

Convention on Biological Diversity COP-17

Prelims: Current events of national and international importance | Environment

Why in News?

India reiterated its commitment to global biodiversity conservation during the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP-17) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).



CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)



PARTICULAR	DETAILS
Adopted	1992, at the Rio Earth Summit
Entered into force	1993
Nature	Legally binding international treaty
Secretariat	Montreal, Canada
India	Party to the Convention

CORE OBJECTIVES

1



**Conservation
of biological
diversity**

2



**Sustainable
use of its
components**

3



**Fair and equitable
sharing of benefits
arising from the
utilisation of
genetic resources**

- The conference was held in Yerevan, Armenia.
- The Indian delegation was led by the Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- **Key areas of emphasis** - It included national priorities, predictable finance, technology transfer, capacity-building, and science-based biodiversity governance.
- The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) served as the major framework guiding the discussions.
- **Key issues highlighted by India at COP-17**

Issue	India's position
National circumstances	Implementation of KMGBF should reflect national priorities, circumstances and legislation.

Finance	Developed countries should provide adequate and predictable financial resources.
Capacity-building	Strengthen developing countries' capacity to implement biodiversity commitments.
Technology transfer	Improve access to relevant technologies.
Digital sequence information (DSI)	Support benefit-sharing through the multilateral mechanism, including the Cali Fund.
Synthetic biology	Apply a science-based, risk-proportionate and precautionary approach.
Biosafety	Ensure appropriate assessment and management of potential biological risks.

- **Digital Sequence Information (DSI)**

- Digital Sequence Information refers to digital data from genetic resources, such as DNA and RNA sequences.
- DSI is used in scientific research, biotechnology, agriculture, medicine, and conservation.
- The use of DSI raises questions about fair benefit-sharing when genetic information is used for commercial or research purposes.

Cali Fund - This multilateral mechanism supports benefit-sharing from the use of DSI on genetic resources under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

India's updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

- India has incorporated the KMGBF into its updated national biodiversity planning framework.
 - 23 National Biodiversity Targets
 - 142 indicators
- The NBSAP establishes a national framework to implement biodiversity commitments, monitor progress, and align conservation efforts with national priorities.

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)

- **Adopted in** - December 2022, at CBD COP-15.
- **Purpose** - To halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and to support the achievement of the Convention on Biological Diversity's long-term vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050.
- **Structure** - The framework comprises four long-term goals for 2050 and twenty-three action-oriented targets for 2030.
- **Key global targets**
 - **Target 3 (30×30)** - Conserve at least 30 percent of terrestrial, inland water, coastal, and marine areas by 2030 through effectively managed and conserved systems.
 - **Target 2** - Ensure that at least 30 percent of degraded terrestrial, inland water, coastal, and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration by 2030.

- **Target 19** - Mobilize biodiversity finance, including international financial resources for developing countries.
- **Target 22** - Ensure inclusive participation and access to justice in biodiversity-related decision-making processes.



1 MEETING PEOPLE'S NEEDS

- 1  Bring loss of areas with high biodiversity importance close to zero; respect people's rights.
- 2  Restore 30% of degraded areas and ecosystems.
- 3  Conserve and manage 30% of areas; respect rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- 4  Stop human-induced species extinction; recover threatened species; conserve genetic diversity.
- 5  Ensure safe, legal, sustainable harvesting and trade of wild species.
- 6  Reduce impacts of invasive alien species; cut introduction rates by at least 50%.
- 7  Reduce pollution risks from pesticides, hazardous chemicals and plastics.
- 8  Minimize climate change and ocean acidification impacts on biodiversity.

2 SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING

- 9  Sustainable use and management of wild species; protect customary rights.
- 10  Sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry.
- 11  Restore and enhance nature's contributions to people.
- 12  Increase blue and green spaces; improve urban areas and connection to nature.
- 13  Ensure fair and equitable benefit-sharing from genetic resources and digital sequence information.

3 TOOLS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- 14  Integrate biodiversity into policies, regulations, planning and decision-making.
- 15  Reduce business impacts; assess and disclose biodiversity risks and impacts.
- 16  Encourage sustainable consumption; reduce food waste and overconsumption.
- 17  Strengthen biosafety measures and capacity.
- 18  Reduce harmful incentives by at least US\$500 billion per year; scale up positive incentives.
- 19  Increase financial resources for biodiversity to at least US\$200 billion per year.
- 20  Strengthen science, technology transfer and partnerships.

4 INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION

- 21  Improve accessibility of biodiversity data, traditional knowledge, education and communication.
- 22  Ensure equitable, gender-responsive participation of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and marginalized groups.
- 23  Ensure gender equality in biodiversity decision-making.



Reference

[PIB | Biodiversity Framework Commitment at CBD COP-17](#)



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