

PRIMO FORUM

Biodiversità, Capitale Naturale e Servizi Ecosistemici nel Distretto del Po

12-13 MARZO 2025 | FONDAZIONE RICCARDO CATELLA, VIA G. DE CASTILLIA 28, MILANO

Ore 10:00

**POLITICHE E FUTURE STRATEGIE
PER AFFRONTARE LA CRISI
CLIMATICA ED ECOLOGICA**

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SCIENCE-POLICY INTERFACE ON BIODIVERSITY AND
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (IPBES)
MEMBRO DEL CONSIGLIO SCIENTIFICO DELL'AGENZIA
AMBIENTE DELLE NAZIONI UNITE (UNEP)

Dopo 3 anni di negoziati e analisi scientifiche

Drama, dismay, triumph: nailbiting climax to the world's biodiversity deal

Long years of complex negotiations led up to one critical moment for the planet at Cop15 in Montreal this week. For a time, it seemed all was lost. Here's what happened next...



📷 Sealing the deal: an all-important handshake between Cop15 president Huang Runqiu and the DRC's Ève Bazaiba in Montreal on Monday. Photograph: Lars Hagberg/AFP/Getty Images



Sezione H. I 23 target globali, “action-oriented”, per il 2030

1. Ridurre le minacce per la biodiversità (1-8)
2. Rispondere ai bisogni delle persone attraverso un uso sostenibile e una condivisione dei benefici (9-13)
3. Strumenti e soluzioni per l’attuazione e il *mainstreaming* (14-23)

'Crucial' Cop15 deal includes target to protect 30% of nature on Earth by 2030

Environmental groups and ministers have praised the ambition of the agreement, which also places emphasis on Indigenous rights



THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN

For Life on Earth

[GBF HOME](#) // TARGET 3

Target 3

Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas



Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine 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.

Target 15



Target 16



Progressively phase out
or reform by 2030
subsidies that harm
biodiversity by at least
**\$500 billion
per year**

while scaling up positive
incentives for biodiversity's
conservation and
sustainable use

Image credits: Unsplash



2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE
COP 15 - CP/MOP 10 - NP/MOP 4
"Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth"
KUNMING - MONTREAL
7 - 19 DECEMBER 2022

Il fallimento dei *target* di Aichi per la biodiversità per il 2020

I *target* di Aichi sono falliti perché:

- non stabilivano cosa fosse necessario per arrestare e invertire il declino della biodiversità;
- il format rendeva difficile misurare i progressi;
- non erano previsti sistemi condivisi per un monitoraggio trasparente e una revisione regolare degli sforzi dei Paesi;
- i target erano ambigui, non numerici, incompleti (*no mainstreaming*), ridondanti, ...;
- **le strategie nazionali per raggiungere questi obiettivi si sono rivelate insufficienti, specialmente nella nell'allocazione di risorse.**

Target 19a

#COP15

Mobilize by 2030 at least

\$200 billion/year

in domestic and international biodiversity-related funding from all sources – public and private

Image credits: Unsplash

2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE
COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4
High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Report
KUNMING - MONTREAL
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Target 19b

#COP15

Raise international financial flows from developed to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and countries with economies in transition, to at least

US \$20 billion per year by 2025

& to at least

US \$30 billion per year by 2030

Image credits: Unsplash

New Nature Economy Report II

The Future Of Nature And Business

In collaboration with AlphaBeta



Per arrestare e invertire il declino della biodiversità entro il 2030 » colmare un *funding gap* per la protezione e il restauro della natura di 824 miliardi di US\$ l'anno, da una spesa attuale di 124-134 miliardi attuali a 722-824 US\$ (eliminare i sussidi '*harmful*' e aumentare politiche fiscali, green finance, investimenti in infrastrutture verdi come *Nature-based Solutions*, ...)

Fonte: *The Nature Conservancy*, 2020