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.



MAINS MASTERY 2026 · GS PAPER III · QUESTION 8 · STUDENT EDITION

Global Biodiversity Goals and India's Commitments

THE QUESTION, AS SET IN UPSC CSE MAINS 2026

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.

Directive: Discuss and Mention | 10 marks | 150 words

Environment: biodiversity and conservation

1 **PYQ Deep Decode**
Demand, hidden demand, structure, form

2 **PYQ Intelligence**
2013 to 2026: biodiversity questions

3 **Additional information**
Four goals, 23 targets, India's actions

4 **Pitfalls and variations**
Six corrections and changed questions

5 **The model answer**
Four goals, Indian actions, outcomes

6 **Other ways to write it**
Goal-wise and target-wise outlines

7 **Quick recall**
Sixteen Mains and Prelims facts

8 **Write it yourself**
A seven-point self-check

Guranchal Ma'am, Founder, UPSC Gurus · upscgurus.in

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.

1 PYQ Deep Decode

Read the question the way the examiner set it: the demand, the hidden demand, the structure that follows from both, and how the answer should be presented, opened and closed.

1.1 The demand

The question has **two explicit tasks in sequence**. First, explain the **aim and goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)**: what the international agreement seeks to achieve, its long-term goals for 2050 and its principal action targets for 2030. Second, identify **India's commitments and initiatives** towards those goals and targets, giving suitable examples. The directives matter: **"Discuss"** calls for explaining the framework's intended outcomes, while **"Mention"** calls for selecting concrete national commitments and actions, not reproducing an entire policy document. The final test is whether India's national alignment is being translated into **measurable biodiversity outcomes**, rather than remaining an announcement.

Words in the question	What they ask you to do	What goes wrong if you miss them
Discuss	Explain the framework's purpose, principal goals and target architecture, showing what each is designed to achieve.	Reciting four letters and several percentages without explaining their significance.
aim and goals	Distinguish the overarching ambition to halt and reverse biodiversity loss from the four outcome-oriented goals for 2050.	Presenting the 2030 targets as though they were the four goals.
Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework	Identify the framework adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity at COP15 in December 2022; distinguish the global framework from India's national strategy.	Confusing it with the Paris Agreement, the Ramsar Convention or a new standalone treaty.
Mention India's commitments	Name India's 23 National Biodiversity Targets and updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, alongside the policy and institutional arrangements for implementation.	Treating the global 30 by 30 target alone as sufficient evidence of India's national commitments.
and initiatives	Identify implemented or ongoing Indian programmes and institutions relevant to conservation, restoration, sustainable use and benefit-sharing.	Listing pledges without explaining what India has actually undertaken.
to achieve the goals and targets	Connect each national initiative to a specific objective or global target: protected habitats, ecosystem restoration, species recovery, community participation or benefit-sharing.	Giving a disconnected catalogue of environmental schemes.
giving suitable examples	Use precise Indian illustrations, such as tiger recovery, Ramsar wetlands, mangrove restoration and Biodiversity Management Committees, with dated evidence where useful.	Writing general claims about India's conservation achievements without examples.

THE DEMAND IN ONE LINE

Explain what the KMGBF seeks to achieve through its 2050 goals and 2030 targets, then demonstrate how India's national commitments, laws and conservation programmes contribute to those objectives, with evidence and a brief assessment of actual progress.

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1.2 The hidden demand

The question's movement from **global goals** to **India's commitments and initiatives** contains an important distinction: adopting a target is not the same as achieving it. India submitted 23 National Biodiversity Targets in September 2024, updated its NBSAP in October 2024 and submitted its Seventh National Report on 26 February 2026. These establish a national planning and reporting framework. The government reported all 23 targets as **"on track to achieve"** in its Seventh National Report, but this is a reported assessment of progress, **not proof that all ecological outcomes have already been achieved**. The strongest answer therefore asks whether protected habitats are effectively managed, degraded ecosystems actually recover, threatened species become more secure and local communities receive meaningful benefits. This is the **small final part** of the answer, not a replacement for the two explicit demands.

Use one framework target, one Indian intervention and one measurable outcome wherever possible. The difference between announcing and achieving is the hidden demand.

Framework target	India's commitment or initiative	What must be measured
Target 3: effective area-based conservation	National Biodiversity Target 3; protected-area networks, tiger reserves and conservation corridors.	Coverage, ecological representativeness, habitat connectivity and management effectiveness, not merely the number of reserves.
Target 2: ecosystem restoration	National Biodiversity Target 2; MISHTI mangrove restoration, wetland management and other ecosystem-recovery programmes.	Area under effective restoration, native biodiversity recovery, ecological condition and long-term survival, not plantation expenditure alone.
Target 13: fair benefit-sharing	Biological Diversity Act, National Biodiversity Authority, access and benefit-sharing mechanisms and local Biodiversity Management Committees.	Benefits actually distributed, community participation and protection of associated traditional knowledge.

WEAK

India supports the 30 by 30 target and has increased the number of protected areas and Ramsar sites. Hence India is achieving the global biodiversity framework.

STRONG

India's updated NBSAP adopts national conservation and restoration targets aligned with the KMGBF. Its 58 tiger reserves and 101 Ramsar sites designated by 3 August 2026 demonstrate conservation action, while success against the framework also requires evidence of effective habitat management, ecological recovery and equitable community benefits.

1.3 The structure

The question asks for **the global framework first** and **India's response second**. The hidden demand becomes a short final assessment of the distance between commitments and ecological outcomes. The shares are of the body between the introduction and conclusion; they are a teaching guide, not a UPSC rule.

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.

Introduction	1. Aim and goals of KMGBF about two-fifths	2. India's commitments and initiatives about two-fifths	3. Implementation and outcomes about one-fifth	Conclusion

Part 1 Aim and goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework about two-fifths

Overall aim and vision	Halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030; pursue a world living in harmony with nature by 2050.
Four 2050 goals	A: ecosystems, species and genetic diversity; B: sustainable use and nature's contributions; C: fair benefit-sharing; D: finance and means of implementation.
Principal 2030 targets	23 targets; particularly Target 2 on restoration and Target 3 on conserving at least 30% of relevant land, inland-water, coastal and marine areas.
Other priorities	Prevent extinction, address invasive species and pollution, mainstream biodiversity, mobilise finance and protect community participation.

Part 2 India's commitments and initiatives about two-fifths

National commitments	23 National Biodiversity Targets; updated NBSAP 2024 to 2030, submitted on 31 October 2024.
Policy and institutions	Biological Diversity Act and Rules; National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Boards and local Biodiversity Management Committees.
Conservation and restoration	Project Tiger, Project Elephant, wetlands and Ramsar protection, MISHTI, Amrit Dharohar and habitat restoration.
Suitable examples	3,682 estimated tigers in 2022; 101 Ramsar sites by 3 August 2026; MISHTI's proposed restoration of approximately 540 sq km of mangroves.

