



Network India

# KUNMING MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS FOR PRIVATE SECTOR  
LEADERSHIP ON NATURE RESTORATION

# WHAT IS KUNMING MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK?

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is a landmark agreement that aims to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was adopted during the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) following a four-year consultation and negotiation process.

It is built around a theory of change which recognizes that urgent policy action is required globally, regionally and nationally to achieve sustainable development so that the drivers of undesirable change that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will be reduced and/or reversed to allow for the recovery of all ecosystems and to achieve the Convention's Vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050.





## HOW IT WORKS?

The framework operates through a set of 23 targets and 4 goals, each designed to address different aspects of biodiversity conservation. These targets are intended to be achieved through coordinated efforts by governments, organizations, and the private sector. By integrating biodiversity considerations into all sectors of society, the framework aims to create a sustainable future where nature and people thrive together.



The Kunming-  
Montreal global  
biodiversity  
framework has four  
long-term goals for  
2050 related to the  
2050 vision for  
biodiversity.





## GOAL A - PROTECT AND RESTORE

**"The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050;**

**Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels."**

The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential. Corporates can enhance ecosystem integrity and resilience by investing in large-scale habitat restoration projects, supporting conservation initiatives, and implementing biodiversity-friendly practices to halt species extinction and maintain genetic diversity.






## GOAL B - PROSPER WITH NATURE

**“Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.”**

Businesses can promote sustainable biodiversity management by integrating ecosystem services into their operations, adopting sustainable resource use practices, and investing in technologies that enhance ecosystem functions and support long-term sustainability.






## GOAL C - SHARE BENEFITS FAIRLY

**"The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments."**


Corporates can ensure equitable benefit-sharing by adopting fair access and benefit-sharing policies, supporting the protection of traditional knowledge, and engaging in partnerships that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.





## GOAL D - INVEST AND COLLABORATE

**“Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.”**



Businesses can contribute by mobilizing financial resources, investing in capacity-building and technology transfer, and aligning their financial strategies with biodiversity goals to close the biodiversity finance gap and support global conservation efforts.



The 23 targets of the KMGBF comprehensively addresses the multifaceted challenges of biodiversity loss. These targets are designed to cover a wide range of issues from ecosystem to conservation and sustainable use of natural resources to pollution reduction and financial mobilization






## TARGET 1: PLAN AND MANAGE ALL AREAS TO REDUCE BIODIVERSITY LOSS

**“Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Corporates can integrate biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning into their land-use strategies, ensuring that development projects minimize biodiversity loss and enhance ecosystem connectivity.






## TARGET 2: RESTORATION OF ECOSYSTEM

**“Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.”**


Possible action by the Private Sector: Businesses can engage in large-scale restoration projects, support reforestation and habitat rehabilitation initiatives, and invest in nature-based solutions to restore degraded ecosystems. Partnerships with environmental NGOs can amplify these efforts.





## TARGET 3: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

**“Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.”**




Possible action by the Private Sector: Companies can support the establishment and management of protected areas through funding, partnerships, and incorporating conservation goals into their sustainability strategies. This includes adopting conservation easements and supporting biodiversity offsets.



## TARGET 4: THREATENED SPECIES RECOVERY AND CONSERVATION

**“Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Industries can implement conservation programs, reduce their impact on critical habitats, and support initiatives aimed at halting human-induced species extinction. This can be achieved through habitat preservation, wildlife corridors, and species recovery plans.






## TARGET 6 INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL

**“Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Businesses can implement biosecurity measures, support eradication programs, and promote the use of native species in landscaping and restoration projects to reduce the impact of invasive species. This involves monitoring supply chains and preventing the introduction of invasive species.








## TARGET 7 POLLUTION CONTROL

**“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: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by 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 (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Companies can adopt cleaner production technologies, enhance waste management practices, and collaborate with stakeholders to develop effective pollution control strategies. This includes reducing emissions, managing hazardous waste, and promoting sustainable packaging.






## TARGET 8 CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

**Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity."**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Corporates can invest in projects that maintain and enhance ecosystem services, integrate natural capital accounting into their business models, and support ecosystem service markets. This involves valuing ecosystem services in decision-making and supporting payment for ecosystem services schemes.






## TARGET 9 SUSTAINABLE AGRO-FORESTRY

**“Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Industries can promote sustainable farming practices, support agroforestry, and ensure responsible sourcing of raw materials to balance economic growth with environmental stewardship. This includes adopting organic farming, reducing pesticide use, and supporting sustainable fisheries.






