

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



Twenty-seventh meeting of the Plants Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 8 – 13 July 2024

Strategic matters

COOPERATION WITH THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

1. This document has been submitted by the regional representatives for Oceania (Mr. Damian Wrigley) and for Europe (Ms. Noeleen Smyth), co-leads of the implementation of Decision 19.22 and 19.23 on *Cooperation with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation*.*
2. At its 19th meeting (CoP19, Panama City 2022), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decisions 19.22 to 19.23 on *Cooperation with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation*, as follows:

Directed to the Plants Committee, in collaboration with the Secretariat

19.22 *The Plants Committee shall, in collaboration with the Secretariat:*

- a) *taking into account the relevant outcomes under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) regarding the post-2020 future of the GSPC, consider the need to revise Resolution Conf. 16.5 on Cooperation with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;*
- b) *if considered appropriate, draft a revision to Resolution Conf. 16.5 with a view to ensure that a two-way collaboration between both Conventions is reflected; and*
- c) *present its recommendations to the Standing Committee.*

Directed to the Standing Committee, in coordination with the Plants Committee and the Secretariat

19.23 *The Standing Committee shall consider any report prepared in response to Decision 19.22, and in coordination with the Plants Committee and the Secretariat, convey its recommendations to the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.*

3. The Plants and Standing Committees last considered progress in the implementation of Decisions 19.22 and 19.23 at their 26th (PC26; Geneva, June 2023) and 77th (SC77; Geneva, November 2023) meetings, respectively in documents [PC26 Doc. 11](#) and [SC77 Doc. 6](#).
4. Document PC26 Doc. 11 provided the Plants Committee with information relating to the agreed path within the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to consider a revised Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) after the recently agreed Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. However, since the revised GSPC had not been finalized yet, it was proposed to postpone work on this issue. The CBD Secretariat indicated that a draft document will be open for peer review later in June for submission to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in October 2023. The Committee agreed to postpone consideration of a revision to Resolution Conf. 16.5 on *Cooperation with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation of the Convention on Biological Diversity* until its 27th meeting.

* *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*

Background on CBD developments and updates since PC26

5. The second phase of the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was held in Montreal, Canada in December 2022. Parties adopted [Decision 15 / 13 Cooperation with other conventions and international organisations](#), providing an avenue for the continuation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation through to 2030.
6. The decision invited the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation to work with the CBD Secretariat to *“...prepare a set of complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework....to be considered by a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice following the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties”*.
7. During 2023, the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation worked with National Focal Points and relevant stakeholders to review and refine a set of complementary actions related to plant conservation. These refined actions were presented to the 25th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice for consideration and adoption as an updated Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.
8. The 25th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, Nairobi, Kenya 15-19 October 2023, made a recommendation in [CBD/SBSTTA/REC/25/4](#) on *“Facilitating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the monitoring of its progress: plant conservation”* that the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD adopt the new voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation as an update to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, noting *“that the voluntary complementary actions concern plants in terrestrial, inland water and marine and coastal ecosystems”*. This qualification of the scope of the complementary actions illustrates significant alignment with the existing and potential future species listings on the CITES Appendices.
9. Furthermore, Target 5 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework provides a clearly defined link to the work of CITES on trade of wild species by Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to *“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”*.
10. The 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD is scheduled to meet in Cali, Colombia from 21 October to 1 November 2024, where the voluntary complementary actions recommended in [CBD/SBSTTA/REC/25/4](#) will be considered for adoption. Should the Conference of the Parties agree to adopt the voluntary complementary actions, the CITES Conference of the Parties at its 20th meeting will be required to consider whether ongoing collaboration with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation is warranted.
11. Due to the scheduling of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties for both the CBD and CITES, there are no scheduled meetings of the Plants Committee at which an adopted Global Strategy for Plant Conservation could be further considered prior to the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. The next potential opportunity for the Plants Committee to consider the GSPC would be at its 28th meeting which is likely to occur in 2026, following the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES.
12. It is therefore proposed that the Plants Committee at its 27th meeting consider the updated Resolution Conf. 16.5 in the Annex to the present document, including its accompanying table that presents the Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, along with the voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023-2030, and the CITES’s potential contribution, and recommend these for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its 20th meeting, subject to any necessary revisions recommended by the 78th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee, resulting from the potential adoption of the GSPC at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD.

