

# The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: An Overview



# Biodiversity in the ASEAN Region



**3%** Total surface area of the world

**25%** of all known plants and animals

**37%** species are endemic to the ASEAN region

# Megadiverse Countries



# Indoburma Region



Ye Min Thwin

# Urban Biodiversity



Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve

More than 660 million people in the ASEAN are dependent on the region's rich biodiversity and natural heritage for their livelihood, welfare, and well-being





**USD 44 trillion**

**value generation from natural assets**

More than 50% of the world's GDP

(World Economic Forum, 2021)

**USD 23,000–27,000**

**Earned per sq km of healthy coral reefs**

More than 50% of the world's GDP

(Asian Development Bank)

# Biodiversity for Food and Income

**70% of the poor communities**  
rely on wild species for ecosystem services

**50,000 wild species**  
used for different practices

**10,000 wild species**  
harvested for human food

**2/3 global industrial roundwood**  
depend on wild tree species



Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
Natural Resources Development Corporation



Demetrio Ignacio

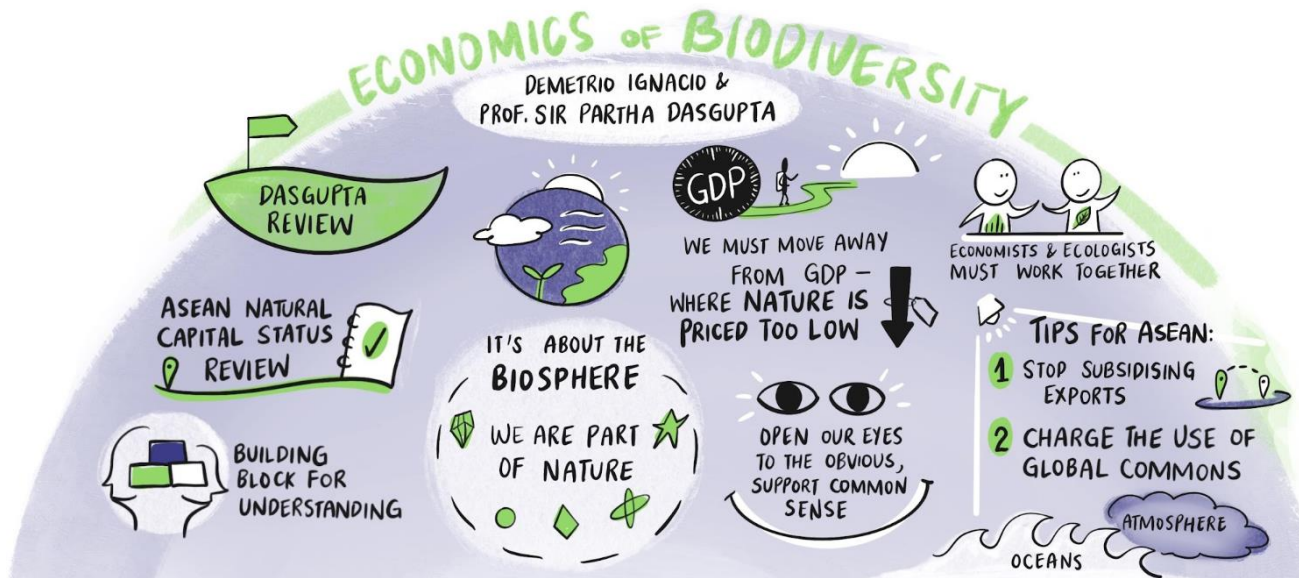


Partha Dasgupta



# ASEAN-UK COP26: Framing the Future for Nature and Climate

8 June 2021 • 14:00-17:30 GMT+8



# Addressing Negative Incentives and Subsidies

Up to US\$1.8T or 2% of  
global GDP goes to  
perverse incentives that  
are harmful to  
biodiversity





## Rate of Biodiversity Loss

**More than USD 2 trillion  
per year of food provision  
services will be lost with  
the “business-as-usual”  
approach**

World Bank





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



Fei Maohua, Xinhua News Agency





## 2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4

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

KUNMING – MONTREAL

## KM GBF

**VISION:** a world of living in harmony with nature where: “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”



## 2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4

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

KUNMING – MONTREAL

## KM GBF

**MISSION:** To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery 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.

