

Progress on implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

This briefing provides an overview of developments to date on the GBF, milestones and timeline for implementation, and critical issues currently affecting discussions and progress prior to COP16.

KEY FINDINGS

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was adopted at the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) 15th Conference of the Parties (COP) in December 2022. Hailed as a historic landmark for biodiversity conservation and agreed upon by 195 countries, the GBF consists of four goals setting a vision for 2050 of a world living in harmony with nature and 23 action-oriented targets aimed at halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030.

Parties will meet again from 21 October to 1 November 2024 at COP16 to discuss progress on the agreement and to undertake a global analysis of their **National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)**, although few are completed yet. Work is currently ongoing to develop headline indicators for the 23 targets, but some are still missing, and for some others, methodologies and/or data are deficient. Progress on resource mobilisation is critical but still going quite slowly.

So far, progress towards achieving the targets has been variable. A few targets have seen focused and collaborative action, but many of the more general and some quantifiable targets appear to have made little progress and lack coordinated institutional support.

The GBF and timeline for implementation

The agreement and related decisions

The GBF's most prominent targets include the restoration of 30% of degraded ecosystems globally and the conservation and management of 30% of land, inland water and marine and coastal areas by 2030. It also includes provisions relating to reducing species extinction and risks from pesticides and pollution, as well as the sustainable management of wild species and of areas under agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Another important target is the reduction of the rate of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species (IAS) by at least 50% by 2030. Moreover, the targets commit to mobilising financial resources for biodiversity of at least US\$200 billion per year by 2030 from public and private sources and identifying and eliminating at least US\$500 billion of annual subsidies harmful to biodiversity. Financing flows, therefore, need to be increased from US\$120-150 billion to US\$700-1000 billion per year by 2030 to bridge the biodiversity financing gap¹.

Parties to the CBD have also approved a series of decisions related to the implementation of the GBF, namely the need for a comprehensive monitoring framework, mechanisms for planning, monitoring,



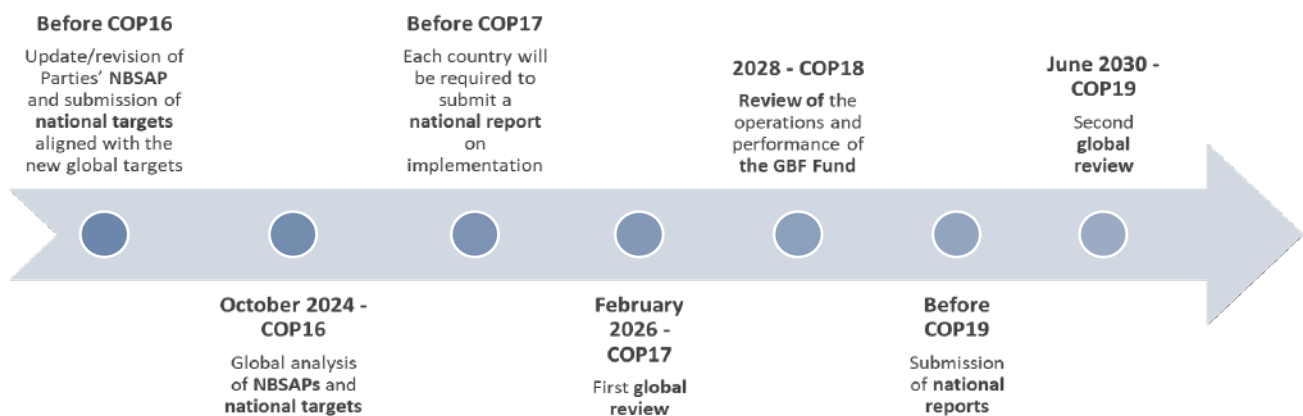
reporting and review, resource mobilisation, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and Digital Sequence Information (DSI) (decisions 15/5 to 15/9). These are crucial elements of success for the GBF.

Importantly, the GBF is not an international treaty and is therefore not legally binding on Parties. Furthermore, it does not include a mandatory ratcheting mechanism, which requires Parties to increase their ambition in action at a given time, such as in the Paris Agreement. As a result, any ratcheting up of the ambition of the targets based on the results of the global assessments is left to the discretion of the Parties.