## TARGET 10: SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

**"Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services."**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Industries can adopt sustainable intensification and agroecological practices in their agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry operations. By investing in innovative approaches and supporting sustainable supply chains, businesses can enhance the resilience, efficiency, and productivity of these systems while conserving biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem services.






## TARGET 11 NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

**“Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Corporates can contribute to this target by investing in nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches that enhance ecosystem functions and services. This includes supporting projects that improve air and water quality, regulate climate, and maintain soil health.






## TARGET 12 URBAN BIODIVERSITY

**“ Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Corporates can contribute by investing in green infrastructure projects, such as creating urban parks, green roofs, and blue spaces that enhance biodiversity and ecological connectivity. By integrating biodiversity considerations into urban planning and development, businesses can improve human health and well-being, foster a connection to nature, and support sustainable urbanization. Additionally, companies can promote biodiversity-friendly designs and technologies, ensuring that urban spaces provide essential ecosystem functions and services.








## TARGET 13: EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

**“Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Corporate companies can contribute by implementing fair and equitable benefit-sharing practices for genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. This includes adopting policies that ensure appropriate access to genetic resources, supporting capacity-building initiatives, and complying with international access and benefit-sharing instruments. By 2030, businesses can facilitate a significant increase in the benefits shared, promoting sustainable use and conservation of genetic resources.






## TARGET 14: BIODIVERSITY INTEGRATION

**“Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Private sectors can integrate biodiversity values into their policies, regulations, and development processes by conducting strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments. Additionally, they can align their financial flows and activities with biodiversity conservation goals, ensuring sustainable practices across all operations.






## TARGET 15: SUSTAINABLE PATTERN OF PRODUCTION

**"Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:**

**(a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;**

**(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns**

**(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production."**




Possible action by the Private Sector: Corporates can contribute by implementing robust monitoring and assessment systems to transparently disclose their biodiversity impacts across operations, supply chains, and portfolios. They should provide consumers with information to promote sustainable consumption patterns and report compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations. These measures will help reduce negative biodiversity impacts, increase positive contributions, and promote sustainable production patterns.



## TARGET 16 SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION CHOICES

**“Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Corporate firms can contribute by implementing policies that promote sustainable consumption, providing accurate information and alternatives to consumers. They can also invest in education initiatives to raise awareness about sustainable practices and work towards reducing food waste, overconsumption, and waste generation in their operations and supply chains.






## TARGET 17 CAPACITY BUILDING ON CBD

**“Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Industries can implement biosafety measures to prevent the adverse effects of biotechnology on biodiversity like developing and enforcing strict protocols for the safe handling, transport, and use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) to prevent their unintended release into the environment. They can also invest in R&D to create biotechnological solutions such as bio-remediation techniques and sustainable agricultural practices. Transparent reporting and compliance with international biosafety regulations may ensure that their biotechnological activities do not harm ecosystems and contribute positively to biodiversity conservation efforts.






## TARGET 18 HARMFUL SUBSIDIES

**“Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Corporates can contribute by identifying and eliminating subsidies that harm biodiversity within their operations and supply chains. They can advocate for policy reforms and invest in biodiversity-positive projects. By reallocating resources towards sustainable practices, businesses can help reduce harmful incentives and promote conservation efforts.



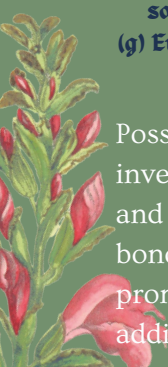




## TARGET 19 BIODIVERSITY FINANCE

**“Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:**

- (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030;**
- (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;**
- (c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;**
- (d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;**
- (e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;**
- (f) 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;**
- (g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.”**




Possible action by the Private Sector: Corporates can contribute by investing in biodiversity projects, supporting green finance initiatives, and developing innovative financing mechanisms such as green bonds and biodiversity credits. They can also leverage private finance, promote blended finance, and encourage impact funds to mobilize additional resources for biodiversity conservation.



## TARGET 20 FOSTERING TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENVIRONMENT

**“Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Corporates can contribute by investing in capacity-building initiatives and facilitating technology transfer to developing countries. They can also support joint scientific research programs and foster innovation through partnerships and collaborations, enhancing global biodiversity conservation efforts.