Part 3 Gap between commitments, implementation and measurable outcomes about one-fifth

Evidence of implementation	Seventh National Report, submitted in February 2026; indicators for 23 national targets; recorded expansion of conservation institutions and programmes.
Limits of numerical achievements	Protected-area counts do not automatically establish management effectiveness; tree cover does not automatically establish native biodiversity recovery.
What closes the gap	Independent ecological monitoring, adequate finance, habitat connectivity, restoration quality and meaningful local participation.

1.4 How to present it

The question contains a **global-to-national relationship**, rather than a process requiring a long flowchart. A **compact four-goal line** can explain the framework quickly; a **target-to-initiative table** then demonstrates India's actions with concrete examples. A brief final assessment distinguishes measurable biodiversity progress from formal alignment. In a 150-word answer, select the best examples instead of attempting to cover all 23 targets separately.

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.

Form	Fit here	Reason
Four-goal line and target-to-initiative table	**Best**	Separates global goals from national actions, shows target alignment visibly and saves words.
Two sets of headed points	Good	Easy to write and correct if each Indian example remains connected to a framework target.
Global-to-national flowchart	Good	Useful for demonstrating the implementation pathway, but can crowd out examples in 150 words.
Long list of environmental schemes	Weak	Does not explain the international framework or establish how the schemes contribute to its targets.

1.5 The introduction and the conclusion

The introduction serves the whole question. Locate the 2022 framework within global efforts to halt biodiversity loss and signal India's translation of its objectives into national commitments. Avoid beginning with an isolated definition of biodiversity or a long account of CBD negotiations.

The conclusion settles the demand. Recognise the value of India's commitments and initiatives while stating that the framework's success must ultimately be judged through restored ecosystems, secure species, effective conservation and equitable benefits, rather than announcements alone.

2 PYQ Intelligence 2013 to 2026

The international and Indian developments that made the framework important by 2026, the pattern of earlier environmental questions, and what to prepare next.

2.1 Why the subject was topical in 2026

The question followed a significant shift in global biodiversity governance. The **KMGBF was adopted in December 2022**; India subsequently developed 23 national targets, released its updated NBSAP at COP16 in 2024 and submitted an indicator-based Seventh National Report in February 2026. Meanwhile, India's wetland, species-conservation and restoration programmes produced new material for evaluating national implementation. **GS Paper III was held on 23 August 2026.** UPSC does not identify the reasons for selecting particular questions, so these developments are **context, not cause**. Every event below predates the examination.

When	What happened	Why it matters for this question
19 December 2022	At **CBD COP15 in Montreal, Canada**, under China's presidency, Parties adopt the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**, containing four long-term goals for 2050 and 23 action-oriented targets for 2030. Its vision is living in harmony with nature by 2050.	The framework whose aim, goals and targets form Part 1.
9 April 2023	India formally announces the **International Big Cat Alliance** during the commemoration of 50 years of Project Tiger. It is intended to foster international cooperation for conservation of seven big-cat species.	A species-conservation and international-cooperation example.

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.

When	What happened	Why it matters for this question
5 June 2023	The Environment Ministry launches **MISHTI**, the Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes, envisaging restoration or afforestation of approximately **540 sq km** of mangrove ecosystems over five years. The **Amrit Dharohar** wetland-conservation initiative is also launched, with species and habitat conservation, nature tourism, wetland livelihoods and wetland carbon as its four components.	National programmes linked to ecosystem restoration, sustainable use and local livelihoods.
1 April 2024	The **Biological Diversity (Amendment) Act, 2023** comes into force, modifying the statutory framework for biodiversity governance, access to biological resources and benefit-sharing.	The legal framework for India's response, especially Goal C.
10 September 2024	India submits its **23 National Biodiversity Targets** to the Convention on Biological Diversity portal, aligning its national target-setting with the KMGBF.	A concrete international reporting and national target-setting commitment.
22 October 2024	The **Biological Diversity Rules, 2024** are notified in the Gazette of India.	The updated implementing rules for biodiversity governance.
30 to 31 October 2024	At **CBD COP16 in Cali, Colombia**, India's updated NBSAP is released at an event on 30 October and is submitted to the CBD portal on **31 October 2024**. The plan covers **2024 to 2030** and aligns with all four global goals and 23 targets.	The principal national strategy to cite in Part 2; release and submission are distinct events.
21 December 2024	The Forest Survey of India's **India State of Forest Report 2023** is released. It records forest and tree cover of **8,27,357 sq km**, approximately **25.17%** of India's geographical area.	A national environmental indicator, but not a substitute for measuring protected-area coverage or ecological quality under Target 3.
23 January 2025	The Framework Agreement establishing the **International Big Cat Alliance** comes into force, giving it the status of a treaty-based intergovernmental organisation.	Illustrates institutionalised international cooperation for wildlife conservation.
26 February 2026	India submits its **Seventh National Report** to the CBD, ahead of the 28 February deadline. The Ministry's **16 March 2026** announcement describes an assessment using **142 national indicators** mapped to 23 National Biodiversity Targets, with contributions from 33 Central Ministries and Departments.	Moves the discussion beyond pledges to monitoring, evidence and national reporting.

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.

When	What happened	Why it matters for this question
16 March 2026	In its announcement of the Seventh National Report, MoEFCC states that all **23 National Biodiversity Targets** are currently assessed as **"on track to achieve"**. It reports approximately **2.77 lakh Biodiversity Management Committees**, approximately **2.73 lakh People's Biodiversity Registers** and an extensive network of protected habitats.	The hidden demand: an official progress assessment must be distinguished from demonstrated final achievement.
5 June 2026	A **PIB backgrounder on India's biodiversity commitments and achievements** documents the three-tier biodiversity governance structure and community-level registers, along with national conservation programmes.	Pre-exam consolidation of legal, institutional and practical examples.
3 August 2026	**Glaw Lake** in Arunachal Pradesh becomes India's **101st Ramsar Site** and the State's first. The Convention on Wetlands confirms its location within the Kamlang Tiger Reserve and Wildlife Sanctuary and its ecological and cultural importance.	A recent, precisely dated wetland-conservation example available before the examination.

2.2 The skill UPSC keeps testing

From 2013 onwards, UPSC has repeatedly tested the relationship between **environmental protection, development decisions, ecological systems and Indian policy**. The sequence includes spatial restrictions on mining, wetland conservation, the Biological Diversity Act, carrying capacity, national wetland programmes, environmental scrutiny of projects and pollution management. The 2026 question adds a distinctive international-to-domestic task: **explain a global biodiversity framework and show India's commitments and implementation**. The earlier questions below are reproduced verbatim, with their examination year, paper and question number.

