai'a Lewis, Jon C. Day, 'Aulani Wilhelm, Daniel Wagner, Carlos Gaymer, John Parks, Alan Friedlander, Susan White, Charles Sheppard, Mark Spalding, Gustavo San Martin, Andrew Skeat, Sue Tsai, Tukabu Teroroko and Jacqueline Evans

Craig Groves, Series Editor



Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 26



Recognising and reporting other effective area-based conservation measures

World Commission on Protected Areas Task Force on OECMs



Protected Area Technical Report Series No 3

Understanding Target 3 and ensuring integrity of implementation

Promoting uptake of best practice guidance

Contributions to the species-related targets- Global Species Action Plan (GSAP)

- Developed to fully support the implementation of the GBF
- Identifies a set of conservation actions required to achieve species outcomes for each GBF target
- Lists possible actors to implement the actions
- Highlights the tools and resources available to implement species conservation actions
- Through GSAP, a Programme of Work on species conservation can support synergies in implementing the biodiversity-related conventions at the national level
- GSAP can be used as guidance to update NBSAPs or regional action plans
- GSAP Online Knowledge Platform – SKILLS- *Species Conservation Knowledge, Information, Learning, Leverage and Sharing*



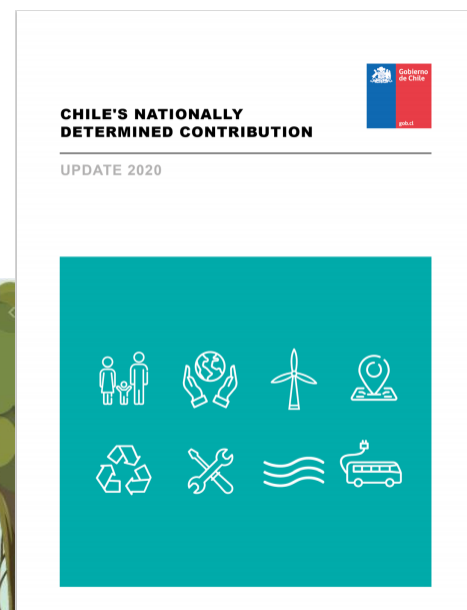


Targets 8 & 11: Rolling out implementation of NbS



**Nature-based Solutions -
PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE on
IUCN Global Standard™ - NbS #5
Spring 2023**

[Learn more](#)





Contributions to the GBF Monitoring Framework- some examples

Goal A	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems A.3 Red List Index A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500
Target 1	A.1 Red List of Ecosystems A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems 1.1 Percent of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans
Target 2	2.2 Area under restoration

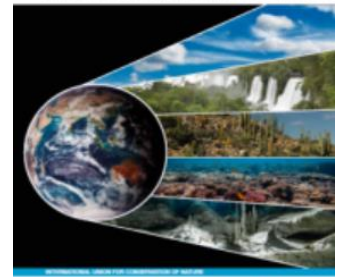


**RED LIST OF
ECOSYSTEMS**



IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology 2.0
Descriptive profiles for biomes and ecosystem
functional groups

David A. Keith, Jose M. Perez-Perez, Cindy Robinson and Richard T. Kingsford (editors)





Other areas of potential GBF implementation support

- **NBSAP revision** – capitalising on decentralised presence, convener
- **Gender mainstreaming** – Target 22 & 23, Gender Plan of Action
- **Rights-based approaches** - IPLCs, environmental defenders
- **Unpacking Targets 18 & 19** – Subsidy reform and Resource Mobilisation





[Documents](#)

[Add Contributions](#)

[View Contributions](#)

[EN](#) [FR](#) [ES](#)

Welcome to the IUCN

Contributions for Nature Platform

Enhancing the interlinkages between IUCN Members
conservation and restoration actions and the GBF

What role for National and Regional Committees?

- **CONVENERS** AT REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS
 - Increase awareness about the GBF & ways to implement it
 - Gather information about regional/national needs and how to address them (*Clearing house mechanism*)
- **CATALYSERS** OF CONCRETE ACTION
 - Match needs to resources & tools for implementation





Many thanks!

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