

## Dialogue 2

# Reinforce Local and Subnational Governments' Actions and Contribution for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

December 2024



Supported by:



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## Interact-Bio

Interact-Bio is implemented by ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, with support from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) through the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The project aims to enhance the use and management of nature in fast-growing cities and their surrounding regions, particularly in the Global South, by promoting nature-based solutions and their benefits.

It helps governments at all levels integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into core urban functions such as spatial planning, land-use management, infrastructure design, and local economic development. The project also supports city-regions in identifying and leveraging the value of nature to deliver essential services and economic opportunities, while safeguarding the ecosystems on which these benefits depend. This contributes to more resilient and sustainable urban development.

In China, the project is managed and implemented by the ICLEI East Asia Secretariat through its Beijing Office.

### Author

Yi JIANG, Project Coordinator, ICLEI East Asia Secretariat

Proofreading and translation support: Yinglong LI, Jingwen YUAN

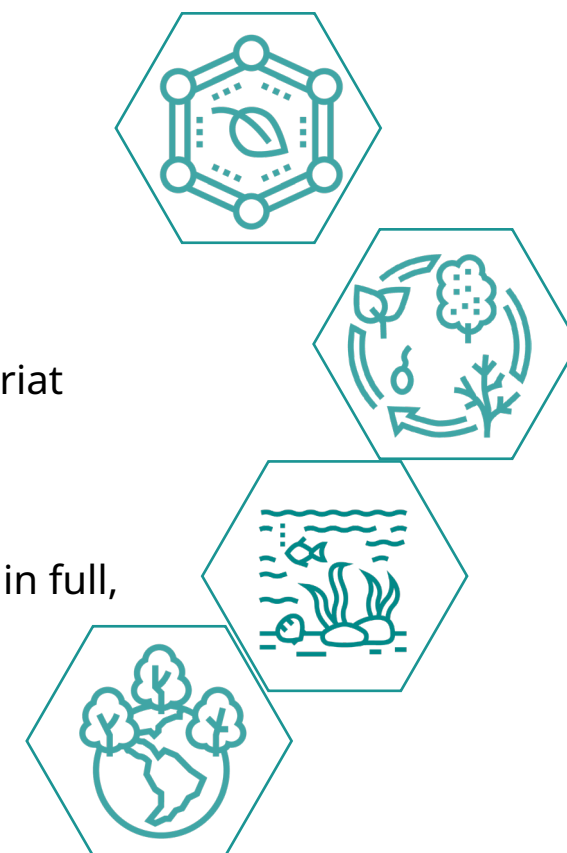
### Design

Xiaoqian ZHOU, Communication and Knowledge Management Officer, ICLEI East Asia Secretariat

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# The Berlin Urban Nature Pact and Local Actions Interact-Bio Workshop Review





- 2 - On 21 July 2023, a workshop was held to continue promoting local government action and cooperation in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which was based on the initiative of the Berlin Urban Nature Pact and Local Actions as well as China's strategic planning and implementation actions for biodiversity conservation. Relevant experts, practitioners of local strategy and government decision-makers from German and China discussed how localities can respond to national biodiversity strategies and the new global framework. Hosted by ICLEI and supported by the Research Center for Eco-environmental Sciences of Chinese Academy of Sciences, the workshop invited experts and representatives from Chinese and German government departments, research institutes and cities to share their insights.

The event started with speeches by Zhu Shu, the Regional Director of ICLEI East Asia Secretariat, and Lu Yicheng, the Deputy Senior Specialist of Division of Biodiversity Convention of the Centre for Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center (FECO) of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment. Zhu Shu welcomed all participants from

government departments, universities, research institutes, international agencies, and social organisations, expressing his hope that this workshop would promote the sharing of experiences, and continue to promote the development of actions and cooperation among local governments in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity. Lu Yicheng shared China's current achievements and outstanding achievements in biodiversity. At the same time, she presented the opportunities and challenges of biodiversity conservation in China from an international perspective in terms of conservation elements, institutional coordination, economic empowerment and public participation. Lu Yicheng hoped that ICLEI's work on localising international experiences, including the Urban Biodiversity Index, would proceed further and that this event would be completed successfully.

