

UNEP Working Group on Nitrogen Sixth meeting

Roadmap to achieve the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 7

- Monica Kobayashi -
June 2024



Convention on
Biological Diversity



1. The Biodiversity Plan

2. Target 7

3. NBSAPs

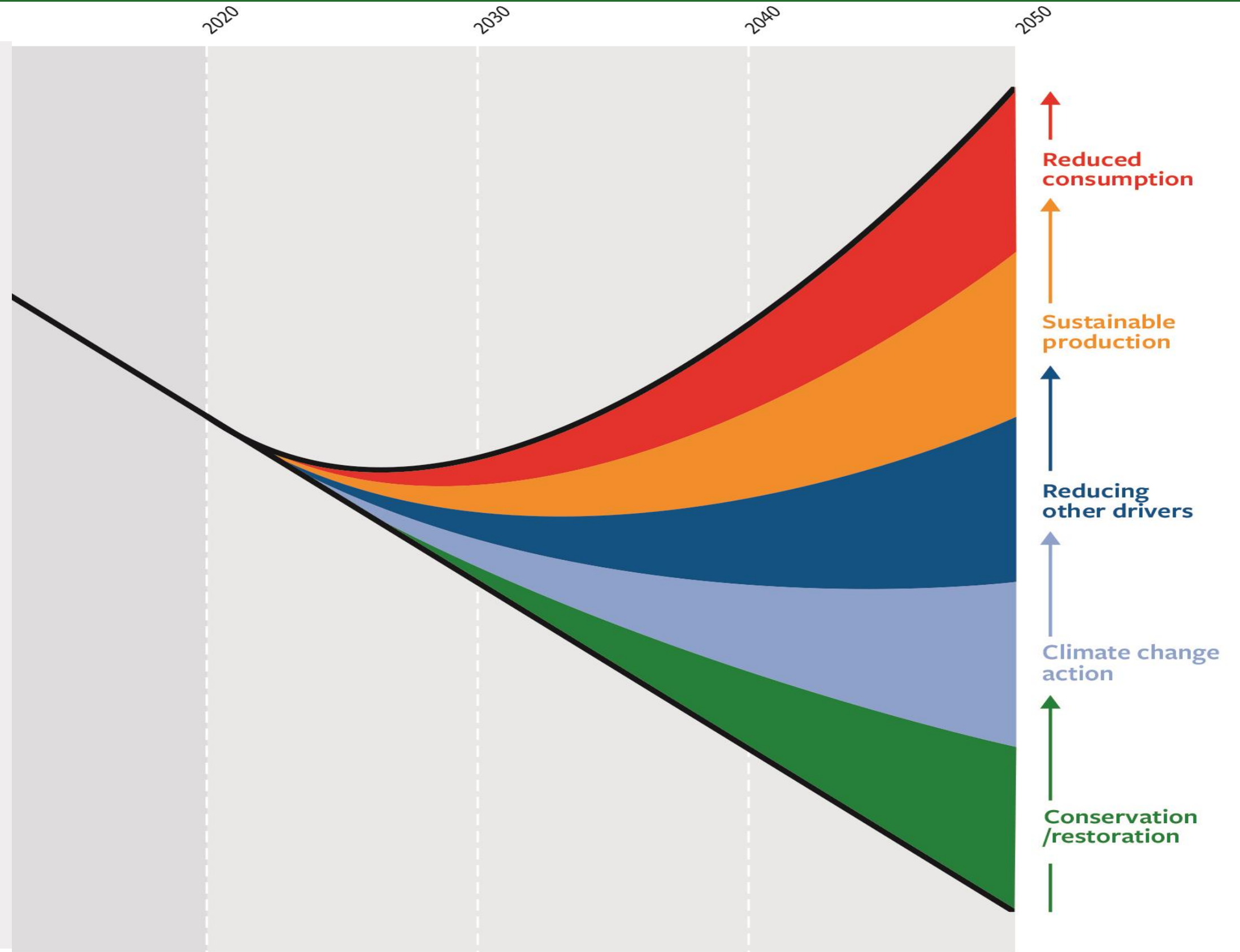
4. Pathway to COP-16

5. Synergies with the UNEP Working Group on Nitrogen



Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO)

Putting nature on a path to recovery, towards the 2050 Vision requires transformative change through a portfolio of actions

