

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES  
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Twenty-sixth meeting of the Plants Committee  
Geneva (Switzerland), 5 – 9 June 2023

Thirty-second meeting of the Animals Committee  
Geneva (Switzerland), 19 – 23 June 2023

Strategic matters

*CITES STRATEGIC VISION*

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

Background

2. At its 19th meeting (CoP19, Panama City, 2022), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decisions 19.11 to 19.14 on *CITES Strategic Vision*:

***Directed to the Secretariat***

- 19.11** *The Secretariat shall undertake a comparative analysis in order to illustrate the linkages between the CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 and highlight areas of alignment with the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, as a starting point for an assessment of how CITES can contribute to the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework; make recommendations for additional actions as appropriate; and present its analysis to the Animals and Plants Committees, followed by the Standing Committee.*

***Directed to the Animals and Plants Committees***

- 19.12** *The Animals and Plants Committees shall review the information provided by the Secretariat under Decision 19.11 and make further recommendations to the Standing Committee.*

***Directed to the Standing Committee***

- 19.13** *The Standing Committee shall review the comments and recommendations provided by the Animals and Plants Committees and by the Secretariat under Decisions 19.11 and 19.12 and make recommendations to the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.*

***Directed to the Standing Committee, in consultation with the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committee***

- 19.14** *The Standing Committee shall, in consultation with the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees, make recommendations on new or revised indicators for objective 1.4 of the CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030, for consideration by the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.*

3. In accordance with Decision 19.11, the Secretariat has prepared a mapping of the *CITES Strategic Vision's* objectives against the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework in Annex 1 to this document. For ease of reference, the Annex also includes the results of the mapping of the *CITES Strategic Vision* against the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals as presented to the Standing Committee at its 74th meeting (see document [SC74 Doc. 17.2](#)).

4. Based on the mapping of the *Strategic Vision* against the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework in Annex 1, the Secretariat considers that the most relevant goals and targets for CITES are the following:

**Goal A** Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels

**Target 4** Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

**Target 5** Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

**Target 9** Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

5. The *Strategic Vision* aligns with Goal A and Target 5 since the Vision's statement is that "*by 2030, all international trade in wild fauna and flora is legal and sustainable, consistent with the long-term conservation of species, and thereby contributing to halting biodiversity loss, to ensuring its sustainable use, and to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.*" "Ensuring that trade in wild species is legal and sustainable" is present in both the *Strategic Vision* and the Global Biodiversity Framework.

6. Beyond these straightforward alignments, Goal D and Targets 10, 20 and 21 feature prominently in the mapping:

**Goal D** Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

**Target 10** Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

**Target 20** Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

**Target 21** Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

7. Goal D and Targets 20 and 21 highlight the fact that adequate financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, as well as the best available data, information and knowledge are needed in order to reach the common goal of the *Strategic Vision* and of the GBF of halting biodiversity loss, with CITES focusing on trade. These prerequisites have also been highlighted in the *Strategic Vision* as key necessary steppingstones for Parties to implement the Convention. The alignment between Goal D and Target 20 of the GBF and the *Strategic Vision* is logical considering the emphasis of the *Strategic Vision* on cooperation and on ensuring that Parties have the necessary financial means and capacities to implement the Convention. Finally, Target 10 focuses on the need for the sustainable management of aquaculture, fisheries and forestry areas and we note that trade data indicates that now the majority of trade in CITES-listed species is from non-wild sources, i.e., aquaculture, fisheries, forestry or artificial propagation.
8. The Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework puts forward some headline, component and complementary indicators to which CITES could contribute. One of the Global scale indicators for Target 9 to be considered for further development by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group and collated from binary (yes/no) reporting from countries through national reports is “Number of countries with legal instruments to regulate the use and trade of wild species, and respecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities”. The Convention calls on Parties to submit a report on “on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the present Convention” [Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b)]. The Conference of the Parties has adopted at CoP19 the following indicator for objective 1.1: “Number of Parties that are in category 1 under the national legislation project.” As part of its National Legislation Project, the CITES Secretariat not only verifies that relevant national legislation to implement the Convention has been adopted and enacted, but it also reviews the legislation to ensure that they meet the CITES minimum requirements to national legislation as indicated in Resolution Conf. 8.4 (Rev. CoP15) on *National laws for implementation of the Convention*. While indicator 1.1.1 of the *CITES Strategic Vision* focuses on international trade, it could nevertheless provide relevant data for a yet-to-be adopted indicator for Target 9 of the GBF.
9. The Secretariat recalls that CITES is the co-custodian with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) of SDG indicator 15.7.1 (Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked). The CITES Secretariat is working with UNODC on the best way to measure that indicator. This work highlights the importance of indicators and how CITES indicators can feed into the broader global agenda. This mapping exercise makes prominent the relevance of CITES in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework, noting that SDG indicator 15.7.1 could provide relevant data for Target 5 of the GBF. Indeed, two complementary GBF indicators for Target 5 are “Proportion of legal and illegal wildlife trade consisting of species threatened with extinction” and “Illegal trade by CITES species classification”.
10. Additionally, the Conference of the Parties has tasked the Standing Committee to develop an indicator for objective 1.4: “The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species.” This is quite close to GBF component indicator for Target 4: “Conservation status of species listed in the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.” Depending on the outcome of the work of the Standing Committee on the development of indicators for objective 1.4 of the *Strategic Vision*, relevant data could be generated for the GBF component indicator.