Reflections on the implementation of Decisions 19.22 and 19.23

13. The COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent delayed adoption of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, including an updated GSPC, limited the ability of the Plants Committee to implement Decisions 19.22 and 19.23 during the intersessional period. While every effort was made to consider progress, implications and opportunities for future collaboration between CITES and the GSPC, the Plants Committee at its 25th meeting (online, June 2021), and at its 26th meeting (Geneva, June 2023), made recommendations that a decision on collaboration between CITES and the GSPC would be premature until an updated GSPC had been adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the CBD.

14. While an updated GSPC will not have been fully adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the CBD prior to the 27th meeting of the Plants Committee (Geneva, July 2024), the recommendations from the 25th meeting of the SBSTTA provide sufficient information for the Plants Committee to make recommendations to the 78th meeting of the Standing Committee regarding new decisions, including a revised Resolution Conf. 16.5 on *Cooperation with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation of the Convention on Biological Diversity*.
15. The Plants Committee is therefore invited to consider the merits of making the proposed recommendations to the 78th meeting of the Standing Committee, including an updated Resolution Conf. 16.5, noting the unavoidable delays encountered to date in finalising the work under Decisions 19.22 and 19.23, and to consider any subsequent implications of delaying a decision on collaboration between CITES and GSPC until the 21st meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Recommendations

16. The Plants Committee is invited to:
 - a) consider the set of voluntary complementary actions recommended by the Convention on Biological Diversity's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice to be implemented by 2030 as part of the action agenda for plant conservation to be known as the *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation*, and make recommendations on a decision for continued collaboration between CITES and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation for adoption at the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
 - b) consider the draft revisions to Resolution Conf. 16.5 as contained in the Annex to the present document and propose further amendments as necessary for adoption at the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and
 - c) report its findings and make recommendations to the 78th meeting of the Standing Committee.

Conf. 16.5. Cooperation with the Global Strategy (Rev. CoP20) for Plant Conservation of the Convention on Biological Diversity

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 10.4 (Rev. CoP14) on *Cooperation and synergy with the Convention of Biological Diversity*, and the *Memorandum of Cooperation between the Secretariat of CITES and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity*, signed on March 1996, as well as its amendment, signed in 2000 and 2001;

RECALLING that, ~~in 2002~~, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) ~~in 2002~~, adopted, through Decision [VI/9](#), the *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation* (GSPC), including outcome-oriented global targets ~~through to for 2010~~; ~~in Decision X/17~~ adopted the *Consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation for 2011-2020*, and, in 2024 through Decision [XX/X](#) adopted the voluntary complementary actions related to plant conservation to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

NOTING that, since its 13th meeting (Geneva, August 2003), the Plants Committee has recognized that CITES contributes to many of the Targets of the GSPC and since its 27th meeting (Geneva, July 2024) that these contributions will continue through the voluntary complementary actions under the CBD's new Global Biodiversity Framework;

NOTING further that the Secretariat of the CBD recognizes in the ~~2020~~ *Plant Conservation Report* that Target 11 of the GSPC (*No species of wild flora endangered by international trade*) ~~forms~~ the core business of CITES activities related to flora;

RECALLING Decision ~~159.2249~~ adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ~~159th~~ meeting (~~Panama City~~ ~~Doha~~, ~~2022~~ ~~40~~), which directs the Plants Committee and the Secretariat to collaborate with processes established to ~~implement~~ ~~develop~~ the relevant outcomes regarding the post-2020 future of the GSPC beyond 2040, as it relates to CITES activities;

WELCOMING Decision ~~X/XX17~~ of the ~~160th~~ meeting of Conference of the Parties to the CBD (~~Japan Cali, Colombia~~, ~~2024~~ ~~40~~), which adopted the consolidated update of the *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020* (GSPC) to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

RECOGNIZING the significant role that CITES can play in the achievement of the ~~objectives and targets~~ voluntary complementary actions of the GSPC, and the effect upon CITES if the GSPC is successfully implemented;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

1. INVITES Parties to:

- a) take note of the potential contribution of CITES ~~through~~ to the objectives and targets and voluntary complementary actions of the consolidated update of the *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020* through the activities and products listed in the Annex to the present Resolution;
- b) promote and enhance collaboration between their GSPC focal point and their CITES Authorities, through:
 - i) the involvement of CITES authorities in the development and implementation of the GSPC national biodiversity strategies, particularly activities related to CITES-listed species; and