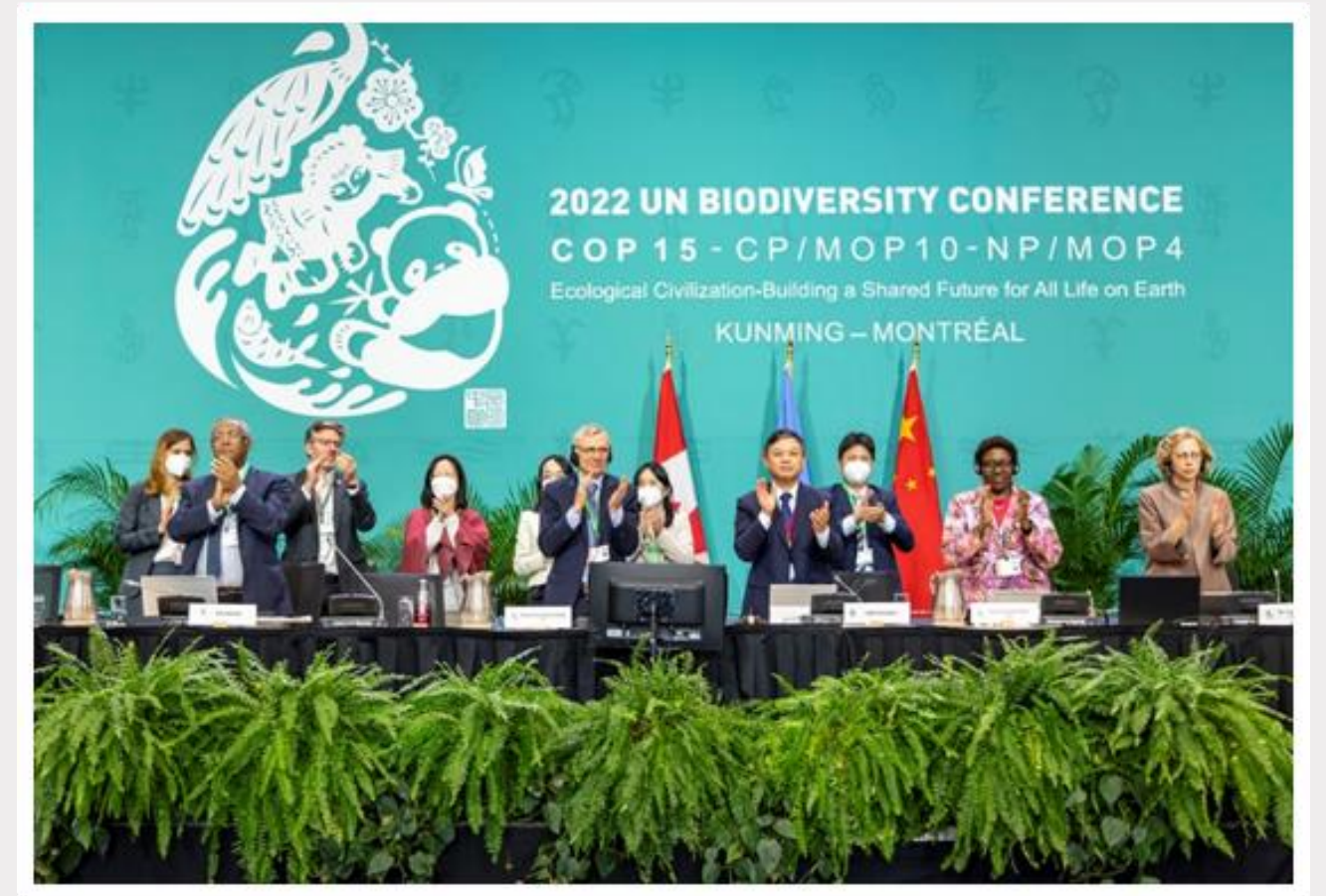




Mission

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

Summit and COPs





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The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Vision: A world of living in harmony with nature by 2050

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Vision: A world of living in harmony with nature by 2050

