Environment & Ecology · GS - III

Discuss the aim and goals of Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework. Mention India's commitments and initiatives to achieve the goals and targets of this framework giving suitable examples.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
2026	GS - III	Environment & Ecology

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

Answer Hint

KMGBF, 2050 goals, 23 targets, 30x30, ecosystem restoration, NBSAP, biodiversity conservation, protected areas, Mission LiFE

Model Answer

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), adopted at CBD COP15, seeks to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and achieve a world living in harmony with nature by 2050. It contains four long-term goals for 2050 and 23 action-oriented targets for 2030.

Its major objectives include ecosystem restoration, species conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, equitable benefit-sharing and adequate biodiversity finance. The prominent “30×30” target seeks effective conservation and management of at least 30% of terrestrial, inland-water, coastal and marine areas by 2030.

India’s response includes:

1. Updating its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan in alignment with global biodiversity objectives.
2. Expansion and strengthening of protected areas, wildlife corridors and species-recovery programmes.
3. Project Tiger, Project Elephant and other species-conservation initiatives.
4. Restoration of degraded ecosystems and promotion of sustainable agriculture and forestry.
5. Biodiversity mainstreaming through environmental governance and community participation.

India also emphasises equitable access and benefit-sharing and the role of local communities in conservation.

Thus, India’s approach combines global commitments with national circumstances, balancing biodiversity conservation with livelihood needs and developmental priorities.

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