Year	The question as UPSC set it	What it asked of you	What changed in 2026
2013 GS III, Q19	What are the consequences of Illegal mining ? Discuss the Ministry of Environment and Forests' concept of GO AND NO GO zones for coal mining sector.	Environmental costs and restrictions on land use.	From selected no-go zones to biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning under Target 1.
2018 GS III, Q7	What is wetland? Explain the Ramsar concept of 'wise use' in the context of wetland conservation. Cite two examples of Ramsar sites from India.	Wetland principles and Indian examples.	Wetlands become part of the wider 2030 conservation and sustainable-use agenda.
2018 GS III, Q17	How does biodiversity vary in India? How is the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 helpful in conservation of flora and fauna?	India's biodiversity and domestic legal instruments.	Those institutions must now be linked to the KMGBF's global goals and national targets.
2019 GS III, Q17	Define the concept of carrying capacity of an ecosystem as relevant to an environment. Explain how understanding this concept is vital while planning for sustainable development of a region.	Ecological limits in development planning.	Biodiversity-inclusive land and sea-use planning is an express global target.
2023 GS III, Q17	Comment on the National Wetland Conservation Programme initiated by the Government of India and name a few India's wetlands of international importance included in the Ramsar Sites.	A national conservation programme and Ramsar examples.	India's wetland actions become evidence of national implementation of the KMGBF.

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Year	The question as UPSC set it	What it asked of you	What changed in 2026
2024 GS III, Q8	What role do environmental NGOs and activists play in influencing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) outcomes for major projects in India? Cite four examples with all important details.	Institutions, public participation and environmental scrutiny.	Participation, transparent governance and biodiversity mainstreaming are recognised in the framework.
2025 GS III, Q17	Mineral resources are fundamental to the country's economy and these are exploited by mining. Why is mining considered an environmental hazard ? Explain the remedial measures required to reduce the environmental hazard due to mining.	Development pressures and corrective environmental measures.	The KMGBF places habitat protection, restoration and responsible spatial planning within an integrated agenda.
2026 GS III, Q17	What are the challenges to solid waste management in India? Discuss the governmental policy framework on solid waste management. Discuss the success/ failure cases of Delhi and Indore cities highlighting the salient feature of their solid waste management initiatives.	Pollution, government policy and evidence from implementation.	The same paper reinforces the importance of judging environmental commitments through outcomes; KMGBF Target 7 addresses pollution harmful to biodiversity.

Also related, verbatim: 2017 GS III, Q8: Not many years ago, river linking was a concept but it is becoming a reality in the country. Discuss the advantages of river linking and its possible impact on the environment. 2023 GS I, Q15: Identify and discuss the factors responsible for diversity of natural vegetation in India. Assess the significance of wildlife sanctuaries in rain forest regions of India. 2025 GS III, Q18: Write a review on India's climate commitments under the Paris Agreement (2015) and mention how these have been further strengthened in COP26 (2021). In this direction, how has the first Nationally Determined Contribution intended by India been updated in 2022 ?

CARRY THIS METHOD TO ANY GLOBAL-FRAMEWORK-AND-INDIA QUESTION

1. **Locate** the agreement accurately: when, under which convention, and for what purpose.
2. **Separate** its long-term goals from nearer-term targets and the means of implementation.
3. **Identify** India's formal national commitments, action plan and institutions.
4. **Match** individual global targets to relevant Indian schemes, laws and examples.
5. **Test** whether the national evidence shows implementation, ecological improvement or merely declared alignment.
6. **Conclude** with the principal condition for achieving the agreement's objectives.

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2.3 What to prepare next

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992	Three objectives: conservation, sustainable use and fair and equitable benefit-sharing; India ratified the CBD in 1994.
Kunming-Montreal GBF, 2022	Four 2050 goals, 23 2030 targets; national target-setting and reporting under the CBD.
India's NBSAP, 2024 to 2030	23 National Biodiversity Targets; ecosystem restoration, protected areas, sustainable use, governance, participation and finance.
Biological Diversity Act, 2002	Amended in 2023; amendment brought into force on 1 April 2024; new Rules notified on 22 October 2024.
India's Seventh National Report	Submitted 26 February 2026; 142 national indicators and reported progress against 23 targets.

CONCEPTS, DISTINCTIONS AND EXAMPLES

Conservation versus restoration	Maintaining biodiversity and habitats versus assisting recovery of degraded ecosystems; Targets 3 and 2 respectively.
In situ versus ex situ	Conservation in natural habitats versus outside them, such as seed banks and zoological or botanical collections.
OECMs	Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures: qualifying areas delivering sustained in situ conservation outcomes beyond formal protected areas.
ABS and DSI	Access and benefit-sharing, including the framework's treatment of digital sequence information on genetic resources.
High-value Indian cases	Project Tiger, Ramsar wetlands, MISHTI, Amrit Dharohar, Biodiversity Management Committees and People's Biodiversity Registers.

3 Additional information

Everything needed to answer this question well. Tier 1 covers the framework's goals, targets and India's corresponding commitments and initiatives. Tier 2 broadens the understanding to biodiversity governance, finance, ecological outcomes and competing policy choices.

TIER 1 · ESSENTIAL: THE FRAMEWORK, INDIA'S RESPONSE AND MEASURABLE OUTCOMES

From global biodiversity goals to national ecological outcomes

The framework works through a **sequence of commitments and implementation**. The visual below is a teaching summary of that sequence, not a separate legal procedure prescribed by the CBD.

GLOBAL
4 goals for 2050
23 targets for 2030
→
NATIONAL
India's 23 targets
NBSAP 2024 to 2030
→
ACTION
Laws, institutions
conservation schemes
→
OUTCOMES
Habitats, species
benefits, indicators

Global targets guide national planning; national institutions and programmes implement them; monitoring tests whether ecological and social outcomes follow.

The framework: adoption, purpose and architecture

Element	What it means	Answer-writing significance
Adoption	Adopted at CBD COP15 on **19 December 2022**, in Montreal, under China's presidency. The Convention on Biological Diversity is the parent international treaty.	Establishes the correct international setting.

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.

Element	What it means	Answer-writing significance
2030 mission	Take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, place nature on a path to recovery, and advance conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit-sharing.	The immediate overall aim.
2050 vision	A world **living in harmony with nature**.	Distinguish the long-term vision from the 2030 mission.
Four goals	Outcome-oriented goals A, B, C and D for 2050.	Answer the explicit word "goals".
23 targets	Action-oriented global targets for achievement by 2030, covering threats, sustainable use, benefit-sharing, implementation and mainstreaming.	Explain how the goals are to be pursued.
Implementation	National targets and action plans, resource mobilisation, monitoring indicators, reporting, review and participation.	The bridge to India's commitments.
Legal character	A framework adopted through a CBD Conference of the Parties decision, not a new standalone treaty imposing an identical domestic land-use allocation on every country.	Avoid overstating its legal status or interpreting global targets as automatic national achievements.