Goal A

Protect and Restore

Goal B

Prosper with Nature

Goal C

Share Benefits Fairly

Goal D

Invest and Collaborate

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Goal A

Protect and Restore

- 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

Prosper with Nature

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

Goal C

Share Benefits Fairly

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

Goal D

Invest and Collaborate

- 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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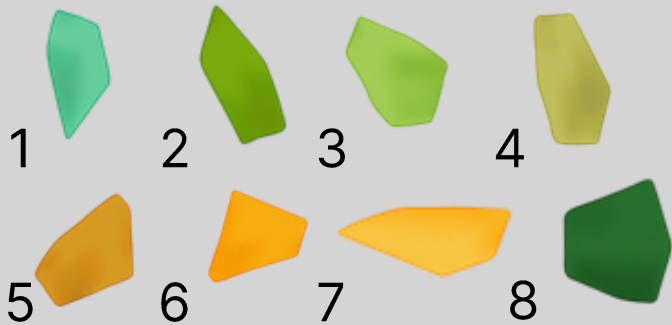
Goal D

Invest and Collaborate

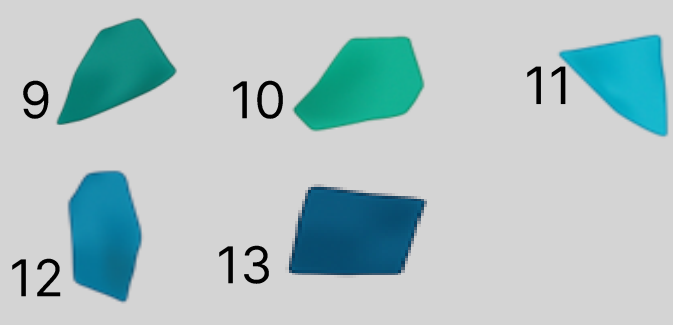
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Targets

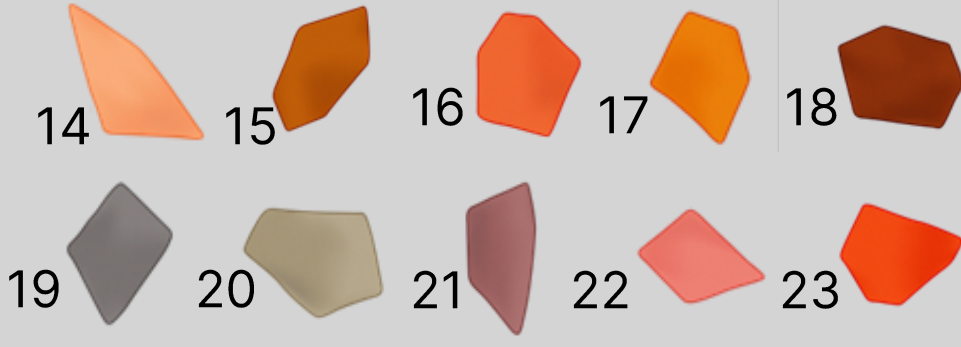
Reducing Threats



Meeting People's Needs



Tools and Solutions



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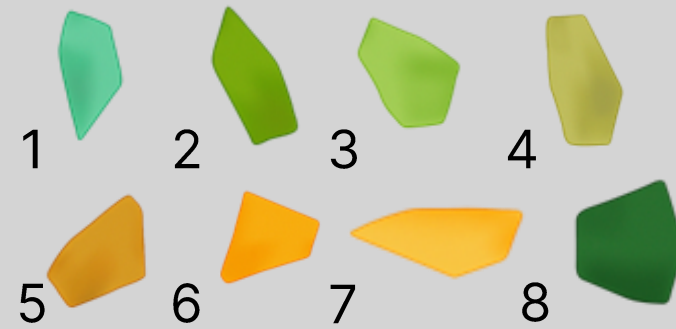
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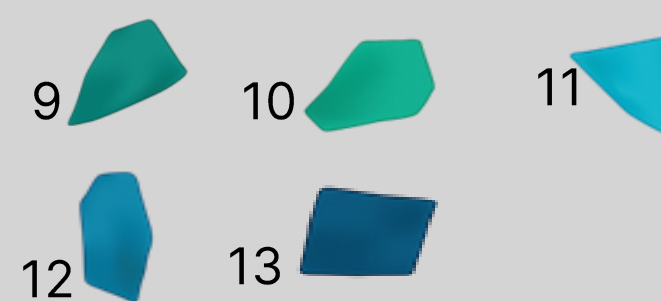
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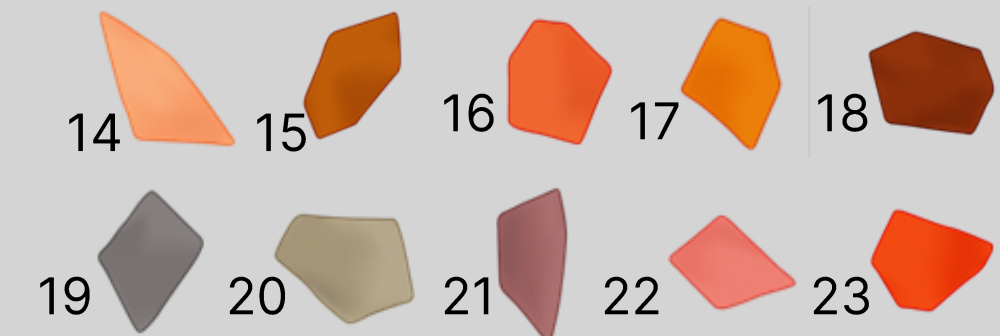
Reducing Threats