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Shu Zhu, Regional Director and China Representative, ICLEI East Asia



## 致辞

### WELCOME REMARKS



朱澍，宜可城-地方可持续发展协会东亚秘书处主任和中国首席代表  
Shu Zhu, Regional Director and China Representative, ICLEI East Asia Secretariat



陆轶青，生态环境部对外合作与交流中心生物多样性公约履约处副主任专家  
Yiqing Lu, Deputy Senior Specialist, Division of Biodiversity Convention, Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center (FECO), MEE



Yiqing Lu, Deputy Senior Specialist, Division of Biodiversity Convention, Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center (FECO), MEE

- 4 - The meeting was divided into two themes, the first of which was Take Integrated Actions for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It mainly focused on local implementation and action plans, with interpreting the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and Berlin Urban Nature Pact.

Delegates and sharing guests included: Philipp LaHaela Walter, from ICLEI; Ingrid Coetzee, the Director of ICLEI City Biodiversity Centre; Stefanie Hennecke, the Department Head of Berlin Department of Conservation, Landscape Planning, Forestry and Hunting; Chang Jiang, a researcher from the Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences; and Arne Kunkel, an expert from German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation.

第一部分  
Session 1

## 主持人和发言人 Your Hosts and Speakers



**Philipp LaHaela Walter**

ICLEI Europe  
宜可城欧洲秘书处



**Ingrid Coetzee**

ICLEI City Biodiversity Center  
宜可城城市生物多样性中心



**Stefanie Hennecke**

Berlin Department of Conservation, landscape  
planning, forestry and hunting  
柏林自然保护、景观规划、林业和狩猎部