The four long-term global goals for 2050

Goal	Core purpose	What it seeks to achieve	Indian connection
A	**Conserve and restore biodiversity**	Maintain, enhance or restore ecosystem integrity, connectivity and resilience; substantially increase natural ecosystem area; halt human-induced extinction of known threatened species; reduce extinction risk; maintain genetic diversity.	Protected areas, tiger conservation, threatened-species recovery, habitat restoration.
B	**Sustainable use and nature's contributions to people**	Manage biodiversity sustainably, maintain and restore ecosystem functions and services, and ensure benefits for present and future generations.	Wetland management, sustainable livelihoods, mangroves, agro-biodiversity.
C	**Fair and equitable sharing of benefits**	Increase monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and, as applicable, digital sequence information on genetic resources.	Biological Diversity Act; National Biodiversity Authority; access and benefit-sharing.
D	**Finance and means of implementation**	Make financial resources, capacity-building, technology and scientific cooperation accessible; progressively close the estimated annual **US$700 billion biodiversity finance gap**.	NBSAP implementation, domestic biodiversity finance, institutional capacity and international cooperation.

Memory aid: Goal A concerns biodiversity itself; B concerns biodiversity's sustainable contribution to people; C concerns fair sharing of benefits; D concerns the resources needed to deliver the other goals. All four are goals for **2050**, while the 23 action targets are for **2030**.

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The principal 2030 targets to use in this answer

Target	What the global framework requires	Why it matters for India
1 Spatial planning	Biodiversity-inclusive, participatory management of land and sea-use change, bringing loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero.	Integrated land-use planning, corridors, protection of ecologically valuable landscapes and seascapes.
2 Restoration	At least **30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland-water, coastal and marine ecosystems** under effective restoration by 2030.	Mangrove and wetland restoration, degraded habitat recovery and ecological rehabilitation.
3 30 by 30	Effectively conserve and manage at least **30% of terrestrial and inland-water areas, and of marine and coastal areas**, especially areas important for biodiversity, using representative, connected and equitably governed protected areas and OECMs.	India's protected-area and conserved-area networks, including management effectiveness and ecological connectivity.
4 Species	Halt human-induced extinction of known threatened species, reduce extinction risk, protect genetic diversity and manage human-wildlife interactions.	Tiger, elephant, snow leopard, rhino, lion and other threatened-species programmes.
6 Invasive species	Reduce the rate of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by **at least 50%** by 2030; control or eradicate invasives at priority sites.	Invasive plant and animal control in forests, islands, wetlands and grasslands.
7 Pollution	Reduce excess nutrient losses by at least half, reduce overall pesticide and highly hazardous chemical risks by at least half, and prevent, reduce and work towards eliminating plastic pollution.	Pollution management, sustainable agriculture, river and wetland health.
13 Benefit-sharing	Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources and applicable digital sequence information.	ABS institutions, benefit-sharing arrangements and protection of associated traditional knowledge.
19 Finance	Mobilise at least **US$200 billion annually** from all sources by 2030, including increased international biodiversity finance for developing countries.	Funding India's biodiversity targets and strengthening finance and technical cooperation.
22 Participation	Ensure equitable, inclusive participation and access to justice and information for indigenous peoples, local communities and other groups.	Community-based conservation, decentralised biodiversity governance and safeguards for local rights.

The first 30 is restoration. Target 2 concerns at least 30% of **degraded ecosystems under effective restoration** by 2030. It does not say that 30% of the entire planet must be newly forested.

The second 30 is conservation. Target 3 concerns effectively conserved and managed terrestrial, inland-water, marine and coastal areas. It does not mean 30% of the planet must become exclusively fenced national parks.

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India's principal national commitments

Commitment	Verified position	Connection to KMGBF
23 National Biodiversity Targets	Submitted to the CBD portal on **10 September 2024**, covering the framework's three target themes.	Translates 23 global targets into national priorities.
Updated NBSAP 2024 to 2030	Released at COP16 on 30 October and submitted on **31 October 2024**. It sets out national strategies, action points, institutions, finance considerations and monitoring arrangements.	National roadmap for Goals A to D.
National Target 2	Commits to effective restoration of at least the prioritised 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland-water, marine and coastal ecosystems by 2030, following the wording of India's updated NBSAP.	Global Target 2: restoration.
National Target 3	Seeks effective conservation of at least 30% of relevant terrestrial, inland-water, marine and coastal areas by 2030 through representative and connected protected areas and OECMs, respecting tribal and local communities.	Global Target 3: area-based conservation.
Community participation and benefit-sharing	National targets and the NBSAP recognise local institutions, traditional knowledge, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits.	Goals B and C; Targets 13 and 22.
Seventh National Report	Submitted to the CBD on **26 February 2026**. The March government announcement states that 142 national indicators inform the assessment of 23 national targets.	Planning, monitoring, reporting and review.

India's policy and institutional framework

Institution or law	Role	What it demonstrates
Biological Diversity Act, 2002	The primary domestic statutory framework addressing conservation, sustainable use, access to biological resources and benefit-sharing.	India had a biodiversity governance system before the KMGBF.
Biological Diversity (Amendment) Act, 2023	Amends the original law; brought into force on **1 April 2024**.	Updating the legal framework for contemporary biodiversity governance.
Biological Diversity Rules, 2024	Notified on **22 October 2024**, providing updated subordinate rules.	Implementation requires operative rules as well as legislation.
National Biodiversity Authority	National-level statutory body for biodiversity governance and specified access and benefit-sharing functions.	Administrative machinery for Goal C.
State Biodiversity Boards	State-level authorities supporting implementation of biodiversity law and policy.	Federal implementation and coordination.
Biodiversity Management Committees	Local-level bodies preparing People's Biodiversity Registers and supporting biodiversity conservation and local knowledge documentation.	Decentralisation and community participation.
People's Biodiversity Registers	Record locally relevant biodiversity and associated knowledge through BMC processes.	Local information for planning, conservation and governance.

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.

In the **16 March 2026** announcement on India's Seventh National Report, MoEFCC reported **2,76,653 Biodiversity Management Committees** and **2,72,648 People's Biodiversity Registers**. These figures establish institutional reach; they do not, by themselves, measure the quality of local participation or the ecological impact of every committee.