# KM GBF

2050 4 Goals

2030 23 Targets



## GOAL A

maintaining,  
enhancing or restoring  
ecosystems



## GOAL B

sustainable use and  
management of  
biodiversity



## GOAL C

fair and equitable benefit-sharing from  
the use of genetic resources, digital  
sequence information on genetic  
resources, and of traditional knowledge  
associated with genetic resources



## GOAL D

equitable access to all  
Parties of adequate means  
of implementing the KM  
GBF, financial resources,  
capacity-building, technical  
and scientific cooperation

# KM GBF

2050 **4 Goals**

2030 **23 Targets**

Reducing threats to biodiversity



Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

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Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing



# ASEAN in CBD COP 15

## ASEAN Joint Statement at the High-Level Segment of the CBD COP 15 Part I (13 October 2021) and the ASEAN Joint Intervention at the High-Level Segment of CBD COP 15 Part II (15-17 December 2022)



### ASEAN JOINT STATEMENT TO THE FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD COP 15)

**WE**, the Ministers responsible for the environment of Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), on the occasion of the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);

**ACKNOWLEDGING** the wealth of biodiversity in Southeast Asia, which comprises almost twenty per cent of the world's biodiversity, even as it holds only three per cent of its land area, and that three countries in the region — Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines — are recognised as megadiverse countries, while Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam make up a large part of the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot, making Southeast Asia one of the most biologically important regions on the planet;

**RECALLING** our commitment and actions taken to realise the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular, goals that relate to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, and the 2018 Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration on Investing in Biodiversity for People and Planet, on Biodiversity Mainstreaming to work at all levels within governments and across all sectors to mainstream biodiversity;

**REAFFIRMING** ASEAN's commitment to realise the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the implementation of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025; and the Declaration on ASEAN Post-2015 Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Agenda in relation to the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources; and the 2019 ASEAN Leaders' Vision Statement on Partnership for Sustainability in which ASEAN agreed to continue to promote biodiversity conservation and management, and endeavour to mainstream biodiversity into the various development processes in ASEAN, with the support of the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB);



### JOINT INTERVENTION OF THE ASEAN MEMBER STATES TO THE HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT OF THE SECOND PART OF THE FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD COP 15 PART II)

Montreal, Canada | 15-17 December 2022

*To be delivered by the Kingdom of Cambodia, as the current Chair of the ASEAN*

The ASEAN Member States reaffirm our agreements and actions as expressed in the [ASEAN Joint Statement to the First Part of the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity \(CBD COP 15, Part I\)](#), including –

Strengthening regional cooperation to halt species extinctions and protect priority species populations in the ASEAN region;

Cooperating to identify, manage, and protect important ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands, to ensure their continued provision of ecosystem services, including water and food security, air quality, and soil fertility;

Encouraging efforts on the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems, including an integrated land-to-sea approach to prevent and reduce marine debris in the ASEAN region;

Enhancing cooperation on restoring habitats and ecosystems for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity while improving community livelihoods and the maintenance of vital ecosystems; and

Strengthening institutional arrangements, including through transboundary cooperation to improve governance and effective operationalisation of multilateral agreements and frameworks, and eliminate threats stemming from unsustainable and illegal exploitation of biodiversity.

In addition, we **emphasise** the need to deepen cooperation on the sustainable development of ecosystems and natural resources, including by promoting nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, in order to address and **minimise** the interdependent challenges and devastating consequences of biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, and climate change.





# Provisions in the KM GBF

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: An Overview  
17 May 2023



# Target 9: Sustainable management and use of wild species



Ensure that the management and use of wild species are viable through sustainable **biodiversity-based activities, products, and services enhancing biodiversity**, as well as protecting and encouraging customary use by IPLCs; in order to provide social, economic, and environmental benefits for people, especially in vulnerable situations and those most reliant on biodiversity.