Timeline for implementation up to 2030

Before COP16 in October 2024, each Party must revise its **NBSAP**, which must be adopted by all Parties under Article 6 of the CBD, and submit national targets aligned with the GBF targets (decision 15/6)². The NBSAP must reflect how each Party intends to fulfil the objectives of the Convention and its action plan for implementation. Once Parties have submitted their NBSAPs and national objectives, the targets will be analysed and assessed during COP16 and at each subsequent COP. Following the global analysis at COP16, the Parties will have to submit **national reports** on implementation in February 2026 and June 2029, allowing for the first and second global reviews during COP17 and COP19, respectively. The figure below visualises a timeline for the implementation of the GBF from post-COP15 until COP19 in June 2030.

Figure: Timeline for the implementation of the GBF up until 2030



Source: Author's own elaboration based on COP15 decisions.

Horizontal developments and support for implementation

This section outlines developments since COP15 concerning resource mobilisation, the monitoring framework and mechanisms for reporting and review, and other horizontal issues. CBD Parties, the CBD Secretariat and its associated working groups, and intergovernmental organisations play an essential role, as they will implement the framework in the various sectors concerned.

Resource mobilisation

At COP15, decision 15/7 on resource mobilisation requested the creation of a special fund supporting the GBF within the existing Global Environmental Facility (GEF), a multilateral fund supporting projects in climate change, biodiversity, international waters and ozone depletion. Accordingly, the **Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF)** was launched at the GEF Assembly in August 2023 to support the implementation of the GBF. The GBFF's initial target is to secure US\$200 million from at least three donors by December 2023, with Canada and the UK having announced contributions of US\$150 million and

US\$12.5 million. Therefore, there is still a gap of about US\$40 million before the fund is operational³. The GBFF would then require significant ramp-up to achieve the international finance target to mobilise at least US\$20 billion per year by 2025 and US\$30 billion by 2030 from developed countries to developing countries under Target 19. The overall financing target to mobilise US\$200 billion per year for biodiversity will be largely mobilised at the domestic level by Parties.

Not all biodiversity finance will be channelled through the GBFF. For example, at COP15, the European Union (EU) has committed to double external funding from €3.5 to €7 billion until 2027, covering the whole scope of the GBF⁴. Around 20% of funds will support Indigenous and local action to protect biodiversity, while 36% will support the most vulnerable communities, small island developing states and least developed countries.

In decision 15/7, the COP tasked the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilisation to explore the current biodiversity finance landscape, assess how existing instruments could be improved and scaled up and identify gaps within the current landscape⁵. The Advisory Committee is also working, as per decision 15/7, on the second phase of the strategy for resource mobilisation (2025-2030)⁶.

COP15 was marked by contentious discussions regarding resource mobilisation, particularly between developed and developing countries, which almost caused the GBF to fail. Mobilising US\$200 billion per year, including US\$30 billion through international finance by 2030 will require extraordinary efforts from Parties. In particular, the financial support from developed countries to developing countries, often referred to as Official Development Assistance (ODA), constitutes a crucial part of international biodiversity finance.

Funding remains a critical challenge for implementing the GBF

To fully realise its potential and mobilise funds, the GBFF must have a strong multiplier potential and attract funds from both developed countries and private actors, especially multilateral development banks and financial institutions, and explore innovative mechanisms to scale up funds. All actors point to the fact that additional funding is necessary to support actions, and that it needs to be targeted and available in the long term.

Monitoring framework and mechanisms for reporting and reviewing

Experience with the 2010 Aichi biodiversity targets, the predecessors of the GBF targets, suggests that targets without clear and quantitative indicators tend to be inadequately addressed. As a result, major efforts have been made to implement the monitoring framework and the mechanisms for reporting and reviewing the targets.

As per decision 15/5, the monitoring framework comprises a set of headline indicators that allow for consistent, standardised and scalable tracking of global goals and targets. These headline indicators are used for tracking national, regional and global progress in national reports and NBSAPs, as well as more detailed but optional global components and complementary indicators⁷. The monitoring framework will continue to be developed and enhanced by the **Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice** (SBSTTA) and the COP. An **Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group** (AHTEG) on Indicators has been established to refine the indicators prior to COP16⁸.

