

# CBD COP15 in Montréal

Sentinel-2 MSI acquired on 22 October 2022 at 15:53:09 UTC  
Sentinel-1 CSAR IW acquired on 19 December 2022 at 22:43:43 UTC

Author(s): Sentinel Vision team, VisioTerra, France - [svp@visioterra.fr](mailto:svp@visioterra.fr)

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[2D Layerstack](#)

Fig. 1 - Sentinel-2B observed on 22 October 2022 and Sentinel-1A observed the last day of the Convention on 19 December 2022

[2D view](#)



Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) met on 7-19 December 2022 at the 15th Conference Of Parties (COP15) for the Biodiversity. In the final document (see <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/e6d3/cd1d/daf663719a03902a9b116c34/cop-15-l-25-en.pdf>), 23 targets were defined, among which the two most significant measures concern:

target 2 - Ensure that by 2030 at least **30 per cent of areas** of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

target 19 - Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least **200 billion United States dollars** per year, including by:

1. Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030;
2. Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;
3. Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;
4. Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards
5. Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises,
6. Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions<sup>22</sup> and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity,
7. Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.

Fig. 2 - Some of the protected areas (2018) overlaid on Sentinel-2B scene observed on 22 October 2022.

[2D view](#)

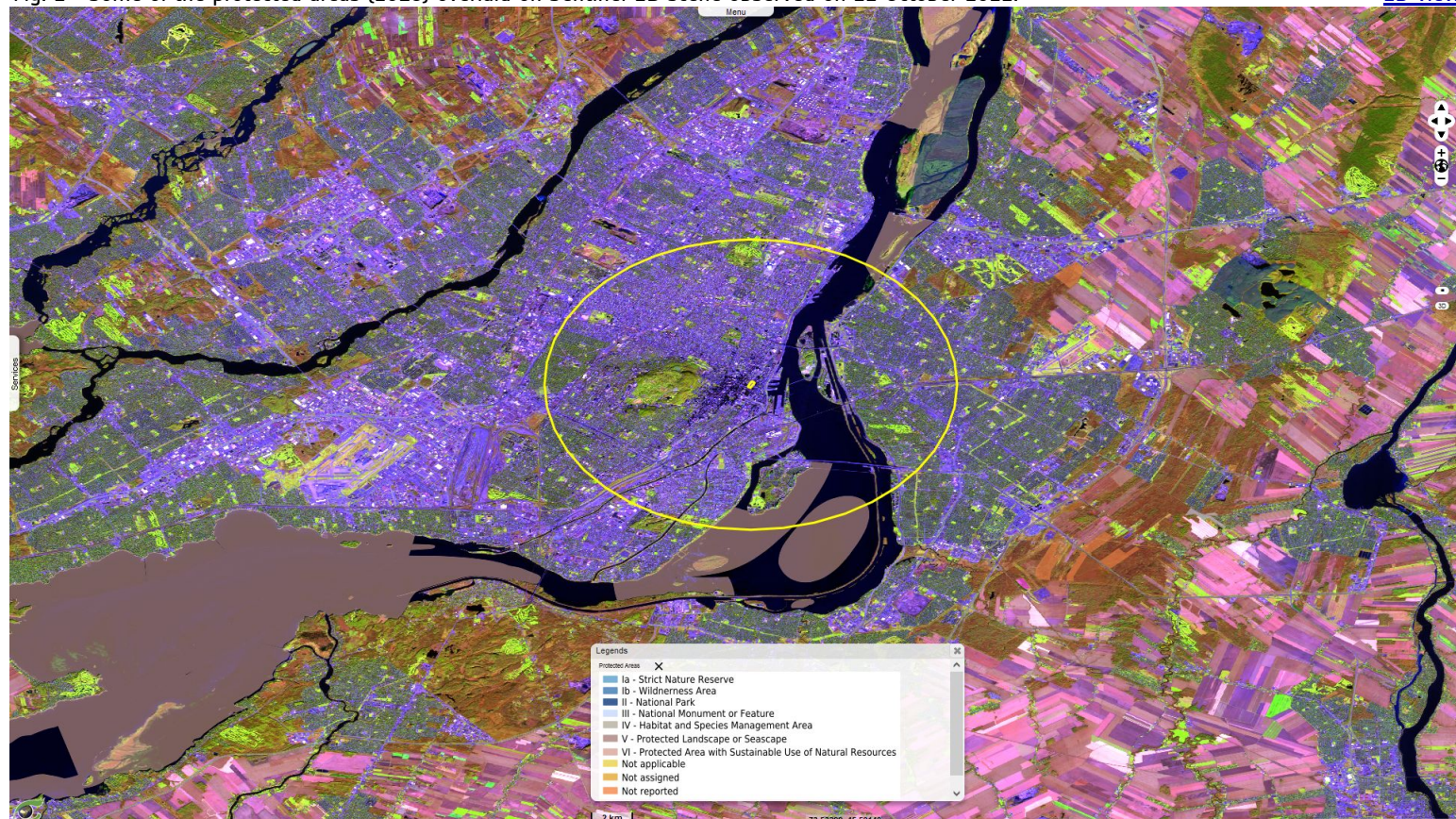


Fig. 3 - Some of the protected areas (2018) overlaid on Sentinel-1A scene observed on 19 December 2022.

[2D view](#)



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