# Target 15: Participation of businesses, transnational companies, and financial institutions



## Biodiversity and Business Institutions

Legal, administrative or policy measures must be taken to encourage and enable businesses (large transnational companies and financial institutions) to monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, **provide information to promote sustainable consumption**, and report on compliance as applicable to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity

# Target 19: Substantial and progressive financial resources

Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources by:

- D. Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards
- D. Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises
- D. Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity
- D. Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use

# Decision 15/7: Resource Mobilisation and Target 19

## Annex I: No. 5 Identify and eliminate, phase out, or reform financial resource flows causing harm

- (a) Mainstream biodiversity in public budgets
- (b) Private sector mainstreaming (align private and financial flows with the objectives of the Convention),**
- (c) Mainstreaming biodiversity in the financial sector, and**
- (d) Identify and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives and subsidies, that are harmful for biodiversity**
- (e) Encourage the monitoring, assessment and transparent disclosure by financial institutions of biodiversity risks

# The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement



- A free trade agreement (FTA) between the 10 ASEAN Member States and its five FTA partners (Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand, and the Republic of Korea)
- This trading bloc covers 30% of the world's gross domestic product, trade volume, and population

# The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement



***RCEP Article 17.10. Each Party affirms its rights and responsibilities under the Convention on Biological Diversity done at Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992.***



- Created by the 10 ASEAN Member States (AMS) in 2005 by virtue of an Establishment Agreement
- Facilitates cooperation among the AMS, and with relevant national, regional, and international organisations on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in ASEAN
- Promotes collaboration of efforts between the AMS in realising their commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity, in synergy with other multilateral environmental agreements

# ACB Priority Programme Areas



Biodiversity  
Conservation



Mainstreaming  
Biodiversity

Capacity  
Development



Knowledge  
Management



Communication,  
Education, and  
Public Awareness



Partnerships





**Education**



**Climate Change**



**Tourism**



**Business**



**Health**



**Mining**

**Mainstreaming Biodiversity**



**Agriculture**



**Cities and Urban Development**



**Infrastructure**



**Banking and Finance**

# Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity (GPBB)

The ACB serves as Chair for 2022-2024 and facilitates discussions, proposes collaborative actions, and supports activities and programmes for private sector engagement and partnerships





Tasek Merimbun National Park, Brunei Darussalam



Virachey National Park, Cambodia



Gunung Leuser National Park, Indonesia



Nam Ha National Protected Area, Lao PDR

# SUSTAINABLE FINANCING FOR ASEAN HERITAGE PARKS

1 JULY 2021

## FINANCING GAPS

-  SMALL AREAS HAVE HIGHER BUDGET NEEDS
-  AHPs ARE HEAVILY RELIANT ON EXTERNAL FUNDING
-  GOVERNMENT FUNDING IS OFTEN INSUFFICIENT
-  SPENDING ON BIODIVERSITY IS INCREASING
-  DONORS DON'T FOCUS ON PAs SPECIFICALLY
-  REVENUE FROM TOURISM ARE OFTEN KEPT FOR OTHER PROJECTS
-  BUDGET REALLOCATION DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

ENSURING THE CONTINUED PROTECTION OF AHPs IS SOMETHING WE ALL HAVE TO DO.



BUDGET AND SPENDING DOESN'T ALIGN WITH CONSERVATION PLANS

## ADDRESSING FINANCING GAPS



MORE FUNDING  $\neq$  FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

## RETHINK SUSTAINABILITY BY RETHINKING...

- SECURITY AND DIVERSITY HOW THEY'RE RETAINED AND SHARED
- WHO AND WHAT THEY'RE USED FOR
- LINK TO CONSERVATION ACTIONS AND BEHAVIOR

RISKS MUST BE DIVERSIFIED...

## MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER GROUPS WORKING TOGETHER
  - COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT
  - COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT
- PAs REQUIRE A HIGHER INVESTMENT IN THE START-UP PHASE
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND POLICY-MAKING IS IMPORTANT
- LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES MUST ENABLE CONSERVATION
- FUNDING AND BUDGETS FOR PAs CAN COME FROM VARIOUS SOURCES
  - NATIONAL BUDGET
  - EXTERNAL FUNDING (DONORS, NGOs, CSOs, ETC.)

## FINANCING NEEDS, BUDGETS AND FINANCIAL GAPS FOR AHPs



# Third ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity (ACB2020)



## Virtual Session on Business and Biodiversity

- Businesses to integrate sustainability measures that will contribute to biodiversity conservation
- Business entities embracing the principle of natural capital asset management and modifying their operations using a biodiversity lens