In October 2023, the 25th meeting of SBSTTA addressed matters relating to the monitoring framework, mechanisms for planning and review, and scientific and technical inputs to the global review to be conducted at COP17 in 2026⁹. SBSTTA adopted decisions on approaches to identify the scientific and technical needs to support GBF implementation and on scientific, technical and technological inputs to

inform the global review of collective progress in GBF implementation. Both the SBSTTA and the AHTEG on Indicators were tasked with reviewing and providing a way forward for the global indicators and with proposing a way forward for headline indicators, the minimum starting point for reporting progress, by October 2023¹⁰. This work is crucial to support Parties in revising and updating their NBSAPs and national monitoring frameworks. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) were disappointed, saying that the agreed indicators are not robust enough and reporting requirements will be useless if they remain vague¹¹.

Support for revision and update of Parties' NBSAPs

The main effort required of Parties to the CBD right now is to **revise or update their NBSAP by COP16 in October 2024**. In the EU, only Spain and Hungary have submitted a post-COP15 NBSAP to date. Both globally and in the EU, countries are actively revising their national biodiversity strategies and related plans and programmes to contribute to the global targets. NGOs have been active in advocating issues that such NBSAPs should cover¹². A few initiatives have been launched to support this work, providing needed capacity and suggesting key steps that need to be taken to reach the global targets:

The **NBSAP Accelerator Partnership** is an initiative driven by Colombia and Germany, who co-chair the partnership, launched in September 2023 at Climate Week NYC. It will act as a neutral broker to raise ambition for greater biodiversity action and to accelerate the implementation of GBF-aligned NBSAPs through matchmaking and in-country facilitation services. Its goals are to enhance NBSAP preparation, implementation and review, and to elevate them in national development planning as well as facilitate and align biodiversity finance and financial flows for biodiversity mainstreaming. For now, it has 21 country members (including the EU, Spain, France, Germany, Slovenia and the Netherlands) and eight institutional members¹³.

The **National Monitoring Support Initiative**, starting later this year, will provide direct support to countries to develop national capacity for monitoring progress in implementing the GBF. The CBD Secretariat also launched at SBSTTA 25 the **Target Tracker platform** – a real-time tracker based on headline indicators – and an improved **Online Reporting Tool** for revising or updating NBSAPs in the CBD's clearing-house mechanism, which provides the information platform of the CBD and promotes cooperation, knowledge-sharing and information exchange between Parties¹⁴.

Areas where efforts still need to be made

Other horizontal issues in the GBF agreement – like equitable benefit-sharing, integration, legal changes, sustainable consumption, biosafety and perverse incentives – lack dedicated champions or concerted efforts to address them at the moment, which is a weakness in the overall process. Addressing these gaps is challenging as there are no specialised institutions to handle these specific issues within the biodiversity conservation space.

Challenge: Enhancing cooperation among various initiatives

While many international organisations, NGOs, Parties and other stakeholders are actively involved in initiatives and efforts to drive action, their actions are not consistently coordinated and would benefit from being harmonised. Though both the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United National Development Programme (UNDP) have taken central roles in such initiatives, involvement of other organisations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) on agriculture-related issues for example, could significantly enhance the prospects of success and promote international cooperation.

Developments on the targets and support for implementation

The CBD has been helping Parties prepare their NBSAPs and revise national targets. In June 2023, the CBD Secretariat published guidance notes for all the GBF targets, explaining their importance and components and including guiding questions for target setting and related indicators¹⁵. Encouragingly, this guidance is much more detailed than what was provided at the time of the Aichi targets.

This section provides a detailed overview of targets 1 to 11, which have received more focus and dedicated efforts since adoption. It focuses on each target's significance, initiatives to assist implementation, development of headline indicators, and potential barriers to implementation. Targets 12 to 23 are presented in Annex 1, as less progress has been made to date on these targets.

Target 1 – All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero

Integrating biodiversity considerations into spatial planning and policies that address land- and sea-use change is essential to reverse biodiversity loss. To implement and achieve the target, Parties need to set up systems and governance frameworks to map and plan land use, access data, and enforce land use controls. Notably, Target 1 includes terms and goals that have not been defined yet, such as 'inclusive spatial management' and 'biodiversity-rich areas'.

