

**Capacity building workshop for national focal points of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and the Montevideo Programme V to facilitate implementation of Biodiversity and Chemicals and Waste MEAs
August 29-31, 2023 – Bugesera, Rwanda**

Session 1.2: Introduction to the synergies across biodiversity and chemicals/waste clusters: *Introduction to GBF. Significance of GBF target 7 on pollution, along with other relevant GBF targets.*

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“the ongoing loss of biodiversity jeopardizes achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals”

the unprecedented and interrelated crises of biodiversity loss, climate change, pose an existential threat to our society, our culture, our prosperity and our planet ”



Mission



To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss **to put nature on a path to recovery by 2030** for the benefit of people and planet by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Vision A world of living in harmony with nature by 2050

Goal A

Goal B

Goal C

Goal D

Mission To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery

Targets

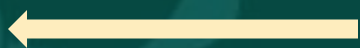
Reducing Threats



Meeting People Needs



Tools & Solutions



Cross-cutting considerations



**Implementation &
support mechanisms**

**Monitoring, reporting
& review**

Communication



Goal A

- **Area of natural ecosystems** substantially increased
- **Integrity** of all ecosystems maintained, enhanced or restored
- **Extinction rate** and risk of all species are reduced tenfold
- **Abundance** of native wild species is increased
- **Genetic diversity** maintained

Goal B

- Biodiversity is **sustainably used** and managed
- **Nature's contributions to people** are valued, maintained, enhanced or restored

Goal C

- **Sharing of benefits** from genetic resources and digital sequence information substantially increased

Goal D

- Adequate means of implementation, **closing the biodiversity finance gap** of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows

Global Goals for 2050

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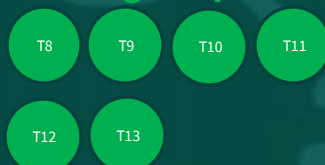
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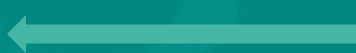
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Target 7

Reduce **pollution**

Reduce **nutrient
loss by 50%**

Reduce
**pesticide risk
by 50%**

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of **pollution from all sources**, by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the **overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals** by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and also **preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution**

- ❖ Pollution is one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss. Pollution can take various forms. However globally, pollution from nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals and plastics has been found to have particularly harmful impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services
- ❖ Actions to reach Target 7 should take into account all of the considerations for implementation identified in [section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#).
- ❖ Progress towards this target will help to reach Goal A of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It will also help to reach targets [4](#) and [10](#). Conversely, progress towards targets [1](#), [11](#), [14](#), [16](#), [18](#), [19](#), [20](#), [21](#), [22](#) and [23](#) will help to reach this target.

- ❖ Elements of Target 7 are also addressed in the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, including targets [3.9](#), [6.3](#), [11.6](#), [12.4](#), [12.5](#) and [14.1](#).
- ❖ Target 7 also links to other international processes addressing pollution, including the [World Health Organization](#), the [Minamata Convention on Mercury](#), the [Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions](#) and the ongoing discussions under Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution.

The monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework identifies the following indicators for this target:

❖ **Headline indicators:**

- 7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential
- 7.2 Pesticide environment concentration

❖ **Component indicators**

- Fertilizer use
- Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated
- Floating plastic debris density (by micro and macro plastics)
- Red List Index (impact of pollution)

❖ *Complementary indicators*

- Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment
- Trends in nitrogen deposition Municipal solid waste collected and managed
- Hazardous waste generation
- Trends in the amount of litter in the water column, including microplastics and on the seafloor
- Index of coastal eutrophication
- Plastic debris density
- Red List of Ecosystems
- Underwater noise pollution
- Name, amount/volume/concentration of highly hazardous pesticides by type (per land/marine area)
- Pesticide use per area of cropland

Thank you!

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COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4

Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth

KUNMING – MONTREAL