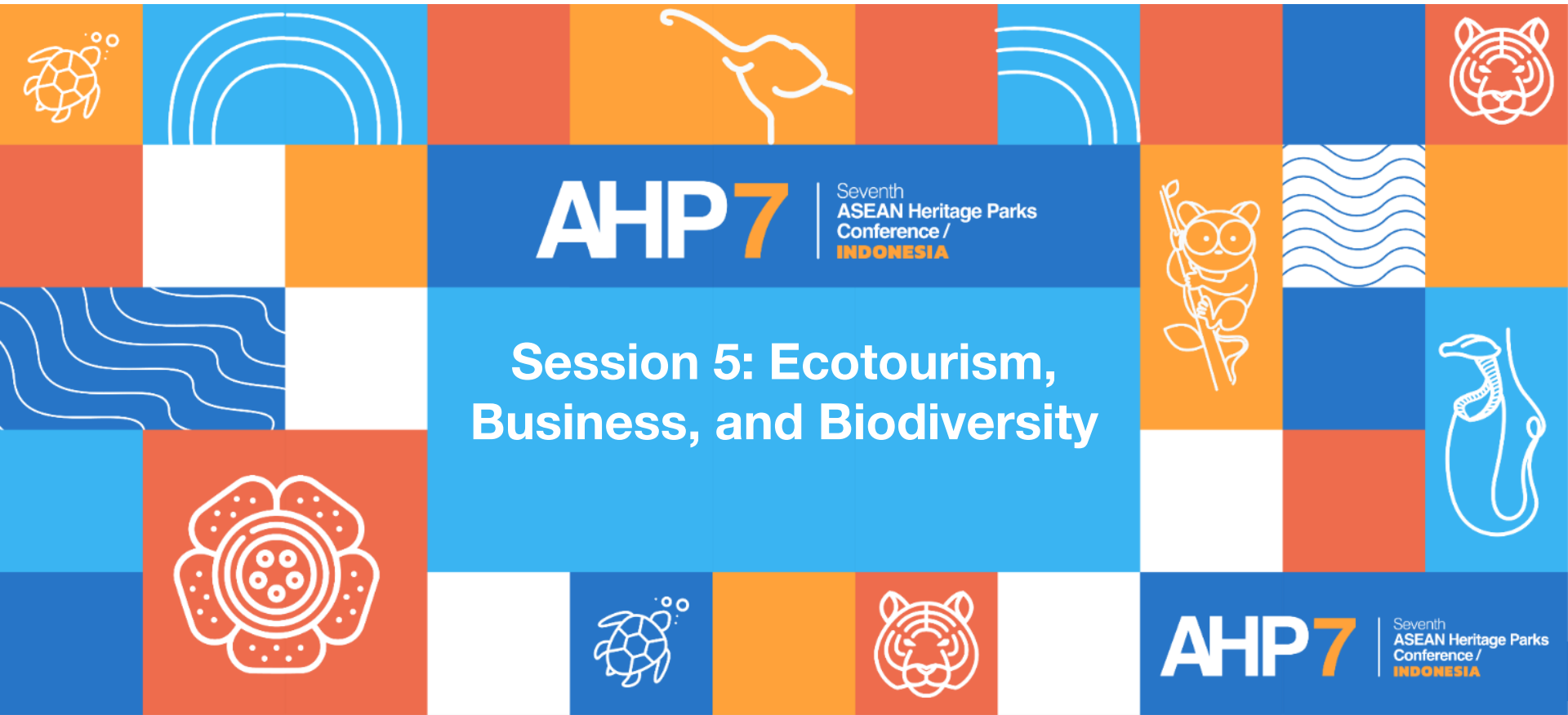
Implemented by **giz** Technische Dienstleistungen für internationale Zusammenarbeit

**KFW**

**METRO PACIFIC INVESTMENTS**



**ASEAN CENTRE FOR BIODIVERSITY**



# AHP7

Seventh  
ASEAN Heritage Parks  
Conference /  
**INDONESIA**

## Session 5: Ecotourism, Business, and Biodiversity

# AHP7


Seventh  
ASEAN Heritage Parks  
Conference /  
**INDONESIA**

## Other ACB mainstreaming initiatives and activities

- Discussions on private sector engagement in biodiversity conservation are currently being examined as a cross-pillar collaboration with the ASEAN Economic Community
- Mainstreaming of biodiversity in the infrastructure sector
- The Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), partnered with the ACB and co-organised the *Webinar Series on Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the Infrastructure Sector*



For more information, log on to  
[www.aseanbiodiversity.org](http://www.aseanbiodiversity.org)

 D.M. Lantican Avenue  
University of the Philippines Los Baños  
Laguna, Philippines 4031



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