Possible indicators for objective 1.4 of the *CITES Strategic Vision*: “The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species.”

11. As indicated above, the Conference of the Parties requested the Standing Committee to make recommendations on new or revised indicators for objective 1.4. This objective ties in with the periodic review of species listed in Appendices I and II to ensure that species are appropriately listed, based on current biological and trade information in accordance with Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP19) on *Periodic Review of species included in Appendices I and II*. As such, one possible indicator should consider the Periodic Review process.
12. There are different ways of understanding whether the Appendices “correctly” reflect the conservation status and needs of species. As indicated in the table below, threatened and internationally traded species should be included in the Appendices (box in the top left corner coloured in green) if the Conference of the Parties decides that they meet the criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on *Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II* while species that are neither threatened, nor internationally traded should not be included (box bottom right corner coloured in red below). The Conference of the Parties has adopted Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) to not only help Parties assess whether a species is threatened and traded internationally, but also in the other scenarios indicated in orange in the table below, i.e., in cases where the species is threatened, but not traded internationally and in cases where the species is traded internationally, but not threatened. In all cases in green and orange below, it is the Conference of the Parties that assesses whether the criteria for the amendment to the Appendices have been met to ensure that the Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species. For the cases in orange, the information provided in the amendment proposals is crucial to allow Parties to understand the context and to decide whether special cases or precautionary measures should be applied.

		Threatened	
		Yes	No
Traded internationally	Yes	Threatened + traded internationally	Not threatened + traded internationally
	No	Threatened + not traded internationally	Not threatened + not traded internationally

13. Within the overall framework outlined above, the Secretariat is currently exploring different indicators for objective 1.4, including but not limited to the options below:
- The number and proportion of species that have been found to meet the criteria contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) or its successors as part of the Periodic Review process;
  - The number and proportion of species identified as likely to be threatened by international trade on the basis of information in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (i.e. Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild and Extinct) that are included in the CITES Appendices, noting that species identified as likely to be threatened by international trade based on the IUCN Red List may not meet the relevant criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17);
  - The number and proportion of Appendix-I species that have an increasing population according to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (thus possibly warranting a transfer to Appendix II); and
  - The number and proportion of Appendix-II species that have a decreasing population according to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (thus possibly warranting a transfer to Appendix I).
14. The Secretariat notes that the exact methodology for options b), c) and d) should be further developed. The Secretariat also needs to ascertain whether the collection of data and analysis for these indicators can be achieved within the Secretariat’s existing resources. The Secretariat furthermore notes that some of the assessments of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species can date back several years and that there is not a complete coverage for CITES-listed species. For instance, there are 29,329 orchid species listed in CITES, while IUCN has assessed 1,970 orchid species.
15. The Secretariat recalls that the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees will be involved in the development of these indicators with the Standing Committee but would appreciate any comments or suggestions from the Animals and Plants Committees on the options outlined above.

Consultation of the Animals and Plants Committee about a potential partnership strategy

16. As noted above as part of the mapping exercise and as emphasized in Goal 5<sup>1</sup> of the *Strategic Vision* and by the theme of the 2023 World Wildlife Day “Partnerships for Wildlife Conservation”, cooperation and partnerships are an element essential for the implementation of the Convention. It is therefore timely that the Conference of the Parties has tasked the Secretariat to *prepare for consideration by the Standing Committee a partnership strategy for the Parties, the Permanent Committees and the Secretariat to identify priorities for collaboration that specifically enhance the implementation of the Convention, as well as its effectiveness and efficiency, through strategic partnerships* (see [Decision 19.20](#)).
17. There is no Decision directed to the Animals and Plants Committee on this matter; however, since such a partnership strategy would also apply to the Permanent Committees, the Secretariat wishes to draw the Committees’ attention to that Decision. As part of the implementation of this Decision, the Secretariat will consult the Animals and Plants Committees about who they consider as key partners and how such a partnership strategy could be designed to enhance the implementation of their mandate as outlined in Resolution Conf. 18.2 on *Establishment of committees*. The Secretariat proposes that the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees act as focal points for that consultation.