- ii) the inclusion of CITES-GSPC-related activities in CBD National Reports;
2. DIRECTS the Secretariat to encourage the exchange of information related to the GSPC and other plant conservation and sustainable use initiatives, by:
- a) promoting awareness of ongoing CITES activities that contribute to the achievement of GSPC voluntary complementary actions~~Targets~~, by communicating information among CITES bodies and Parties on the operations and outcomes of CITES processes, such as the Review of Significant Trade, Periodic Review of the Appendices, proposals to amend the CITES Appendices, ~~and~~ formulation of Non-detriment Findings (NDFs), and the CITES Forest Compendium, among others;
 - b) collaborating with the CBD Secretariat to streamline reporting on relevant CITES activities related to the GSPC objectives, targets and voluntary complementary actions~~Targets~~;
 - c) including the GSPC in any work plans developed under the Memorandum of Cooperation with the Secretariat of CBD; and
 - d) inviting a CBD representative to participate as an observer at Plants Committee meetings that address GSPC;
3. DIRECTS the Plants Committee and the Secretariat to promote CITES collaboration with CBD on the implementation of the GSPC objectives, targets and voluntary complementary actions by:
- a) representing the CITES Plants Committee at meetings of CBD's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and other GSPC-related meetings subject to the availability of external funding; and
 - b) providing contributions for CBD documents regarding the implementation of the GSPC objectives, targets and voluntary complementary actions.

Annex

List of potential CITES activities and products and their contribution to the objectives and targets of the updated *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2023-2030*~~2011-2020~~