**常江 Jiang Chang**

Chinese Research Academy of Environmental  
Sciences  
中国环境科学研究院



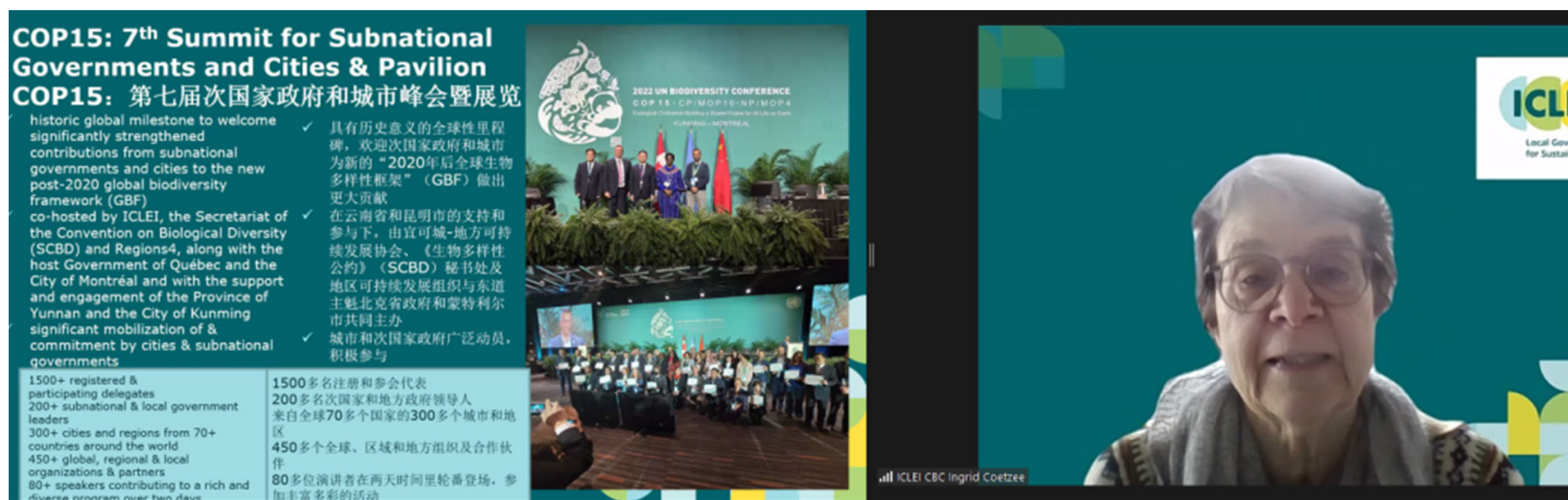
**Arne Kunkel**

German Federal Agency for Nature  
Conservation  
德国联邦自然保护局

Theme I: Take Integrated Actions for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Ingrid Coetzee presented the implications of the outcomes of the 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity for cities and local governments. During COP15, the 7th City Summit and Global Local Governments and Cities Corner, co-hosted by ICLEI, the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Kunming City and others, provided a platform for local governments and cities to share and exchange ideas on biodiversity conservation and development. A number of outcomes and consensus have been achieved, including the approval of the Action Plan for National Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities 2021-2030 by the COP15 General Assembly, which provides direction and a roadmap for cities and local governments to support the implementation of the

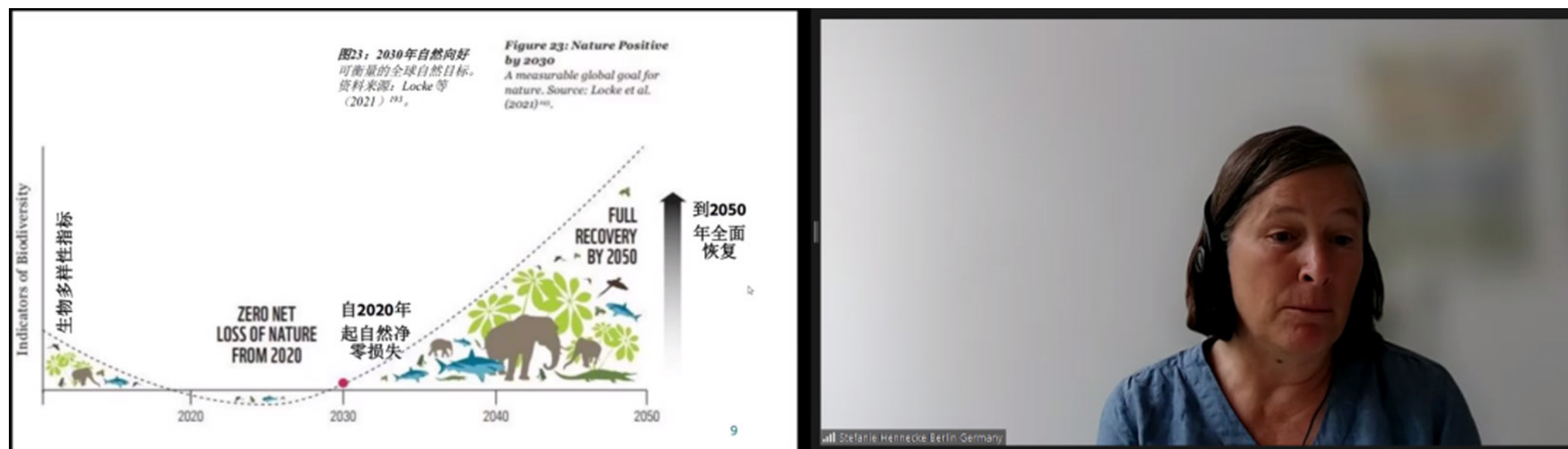
Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. At the same time, Ingrid Coetzee summarised the action objectives of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for cities and presented the role of the CitiesWithNature platform, supported by the CBD Secretariat and managed by ICLEI, in supporting local government action and cooperation. At the end, Ingrid Coetzee presented the Interact-Bio programme, which is being carried out by ICLEI.