#### Recommendations to the Plant Committee

18. The Plants Committee is invited to:
- a) review the areas of alignment between the *CITES Strategic Vision* and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework as contained in the Annex to this document;
  - b) comment on the possible ways CITES could contribute to the monitoring framework as highlighted in paragraphs 8 through 10 and make recommendations to the Standing Committee. Specifically, the Plants Committee may wish to propose the following recommendations to the Standing Committee:
    - i) invite the Secretariat to continue working with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on SDG indicator 15.7.1 and to inform the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity of the outcome of this work;
    - ii) request the Secretariat to follow the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and any work related to the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; and
    - iii) provide data from relevant *Strategic Vision* indicators (such as indicator 1.1.1 on the National Legislation Project) and possible indicators for objective 1.4 to the CBD Secretariat, if requested;
  - c) provide advice to the Secretariat on the possible indicators for objective 1.4 of the Strategic Vision proposed in paragraph 13; and
  - d) agree that the Chair of the Plants Committee will coordinate the Committee’s input on the partnership strategy called for in Decision 19.20.

#### Recommendations to the Animals Committee

19. The Animals Committee is invited to:
- a) review the areas of alignment between the *CITES Strategic Vision* and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework as contained in the Annex to this document;
  - b) comment on the possible ways CITES could contribute to the monitoring framework as highlighted in paragraphs 8 through 10; and
    - i) consider, and possibly concur, with the recommendations of the Plants Committee to the Standing Committee as reported in the executive summaries of the 26th meeting of the Plants Committee; and

---

<sup>1</sup> *Delivery of the CITES Strategic Vision is improved through collaboration.*

- ii) make further recommendations to the Standing Committee;
- c) provide advice to the Secretariat on the possible indicators for objective 1.4 of the Strategic Vision proposed in paragraph 13; and
- d) agree that the Chair of the Animals Committee will coordinate the Committee's input on the partnership strategy called for in Decision 19.20.

MAPPING OF THE CITES STRATEGIC VISION 2021-2030 OBJECTIVES AGAINST  
THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND  
THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

*CITES Strategic Objectives*

To ensure that international wildlife trade does not threaten the survival of wild species of flora and fauna:

**GOAL 1 TRADE IN CITES-LISTED SPECIES IS CONDUCTED IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONVENTION IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THEIR CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE**

Objectives

Objective 1.1

Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures.

2030 Sustainable Development Goals

**12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**  
**14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**  
**15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

In particular the following Targets:

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

**Goal A** Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels

**Target 4** Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

**Target 5** Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

**Target 9** Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

**Potential indicator for Target 9** Number of countries with legal instruments to regulate the use and trade of wild species, and respecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities<sup>2</sup>

**Target 10** Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

#### Objective 1.2

Parties have established CITES Management and Scientific Authorities and enforcement focal points that effectively carry out the duties required of them under the Convention and relevant Resolutions.

#### Objective 1.3

Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

**12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

**14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

**15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat**

**Goal A** Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels

**Target 4** Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened

<sup>2</sup> Global scale indicator to be considered for further development by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group and collated from binary (yes/no) reporting from countries through national reports.



**desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

In particular the following Targets:

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

**15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

In particular the following Targets:

species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

**Target 5** Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

**Target 9** Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

**Target 10** Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

**Goal A** Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels

**Target 4** Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the

Objective 1.4

The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species.

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Objective 1.5

Parties improve the conservation status of CITES-listed specimens, put in place national conservation actions, support their sustainable use and promote cooperation in managing shared wildlife resources.

**2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

**12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

**14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

**15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

In particular the following Targets:

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

**Target 5** Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

**Target 9** Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

**Goal A** Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels

**Target 4** Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

**Component indicator for Target 4** Conservation status of species listed in the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

**Target 5** Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

**Target 9** Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

**Target 10** Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

## GOAL 2 PARTIES' DECISIONS ARE SUPPORTED BY THE BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE AND INFORMATION

### Objectives

### 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

### Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

#### Objective 2.1

Parties' non-detriment findings are based on best available scientific information and their determination of legal acquisition is based on the best available technical and legal information.