Linking global targets to Indian initiatives and examples

Indian initiative	What it does and the verified evidence	KMGBF connection
Project Tiger	Species and habitat conservation through reserves, landscape protection and monitoring. India's **2022 tiger estimate was 3,682**, compared with 2,967 in the 2018 estimate. The government reported **58 tiger reserves** in 2025 and early 2026.	**Goal A, Target 4:** threatened-species recovery; **Target 3:** effective habitat conservation.
Project Elephant	Elephant conservation, habitat and corridor protection and human-elephant conflict mitigation. India's Seventh National Report identified **33 Elephant Reserves**.	**Target 4:** species recovery and coexistence; Target 1: landscape planning.
International Big Cat Alliance	Announced in April 2023; its founding agreement came into force in **January 2025**. It promotes cooperation on conservation of seven big-cat species.	**Goals A and D:** species conservation, scientific cooperation and capacity-building.
Ramsar wetlands	Conservation and wise use of wetlands. India had **101 Ramsar sites** after Glaw Lake's designation on **3 August 2026**. Chilika Lake and Bhitarkanika Mangroves provide examples of major wetland ecosystems under conservation and management.	**Targets 2 and 3:** wetland restoration and conservation; **Goal B:** ecosystem services.
Amrit Dharohar	Launched on **5 June 2023**. Its four components are species and habitat conservation, nature tourism, wetland livelihoods and wetland carbon. Activities include inventories, community training and livelihood development at Ramsar sites.	**Goals A and B:** habitat conservation and sustainable benefits for communities.
MISHTI	Launched on **5 June 2023**, with an objective of restoring or establishing approximately **540 sq km** of mangroves over five years. It supports coastal biodiversity, ecosystem services and shoreline resilience.	**Target 2:** ecosystem restoration; **Target 8:** biodiversity and climate resilience.
Green India Mission and CAMPA	Forest landscape improvement, compensatory afforestation and ecosystem restoration, subject to their individual legal and programme mandates.	**Targets 2 and 11:** restoration and nature's contributions to people; outcomes require ecological-quality monitoring.
Biodiversity Management Committees and ABS	Local biodiversity documentation, participation and benefit-sharing arrangements. The March 2026 government report mentions over **5,600 ABS agreements** and disbursement of **₹140 crore**.	**Goal C, Targets 13 and 22:** equitable benefit-sharing and local participation.

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.

Four especially effective Indian examples

Species conservation: tiger recovery. The All India Tiger Estimation records an increase from an estimated **2,967 tigers in 2018** to **3,682 in 2022**. It is evidence of a measured species-conservation outcome, though it does not establish recovery of every threatened species or habitat.

Wetland conservation: Glaw Lake. Designated India's **101st Ramsar site on 3 August 2026**, the lake lies within the Kamlang Tiger Reserve and Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh. The Ramsar Secretariat also notes its cultural importance to the local Mishmi community, connecting habitat conservation with local participation.

Ecosystem restoration: MISHTI. The programme's approximately **540 sq km mangrove objective** gives a quantified restoration commitment. The target area is not the same as area already restored; report the programme as an initiative and assess actual ecological recovery separately.

Local governance: BMCs and PBRs. With more than **2.76 lakh committees** reported in March 2026, the institutional architecture reaches local bodies. Its performance depends on functional participation, quality of biodiversity records and meaningful access to benefits.

From the initiative to the outcome: what the evidence can and cannot prove

Evidence offered	What it establishes	What it does not automatically establish
23 national targets	Formal alignment and national priorities.	Completion of those targets.
101 Ramsar sites 3 August 2026	Expansion of India's internationally designated wetland network.	That every site's ecological character is improving.
3,682 tigers 2022 estimate	Measured improvement in an important flagship species compared with earlier estimates.	Recovery of all threatened fauna or elimination of conflict and habitat fragmentation.
25.17% forest and tree cover ISFR 2023	The extent of forest and tree cover under the Forest Survey of India's assessment definitions.	That 25.17% of India is effectively protected for biodiversity or qualifies towards Target 3.
540 sq km MISHTI objective	The planned scale of mangrove restoration and afforestation.	That all 540 sq km has already been restored successfully.
NR-7: all 23 targets "on track"	India's reported national progress assessment against its target framework.	Independent confirmation that all final 2030 biodiversity outcomes have been achieved.

The evidence distinction is central to the hidden demand. Commitments, institutional outputs, area designations and ecological outcomes are related, but they are not interchangeable.

TIER 2 · EXTENDED UNDERSTANDING: THE WHOLE TOPIC AROUND IT

The 23 global targets: the complete conceptual map

The CBD groups the 23 targets into three broad themes. Knowing the grouping lets you recognise how a question about conservation, agriculture, pollution, business, finance or local rights fits into the same international framework.

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.

Theme	Target numbers	Main concerns
Reducing threats to biodiversity	1 to 8	Biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning; ecosystem restoration; area-based conservation; species recovery; sustainable and legal wildlife use; invasive alien species; pollution; climate-related biodiversity risks.
Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing	9 to 13	Sustainable use of wild species; biodiversity-friendly agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry; ecosystem services; urban green and blue spaces; fair access and benefit-sharing.
Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming	14 to 23	Integrating biodiversity into policy; business disclosure and impacts; sustainable consumption; biosafety; harmful incentives; finance; capacity and technology; knowledge; community rights; gender equality.

Additional targets that enrich a broader answer

Target	Essential content	Indian application or issue
5	Sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species.	Wildlife protection, sustainable customary use and action against illegal wildlife trade.
8	Minimise impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity, while improving resilience.	Coastal ecosystems, mangroves, Himalayan habitats and ecosystem-based adaptation.
9	Sustainable management and use of wild species for people's social, economic and environmental benefit.	Community livelihoods compatible with conservation.
10	Sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry.	Agro-biodiversity, sustainable farming, fisheries and landscape management.
11	Maintain and enhance nature's contributions, including water regulation, climate regulation and disaster-risk reduction.	Mangroves, wetlands, forests and watersheds providing ecosystem services.
12	Increase area, quality, access and benefits of urban green and blue spaces.	Urban forests, urban wetlands and biodiversity-conscious city planning.
14	Integrate biodiversity into policies, regulations, planning and development strategies.	Biodiversity mainstreaming across ministries, development sectors and local plans.
15	Encourage or enable businesses, particularly large and transnational businesses and financial institutions, to assess, monitor and disclose biodiversity risks, dependencies and impacts.	Biodiversity-sensitive production, financial decisions and corporate accountability.
16	Enable sustainable consumption choices and substantially reduce the global footprint of consumption; halve global food waste by 2030.	Responsible consumption, resource efficiency and food-system reforms.
17	Strengthen biosafety measures and the distribution of benefits arising from biotechnology.	Biosafety regulation and responsible biotechnology governance.

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.

Target	Essential content	Indian application or issue
18	Identify harmful incentives, including subsidies, by 2025 and progressively reduce them by at least **US$500 billion annually** by 2030.	Assessing ecological effects of public subsidies and designing positive conservation incentives.
20 and 21	Capacity-building, scientific cooperation, technology, knowledge and accessible information.	Biodiversity monitoring, field science, species data, traditional knowledge safeguards and research capacity.
23	Gender equality and gender-responsive approaches in biodiversity action.	Meaningful participation and leadership of women in biodiversity governance.