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES’s potential contribution</u>
<u>1. Reducing threats to biodiversity</u>		
<p><u>Target 1</u> <u>Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</u></p>	<p><u>Plant conservation in spatial planning and management processes</u></p> <p>1. <u>Identify and map, where possible, all plant species in terrestrial, inland water, marine and coastal ecosystems, including at the population level, as well as areas and ecosystems important for plant diversity, using diverse knowledge systems.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>CITES Appendices.</u> – <u>Proposals for amendment of the Appendices.</u> – <u>Non-detriment Findings.</u> – <u>Periodic Review of the Appendices.</u> – <u>Review of Significant Trade.</u>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<p><u>Target 2</u> <u>Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.</u></p>	<p><u>Ecological restoration</u> <u>2. Implement or participate in programmes for the effective restoration of degraded ecosystems and habitats, including to prevent or mitigate the existing drivers of degradation, prioritizing the use of genetically appropriate material of native species, enhancing and conserving soils, considering ecological criteria, associated fungal symbionts, pollinators and dispersers, and including species of conservation concern, as well as climate resilience, long-term commitment, innovative financing and adaptive management, ensuring that the programmes enhance biodiversity and human well-being and are informed, where possible, by traditional knowledge, with the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned.</u></p>	<p><u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u></p>
<p><u>Target 3</u> <u>Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</u></p>	<p><u>Important areas for plant diversity</u> <u>3 (a) Ensure that important areas for the conservation of plant species and their genetic diversity are identified, well connected and represented within protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, including in marine and coastal areas.</u> <u>3 (b) Develop integrated management plans for important areas for plant diversity and implement programmes to ensure that those areas are effectively documented, protected, monitored and sustainably managed, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</u></p>	<p><u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<p><u>Target 4</u> <u>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.</u></p>	<p><u>Plant species conservation</u></p> <p>4 (a) <u>Ensure that extinction risk and conservation status are known, understood and maintained and that assessments are regularly updated, as far as possible, for known plant species.</u></p> <p>4 (b) <u>Develop and implement recovery plans for all known threatened plant species, including management plans for pests, weeds and other known threats and drivers of loss, to significantly reduce extinction risk.</u></p> <p>4 (c) <u>Promote programmes to ensure that threatened plant species are effectively conserved, managed, monitored and restored using in situ and ex situ methodologies, aiming to achieve adequate levels of genetic diversity and viable populations and, where appropriate, involving indigenous peoples and local communities.</u></p> <p><u>Conservation of genetic diversity</u></p> <p>4 (d) <u>Undertake ex situ and in situ conservation programmes for genetic diversity in wild and domesticated plant species and populations, including crops and their wild relatives and other socioeconomically valuable plant species, considering the domestication gradient and the use of surrogates or proxies, ensuring that the genetic diversity within and among populations is effectively documented, managed and monitored, to maintain and restore genetic diversity and safeguard their adaptive potential, taking into account the relevant frameworks and plans of action developed under the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.</u></p>	<p><u>Species Plus.</u></p> <p><u>CITES Non-detriment Findings.</u></p> <p><u>Artificial Propagation and assisted production.</u></p> <p><u>Conf. 13.9 Encouraging cooperation between Parties with ex situ breeding operations and those with in situ conservation programmes.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
	<p>4 (e) <u>Establish programmes to ensure that domesticated, cultivated species and crop wild relatives are effectively protected, restored and managed using on-farm and in situ methodologies and by applying sustainable management practices using agroecology and other sustainable production practices involving the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent.</u></p> <p>4 (f) <u>Encourage ex situ operations that artificially propagate threatened plant species to seek cooperative measures that would support in situ conservation, such as technical support, the contribution of funds, the exchange of specimens for reintroduction into the wild, capacity-building and training, technology transfer, investment and infrastructure.</u></p>	
<p><u>Target 5</u> <u>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 spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</u></p>	<p><u>Sustainable harvesting</u></p> <p>5 (a) <u>Develop and implement strategies to ensure the sustainable and legal harvesting and use of wild plants, including by determining sustainable harvest levels, and for artificial propagation or assisted production, respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</u></p> <p><u>Trade in plants</u></p> <p>5 (b) <u>Identify wild plants that are currently or likely to be threatened by unsustainable or illegal trade, and support the implementation or development and adoption of national or international guidelines and other measures to ensure that the harvesting of and trade in plants are sustainable, safe and legal.</u></p>	<p><u>Legal Acquisition Findings.</u></p> <p><u>Non-detriment Findings.</u></p> <p><u>Conf. 10.13 (Rev. CoP18) Implementation of the Convention for tree species.</u></p> <p><u>Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) Regulation of trade in plants.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
		<p><u>Conf. 14.4 Cooperation between CITES and ITTO regarding trade in tropical timber.</u></p> <p><u>Conf. 16.10 Implementation of the Convention for agarwood-producing taxa.</u></p>
<p><u>Target 6</u> <u>Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.</u></p>	<p><u>Monitoring invasive species</u></p> <p><u>6 (a) Develop or strengthen early warning and monitoring and tracking systems, including public awareness programmes, at the national and international levels, to prevent, manage and eradicate potentially invasive alien species that affect or may affect native plants and their ecosystems, and put in place measures¹ to manage pathways of introduction.</u></p> <p><u>¹ Any international measures should be implemented in compliance with the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization and the International Plant Protection Convention.</u></p> <p><u>Controlling invasive species</u></p> <p><u>6 (b) Address the detrimental impact of invasive alien species on plant diversity and ecosystems by undertaking control or eradication measures, with a focus on areas important for plant diversity and considering the impacts of climate change.</u></p>	<p><u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u></p> <p><u>Nevertheless, CITES Parties have recognized the link between trade and alien invasive species in Resolution Conf. 13.10 (Rev. CoP14) on Trade in alien invasive species.</u></p>
<p><u>Target 7</u> <u>Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that</u></p>	<p><u>Impact of pollution on plants</u></p> <p><u>7. Gather information, research, assess and provide evidence of pollution risks and their negative impacts, and take</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES’s potential contribution</u>
<p>are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.</p>	<p>action to minimize pollution pressures on plant species and their ecosystems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>However, CITES does take into consideration the impacts on plants from multiple threats, including pollution.</u> • <u>CITES Appendices.</u> • <u>Supporting statements for proposals to amend the Appendices.</u> • <u>Non-detriment Findings.</u>
<p><u>Target 8</u> <u>Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.</u></p>	<p><u>Native plant use in climate mitigation and adaptation</u></p> <p>8 (a) <u>Consider current and projected impacts of climate change on species, species distribution and ecosystems when implementing plant conservation activities, including those undertaken under Targets 2, 3, 4 and 6.</u></p> <p>8 (b) <u>Encourage the use of genetically, biologically and ecologically appropriate native plant species, including species of conservation concern, in areas planted for carbon sequestration and in nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for climate mitigation and adaptation, ensuring that such areas are selected appropriately to avoid negative effects and foster positive impacts on biodiversity.</u></p>	<p>– <u>CITES Appendices.</u></p> <p>– <u>Supporting statements for proposals to amend the Appendices.</u></p> <p>– <u>Non-detriment Findings.</u></p> <p>– <u>Periodic Review results.</u></p> <p>– <u>Review of Significant Trade results.</u></p>
