

International ocean governance: Unfolding the relation between the new High Seas Treaty (BBNJ) & the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)



### CBD COP15 Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework



### CBD COP 15 outcomes in a nutshell

- CBD COP 15 (7-19 December 2022) in Montreal adopted the ambitious Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMF)
- The KMF is complemented by five important decisions on:
  - Monitoring Framework
  - Planning, Reporting and Review of Implementation
  - Resource Mobilization
  - Sharing benefits from Digital Sequence Information on genetic resources
  - Capacity Building.



### Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets

- 2050 Vision: living in harmony with nature
- 2030 Mission: halting and reversing biodiversity loss & putting nature on a path to recovery.
- 4 outcome-oriented Goals (2050): conservation & restoration, sustainable use, benefit sharing, means of implementation
- 23 action-oriented 2030 Targets
  - >T1-T8 : drivers of biodiversity loss;
  - ➤T9-T13 : sustainable use and benefit sharing;
  - >T14-T23: tools and solutions for mainstreaming and implement Commission

### Implementation and follow-up processes

- Full and swift implementation of existing policies
- EU/national targets aligned with the GBF identify opportunities and gaps
- CBD follow-up processes concerning i.a.:
  - Monitoring Framework, ABS/DSI, Resource mobilization, capacity building,
  - Specific topics such as synbio, IAS, ....

### ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE BBNJ AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION: Potential to contribute to the achievement of several Goals and targets of the KMGBF

At the same time, full and effective implementation of the GBF will also deploy positive effects for the BBNJ

### **Target 3** – 30x30

- by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved
- managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures
- integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes,
- recognition of indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs)

# Target 13: access and benefit sharing of genetic resources + Digital Sequence Information

#### Third objective of the Convention next to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

- Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030 facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared.
- + COP decision establishing a multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources



### **Target on climate**

- minimize impact of climate change and ocean acidification
- > promote nature-based solutions (as defined in UNEA 5/5)
- > minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity















# Targets on resource mobilisation

doubling global biodiversity finance from US\$ 100 billion/year (2020) to US\$ 200 billion/year in 2030

Including international finance: double from US\$ 10 billion/year (2020) to US\$ 20 billion per/year by 2025

&

triple to US\$ 30 billion/year by 2030

identify harmful incentives, including subsidies, by 2025 and eliminate them by 2030 (500 billion USD per year)
& scale up positive incentives

Domestic resources

Multilateral Development Banks, IFIs

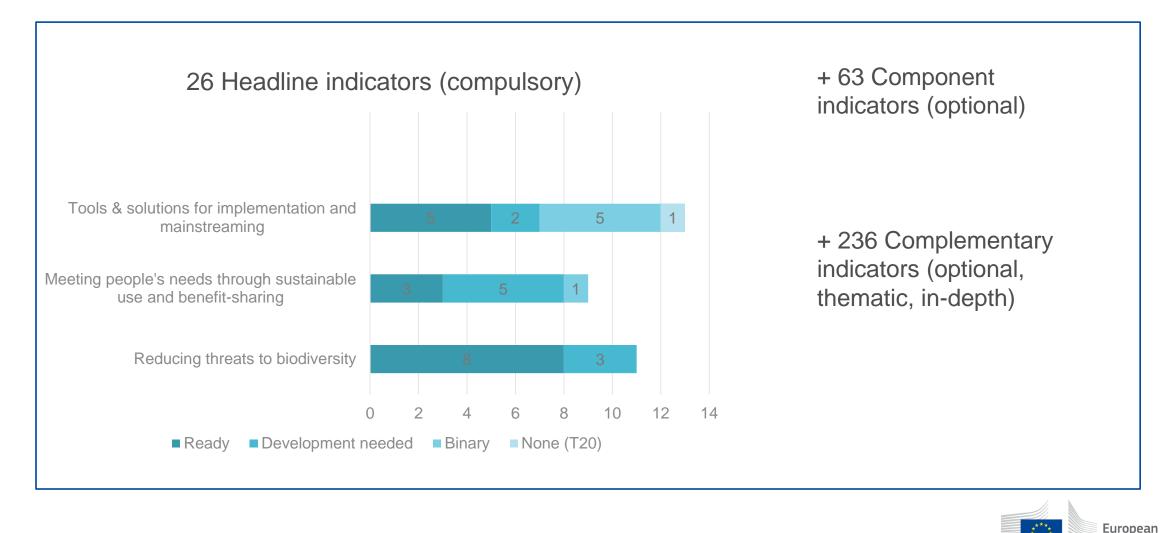
Official Development Aid

Private finance

"do no harm"



# Monitoring Framework for GBF



Commission

EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 and Global Biodiversity Framework – timeline of actions										
PROGRESS UPDATE TO	PROGRESS UPDATE TO	PROGRESS UPDATE TO	PROGRESS UPDATE TO	PROGRESS UPDATE TO	PROGRESS UPDATE TO	PROGRESS UPDATE TO	PROGRESS UPDATE TO			
COUNCIL & EP	COUNCIL & EP	COUNCIL & EP	COUNCIL & EP	COUNCIL & EP	COUNCIL & EP	COUNCIL & EP	COUNCIL & EP			
	EU BDS2030 PROGRESS ASSESSMENT		EU STATE OF NATURE REPORT			2 <sup>ND</sup> EU ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT	EU STATE OF NATURE REPORT			
	BIODIVERSITY GOVERNANCE ASSESSMENT						FINAL EVALUATION OF EU BDS2030			

**8EAP MTR** 

2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
NBSAPs TO BE ALIGNED BEFORE COP16		PARTIES SUBMIT 7 <sup>TH</sup> NATIONAL		OMMUNICATION OF	PARTIES SUBMIT 8 <sup>TH</sup> NATIONAL		
BEI ONE COI 10			REPORTS by	AMBITION	TANDETTORTS	REPORTS by	
			28 February 2026			30 June 2029	
PARTIES C	COMMUNICATE						
NATION	NAL TARGETS						
	GLOBAL ANALYSIS		GLOBAL REVIEW				GLOBAL REVIEW
	OF NBSAPs AND		OF COLLECTIVE				OF COLLECTIVE
	NATIONAL		IMPLEMENTATION				IMPLEMENTATION
	TARGETS		PROGRESS				PROGRESS
	COP16		COP17		COP18		COP19



Link to Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity

Framework

https://www.cbd.int/article/cop15-cbd-press-release-final-19dec2022

European Union :::