One major barrier to implementing Target 1 is funding and capacity constraints. There is not enough funding to strengthen and coordinate existing approaches. A few groups have been looking into the needs for conservation planning tools associated with the CBD targets, as there does not seem to be a formalised process. Since there are already many tools available, technical barriers are not necessarily the problem, but rather coordination and governance of initiatives. Other challenges include mitigating conflicts related to land degradation and anticipating future change.

Monitoring the target relies on three headline indicators measuring ecosystem cover, threat, and spatial planning. The 'Red List of Ecosystems' is still very incomplete, while the 'extent of natural ecosystems' seems quite robust but fails to account for ecosystem degradation. The third indicator on the 'percentage of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans' has not been developed yet and will require criteria and a methodology for data collection¹⁶.

Target 2 – 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration

Target 2 is widely considered one of the most important targets of the GBF as it includes an ambitious aim to ensure 30% of the total area of degraded terrestrial, inland water and marine and coastal ecosystems is under effective restoration by 2030. Existing initiatives will contribute to this target, such as the United Nations (UN) Decade on Ecosystem Restoration proclaimed in 2019 by the UN General Assembly to support and scale up efforts on ecological restoration worldwide¹⁷. This initiative, led by the FAO and UNEP, will focus on the monitoring process and identifying best practices. At the EU level, the Nature Restoration Law, once formally approved and implemented, will directly contribute to Target 2¹⁸.

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) has been mandated by the CBD since 2015 to work on setting land degradation targets with Parties. However, of the 141 Parties that have analysed land degradation trends with the UNCCD, almost none are European. Efforts are now entering a second phase which should link with the NBSAP revision process. It is important to make sure that this linkage with existing efforts is done so as not to duplicate efforts.

A working group composed of experts of the FAO, CBD, UNCCD, United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has been set up to work on land degradation monitoring as it is a qualifier

of the target's headline indicator 'areas that need to be restored', which currently lacks a method for reporting. The working group published a **roadmap for Target 2** which will finalise the headline indicator methodology and develop the existing FERM platform (Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring) as a tool for monitoring and centralising these restoration commitments¹⁹. The roadmap will be developed to support the implementation and monitoring of ecosystem restoration under the GBF.

A major challenge to the achievement of Target 2 is the variation in the level of ambition that Parties are deciding to take. Additionally, there is the monitoring challenge with the target's headline indicator and the difficulty of demonstrating the success of restoration measures in the long term.

Target 3 – 30% of areas are effectively conserved

Target 3 has gained the most focus and attention since COP15 as it provides a clear goal to effectively conserve 30% of all areas, through protected areas, Other Environmental Conservation Measures (OECMs) and indigenous and traditional territories. Several key elements must be considered for effective implementation:

- 1 the importance of the qualitative aspect of protected and conserved areas;
- 2 the need to measure outcomes rather than inputs;
- 3 defining OECMs and their role within the target, as well as ensuring their effectiveness;
- 4 greater inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities in governance;
- 5 addressing the remaining 70% of areas that are not legally protected; and
- 6 showcasing the benefits of protected and conserved areas for people²⁰.

Target 3 has one headline indicator: 'coverage of protected areas and OECMs'. While data is available, the indicator does not reflect whether the designations are protecting areas important to biodiversity nor whether they are effective or connected to other areas. A method for calculating the 'effectiveness' component is currently being defined by UNEP-WCMC and partners.

Many countries have provided or are working on their national strategies for implementation. For example, France has established a working group at the national level related to Target 3, often referred to as the 30x30 target. Parties have also been designating protected areas, such as New Caledonia, which will place 10% of its maritime space under strict protection by the end of 2023, representing more than 130,000 km² of new highly protected marine areas.

New initiatives have been launched to support countries to implement Target 3. The **Global Partnership to support the achievement of Target 3** established by the CBD Secretariat, IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA) and UNEP-WCMC aims to improve the understanding of implementation needs and gaps in technical and financial support and to align implementation efforts and build capacity. The Partnership hopes to support the target through data and tools, notably for the qualitative component of Target 3. IUCN-WCPA has developed a site-level tool for identifying OECMs, which are viewed as a critical contribution to Target 3²¹. Moreover, the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People is supporting members through political mobilisation, capacity-building and matchmaking and has launched the 30x30 Solutions Toolkit online, intending to gather tools, methodologies, and information on Target 3 implementation.