Ingrid Coetzee, Director, ICLEI City Biodiversity Center

Stefanie Hennecke and Arne Kunkel shared Berlin's plans and practices for urban biodiversity conservation and an overview of the Berlin Urban Nature Pact. Building on the work of the Edinburgh Process and the Montreal Commitment, Berlin City launched the initiative Berlin Urban Nature Pact, which intends to be the next milestone in the process of transitioning from agreement to implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, supported by cities and local governments. The Initiative focuses on urban biodiversity conservation and involves nine commitments covering management of natural elements, habitat protection, food and agriculture, buildings, lighting of public spaces, public education, governance and monitoring. The target-setting and implementation principles of the Initiative are not only for European cities, but also useful for other local governments around the world.






Stefanie Hennecke, Department Head, Berlin Department of Conservation, Landscape Planning, Forestry and Hunting




Arne Kunkel, Expert, German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation

Chang Jiang presented ways and directions on how national and local biodiversity strategies and action plans can respond to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework from the perspective of formulation and updating of national and local biodiversity conservation action plans. Taking the Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation of Ya'an City, Sichuan Province (2023-2035) as an example, he introduced the Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation developed by Ya'an City, including planning and research in the domains of investigation, monitoring and assessment, in-situ conservation, relocation conservation, building an ecological security system, and carrying out conservation of mountainous biodiversity under the conditions of climate change.

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Convention on Biological Diversity



◆ 为切实保护全球生物多样性,《生物多样性公约》第6条要求,每一缔约方要根据国情,制定并及时更新国家战略、计划或方案,并尽可能地将生物多样性保护和持续利用纳入有关部门或跨部门计划、方案和政策。

Article 6. General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use

Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:

(a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, *inter alia*, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and

(b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.


第6条. 保护和持续利用方面的一般措施

每一缔约国应根据其国情和能力:

(a) 为保护和持续利用生物多样性制定国家战略、计划或方案,或为此目的调整其现有战略、计划或方案;这些战略、计划或方案应体现公约内载与该国有关的措施;

(b) 尽可能将生物多样性的保护和持续利用纳入有关部门或跨部门计划、方案和政策内。

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CRAES- Chang Jiang

Jiang Chang, Researcher and Director, Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Research Division, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences

The second theme was about local practitioners and researchers sharing their experiences and achievements in strategy, planning and implementation of biodiversity conservation in Chengdu, Kunming and population agglomerations in the Chinese context from the perspective of local action. Sharing guests included He Landi, the Director of Ecological Research Centre at Kunming Institute of Ecological and Environmental Sciences; Wang Yating,

the Head of the Institute of Soil Ecology and Acoustic Environment at Chengdu Institute of Environmental Protection and Scientific Research; and Han Baolong, the Associate Researcher of Research Centre for Eco-environmental Sciences at Chinese Academy of Sciences.

第二部分  
Session 2

主持人和发言人  
Your Hosts and Speakers



姜祎 Yi Jiang  
ICLEI East Asia  
宜可城东亚秘书处



和兰娣 Landi He  
Kunming Institute of Ecological and  
Environmental Sciences  
昆明市生态环境科学研究院



王亚婷 Yating Wang  
Chengdu Research Institute of Environmental  
Sciences  
成都市环境保护科学研究院



韩宝龙 Baolong Han  
Research Center for Eco-environmental Sciences,  
Chinese Academy of Sciences  
中国科学院生态环境研究中心

Theme II: Local Actions: Targets, Progress and Vision

HE Landi introduced the achievements of Kunming in 8 aspects, including the establishment of working mechanism, carrying out basic investigation, constructing ecological security pattern and biodiversity protection system, carrying out research on urban biodiversity protection, participating in international communication, implementing ecological

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restoration, and sustainable utilisation of biological resources. She also summarised the difficulties and challenges that Kunming still confronts in terms of local surveys, systematic integration of information, controlling the impact of environmental pollution and urban development on biodiversity, addressing invasive alien species and the potential impacts of climate change.

