

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



Seventy-seventh meeting of the Standing Committee  
Geneva (Switzerland), 6–10 November 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 prepared a mapping of the *CITES Strategic Vision's* objectives against the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its monitoring framework and submitted it to the Plants Committee at its 26th meeting (PC26) and to the Animals Committee at its 32nd meeting (AC32) (see document [PC26 Doc. 9 / AC32 Doc. 9](#)). The Animals and Plants Committees invited Members and Parties to submit any comments on the mapping of the *CITES Strategic Vision* and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework as contained in the Annex to document PC26 Doc. 9 / AC32 Doc. 9 directly to the Secretariat and these

would be considered in its report to the Standing Committee. The mapping of the *Strategic Vision* against the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework contained in Annex 1 to the present document includes the comments submitted by Canada and Mexico in response to the invitation by the Animals and Plants Committees. For ease of reference, Annex 1 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.

**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.

**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 Goals A and B 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".

## Recommendations adopted by the Animals and Plants Committees

10. At their 32nd meeting and 26th meeting, respectively, the Animals and Plants Committees invited 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. They further requested 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 to 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, as requested.
11. Further, in its comments on the mapping, Mexico identified 11 components of the GBF monitoring framework to which CITES could contribute. Specifically, Mexico identified the five priorities below:
  - a) Goal B: CITES can provide inputs to the following complementary indicators, i.e., maximum fish catch potential; population engaged in hunting and gathering; forestry production and trade (wood fuel); and trends in the legal trade of medicinal plants;
  - b) Goal A: CITES can contribute to headline indicator A.4 on the proportion of populations within species with an effective population size above 500 thanks to the information obtained through objectives 2.1, 2.4, 4.2 and 4.3.
  - c) Target 4: CITES can contribute to a component indicator of Target 4 that explicitly references CITES: “Conservation status of species listed in the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.”
  - c) Target 5: CITES can contribute to headline indicator 5.1 on proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels and to two complementary indicators that reference CITES: illegal trade by CITES species classification; trends of trade and commercialization in biodiversity-based products that is sustainable and legal.
  - d) Target 9: CITES can contribute information to headline indicators 9.1 (benefits from the sustainable use of wild species) and 9.2 (percentage of the population in traditional occupations).
12. The analysis by Mexico summarized above clearly shows that the data gathered for the Strategic Vision indicators can contribute to the GBF indicators. The Secretariat notes that the list of indicators to the GBF monitoring framework is not final and is still subject to change. In consequence, the Secretariat suggests including language in Resolution Conf. 16.4 on *Cooperation of CITES with other biodiversity-related conventions* instructing the Secretariat to share any public data that could inform indicators of the GBF monitoring framework. In the same Resolution, the Secretariat further proposes including language encouraging Parties, through their CITES and CBD focal points, to take into account the information gathered for the development of non-detriment findings when reporting to the CBD. Specific language to ensure the long-term contribution of CITES to the Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework can be found in Annex 2 to the present document that contains proposed amendments to Resolution Conf. 16.4 on *Cooperation of CITES with other biodiversity-related conventions* for consideration by the Standing Committee. The Secretariat further notes that the proposed amendments to Resolution Conf. 16.4 also contribute to the implementation of Decision 17.56 (Rev. CoP19) on *Cooperation with Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other international organizations* that directs the Standing Committee to “explore options consistent with the CITES Strategic Vision to strengthen cooperation, collaboration and synergies at all relevant levels between CITES and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework” (see document SC77 Doc. 18).

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

13. 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.

14. 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.
15. 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. The table below is of course a simplification as it does not distinguish between Appendix I and Appendix II. Additionally, “not traded internationally” is understood as “not affected or not potentially affected by international trade” in accordance with Article II of the Convention.

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

16. Within the overall framework outlined above, the Secretariat presented to the Animals Committee at AC32 and to the Plants Committee at PC26 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);
  - 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);
  - The number and proportion of Appendix-II species that have an increasing or stable population according to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and other official verifiable sources providing population estimates (additional indicator proposed by Zimbabwe).
17. Based on the feedback received at AC32 and PC26 that advised against considering the indicators in subparagraphs 16 c) and 16 d) above, the Secretariat invites the Standing Committee to consider the following indicator for objective 1.4, noting that the exact wording of this indicator reflects the amendments proposed by Mexico at PC26:

Indicator 1.4.1 The number and proportion of species listed in Appendices that have been found to meet the criteria for each Appendix contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) or its successors as part of the Periodic Review process or of amendment proposals

18. Further, the Secretariat invites the Standing Committee to consider whether there is merit in refining another possible indicator based on IUCN data. The Secretariat notes that it would need to ascertain whether the collection of data and analysis for any additional 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.