## TARGET 21 KNOWLEDGE SHARING

**“Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent,<sup>14</sup> in accordance with national legislation.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Private sectors can contribute by investing in data-sharing platforms and supporting open-access initiatives to ensure the availability of biodiversity data. They can also engage in partnerships with indigenous communities, ensuring their consent and involvement in knowledge-sharing processes. Additionally, businesses can fund educational programs and awareness campaigns to enhance public understanding of biodiversity issues






## TARGET 22 INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENT

**“Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Industries can contribute by implementing inclusive policies that ensure diverse representation in decision-making processes. They can support capacity-building initiatives for marginalized groups and provide platforms for their voices to be heard. Additionally, businesses can advocate for and protect the rights of environmental human rights defenders.






## TARGET 23 GENDER EQUALITY

**“Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity”**

Possible action by the Private Sector: Corporates can contribute by implementing gender-responsive policies that ensure equal opportunities and access to resources for women and girls. They can promote female leadership in biodiversity initiatives and support capacity-building programs that empower women to participate in decision-making processes related to biodiversity conservation.





# KEY TAKEAWAYS FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Ø The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) outlines 23 targets to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.

Ø Corporates and the private sector are crucial in achieving these goals through strategic actions and investments.

Ø By integrating ecosystem conservation into business models, supporting protected areas, and investing in habitat restoration, businesses can help preserve critical habitats. Sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry, along with pollution reduction, are essential for balancing economic growth with environmental stewardship. Companies can adopt Ø sustainable practices, promote agroforestry, and ensure responsible sourcing of raw materials.

Ø Reducing pollution through cleaner production technologies and circular economy principles significantly lowers environmental impact.

Ø Sustainable urbanization, integrating biodiversity into urban planning, and reducing the impact of invasive species are vital for urban resilience and biodiversity conservation.

Ø Businesses can implement biosecurity measures, support eradication programs, and promote native species.





## KEY TAKEAWAYS FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR

**Integrating biodiversity into business practices ensures corporate activities support conservation goals, while mobilizing financial resources for biodiversity through green finance initiatives and innovative financing mechanisms drives significant investments in conservation.**

**Ø Aligning corporate strategies with KMGBF targets enhances sustainability credentials and contributes to global biodiversity conservation efforts.**



The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework provides a comprehensive roadmap for biodiversity conservation. By actively participating in these targets, the private sector can play a pivotal role in safeguarding our planet's biodiversity, ensuring a sustainable and prosperous future for all.







## About UN Global Compact Network India

As the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) local arm, UN GCNI has been acting as a country level platform in providing a robust platform for Indian businesses, academic institutions and civil society organizations to join hands for strengthening responsible business practices. Our '10 Principles in areas of Human Rights, Labor, Environment and Anti-corruption' provide a common ethical and practical Framework for Corporate Responsibility - and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in September 2015, by all 195 Member States of the United Nations including India in order to end extreme poverty, gender inequality and injustice, and protect our planet- understood and interpreted by businesses around the world, regardless of size , complexity or location. UN Global Compact Network India acts as a nodal agency in providing a robust platform for businesses, non businesses, academic institutions, civil society organizations and also the state institutions to join hands for strengthening responsible practices and target the 2030 Global Goals. UN GCNI galvanizes an enabling environment for all the relevant stakeholders to drive the movement of Uniting Businesses for a better world.

For more information, visit our website at [www.globalcompact.in](http://www.globalcompact.in).

## About The Centre for Business Leadership on Nature Restoration

The Centre for Business Leadership on Nature Restoration is developed by UN GCNI in Chennai is a pioneering initiative aimed at significantly deepening and transforming the private sector's engagements on biodiversity conservation. Through active collaboration and support from visionary business leaders, and government agencies such as the National Biodiversity Authority and State Biodiversity Boards, the Center will enhance action, monitoring, and reporting on biodiversity-positive initiatives through ESG, CSR and corporate philanthropy. The Centre aims to support businesses and government achieve local, national and global commitments including as part of corporate plans and national commitments made as part of key Multilateral Environmental Agreements including especially United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.



**Ramesh**  
Executive Director,  
UN Global Compact Network India  
[ramesh@globalcompact.in](mailto:ramesh@globalcompact.in) | +91-9873021511  
1706-1709, 17th Floor, World Trade Tower  
Sector 16, Noida, Uttar Pradesh