<p><u>2. Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</u></p>		
<p><u>Target 9</u> <u>Ensure that the management and use of wild</u></p>	<p><u>Plants for peoples’ needs</u></p>	<p><u>Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) CITES and Livelihoods.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<p><u>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.</u></p>	<p>9. <u>Co-develop and implement programmes with indigenous peoples, local communities and relevant stakeholders to sustainably maintain and manage wild plants that are of socioeconomic and cultural importance, as well as their ecosystems, and to enhance benefits for people.</u></p>	
<p><u>Target 10</u> <u>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.</u></p>	<p><u>Sustainable management of production land</u></p> <p>10 (a) <u>Support and put in place sustainable management programmes for existing areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry and increase the proportion of those areas that is managed sustainably to ensure the conservation and restoration of associated wild plant diversity, including crop wild relatives.</u></p> <p>10 (b) <u>Include a special effort to conserve landraces, both in situ and ex situ, and promote the wider use of landraces to support the diversification of crops and cropping systems.</u></p> <p>10 (c) <u>Promote and support actions relating to the conservation of wild relatives of edible species as a clear contribution towards food security.</u></p>	<p><u>Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) CITES and Livelihoods.</u></p> <p><u>Captive-produced animals and artificially propagated plants.</u></p>
<p><u>Target 11</u> <u>Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based</u></p>	<p><u>Native plants and ecosystem functions and services</u></p> <p>11. <u>Ensure that genetically, biologically and ecologically appropriate and adapted native plant species, including species of conservation concern, are used for the restoration of ecosystems or ecosystem services, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches.</u></p>	<p><u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.		
<p><u>Target 12</u> <u>Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.</u></p>	<p><u>Urban green infrastructure</u></p> <p>12 (a) <u>Establish green infrastructure projects focused on plant diversity and connectivity, encouraging the use of native climate-resilient species in plant diversity conservation programmes in urban areas and developing and implementing new strategies for promoting the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into urban and territorial planning and management, taking into account coastal urban areas and coastal and marine ecosystems.</u></p> <p><u>Urban plant diversity</u></p> <p>12 (b) <u>Develop, designate and protect biodiversity-rich accessible green and blue spaces in urban areas by establishing or strengthening, inter alia, parks, greenways, ponds, watercourses, wetlands, botanical gardens and arboretums in such areas, and ensure connectivity among those spaces, in order to support biodiversity conservation, environmental education and awareness, and human health and well-being effectively.</u></p>	<p><u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u></p>
<p><u>Target 13</u> <u>Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to</u></p>	<p><u>Access and benefit-sharing for plant conservation</u></p> <p>13. <u>Support and encourage measures to facilitate appropriate access to plant genetic resources, ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of such resources and associated traditional knowledge, as well as from digital sequence information originated from those</u></p>	<p><u>Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) CITES and Livelihoods.</u></p> <p><u>Artificially propagated plants.</u></p> <p><u>Medicinal Plants.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.	resources, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.	
<u>3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</u>		
<p><u>Target 14</u> <u>Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</u></p>	<p><u>Tools for mainstreaming plant conservation</u></p> <p><u>14. Provide open and accessible data and develop tools to help to measure and integrate the importance of diverse knowledge systems and value of plant diversity into policies, regulations, environmental assessments and planning processes, including rural and urban development, poverty reduction strategies and national accounting and reporting mechanisms.</u></p>	<p><u>CITES and Forests Compendium.</u></p> <p><u>CITES Tree Species Programme.</u></p> <p><u>Non-detriment Findings.</u></p> <p><u>Legal Acquisition Findings.</u></p>
<p><u>Target 15</u> <u>Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial</u></p>	<p><u>Sustainable practices in plant use</u></p> <p><u>15 (a) Encourage and support the adoption by businesses, in particular large and transnational companies and other sectors that focus on plants of sustainable practices along supply chains for trade in wild plant species, and promote those practices in such sectors as finance, transport, e-commerce and tourism.</u></p> <p><u>15 (b) Promote and support the development of best practices for the monitoring and evaluation of plant use in sustainable</u></p>	<p><u>Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) CITES and Livelihoods.</u></p> <p><u>Artificially propagated plants.</u></p> <p><u>CITES Tree Species Programme.</u></p> <p><u>CITES and Forests Compendium.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<p><u>institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;</u></p> <p><u>in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</u></p>	<p><u>production, to support plant conservation and benefits to indigenous peoples and local communities.</u></p> <p>15 (c) <u>Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption practices in plant use.</u></p>	
<p><u>Target 16</u> <u>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.</u></p>	<p><u>Sustainable consumption</u></p> <p>16 (a) <u>Provide information and guidance, including in the form of trade statistics and data, and capacity-building to inform the development of policies and legislative and regulatory frameworks that recognize the importance of wild plants as a source of food, fibres, medicines, pharmaceuticals and construction material and as a resource for other sectors.</u></p> <p>16 (b) <u>Develop and support education programmes on the importance of plants and the impacts of the global footprint of consumption, global food waste and overconsumption on plant diversity.</u></p>	<p><u>Review of Significant Trade.</u></p> <p><u>Medicinal Plants.</u></p> <p><u>CITES and Forests Compendium.</u></p> <p><u>Conf. 13.9 Encouraging cooperation between Parties with ex situ breeding operations and those with in situ conservation programmes.</u></p>
<p><u>Target 17</u> <u>Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological</u></p>	<p>17. <u>Foster and support research and development, especially in developing countries, to enhance the benefits arising from the use of safe biotechnologies related to plant conservation</u></p>	<p><u>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES’s potential contribution</u>
Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.	and increase the sustainability and resilience of agrifood systems.	
<p>Target 18 Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	<p><i>No particular plant conservation action is required under Target 18, except to support its achievement.</i></p>	<p>Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.</p>
<p>Target 19 Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:</p> <p>(a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States,</p>	<p><u>Financial resources for plant conservation</u></p> <p>19. Support and mobilize resources from a wide range of appropriate sources to carry out plant conservation actions.</p>	<p><u>CITES consistently seeks to increase the resourcing raised and allocated to plant conservation actions that relate to CITES-listed plant species.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<p>as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030;</p> <p>(b) <u>Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;</u></p> <p>(d) <u>Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;</u></p> <p>(e) <u>Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;</u></p> <p>(f) <u>Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation</u></p>		