How the KMGBF differs from earlier environmental arrangements

Arrangement	Central concern	Relationship with the KMGBF
Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992	Conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit-sharing.	The parent convention under which the KMGBF was adopted.
Strategic Plan 2011 to 2020 and Aichi Targets	Earlier global biodiversity strategy containing 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets.	The KMGBF succeeds this planning period, with four 2050 goals and 23 2030 targets, stronger focus on restoration, implementation, monitoring and finance.
Ramsar Convention, 1971	Conservation and wise use of wetlands.	Ramsar designation and management can contribute to biodiversity objectives but constitute a distinct international framework.
Paris Agreement, 2015	Climate mitigation, adaptation and associated support under the UNFCCC.	Complementary, especially through climate-resilient ecosystems and nature-based approaches; it is not the parent of the KMGBF.
2030 Agenda and SDGs	Integrated sustainable development, including SDG 14 on life below water and SDG 15 on life on land.	The KMGBF supports relevant SDGs and strengthens biodiversity-specific action.
Nagoya Protocol	Access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their utilisation.	A major legal instrument for the benefit-sharing dimension reflected in Goal C.

Key distinctions that strengthen environmental analysis

Distinction	Why it matters
Global target versus national target	Global targets establish collective ambition; India's NBSAP specifies nationally adopted targets and implementation arrangements, in accordance with national circumstances and capabilities.
Protected area versus OECM	A formally designated protected area and an OECM have different governance and recognition routes; both require sustained conservation outcomes to contribute meaningfully to Target 3.
Area designated versus effectively conserved	Legal or international recognition is valuable, but the framework also requires representative coverage, connectivity, equitable governance and effective management.
Forest cover versus biodiversity	Forest Survey of India canopy-based statistics include tree-covered land that may not represent natural habitat; cover, habitat quality and species abundance require distinct measures.

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.

Distinction	Why it matters
Afforestation versus ecological restoration	Establishing tree cover may support some goals, but restoration should address native composition, ecosystem functions, connectivity and long-term ecological recovery.
Programme output versus ecological outcome	Money released, saplings planted, committees constituted and sites designated are outputs. Species recovery, better habitat condition and equitable benefits are outcomes.
National reporting versus independent verification	A national report is an essential evidence and accountability mechanism, but claims of being on track should be interpreted alongside methods, baseline data, field measurements and external assessments.

Biodiversity finance: the delivery condition

Goal D recognises that ambitious conservation targets cannot be delivered without financial, technical and institutional capacity. The global framework aims to progressively close an estimated **US$700 billion annual biodiversity finance gap**. **Target 19** calls for mobilisation of at least **US$200 billion annually by 2030** from all sources, including international financial flows to developing countries of at least **US$20 billion annually by 2025** and **US$30 billion annually by 2030**. These are global resource mobilisation objectives, **not amounts pledged specifically to India**.

Domestic implementation question. India's NBSAP requires workable finance arrangements for protected areas, ecosystem restoration, monitoring, local institutions and sustainable-use programmes. Programme announcements and actual ecological expenditure should be evaluated separately.

Equity question. Biodiversity-rich developing countries may need financial and technological support while conserving ecosystems that provide global benefits. Goal D explicitly recognises differentiated implementation needs, especially for developing countries.

The monitoring test: how to judge actual progress

What to monitor	Appropriate evidence	Why a single headline number is insufficient
Target 2: restoration	Area under effective restoration, native species return, ecosystem functions, ecological integrity and durability of restoration.	Plantation totals need not equal restored ecosystems.
Target 3: conservation	Effective conserved-area coverage, habitat representativeness, connectivity, management effectiveness and governance equity.	Reserve counts and Ramsar designations do not establish all those conditions.
Target 4: species	Population trends, extinction risk, genetic viability, habitat security and human-wildlife coexistence.	A flagship species may recover while other species remain threatened.
Target 13: benefit-sharing	Agreements implemented, benefits received, beneficiary participation and treatment of traditional knowledge.	The number of agreements alone does not capture fairness.
Target 19: finance	Resources mobilised and spent, financing gaps, cost-effectiveness and independent accountability.	Budget allocation is different from completed conservation outcomes.
Targets 21 and 22: knowledge and participation	Accessible biodiversity data, functioning local institutions, representation, consultation and community decision-making.	Committee formation or register preparation may be nominal without continuing engagement.

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.

India's implementation strengths and remaining questions

Where the evidence is strongest

1. **Formal alignment:** 23 National Biodiversity Targets and the updated NBSAP submitted to the CBD in 2024.
2. **Institutional coverage:** national, State and local biodiversity bodies under the Biological Diversity Act.
3. **Species evidence:** a measured increase in the estimated tiger population between 2018 and 2022.
4. **Wetland designation:** expansion to 101 Ramsar sites by 3 August 2026.
5. **Reporting:** Seventh National Report submitted in February 2026 with a structured indicator-based assessment.
6. **Programme diversity:** species conservation, wetlands, mangroves, local biodiversity documentation and international cooperation.

Where further evidence is needed

1. **Effective conservation:** quality, connectivity and ecological representativeness of conserved areas.
2. **Restoration:** verified improvement in degraded ecosystems, rather than only area planted or approved for treatment.
3. **Species breadth:** progress across threatened plants, freshwater fauna, invertebrates and lesser-known species.
4. **Habitat pressures:** management of fragmentation, invasive alien species, pollution and competing land uses.
5. **Community outcomes:** demonstrable participation and distribution of conservation benefits.
6. **Independent assessment:** reproducible indicators, transparent methods and sufficient ecological monitoring over time.

Why the national report matters, and where interpretation must be careful

India's **Seventh National Report**, submitted on **26 February 2026**, is an important step because it connects national targets to indicators. In its **16 March 2026** release, MoEFCC reported that all 23 National Biodiversity Targets were **"on track to achieve"**. The same announcement provided evidence of national conservation infrastructure, species estimates, community institutions and biodiversity-related initiatives. This is evidence of an organised reporting system and a stated trajectory of progress. It should not be rewritten as **"India has achieved all 23 targets"**. The 2030 deadline has not yet arrived, and ecological quality, effectiveness of area-based measures and equitable benefit-sharing require continuing assessment.

Two debates worth knowing

Does the 30 by 30 target require expanding strictly protected areas?

One view emphasises more legally protected land and sea to reduce habitat loss and species extinction. Another stresses that conservation must also consider **OECMs, ecological connectivity, traditional territories and rights of local communities**, as recognised in Target 3. The balanced reading: **effective and equitable conservation is the objective**; area coverage matters, but legal designation, social justice and ecological outcomes must reinforce one another.

Can national commitments be counted as biodiversity success?

One view highlights India's 23 targets, updated NBSAP, extensive conservation network and indicator-based national reporting as evidence of institutional progress. Another asks whether these structures have sufficiently improved the condition of degraded ecosystems, secured threatened species and ensured fair local benefits. The balanced reading: **commitments create accountability, programmes demonstrate action, and ecological indicators establish outcomes**. All three are necessary for a credible assessment.

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.

4 Pitfalls and variations

The six recurring mistakes in this question, statements that should never appear in the answer, and how the structure changes when the directive or focus changes.

