

NEW GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR MANAGING NATURE THROUGH 2030 PROPOSED BY THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The Secretariat of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has released the [first draft of a new global biodiversity framework, to guide actions worldwide through 2030](#) to preserve and protect nature and its essential services to people.

The year 2020 marked the end of the [United Nations Decade on Biodiversity](#) and the implementation of the [Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Targets 2011–2020](#). All countries started a process to review progress towards the Plan's Strategic Goals and to shape the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Following this [consultation and negotiation process](#), the new Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was adopted during the [fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties \(COP 15\)](#) in Montreal, Canada, from 7 to 19 December 2022.

[This new historic Framework](#), which supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and builds on the Convention's previous Strategic Plans, sets out an ambitious pathway to reach the global vision of a world living in harmony with nature by 2050. Under this Agreement, Governments are committed to protect 30% of land and water considered important for biodiversity by 2030. Currently, only 17% of terrestrial and 10% of marine areas are protected. The new Global biodiversity framework calls for raising funds by 2030 for biodiversity from different sources and it is working to phase out or reform subsidies that could provide funds for nature. Under this Agreement, governments promised to develop sufficiently ambitious strategies to stave off the worst impacts of climate change.

The long phase of consultation and negotiations was also guided by the important documentation produced by the Secretariat of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as the series of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and the national reports. The [Global Biodiversity Outlook \(GBO-5\)](#) for example, published in 2020, summarizes the latest data on the status and trends of biodiversity and, looking at the future, highlights the need to scale up the ambitions for a new *Global Biodiversity Framework* identifying a number of transitions that will be required to recognize biodiversity as an essential element of sustainable development. It emphasizes that countries need to mainstream biodiversity into decision making and need to factor it into policies across all economic sectors.

In particular, the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-5) identifies the following eight interdependent transitions that recognize the value of



biodiversity, concerning *land and forests; sustainable agriculture; sustainable food systems; sustainable fisheries and oceans; cities and green infrastructure; sustainable freshwater, sustainable climate action; a biodiversity-inclusive One Health transition to promote healthy ecosystems and healthy people through an integrated approach.*

The new Global Biodiversity Framework signed in Montreal represents a key step in protecting the world's lands and oceans and bolsters efforts to safeguard the world's climate. The meetings pointed out that more and more of the international biodiversity agenda is appearing in the discussions under climate COPs. The governments meeting at COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh in November 2022 recognized the importance of nature-based solutions to climate change, protecting natural ecosystems that benefit people whilst contributing to tackling climate change and protecting biodiversity. Climate change is negatively impacting biodiversity, and biodiversity is part of the solution to climate change. After decades of ecosystem destruction and plummeting biodiversity, the agreement reached at COP15 provides the framework to halt and reverse these trends.

Many countries have already included nature-based solutions as part of their national climate action plans. However, many countries and local communities require ramped up financial and technical support for such activities. The COP27 partners highlighted that [investments channeled into nature-based solutions must triple by 2030](#) to meet the climate, the nature and land-neutrality targets.

The [Local Biodiversity Outlook](#), released during negotiations towards a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, presents the contributions of more than 50 indigenous and community authors, providing their perspectives on what should be done to bend the curve of biodiversity loss and change the direction of travel.

In fact, the new global framework is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership with many organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. Its implementation will take a rights-based approach, recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity. Further, its implementation will require the engagement of actors beyond governments to include, among others: [Non-governmental organizations](#), [Indigenous peoples and local communities](#), [Women's groups](#), Youth groups and the Business and finance community.

The new Global Biodiversity Framework considers the long-term strategies and targets of other multilateral environmental agreements, including the biodiversity-related Rio Conventions, to ensure synergistic delivery of benefits from all the agreements for the planet and people.

This new strategic framework also plays an important role as a reference for other initiatives managed by the United Nations and multilateral organizations in partnership with a large variety of local, national and international actors, such as the [UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030](#), the [Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028](#) and others based on biodiversity as a central theme for sustainable development and responding to the urgency of halting its decline.



In adopting the new Global Biodiversity Framework, all governmental Parties participating at COP15 have committed to set national targets to implement it, while all other actors have been invited to develop and communicate their own commitments. [The next UN biodiversity summit will take place in 2024 in Turkey](#) and it is expected to see countries and other parties strengthen financial commitments towards halting biodiversity loss. The new Global Biodiversity Framework is also expected to progressively involve a wide range of stakeholders in the new platform of actions to protect, restore and sustainably manage biodiversity resources in all countries and in local communities.

To know more

[A new global framework for managing nature through 2030: First detailed draft agreement debuts | Convention on Biological Diversity \(cbd.int\)](#)

[Global framework first draft and documents 2022](#)

[Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework \(cbd.int\)](#)

[Convention on Biological Diversity – Preparation for the post 2020 Biodiversity Framework \(cbd.int\)](#)

[Global Biodiversity Outlook \(GBO\) 5 issues \(cbd.int\)](#)

[Local Biodiversity Outlook](#)

[Indigenous peoples and local communities in cdb.int website](#)

[CBD-Best-practices-Gender-Biodiversity-en.pdf](#)

[Global Biodiversity Outlook \(GBO – 5\) pdf](#)

[New International Biodiversity Agreement Strengthens Climate Action | UNFCCC COP-15 - Documents \(cbd.int\)](#)

[Finance for Nature-Based Solutions Must Triple by 2030 | UNFCCC](#)

[National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans \(NBSAPs\) \(cbd.int\)](#)

[IPBES Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#)

[United Nations Decade on Biodiversity](#)

[Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020](#)

[Ecosystems and biodiversity in UNenvironment website](#)

[Action Agenda Portal \(cbd.int\)](#)

[UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration](#)

[Home | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(fao.org\)](#)