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<p><u>and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;</u></p> <p>(g) <u>Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.</u></p>		
<p><u>Target 20</u> <u>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.</u></p>	<p><u>Capacity-building</u></p> <p>20 (a) <u>Establish or strengthen professional training and capacity-building initiatives related to plant conservation, scientific research and monitoring, taxonomy and information management, horticulture, botany, plant conservation biology research, biotechnology and ecological restoration.</u></p> <p>20 (b) <u>Establish mechanisms, partnerships and networks to support the accessibility of data, knowledge, technology and South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation for collaborative plant conservation.</u></p>	<p><u>Capacity building.</u></p> <p><u>Draft guidance on Non-detriment Findings.</u></p> <p><u>CITES Tree Species Programme.</u></p> <p><u>Conf. 13.9 Encouraging cooperation between Parties with ex situ breeding operations and those with in situ conservation programmes.</u></p>
<p><u>Target 21</u> <u>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</u></p>	<p><u>Public awareness programmes</u></p> <p>21 (a) <u>Develop or implement programmes to raise public awareness of the value of plant diversity and the ecosystem services that they provide.</u></p> <p><u>Plant information systems</u></p> <p>21 (b) <u>Support the development and use of existing comprehensive, authoritative and accessible expertise and online information systems, documentation and inventories, as well as access to biological collections (e.g. through digitization) at the local,</u></p>	<p><u>Species Plus, CITES Checklist.</u></p> <p><u>CITES and Forests Compendium.</u></p> <p><u>CITES identification materials.</u></p> <p><u>CITES Virtual College.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES’s potential contribution</u>
<p><u>informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.</u></p>	<p><u>national and international levels, making available to all countries information on their floras and the status of known plant species and associated ecosystems, while ensuring the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples with regard to access to traditional knowledge and taking into consideration the ongoing work and processes carried out under relevant organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.</u></p> <p><u>21 (c) Explore ways to consider various knowledge systems, including traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies, to support plant conservation action.</u></p> <p><u>21 (d) Promote the continuous updating of the World Flora Online, including its identification support tools, information on plant distribution and the updating of regional floras.</u></p> <p><u>[Citizen science</u></p> <p><u>21 (e) Develop or support citizen science programmes for identifying, documenting, monitoring, conserving, restoring and sustainably using plant diversity.]</u></p>	<p><u>CITES website.</u></p>
<p><u>Target 22</u> <u>Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and</u></p>	<p><u>Plant conservation and traditional knowledge</u></p> <p><u>22. Ensure the full equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all relevant levels, with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation, to build respect for, and safeguard traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of plant diversity.</u></p>	<p><u>Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) CITES and Livelihoods.</u></p> <p><u>Capacity Building.</u></p>