In order to address the above-mentioned issues, Kunming has formulated the strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including integrating resources and building an intelligent management platform, further strengthening the control of environmental pollution, establishing a mechanism for joint prevention and control of invasive alien species, strengthening the construction of ecological corridors in conjunction with the construction of a 'park city', strengthening international cooperation, conducting research on climate change and biodiversity conservation, and continuing to improve publicity and education on biodiversity conservation.

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Landi He, Director of Ecological Research Center, Kunming Institute of Ecological and Environmental Sciences

Wang Yating shared the experience and achievements of Chengdu City in biodiversity conservation. Chengdu City is dedicated to the construction and promotion of urban biodiversity conservation in terms of improving the planning system,



strengthening systematic protection, deepening international cooperation, enhancing publicity and education, and promoting public participation. Chengdu has formulated important documents such as the Implementation Programme for Further Strengthening Biodiversity Protection in Chengdu, and issued special plans such as the Chengdu 14th Five-Year Plan for Ecological Environmental Protection and the Chengdu 14th Five-Year Plan for Park City Construction and Development. Chengdu City actively promotes the establishment of a nature reserve system with the panda national park as the main body, nature reserves as the foundation, and various types of nature parks as the supplement; establishes the Sichuan Provincial key laboratory of conservation biology of endangered wildlife, the panda genetic resource databanks and other key projects for biodiversity conservation; and establishes the China-Croatia joint laboratory of biodiversity and ecosystem services 'Belt and Road', which is the only one of the 'Belt and Road' laboratories focusing on ecological conservation. Furthermore, Chengdu has improved its biodiversity conservation work in terms of improving the spatial pattern of biodiversity conservation, enhancing the sustainable utilisation of biodiversity, constructing a comprehensive biodiversity survey and monitoring system, reinforcing law enforcement, supervision and inspection, and comprehensively promoting public participation.

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Yating Wang, Head of the Institute of Soil Ecology and Acoustic Environment, Chengdu Institute of Environmental Protection and Scientific Research

Focusing on biodiversity conservation in population agglomerations, Han Baolong shared his thoughts on urban biodiversity research within the Chinese context. He mainly discussed the following topics: whether and why biodiversity is needed in population centres, and how biodiversity in population agglomeration differs from regional, watershed and national biodiversity conservation. Taking Shenzhen's population agglomeration as an example, Han Baolong suggested that the structure of the urban eco-products is dominated by cultural services, and that the demand for cultural services is growing gradually. The cultural and social functions of ecosystems are key to biodiversity conservation and construction in population agglomerations because of their non-assessable social and cultural values, the fact that they cannot be replaced by artificial engineering, and the psychological needs and emotional dependence of human beings on nature. In response to the evolution of urban civilisation, which encompasses the following four levels: security, efficiency, culture and equity, the biodiversity needs of population agglomerations encompass the following four levels and aspects: equal opportunities for contact with nature, natural and cultural services, savings in resource consumption for production and life, and stable ecosystems.