An important milestone in achieving Target 3 has been the adoption and ratification of the **High Seas Treaty**, which allows for the creation of marine protected areas in the high seas. Such designations will significantly contribute to the objective to protect at least 30% of land and sea globally²².

In the EU, Target 3 is echoed in the EU Biodiversity Strategy commitment to the legal protection of 30% of land and 30% of seas in the EU²³.

A major challenge remains the accessibility and availability of adequate financial and technical assistance for countries. Other challenges relate to the facilitation of the countries' understanding of the landscape, the language and the complementarity of various initiatives working around Target 3.

Targets 4, 5 and 9 – Sustainable wildlife management targets

Sustainable wildlife management is defined as the sound management of wildlife species to sustain their populations and habitat over time²⁴. Targets, 4, 5 and 9 all address it. Target 4 focuses on preventing the extinction of known threatened species, while Targets 5 and 9 focus on the sustainable use of wild species and the benefits to people.

In its decision on sustainable wildlife management, SBSTTA noted that additional guidance beyond the wild meat sector is needed to support the goals and targets of the GBF²⁵. It recommends the CBD launch a gap analysis to identify areas not adequately covered by existing guidance and to include key elements identified in the Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)²⁶, such as the equitable distribution of costs and benefits and tailored policies to local, social and ecological needs. The **Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management** (CPW) will play a key role here. CPW has developed a new work plan for 2023-2025 with five thematic objectives to support the GBF's implementation²⁷.

IUCN launched the **Global Species Action Plan** at SBSTTA 25 in October 2023 with the aim to provide guidance on actions that aim to mitigate species decline²⁸. This offers key strategic interventions and an indicative list of actions to achieve the goals and targets related to the conservation and sustainable use of species. It is addressed to governments, businesses, NGOs, academic institutions, Indigenous people and local communities. The IUCN will develop the online SKILLS platform (Species Conservation Knowledge, Information, Learning, Leverage and Sharing), providing resources, training support and technical guidance, which should be available at SBSTTA 26.

Apart from the 'Red List Index' for Target 4, most headline indicators related to these targets rely on detailed, proportional data, which will be hard to measure.

Target 6 – Reduce rates of introduction and establishment of IAS by 50%

IAS are species that have been introduced into an environment where they are not normally found, negatively impacting biodiversity²⁹. Indeed, IAS are one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss³⁰, but the threat can be prevented and controlled through effective management, adequate and sustained financial and technical resources and involvement of all sectors, according to the IPBES Thematic Assessment Report on IAS and their Control published in September 2023³¹. At an SBSTTA side event, ministers highlighted the need to address IAS and decided to develop a set of recommendations for strengthening international cooperation³².

Guidance based on AHTEG work highlights the cost-effectiveness of detecting and eradicating IAS early compared with the costs of managing well-established IAS populations and mitigating impacts. Prevention is the most effective of all, but there is still a lot of uncertainty about which taxa are likely to become invasive in a new environment³³.

The target's headline indicator is the 'rate of IAS establishment', which provides quite a weak basis for monitoring. The CBD currently gives no information about how it will be measured.

Target 7 – Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk

Pollution is one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss³⁴. The target covers pollution from various sources, which should be contained below harmful levels. Although an important issue, there seems to have been much less focus on taking this target forward, which is a major gap.

Two headline indicators under this target focus on 'pesticide concentration' and 'coastal eutrophication' but provide no basis for measurement and very little information to monitor progress.

In the EU, recent key policies such as the EU Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability³⁵, the Zero Pollution Action Plan for Air, Water and Soil³⁶ and the Farm to Fork Strategy³⁷ complement the EU legal framework on addressing pollution. They echo some elements of Target 7, including the objective to reduce nutrient losses in the environment by at least 50% (although the formulation differs slightly). Importantly, the European Commission has published a proposal for a new Regulation on the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products, aiming to reduce by 50% the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030³⁸. The proposal is currently being discussed in the European Parliament. If adopted, the legislation would go much further than Target 7, which only commits to reducing the overall risk, and not use, from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half. Overall, these initiatives at EU level can, therefore, promote efforts which contribute to Target 7 of the GBF.