<u>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>	<u>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Voluntary complementary actions for the period 2023–2030</u>	<u>CITES's potential contribution</u>
<p><u>persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.</u></p>		
<p>Target 23 <u>Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.</u></p>	<p>Gender equality 23. <u>Ensure gender equality in the implementation of plant conservation and restoration actions by proactively implementing a responsive approach, encompassing the recognition of women's rights, equitable access to plant resources and inclusive participation at all levels in decision-making processes, while highlighting the important role of women, as essential knowledge holders, in plant conservation.</u></p>	<p><u>CITES gender action plan.</u></p> <p><u>Resolution Conf. 19.3 on Gender and international trade in wild fauna and flora.</u></p>

GSPC's Objective	GSPC's Target¹	CITES's potential contribution
(I) Plant diversity is well understood, documented and recognized	1. An online flora of all known plants.	CITES checklists available online.
	2. An assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, as far as possible, to guide conservation action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — CITES Appendices. — Supporting statements for proposals to amend the Appendices.
	3. Information, research and associated outputs, and methods necessary to implement the Strategy developed and shared.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — NDFs. — Periodic Review results. — Review of Significant Trade results.
(II) Plant diversity is urgently and effectively conserved	4. At least 15 % of each ecological region or vegetation type secured through effective management and/or restoration.	Not directly applicable as CITES works at species level.
	5. At least 75 % of the most important areas for plant diversity of each ecological region protected with effective management in place for conserving plants and their genetic diversity.	

¹—As taken from the CBD Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020.

GSPC's Objective	GSPC's Target ¹	CITES's potential contribution
	6. At least 75 % of production lands in each sector managed sustainably, consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
	7. At least 75 % of known threatened plant species conserved <i>in situ</i>.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Inclusion of species/populations in CITES Appendices.
	8. At least 75 % of threatened plant species in <i>ex situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and at least 20 % available for recovery and restoration programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Identification of the location/habitat of Appendix-I species. — Efforts by CITES Parties to ensure sustainable use of CITES-listed species: NDFs and national quotas. — Implementation of Resolution Conf. 13.9 on <i>Encouraging cooperation between Parties with ex situ breeding operations and those with in situ conservation programmes</i>. — CITES Certificate of Scientific Exchange.
	9. 70 % of the genetic diversity of crops including their wild relatives and other socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, while respecting, preserving and maintaining associated	Not directly applicable.

GSPC's Objective	GSPC's Target¹	CITES's potential contribution
	indigenous and local knowledge.	
	10. Effective management plans in place to prevent new biological invasions and to manage important areas for plant diversity that are invaded.	Not directly applicable. Nevertheless, CITES Parties have recognized the link between trade and alien invasive species in Resolution Conf. 13.10 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Trade in alien invasive species</i> .
(III) Plant diversity is used in a sustainable and equitable manner	11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	All CITES activities contribute directly to this Target, and CITES is recognized as having a leadership role in implementing this Target.
	12. All wild-harvested plant-based products sourced sustainably.	— NDFs, national quotas, Review of Significant Trade, and Periodic Review of the Appendices. — Annotations to the Appendices enable regulation of certain target commodities.
	13. Indigenous and local knowledge innovations and practices associated with plant resources, maintained or increased, as appropriate, to support customary use, sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care.	— NDFs. — Resolution Conf. 10.19 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Traditional medicines</i> . — CITES Standing Committee Working Group on CITES and Livelihoods.
(IV) Education and awareness about plant diversity, its role in	14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, education and	CITES tools, such as: — Training courses, workshops results and technical reports.

GSPC's Objective	GSPC's Target¹	CITES's potential contribution
sustainable livelihoods and importance to all life on earth is promoted	public awareness programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — CITES Virtual College. — CITES website. — CITES Identification Manual and Web pages.
(V) The capacities and public engagement necessary to implement the Strategy have been developed	15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities sufficient according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Training materials, including PowerPoint presentations and CD-ROMs. — Capacity building work of the Secretariat.
	16. Institutions, networks and partnerships for plant conservation established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — CITES Parties and Plants Committee. — Regional Directories.