# [***Efforts to reverse biodiversity loss increase, by Tiffany Troxler***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:68MN-6FR1-DYY9-00D2-00000-00&context=1516831)

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**Body**

In December 2022, the 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, chaired by China and hosted by Canada, adopted the "Kunming-Montreal Global ***Biodiversity*** Framework" (GBF). The GBF includes four ambitious global goals and 23 targets set to be achieved by 2030.

Why ***biodiversity***? "***Biodiversity*** is fundamental to human well-being and the health of the planet, as well as to the economic prosperity of all people. ***Biodiversity*** enables us to live in balance and harmony with Mother Earth, as we depend on it for food, medicine, energy, clean air and water, safety from natural disasters, as well as recreation and cultural inspiration, and it underpins all life systems on Earth."

The GBF aims to respond to the Global Assessment Report on ***Biodiversity*** and Ecosystem Services published by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on ***Biodiversity*** and Ecosystem Services (Ipbes) in 2019, which identified that, despite ongoing efforts, ***biodiversity*** is recently experiencing rapid decline.

For example, the report found that 25% of species in the groups assessed were threatened, suggesting that around one million species already face extinction, many within decades unless rapid action is taken.

Major drivers of these threats with the greatest global impact include land and marine conversion, direct exploitation of plants and animals, climate change, pollution and alteration of natural ecosystems by alien species. However, rapid, urgent and concerted action through large-scale conservation, restoration and sustainable use of nature can foster transformative change and help support other global societal goals, including food and water security.

The purpose of the GBF is to catalyze and enable these transformative actions to reverse ***biodiversity*** ***loss*** and secure the benefits it provides such as food, medicine, energy, clean air and water, security from natural disasters, as well as recreation and cultural inspiration, and sustains all life systems on Earth.

GBF's vision for 2050 is a world in which people live in harmony with nature and in which, "***biodiversity*** is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and providing essential benefits for all people."

The GBF's 2030 mission towards Vision 2050 is: To take urgent action to halt and reverse ***biodiversity*** ***loss*** to put nature on the path to recovery for the benefit of people and the planet, conserving and sustainably using ***biodiversity***, and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from resource use, while providing the means for implementation.

The 23 targets for 2030 focus on the following areas: reducing threats to ***biodiversity***; meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit sharing; and tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming.

The Kunming-Montreal Global Framework for ***Biodiversity*** is a bold new challenge for developing economies, in fulfillment of the landmark COP15 plan to conserve at least 30% of all land and its water by 2030. Nature-based solutions used to restore ecosystems and curb climate impacts in developing areas and manage development sustainably for people and nature are two key ways in which countries aim to implement this 30\*30 plan and achieve its goals.

But do we have the sustainable development objectives and monitoring frameworks in place to achieve these goals? Watershed-based approaches to sustainable planning and development and monitoring and evaluation in Latin America and the Caribbean enable sustainability innovations at scales of transformative impact.

This week at the Research and Innovation for Sustainability Congress in Panama City, Panama, the world's largest transdisciplinary gathering for the global sustainability community, several sessions aim to address the challenges that the GBF aims to overcome.

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