Targets 8 and 11 – Resilience to climate and other environmental changes

After the GBF was adopted, Targets 8 and 11 appeared to have received less focus and scrutiny due to their perceived vagueness and lack of quantified and timebound objectives. Nonetheless, climate change is one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss and therefore Target 8 makes a link, although weak, with the minimisation of its impacts. Target 11 on nature's contributions to people aims to build resilience through nature-based solutions (NBS) and ecosystem-based approaches.

Initiatives have been underway to integrate the targets with other international efforts. Biodiversity and climate change were the focus of a dedicated decision at SBSTTA 25, which reiterates the importance of Target 8 and the need for synergies with the Paris Agreement³⁹. The EU highlighted that considering biodiversity and climate change measures together results in more synergies than trade-offs. The importance of NBS and ecosystem-based approaches was emphasised for both Targets 8 and 11. However, there remains strong divergence of views and a lack of consensus on the definition of the term NBS. SBSTTA recommends Parties integrate NBS and ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into their NBSAPs and ensure synergies with nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans.

SBSTTA 25 also emphasised the relevance of Targets 8 and 11 to DRR and their links with the targets of the **Sendai Framework on DRR**, which aims to reduce disaster risk substantially and its associated consequences on people and economies⁴⁰. The Sendai Framework on DRR includes a goal to foster collaboration with mechanisms relevant to DRR, such as biodiversity. Indeed, risk-informed and comprehensive planning can help address the systemic risks mentioned in Targets 8 and 11. This planning should feed into a roadmap for elaborating guidance for developing national indicators and integrating DRR into NBSAPs, although it is not clear what this roadmap will actually look like⁴¹.

There is no headline indicator for Target 8. As for Target 11, a methodology is suggested for the headline indicator 'services provided by ecosystems', but it is not defined, and the list of ecosystem services is very incomplete. For instance, water, soil stabilisation, and DRR are omitted. Therefore, improving this indicator is an urgent priority to progress on Target 11.

Target 10 – Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably

After the adoption of the GBF, it was felt that there was a strong focus on quantified conservation-related targets, which have monopolised media attention, with less attention on targets concerning sustainable use. Yet, the latter targets are equally important, given that areas falling outside the scope of Target 3 represent 70% of the Earth's surface. Moreover, agriculture, forestry and fisheries are responsible for 60% of biodiversity loss globally⁴². Negotiations over Target 10 proved difficult, especially on the language

linked to sustainable intensification, resilience, NBS and nature-positive, which received strong opposition from some Parties.

Two headline indicators measure the ‘proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture’ and ‘progress towards sustainable forest management’. Both are existing Sustainable Development Goals indicators and are under the custody of the FAO. They might, however, prove challenging to measure and report on, as for instance with the exception of organic agriculture, other forms of ‘sustainable agriculture’ have no agreed definition or way of measurement.

Outlook to CBD COP16

COP16 will take place from 21 October to 1 November 2024, but no host has been designated to replace Turkey, which withdrew from hosting following the earthquake in February 2023. If no country is designated, COP16 will be hosted at the CBD’s Secretariat in Montreal. Having a host government to engage with and to lead the discussions is important to maintain momentum for the GBF.

The main issue on the COP16 agenda will be the revision and update of Parties’ NBSAPs and the submission of national targets aligned with the GBF targets, which are supported by many initiatives aiming to provide technical support and capacity to Parties. The CBD working groups and international organisations will continue to support the development of headline indicators leading up to COP16.

In the EU, actions taken to implement the European Green Deal are of crucial relevance to some aspects of the GBF, such as the final adoption of the nature restoration law and the implementation of the sustainable finance package. Other initiatives aiming to reduce pressures on biodiversity and targeting drivers of biodiversity loss will also indirectly contribute to the GBF’s implementation.

Annex I: Developments related to Targets 12 to 23

This table provides an overview of the main developments related to Targets 12 to 23 of the GBF, which have received less targeted attention and efforts since COP15. It also links the targets with their headline indicators, although for some, none have been defined.

