Convention on Biological Diversity

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.*

Olivier Rukundo: Head: People and Biodiversity Unit,
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

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Kunming Ministerial Declaration, 2021

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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 "

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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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

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The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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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

T1 T2 T3 T4

T5 T6 T7 T8

Meeting People Needs

T8 T9 T10 T11

T12 T13

Tools & Solutions

T14 T15 T16 T17 T18

T19 T20 T21 T22 T23

Cross-cutting considerations

Implementation & support mechanisms

Monitoring, reporting & review

Communication

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The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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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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2030 Targets: reducing threats

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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

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Target 7

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- 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.

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Target 7: Links to other elements of KMGBF and other processes/ Frameworks

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- 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.

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Monitoring framework: relevant indicators

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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)

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Monitoring framework: relevant indicators

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- *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

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Thank you!

Secretariat of the Convention
on Biological Diversity

secretariat@cbd.int
www.cbd.int

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2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

COP 15 - CP/MOP10 - NP/MOP4

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

KUNMING – MONTREAL

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