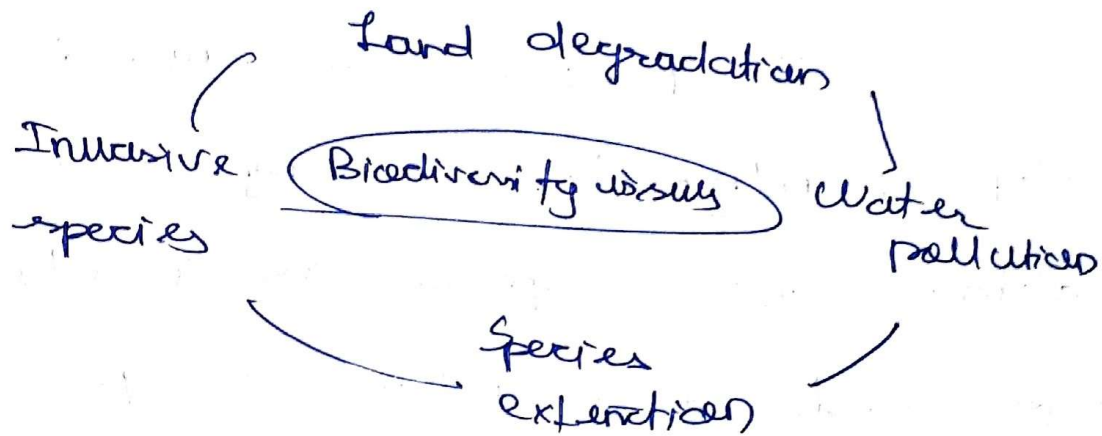


Imp. KMGPF an urgent need to add. biodiv. issues.
explain ABs? suggest improvements for biodiv. conservation

The Convention on Biodiversity
COP-15 laid the Kunming-Montreal Global
Biodiversity Framework to be followed
by the nations to reduce and halt
the biodiversity losses



The KMGPF addresses the issues
such as :

* ① 30 by 30 strategy to
conserve and protect 30% of land
water and seas by 2030.

② Reverse at least 30% of
degraded ecosystems. As, land

degradation affected 30% of global
unpacking 3.2 billion people.

③ The KMBRF aims to reduce the
spread of invasive species by 50%
as they costed £8 billion in
last 60 years in India.

④ The protocol also aims to
stop extinction ~~to~~ crisis by 2050.
Globally 44,000 species are threatened
with crisis of extinction as per
IUCN.

At this juncture the scale of
Access and Benefit sharing takes the
critical stage.

Access and Benefit sharing (ABS)

It is the access to the
genetic resources by researchers.

The benefits arising out of such research must be equitably shared with the indigenous community.

Globally it is regulated by the legally binding Nagoya Protocol and nationally governed by National Biodiversity Act, 2002.

Improvements

① Make binding commitments: The KMORF has to be made binding to reduce biodiversity loss.

② Performance based incentives out of Global Climate Fund and special schemes under LEDF - least developed countries fund can work wonders.

Addressing biodiversity issues are the key to survival of all lives. Committed actions from nations can take us to sustainable development goal.