Meeting People's Needs



Tools and Solutions



Cross-cutting considerations

Implementation & support mechanisms

Monitoring, reporting and review

Communication

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Target 7 - Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity

7

*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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Targets related to agriculture



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Implementation at National Level



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National Targets
**National Biodiversity
Strategies & Action Plans**
**Policies and actions on the
ground**



Report to COP
Monitor Progress
Review

1. The Biodiversity Plan

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Pathway to COP-16



2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE
COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4
Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth
KUNMING – MONTREAL

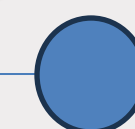
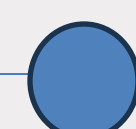
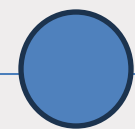
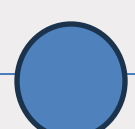
SBSTTA-25

SBSTTA-26/SBI-4

SBI-5



COP16
COLOMBIA
Paz con la Naturaleza



December 2022

October 2023

May-June 2024

October 2024

October 2024



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SBSTTA-26 ... recognizes that there are **gaps** in tools and guidance that would require further discussion at COP-16 to support the implementation of the Framework...

...That the **priority** for further work should be on supporting the use of tools and guidance to enhance the implementation of the Framework, including through adequate financial resources, capacity-building and development, and technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, in particular for developing countries...

... Also **recognizes** that there is a potential need for new work to be advanced, especially but not limited to, in some of the following topics, to address the gaps in tools and guidance for the implementation of the Framework, subject to consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting for inclusion in its programme of work...

- (a) Biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning;
- (b) Biodiversity and **pollution**;
- (c) Sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity...

[Annex I - Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework]

Target	Target Headline	Optional disaggregations	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
7	<p>7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential*</p> <p><i>*SDG indicator 14.1.1a Index of coastal eutrophication (ICEP) Custodian agency: UNEP</i></p>	<p>By type of nutrient</p> <p>By sub-basin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cropland nutrient budget • Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in loss of reactive nitrogen to the environment. • Trends in nitrogen deposition

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Synergies with the UNEP Working Group on Nitrogen: Implementation at National Level



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National Targets

**National Biodiversity
Strategies & Action Plans**

*(Aligned with the Voluntary National Action
Plan on sustainable nitrogen management)*

**Policies and actions on the
ground** *(Tools and Guidance)*



Monitor Progress

(Target 7 and indicators)

Review

Guiding questions for National Targets:

- Which **ecosystems** are being affected by pollution? Which **pollutants** are they being affected by? **How** are they affecting biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?
- What are the main **sources of pollution in the country**? What are the point sources of pollution? What are the non-point sources?
- Which pollution control **measures** are already in place in the country? How effective have these been? How could their effectiveness be improved?
- What are the main channels or **opportunities** for reducing pollution risks? What type of actions could be used? What programmes or initiatives could be further built on?
- What are the potential ecological, economic, and social opportunities and constraints in taking actions towards this target? Who are the **actors** that may be affected? How can they be involved, and their needs addressed? What are the trade-offs to consider?
- What additional **resources** (financial, human and technical) will be required to reach the national target? How can additional resources be raised? What are possible sources?





- **A contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**
- Progress towards the SDGs will provide the enabling conditions to achieve the goals and targets of the Biodiversity Plan

Action is required now to achieve results by 2030

Whole of government

Whole of society



**DECADE
OF >>>
ACTION**



UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON
**ECOSYSTEM
RESTORATION**
2021-2030

Be part of the Biodiversity Plan – For Life on Earth



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Thank You!



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