4.1 Six pitfalls, each with its correction

Confusing goals with targets

~~The framework has 23 goals, including the 30 by 30 goal.~~

State **four long-term goals for 2050** and **23 action-oriented targets for 2030**; explain the four goal areas and select representative targets.

Writing only about the global framework

~~Explain COP15, the CBD and every global target, leaving two lines for India.~~

Give approximately two-fifths of the body to India's commitments and initiatives, as the question explicitly requires.

Confusing India's commitments with global targets

~~India signed the framework and therefore has already protected 30% of all its land and seas.~~

Name **India's 23 National Biodiversity Targets** and updated NBSAP; identify the national Target 3 commitment without claiming its completion.

Listing schemes without target alignment

~~Project Tiger, Project Elephant, MISHTI, Amrit Dharohar, Green India Mission and CAMPA.~~

Match each example to its purpose: tiger recovery to **Target 4**, mangrove restoration to **Target 2**, wetland conservation to **Targets 2 and 3**, and ABS to **Target 13**.

Using headline counts as proof of success

~~India has 101 Ramsar sites and 25.17% forest and tree cover, so the 30 by 30 target is almost achieved.~~

Distinguish Ramsar designation, forest and tree cover, effective conserved-area coverage and biodiversity quality. These are **different measures**.

Missing the implementation gap

~~India's Seventh National Report says all targets are on track; therefore no further action is necessary.~~

Recognise the reported assessment, then add the need for **verified restoration, species recovery, effective habitat management, funding and equitable community participation**.

4.2 Never write these

- "The KMGBF was adopted at COP16 in 2024."
  The global framework was adopted at CBD COP15 on 19 December 2022; COP16 in 2024 was important for India's updated NBSAP and subsequent implementation discussions.
- "The KMGBF has 23 goals for 2050."
  It has four long-term goals for 2050 and 23 action-oriented targets for 2030.
- "The framework is a new binding treaty ratified by India."
  It is a framework adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity, not a standalone treaty with that legal character.
- "The 30 by 30 target requires making 30% of the entire planet national parks."
  Target 3 concerns effective conservation and management of relevant terrestrial, inland-water, marine and coastal areas through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.
- "India has already achieved the 30 by 30 target because its forest and tree cover is 25.17%."
  The ISFR 2023 figure measures forest and tree cover, not effective biodiversity conservation under Target 3; it also does not establish achievement of a 30% target.

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.

- "India restored 540 sq km of mangroves through MISHTI in 2023."
  Approximately 540 sq km was the programme's envisaged restoration and afforestation scale, not an accomplishment completed in its launch year.
- "India had 98 Ramsar sites in August 2026."
  That was the figure reported at an earlier point in 2026. Glaw Lake became India's 101st Ramsar Site on 3 August 2026, before the 2026 examination.
- "All 23 targets were achieved according to India's Seventh National Report."
  The government's March 2026 announcement reported them as "on track to achieve", not completed.
- "Project Tiger's 3,682 tigers were counted in 2026."
  The figure is the estimate from the 2022 All India Tiger Estimation, cited in later government reports.
- "Conservation under Target 3 excludes local communities."
  The framework explicitly recognises equitable governance, relevant indigenous and traditional territories, and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

4.3 If the question changes

If it asks	The structure becomes	What must change
Critically examine the KMGBF	Purpose and goals; strengths of the 2030 targets; finance, implementation, equity and monitoring challenges; judgment.	Give more weight to the framework's feasibility and limitations, not only its design.
Assess **India's progress towards 30 by 30**	Target 3; India's National Target 3; protected areas and OECMs; ecological coverage, connectivity and management gaps; reforms.	Focus on effective conservation indicators, not all four global goals.
Role of **community participation and benefit-sharing** in biodiversity conservation	Goals B and C; Targets 13 and 22; Biological Diversity Act; BMCs, PBRs and ABS; implementation and equity issues.	Move local institutions, traditional knowledge and equitable benefits to the centre.
Evaluate **India's NBSAP 2024 to 2030**	23 national targets; policy framework; institutional and financial mechanisms; implementation evidence; measurable gaps.	Use the national action plan as the principal subject, rather than explaining the entire global framework at length.
Restoration under the KMGBF	Target 2; ecosystem degradation; wetlands, mangroves and forests; Indian restoration programmes; measurement of ecological recovery.	Separate afforestation, plantation and area treated from effective ecosystem restoration.
The same question for **15 marks**	Four goals and major target clusters; fuller target-to-initiative matrix; additional ecological examples; progress, finance and governance assessment.	Increase depth and evidence while preserving the global-to-national sequence and the short final judgment.

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.

5

The model answer

One model answer, written to the UPSC Gurus house range of 150 to 153 words (**153 words exactly**, counting every whitespace-separated token inside the answer sheet, including section numerals, headings, point labels, table headings and table cells; UPSC's printed limit is 150 words). The form follows the question: the framework's aim, four goals and major targets first; a compact target-to-initiative table for India's commitments and examples second; and a short final assessment of implementation against measurable outcomes. The introduction covers the whole question; the conclusion settles its demand.

Model answer

Four goals, matched Indian initiatives and outcomes

153 words

Adopted at CBD COP15 (2022), the Kunming-Montreal Framework links global biodiversity recovery with conservation commitments.

1. Aim and goals

Its 2030 mission is to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, towards living in harmony with nature by 2050. Four goals cover **A:** ecosystems, species, genetic diversity; **B:** sustainable use and services; **C:** fair benefit-sharing; **D:** finance and capacity. Targets: 30% of degraded ecosystems under effective restoration; 30% area-based conservation by 2030.

2. India's commitments and initiatives

India submitted 23 National Biodiversity Targets and its updated NBSAP in 2024, establishing an implementation roadmap.

Target	India's action
4	Project Tiger: 3,682 estimated tigers (2022).
3	101 Ramsar sites (3 August 2026).
2	MISHTI mangrove restoration; Amrit Dharohar.
13/22	Biodiversity Management Committees; access and benefit-sharing.

3. Implementation versus outcomes

India's 2026 Seventh National Report assesses progress; designations and pledges do not prove ecological recovery.

Success requires verified habitat health, species security, effective restoration and equitable local benefits.

DEMAND
Explain the framework's aim, four goals and major targets, then identify India's commitments and initiatives with suitable examples

HIDDEN DEMAND
Distinguish formal national alignment and programme announcements from verified ecological recovery and equitable outcomes

STRUCTURE
About two-fifths on global aims and goals, two-fifths on India's commitments and initiatives, and a short final assessment of implementation

BALANCE
Introduction 15 words, conclusion 13 words; 153 words in all

Why it works: The introduction connects the international framework with national conservation commitments. Part 1 explains the 2030 mission, 2050 vision, all four long-term goals and two major quantified targets. Part 2 identifies India's 23 National Biodiversity Targets and updated NBSAP, then uses a compact table to connect specific global targets with Indian action: Project Tiger and the 2022 tiger estimate, Ramsar wetlands as of 3 August 2026, MISHTI and Amrit Dharohar, and decentralised biodiversity governance. Part 3 answers the hidden demand by distinguishing progress reporting from ecological achievement. The conclusion makes verified outcomes and equitable benefits the test of success. The answer contains **153 whitespace-separated words**, including headings, numerals, labels and table cells.

