

## **Reversing biodiversity loss by 2030 is critical to avoid disastrous effects**

9-4-2026

Halting and reversing the global decline in biodiversity is now urgent to avoid destabilizing Earth's vital systems that support human well-being. To move toward stabilizing our Earth system, we need to adopt a unified nature-positive approach to global environmental goals and governance. This means global agreements for human development, the climate, biodiversity, and the ocean.

Human-driven decline in biodiversity is contributing to a rapid unravelling of the Earth system, disrupting the natural processes that are essential for human societies to flourish. For example, nature loss drives growing risks to human health, including greater infectious disease spread linked to ecosystem disruption, as well as negative impacts on mental health. We must act now to halt and reverse the loss of nature by 2030 toward achieving an integrated, equitable, nature-positive and carbon-neutral future.

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), adopted at COP15 in 2022, calls for halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030. Achieving climate and development goals is simply impossible without keeping nature intact. In particular, delays in halting tropical forest loss can increase the risk of large-scale ecological shifts that cannot be reversed. For species migration, protecting stopovers and movement corridors and reducing preventable hazards in human-dominated landscapes is crucial.