2022 United Nations Biodiversity Conference

United Nations Biodiversity Conference (COP15) Overview

- Date: 7-19 December 2022

- Venue: Montreal, Quebec, Canada

- Participants: Convention on Biological Diversity member countries

- Follows: Sharm-al-Sheikh, Egypt 2018

- Precedes: Turkey 2024

Key Outcomes

- International agreement to protect 30% of land and oceans by 2030 (**30 by 30**)

- Adoption of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

History and Background

- Originally scheduled for October 2020

- Delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic

- Rescheduled for April 2022 in Kunming, China

- Postponed again to the third quarter of 2022 due to China's zero-COVID policy

- In May 2022, China requested Canada to assume host responsibility

- Held in December 2022 in Montreal, Canada, where the secretariat is based

- China remained the president of the summit

- Second time Montreal served as host city for a UN Conference of Parties meeting (first time being COP11 climate change conference in 2005)

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

- Outcome of the 2022 United Nations Biodiversity Conference

- Adopted by the 15th Conference of Parties (COP15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity on 19 December 2022

- Promoted as a "Paris Agreement for Nature"

- Named after Kunming and Montreal, cities associated with COP15 hosting duties

- Contains 4 global goals (Kunming-Montreal Global Goals for 2050) and 23 targets (Kunming-Montreal 2030 Global Targets)

- "Target 3" referred to as the "30 by 30" target

- Succeeds the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets)

Four Goals

1. Improve ecosystem health; stop human-caused extinctions; reduce species

extinction risks; boost native species populations and genetic diversity.

2. Promote sustainable use and management of biodiversity; enhance nature's benefits to people; support sustainable development for present and future generations by 2050.

3. Fairly share benefits from using genetic resources, digital information, and traditional knowledge; contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in line with global agreements.

4. Provide adequate resources and support for implementing the framework; close the biodiversity finance gap; align financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

Global Biodiversity Framework Targets

- Protect 30% of land and sea areas by 2030

- Restore 20% of degraded ecosystems by 2030

- Cut pollution, including plastic pollution, by 50% by 2030

- Decrease unsustainable fishing impacts on biodiversity by 50% by 2030

- Raise renewable energy's share in global energy mix to 50% by 2030

- Encourage sustainable agriculture and land-use practices, including reducing pesticide and fertilizer use

- Lower food waste and loss by 50% by 2030

- Utilize nature-based solutions for climate change and other environmental challenges

- Protect and restore 20% of inland water ecosystems by 2030

- Enhance participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in biodiversity conservation

- Foster gender equality and women's empowerment in biodiversity conservation and management

- Boost financial resources for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

- Increase effectiveness of protected areas for biodiversity conservation

- Mitigate negative impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity

- Support sustainable forest management and reduce deforestation

- Improve conservation status of species crucial for ecosystem services and livelihoods

- Advocate for sustainable tourism practices respecting biodiversity and ecosystems

- Enhance sustainability of urban and peri-urban areas

- Strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and other threats

- Encourage sustainable use of biological resources and fair benefit-sharing from genetic resources

- Increase availability and accessibility of biodiversity data and information