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.

6 Other ways to write it

The model answer above remains the answer. These outlines show how the same demand can be met through different forms without sacrificing the global-to-national sequence or the short assessment of implementation.

Approach	How it is built	When it works
Goal-to-action matrix	Four rows: Goal A with species and habitat conservation; Goal B with wetlands and sustainable use; Goal C with access and benefit-sharing; Goal D with finance, scientific cooperation and capacity-building. Add the 2030 targets before the matrix and finish with outcomes.	When you want the relationship between all four global goals and India's response to be immediately visible.
Two-part headed answer	First heading: framework aim, four goals and selected 2030 targets. Second heading: NBSAP, laws, institutions and three Indian conservation examples. End with one sentence assessing the implementation gap.	When a small table would take too much writing space in a 150-word answer.
Target-based evidence answer	After the four-goal summary, organise India's response around Target 2 (MISHTI), Target 3 (protected areas and Ramsar sites), Target 4 (Project Tiger), and Targets 13 and 22 (benefit-sharing and community participation).	When you can recall target numbers accurately and attach a verified Indian example to each.
Open with a national commitment	Introduction: India's 2024 NBSAP translates the 2022 global framework into 23 National Biodiversity Targets. Then explain the global architecture and implementation examples.	When you want an India-centred introduction, provided the body still answers the global framework first.
For 15 marks	Explain the four goals and target clusters in greater detail; distinguish global and national 30 by 30 commitments; add the 2024 biodiversity law and rules, ecosystem restoration, species conservation, ABS, finance and the Seventh National Report; evaluate measurable outcomes.	When the question allows greater depth and a fuller assessment of India's implementation.

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.

7 Quick recall and Prelims crossover

Sixteen high-value facts covering the global framework, India's national commitments, legal institutions, conservation programmes and reporting. Dates and figures refer to information available before the August 2026 examination.

1	**KMGBF**: adopted at **CBD COP15**, Montreal, on **19 December 2022**, under China's presidency.	9	**India's NBSAP 2024 to 2030**: submitted to the CBD portal on **31 October 2024**.
2	**2050 architecture**: **4** goals, A to D; vision of **living in harmony with nature**.	10	**Biological Diversity (Amendment) Act, 2023**: brought into force on **1 April 2024**.
3	**2030 architecture**: **23** targets; three clusters, reducing threats, sustainable use and benefit-sharing, implementation tools.	11	**Biological Diversity Rules, 2024**: notified in the Gazette on **22 October 2024**.
4	**Target 2**: at least **30%** of degraded terrestrial, inland-water, coastal and marine ecosystems under effective restoration by 2030.	12	**MISHTI**: launched **5 June 2023**; approximately **540 sq km** of proposed mangrove restoration and afforestation.
5	**Target 3**: at least **30%** effective conservation and management through protected areas and OECMs by 2030.	13	**Amrit Dharohar**: launched **5 June 2023**; species and habitats, nature tourism, wetland livelihoods, wetland carbon.
6	**Target 19**: mobilise at least **US$200 billion annually** for biodiversity by 2030; Goal D addresses the **US$700 billion** annual finance gap.	14	**Project Tiger**: **3,682** estimated tigers in **2022**; **58** tiger reserves reported in 2026.
7	**India's National Biodiversity Targets**: **23** targets submitted on **10 September 2024**.	15	**Ramsar sites**: **101** following the addition of Glaw Lake, Arunachal Pradesh, on **3 August 2026**.
8	**Seventh National Report**: submitted **26 February 2026**; **142** national indicators; all 23 national targets assessed as **"on track to achieve"**.	16	**Community institutions**: **2,76,653** Biodiversity Management Committees and **2,72,648** People's Biodiversity Registers reported in March 2026.

THE ONE SENTENCE TO CARRY OUT OF THIS DOCUMENT

The Kunming-Montreal Framework sets the global destination, India's NBSAP charts the national route, and measurable ecological recovery determines whether that journey succeeds.

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.

8 Write it yourself

Write the answer in 150 words without looking back, then check whether you have covered both explicit demands and the hidden implementation question.

	Check	Yes / No
1	Does the introduction connect the **global biodiversity framework** with **India's national response**, rather than merely defining biodiversity?	
2	Have I stated the framework's **2030 mission** and **2050 vision** correctly?	
3	Have I distinguished its **four long-term goals** from the **23 action-oriented targets**, including the two distinct 30% targets?	
4	Have I identified **India's 23 National Biodiversity Targets** and the **updated NBSAP 2024 to 2030**?	
5	Have I connected at least three **specific Indian initiatives** to relevant framework targets, with suitable verified examples?	
6	Have I answered the hidden demand by distinguishing **commitments and programme outputs** from **measurable ecological outcomes**, without overstating India's progress?	
7	Is the answer **150 words or a little over**, counting headings, numerals, labels and table cells, with a conclusion that settles the question?	

Sources

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- **Press Information Bureau, MoEFCC, 19 December 2024:** Parliamentary reply on the National Biodiversity Strategy, confirming that the updated NBSAP was submitted on 31 October 2024 and aligned with all four KMGBF goals and 23 targets, subject to national circumstances, priorities and capabilities. pib.gov.in
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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.

- **National Tiger Conservation Authority:** All India Tiger Estimation data, including **2,967** estimated tigers in 2018 and **3,682** in 2022; the 2022 estimate's confidence interval and monitoring methodology. NTCA institutional publication issued in December 2025. ntca.gov.in
- **Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Secretariat), 3 August 2026:** Official announcement of **Glaw Lake as India's 101st Ramsar Site**, situated within Kamlang Tiger Reserve and Wildlife Sanctuary in Arunachal Pradesh. Documents its biodiversity and cultural significance for the Mishmi community. ramsar.org | MoEFCC announcement on the same date. pib.gov.in
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- **Press Information Bureau, MoEFCC, 21 December 2024:** Official release of the **India State of Forest Report 2023**, recording total forest and tree cover of approximately **8,27,357 sq km**, or **25.17%** of India's geographical area. The report measures forest and tree cover, not effective conserved-area coverage under KMGBF Target 3. pib.gov.in
- **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations:** KMGBF overview explaining the four 2050 goals, 23 2030 targets, their three thematic clusters and the package for monitoring, finance and implementation. fao.org
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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.

YOUR NEXT STEP

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You now know what this question asked, what it expected without saying so, and how its answer is built. Write the whole paper under the clock, have it evaluated, and read the feedback against this document.



1 Write the full paper in three hours

2 Self-check this answer with section 8

3 Have the paper evaluated

4 Read the feedback against this document

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Guranchal Ma'am
Founder, UPSC Gurus