Developments and headline indicators related to Targets 12 to 23 of the GBF

Target	Developments	Headline indicators
Target 12 – Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being	No major development	12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all
Target 13 – Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge	No major development	C.1 Indicator on monetary benefits received and C.2 Indicator on non-monetary benefits
Target 14 – The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels	The Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) published recommendations for business and finance to integrate nature into decision-making. ⁴³ UNEP-FI published a High-level Roadmap for Aligning Financial Flows with the GBF to guide financial actors on how to integrate the GBF	No headline indicator

Target	Developments	Headline indicators
	within their policies and decision-making processes. ⁴⁴	
Target 15 – Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and reduce negative impacts	<p>The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive requires several large companies in the EU to report according to European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), including on biodiversity⁴⁵.</p> <p>Organisations following in the footsteps of the ‘Make it mandatory campaign’ are working on scaling up implementation of Target 15 by creating guidance and tools to help businesses deliver the target⁴⁶.</p>	15.1 Number of companies reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity
Target 16 – Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half	No major development	No headline indicator
Target 17 – Strengthen biosafety and distribute benefits of biotechnology	No major development	No headline indicator
Target 18 – Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year	<p>The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) collects national level data on positive incentives for biodiversity through the Policy Instruments for the Environment (PINE) database⁴⁷. The data meets the headline indicator criteria. It will transition to a new data platform in 2023, including data on payments for ecosystem services and on biodiversity offsets.</p>	<p>18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and 18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased out or reformed</p> <p>AHTEG on Financial Reporting established under decision 15/7 is working on the indicators for Goal D and Targets 18 and 19.</p>
Target 19 – Financial resources increased to \$200 billion per year, including \$30 billion through international finance	<p>A coalition of NGOs have launched the ‘\$20 Billion Tracker’, which summarises commitments toward reaching the international biodiversity finance goal in Target 19 from governments, philanthropists, corporations and investors and multi-donor funding mechanisms and initiatives. So far, publicly announced commitments total US\$8.0 billion annually, with US\$6.5 billion coming from governments⁴⁸.</p> <p>See also ‘High-level Roadmap for Aligning Financial Flows with the GBF’.</p>	<p>D.1 International public funding, including ODA for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, D.2 Domestic public funding of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (not yet developed) and D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (not yet developed)</p> <p>AHTEG on Financial Reporting is working on the indicators for Goal D, Targets 18 and 19.</p>
Target 20 – Capacity-building and development, technology transfer, and technical and scientific	No major development	No headline indicator

Target	Developments	Headline indicators
cooperation for implementation is strengthened		
Target 21 – Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available	Regional initiatives such as Biodiversa+ in the EU and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity are designing biodiversity knowledge governance frameworks to support the implementation of the GBF.	21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for the monitoring the global biodiversity framework
Target 22 – Ensure participation, justice, and rights for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth persons with disabilities and environmental defenders	Participation is a cross-cutting indicator. Targets 22 and 23 are relevant for all other targets, particularly those that ask for 'participatory' processes. Human rights and biodiversity working group network are actively engaged in indicators relevant for human rights, so 22 and 23 are critical.	No headline indicator, but organisations are working on the development of a potential methodology for a headline indicator for Target 22.
Target 23 – Implementation follows a gender responsive approach		No headline indicator

List of acronyms

AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPW	Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSI	Digital Sequence Information
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
GBFF	Global Biodiversity Framework Fund
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUCN-WCPA	International Union for Conservation of Nature's World Commission on Protected Areas
NBS	Nature-Based Solutions
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Other Environmental Conservation Measures
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United National Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-WCMC	United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Centre

- ¹ Deutz A., Heal, G. M., Niu, R., Swanson, E., Townshend, T., Zhu, L., Delmar, A., Meghji, A., Sethi, S. A., and Tobin de la Puente, J. (2020) Financing Nature: Closing the Biodiversity Financing Gap. The Paulson Institute, The Nature Conservancy, and the Cornell Atkinson Center for Sustainability. <https://www.paulsoninstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/FINANCING-NATURE-Full-Report-Final-Version-091520.pdf>.
- ² CBD (2022) Decision 15/6. Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-06-en.pdf>.
- ³ CBD (2023) Launch of the GBFF. <https://www.cbd.int/article/launch-global-biodiversity-framework-fund>.
- ⁴ European Commission (2022) COP15: Commission, Member States and other donors commit to increase global biodiversity finance. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_7767/.
- ⁵ CBD Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization (2023) Scoping the exploration of the biodiversity finance landscape. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/2839/6ff5/31ae817252021c64a48f044a/rm-ac-2023-01-02-en.pdf>.
- ⁶ CBD (2022) Decision 15/7. Resource Mobilisation. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-07-en.pdf>.
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