#### **12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

#### **14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

#### **15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

In particular the following Targets:

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

**Target 20** Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South- South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

#### Objective 2.2

Parties cooperate in sharing information and tools relevant to the implementation of CITES.

#### **12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

In particular the following Targets:

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

**Target 20** Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South- South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and

Objective 2.3

Parties have sufficient information to enforce the Convention.

**12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

In particular the following Targets:

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

Objective 2.4

Parties have sufficient information to make listing decisions that are reflective of species conservation needs.

**12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

In particular the following Targets:

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

Objective 2.5

Information gaps and needs for key species are identified and addressed.

**12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

In particular the following Targets:

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

**Target 21** Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

**Target 21** Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

**Target 21** Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

**GOAL 3 PARTIES (INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY) HAVE THE TOOLS, RESOURCES AND CAPACITY TO EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE THE CONVENTION, CONTRIBUTING TO CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND THE REDUCTION OF ILLEGAL TRADE IN CITES-LISTED WILDLIFE SPECIES**

Objectives

2030 Sustainable Development Goals

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Objective 3.1

Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.

**16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

In particular the following Targets:

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

**Goal D** Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

Objective 3.2

Parties and the Secretariat develop, adopt and implement adequate capacity-building programmes.

**17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

In particular the following Targets:

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-North, South-South and triangular cooperation

**Goal D** Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

Objective 3.3

Sufficient resources are available at the national and international levels to support necessary capacity-building programmes and ensure compliance with and full implementation and enforcement of the Convention.

**15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

**17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

In particular the following Targets:

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide

**Goal D** Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation  
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-North, South-South and triangular cooperation

#### Objective 3.4

Parties recognize illegal trade in wildlife as serious crime and have adequate systems in place to detect and deter it.

#### **15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

In particular the following Targets:

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

#### Objective 3.5

Parties work collaboratively across range, transit and destination states, to address entire illegal trade chains, including through strategies to reduce both the supply of and demand for illegal products, in order for trade to be legal and sustainable.

#### **15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

#### **17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

In particular the following Targets:

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-North, South-South and triangular cooperation

**Complementary indicator for Target 5** Proportion of legal and illegal wildlife trade consisting of species threatened with extinction

**Complementary indicator for Target 5** Illegal trade by CITES species classification

**Target 16** Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

Objective 3.6

Parties take measures to prohibit, prevent, detect and sanction corruption.

Objective 3.7

Investments in building capacity of CITES are prioritized, coordinated, and their success monitored to ensure stepwise improvement through time.

**16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

In particular the following Targets:

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

**15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

**17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

In particular the following Targets:

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-North, South-South and triangular cooperation

**Goal D** Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.



**GOAL 4 CITES POLICY DEVELOPMENT ALSO CONTRIBUTES TO AND LEARNS FROM INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Objectives

2030 Sustainable Development Goals

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Objective 4.1

Parties support sustainable wildlife trade policies, especially those that increase the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to pursue livelihoods.

**8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

**12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**  
**14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

**15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

**17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

In particular the following Targets:

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

**Goal B** Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development, for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.

**Goal C** The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities  
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Objective 4.2

The importance of achieving CITES' aim as a contribution to achieving the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, is recognized.

**12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**  
**15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**  
**17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

In particular the following Targets:

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

**12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**  
**17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

In particular the following Targets:

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Objective 4.3

Awareness of the role, purpose and achievements of CITES is increased globally.

**17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

In particular the following Targets:

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Objective 4.4

CITES Parties are informed of international actions for sustainable development that may have a bearing on achieving the goal of CITES.

**Target 21** Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

**Target 21** Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be

accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

## GOAL 5 DELIVERY OF THE CITES STRATEGIC VISION IS IMPROVED THROUGH COLLABORATION

### Objectives

### 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

### Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

#### Objective 5.1

Parties and the Secretariat support and enhance existing cooperative partnerships in order to achieve their identified objectives.

#### **17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

In particular the following Targets:

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-North, South-South and triangular cooperation

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

**Goal D** Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

**Target 20** Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

#### Objective 5.2

Parties encourage the formation of new, innovative and mutually sustainable alliances between CITES and relevant international partners, where appropriate to advance CITES' objective and mainstream conservation and of sustainable use of biodiversity.

#### **17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

In particular the following Targets:

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-North, South-South and triangular cooperation

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

**Goal D** Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

**Target 20** Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular

Objective 5.3

Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support activities that contribute to CITES implementation and enforcement.

**15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

**17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

In particular the following Targets:

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-North, South-South and triangular cooperation

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

**Goal D** Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.