



# Implementing Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

**For Prelims:** [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework \(KMGBF\)](#), [Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services \(IPBES\)](#), [Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change \(IPCC-AR 6\)](#), [Conference of the Parties \(COP\)](#), [Convention on Biological Diversity \(CBD\)](#).

**For Mains:** Impact and relevance of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on conservation of environment and nature.

**Source:** [DTE](#)

## Why in News?

Recently, the 25<sup>th</sup> meeting of the **Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-25)** in Nairobi, Kenya concluded with recommendations aimed at facilitating the transition from agreement to action following the adoption of the [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework \(KMGBF\)](#) in December 2022.

- The meeting primarily focused on creating a progress monitoring mechanism, while also addressing the implications of assessments conducted by the [Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services \(IPBES\)](#) and the [Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change \(IPCC AR6\)](#), among other matters.

## What is Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)?

- Article 25 of the **Convention on Biological Diversity** establishes an open-ended **intergovernmental scientific advisory body known as the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)**.
- Its purpose is to provide the Conference of the Parties (COP) and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies, with **timely advice relating to the implementation of the Convention**.

## What Was the Recent SBSTTA-25 Meeting About ?

- **IPBES Reports on Invasive Species and Biodiversity Valuation:**
  - The recent IPBES report has highlighted the critical role that [invasive species](#) play in driving the extinction of plants and animals. Additionally, **the Methodological Assessment Report on Diverse Values and Valuation of Nature**, as well as the

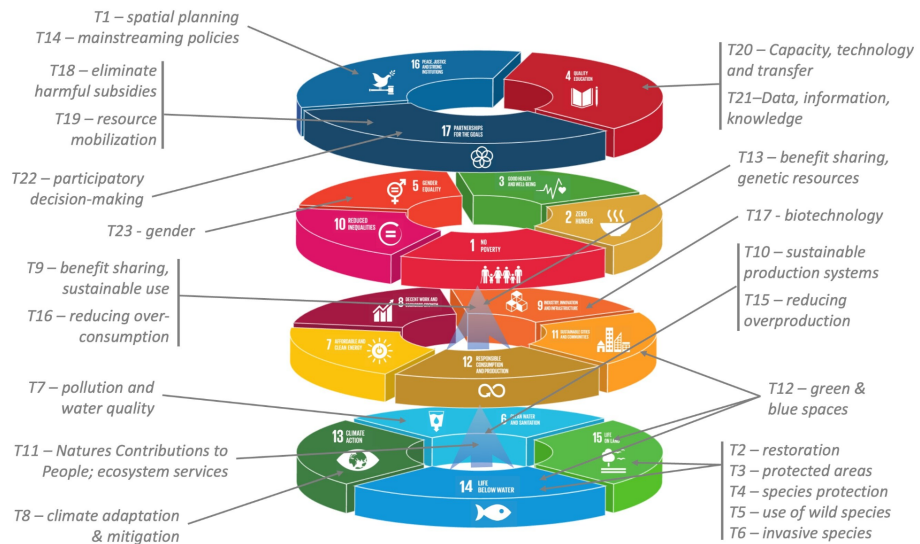
**Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species**, were discussed.

- These findings shed light on the intricate relationship between biodiversity and the impact of invasive species.
- **IPCC AR6 Findings on Biodiversity and Climate Change:**
  - The findings from the **IPCC AR6 report** were also a focal point of discussion. The report underscores that climate change is the **primary driver of biodiversity loss and emphasizes the capacity of biodiversity to support climate adaptation, resilience, mitigation, and disaster risk reduction.**
  - This connection between biodiversity and climate change has significant implications for global environmental management.
- **Converging Crises**
  - During the meeting, experts recognized that **[biodiversity loss](#), [climate change](#), [ocean acidification](#), [desertification](#), [land degradation](#)**, invasive alien species, and **[pollution](#)** are interconnected crises.
- **Recommendations:**
  - To address these challenges coherently and effectively, **the group finalized 15 key points for presentation at the 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP16) to the [Convention on Biological Diversity \(CBD\)](#).**
  - This approach aligns with the goals of the Convention, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and other global initiatives such as the **[United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)** and the **[2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development](#).**
  - Moreover, the meeting **emphasized the importance of utilizing the work of other multilateral agencies, including the [World Health Organization](#) and the [Food and Agriculture Organization](#)**, to enhance scientific and technical guidance in implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

## What is Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework?

- **About:**
  - The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was adopted during the fifteenth meeting of the **[Conference of the Parties \(COP\)-15](#)** of CBD following a four year consultation and negotiation process.
  - This 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.**
- **30 by 30 Target:**
  - The declaration made a reference to the **'30 by 30'** target which is a key proposal being debated at the **[COP15](#)**, that would afford 30% of the Earth's land and oceans protected status by 2030.
- **Main Targets:**
  - The framework consists of four goals for 2050 and 23 targets for 2030.
    - **The four goals are:**
      - Conserve and restore biodiversity.
      - Ensure sustainable use of biodiversity.
      - Share benefits fairly and equitably.
      - Enable transformative change.
    - **The 23 Targets are:**

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## Kunming Biodiversity Fund

- China has also pledged to inject **USD 233 million** into a new fund to protect biodiversity in developing countries. The fund is being referred to by **China as Kunming Biodiversity Fund.**
- Further, some rich country donors say a new fund for conservation is unnecessary because the **United Nations' Global Environment Facility** already helps developing nations finance green projects.

## UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

Q. "Momentum for Change: Climate Neutral Now" is an initiative launched by (2018)

- (a) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- (b) The UNEP Secretariat
- (c) The UNFCCC Secretariat
- (d) The World Meteorological Organisation

Ans: (c)

Q. What is/are the importance/importances of the 'United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification'? (2016)

- It aims to promote effective action through innovative national programmes and supportive international partnerships.
- It has a special/particular focus on South Asia and North Africa regions, and its Secretariat facilitates the allocation of major portions of financial resources to these regions.
- It is committed to a bottom-up approach, encouraging the participation of local people in combating the desertification.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (c)

PDF Referenece URL: <https://www.drishtias.com/printpdf/implementing-kunming-montreal-global-biodiversity-framework>