城市（人口集聚区）需要怎样的生物多样性？

公平

文化

效率

安全

城市(人口集聚区)文明的演替

与自然接触的平等机会

自然文化服务

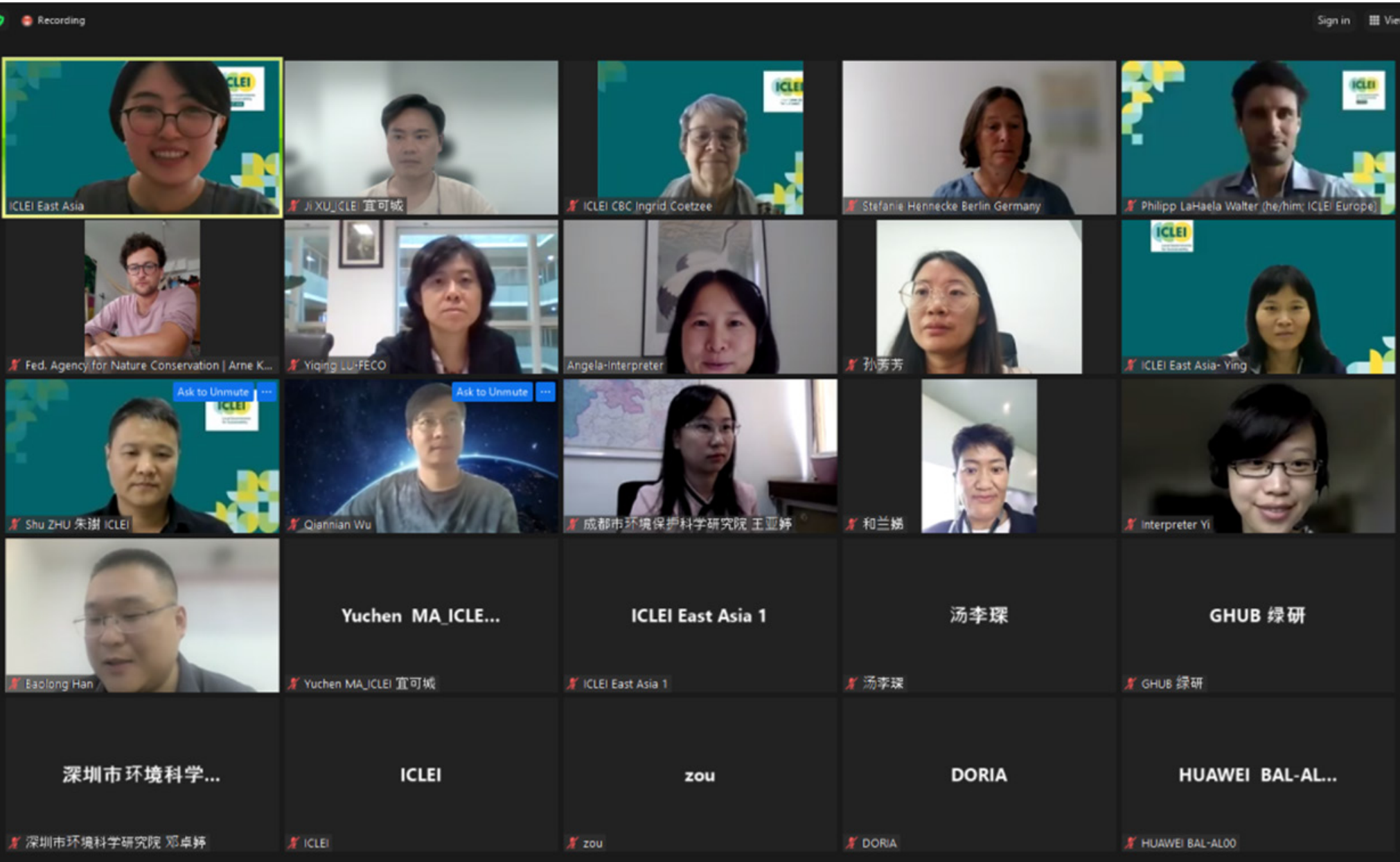
节省生产生活的资源消耗

稳定的生态系统

人口集聚区的生物多样性需求

Baolong Han

Finally, guests discussed several topics, including how the objectives of biodiversity conservation in population agglomerations differ from other places, how the national and local levels respond to and coordinate with each other in the formulation of biodiversity strategic planning and action targets.



Ended with an enthusiastic discussion among the moderator, the speakers and all the online participants.





## ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability

### East Asia Secretariat

14/F, Seoul Global Center Building, 38

Jongno, Jongno-gu, Seoul, 03188, South

Korea

Tel. +82-2-3789-0496

Fax. +82-2-3789-0497

Email. [iclei-eastasia@iclei.org](mailto:iclei-eastasia@iclei.org)  
**Beijing Office**

1209B Diyang Tower, NO.2 North

Road East Third Ring, Chaoyang

District, Beijing, China 100125

Tel. +86-10-57125289

Email. [iclei-china@iclei.org](mailto:iclei-china@iclei.org)



WeChat: [iclei\\_china](#)



Website: [eastasia.iclei.org](http://eastasia.iclei.org)

