

Biodiversity Conservation and Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

We focused on

- analyzing the effectiveness of the **Global Biodiversity Framework's 30x30 goal** (Target 3), which targets the protection of 30% of the world's land and sea through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures,
- exploring the sustainable use and management of agricultural biodiversity and regenerative agriculture (Targets 7 and 10), and
- exploring financing and resource mobilization for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (Targets 18-19).

We found

- Biodiversity loss hasn't been reversed globally and pressure on biodiversity is intensifying—to meet the 30 x 30 target we need to expand protected areas and area-based conservation using tools like China's ecological conservation red line and increase investment in biodiversity
- **Sustainable and regenerative agricultural approaches** are key to reaching biodiversity conservation, ecological resilience, climate, and food security goals. Opportunities exist to reduce the negative impacts of agriculture without sacrificing productivity.
- A **significant increase in financial resources** from domestic, international, public, and private sectors is critical for biodiversity conservation and restoration efforts. China can play a key role in developing mechanisms to fill the funding gap.

We recommend



promote a variety of area-based conservation models around the world to deliver on the 30x30 target, building on existing protected and conserved areas and on China's ecological conservation red lines.



accelerate the development of a new, more sustainable approach to food production in China and internationally, including integrating agricultural ecological functions and biodiversity health as a basis for food security.



further strengthen the effectiveness of China's own protected and conserved areas and promote the conservation of key ecosystems and species.



scale up China's domestic financing for biodiversity conservation and restoration and promote the wider implementation of market incentives for conservation contributions, as well as the reform of harmful incentives.