#### Recommendations

19. The Standing Committee is invited to:

- a) review and possibly amend the areas of alignment between the *CITES Strategic Vision* and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework as contained in Annex 1 to the present document and request the Secretariat to publish this mapping on the CITES website;
- b) in order to ensure the long-term contribution of CITES to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework, submit to the Conference of the Parties the amendments to Resolution Conf. 16.4 on *Cooperation of CITES with other biodiversity-related conventions* contained in Annex 2 to the present document;

- c) submit to the Conference of the Parties the indicator below for objective 1.4 of the *CITES Strategic Vision*:

Indicator 1.4.1 The number and proportion of species listed in Appendices that have been found to meet the criteria for each Appendix contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) or its successors as part of the Periodic Review process or of amendment proposals;

- d) consider the merit of refining an additional indicator for objective 1.4 based on the draft indicators below:

Indicator 1.4.2 The number and proportion of species listed in the Appendices 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)

Indicator 1.4.3 The number and proportion of species listed in the Appendices identified as unlikely 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).

MAPPING OF THE CITES STRATEGIC VISION 2021-2030 OBJECTIVES AGAINST  
THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND  
THE KUNMING-MONTREAL 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**

<u>Objectives</u>	<u>2030 Sustainable Development Goals</u>	<u>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</u>
<p><u>Objective 1.1</u> Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures.</p>	<p><b>12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b> <b>14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b> <b>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</b> 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</p>	<p><b>Goal A</b> 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 <b>Target 4</b> 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. <b>Target 5</b> 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. <b>Target 9</b> Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and</p>

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

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.

**Binary indicator for Target 9:** 9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

**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>1</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 desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and**

**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>1</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.



### **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.

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.

**Target 15** Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

- (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 institutions along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios;
- (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote

#### Objective 1.4

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

#### **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:

15.5 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

sustainable consumption patterns;

(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;

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.

**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.

**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

**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

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

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

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.

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.

**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

#### 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.

### 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

14.4 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

### Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

**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.

**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

**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

**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.

**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 dollars per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

**Target 15** Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

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

(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 institutions along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios;

(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;

(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;

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.

**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 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

**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 dollars per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

**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

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

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 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.

**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.

**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



### 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 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

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 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.

**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.

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

**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.

**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.

**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

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

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.

**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 3.8

Parties take full advantage of emerging technological developments to improve the effective implementation and enforcement of the Convention.

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

In particular the following Targets:

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

**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.

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

Objectives

Objective 4.1

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

2030 Sustainable Development Goals

**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

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

**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.

**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 22** 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 persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

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

#### Objective 4.3

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

**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

**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.

**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.

**Component indicator for Target 5** Sustainable use of wild species.

**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.

**Target 5** Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species

Objective 4.4

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

**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

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.

**Component indicator for Target 5** Sustainable use of wild species.

**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



### 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

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.

**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.

PROPOSALS TO AMEND RESOLUTION CONF. 16.4 ON  
COOPERATION OF CITES WITH OTHER BIODIVERSITY-RELATED CONVENTIONS

RECOGNIZING the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, developed and adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its 10th ~~15th~~ meeting in ~~Nagoya, Japan~~ Montreal, Canada;

STRESSING that effective implementation of CITES is needed to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to achieve the Aichi targets;

UNDERLINING the commitment of the Convention to demonstrate how the effective implementation of CITES contributes to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the relevant Aichi targets;

RECOGNIZING the already existing significant cooperation of CITES with other biodiversity-related conventions;

COMMENDING the ongoing and important cooperation among the secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions, such as through the Biodiversity Liaison Group and the Environmental Management Group, and in particular through its Issue Management Group on Biodiversity;

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 10.4 (Rev. CoP14) on Cooperation and synergy with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and Resolution Conf. 13.3 on Cooperation and synergy with the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), and Resolution Conf. 18.5 on Cooperation and synergy with the World Heritage Convention, as well as ~~Decision 15.19~~ and Resolution Conf. 18.3 on CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-21-2030;

WELCOMING the decisions taken by the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals on cooperation, coordination and synergies with CITES and other biodiversity-related conventions;

RECOGNIZING the outcome of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, *The Future We Want*, that recognizes the significant contributions to sustainable development made by the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and encouraging the Parties to MEAs to consider further measures to promote policy coherence at all relevant levels, improve efficiency, reduce unnecessary overlap and duplication, and enhance cooperation and coordination amongst MEAs;

CONVINCED of the significant potential of increasing cooperation, coordination and synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions to enhance coherent national level implementation of each of the conventions;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

1. ENCOURAGES Parties to consider further opportunities to strengthen the cooperation, coordination and synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions at all relevant levels; ~~and~~
2. RECOMMENDS that Parties further strengthen the cooperation, coordination and synergies among the focal points of the biodiversity-related conventions and other partners at the national level to enhance coherent national-level implementation of the Convention;
3. INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to contribute to the monitoring framework of the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* by providing to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) any relevant data it has collected on the indicators for the *CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030*, if so requested by the CBD Secretariat; and
4. ENCOURAGES Parties, through their CITES and CBD focal points, to take into account the information gathered for the development of non-detriment findings when reporting to CBD.