

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



Seventy-eighth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 3-8 February 2025

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.*

Comparative analysis to illustrate the linkages between the *CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030* and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

3. In document [SC77 Doc. 16](#), the Secretariat presented a mapping of the *CITES Strategic Vision's* objectives against the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and its monitoring framework that included comments made by the Animals and Plants Committees and by Canada and Mexico. The Secretariat also highlighted in that document the most relevant goals and targets of the

KMGBF for CITES, namely Goals A, B, and D; and Targets 4, 5, 9, 10, 20 and 21. Among those relevant Goals and Targets, Mexico identified 11 components of the KMGBF monitoring framework to which CITES could contribute, as well as five priorities. The Secretariat notes that the indicators to the KMGBF have evolved since SC77 and therefore highlights the following KMGBF indicators based on Mexico's contribution:

- a) 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.
 - b) Target 5: CITES can contribute to headline indicator 5.1 on proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels.
 - c) 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).
4. The data gathered for the *CITES Strategic Vision* indicators can contribute to these KMGBF indicators. In consequence, in document SC77 Doc. 16, the Secretariat suggested 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 proposed 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 1 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 noted 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 SC78 Doc. 16).

Comments received after the 77th meeting of the Standing Committee

5. After the 77th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC77; Geneva, November 2023), the Secretariat issued Notification to the Parties No. 2023/130 of 24 November 2023, inviting comments on a number of SC77 documents and agenda items, including on document SC77 Doc. 16 and the mapping of 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 document SC77 Doc. 16 and on the proposed amendments to Resolution Conf. 16.4 on *Cooperation of CITES with other biodiversity-related conventions* contained in Annex 2 to document SC77 Doc. 16.

Amendments to Resolution Conf. 16.4 on Cooperation of CITES with other biodiversity-related conventions

6. In response to the Notification, the European Union and its Member States, Georgia, Mexico and the United States of America commented on the proposed amendments to Resolution Conf. 16.4, some expressing general support and some proposing specific edits. These comments were taken onboard as reflected in Annex 1 to the present document. New text is shown as grey and underlined and proposed deletions are shown in ~~grey and strikethrough~~ with the name of the Party proposing the change in [square brackets].

Updates to the mapping of the CITES Strategic Vision's objectives against the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)

7. In response to the Notification, Brazil, China, Mexico, the European Union and its Member States and the Republic of Korea commented on the mapping. These comments were taken onboard as reflected in Annex 2 to the present document. New associated targets are shown as underlined and proposed deletions are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ with the name of the Party proposing the change in [square brackets]. For ease of reference, Annex 2 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](#)).

8. In its response, the Republic of Korea also requested the Standing Committee and Parties to review information document [SC77 Inf. 20](#) that contains the “*Global Species Action Plan* produced by the International Union for Conservation of Nature for the development of the *CITES Strategic Vision*, the implementation of KMGBF, and the plan for relevant and specific policies.” The Republic of Korea “believes it will provide detailed information in aligning the implementation of each KMGBF target and national strategies or policies for species conservation.”

Amendments to Resolution Conf. 18.3 on *CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030*

9. As part of its regular work on the *CITES Strategic Vision*, the Secretariat noted that the preamble and the Annex of the Resolution should be updated to reflect the adoption of the KMGBF and to reflect the 2022 Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species, as well as the latest United Nations General Assembly Resolution on *Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife*. Those proposed amendments are contained in Annex 3 to the present document.

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

10. In Decision 19.14, 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.”
11. At the 26th meeting of the Plants Committee (PC26; Geneva, June 2023) and the 32nd meeting of the Animals Committee (AC32; Geneva, June 2023), the Secretariat proposed different possible indicators for objective 1.4 (The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species) in document [PC26 Doc. 9 / AC32 Doc. 9](#). The Committees encouraged Members and Parties to submit their comments on potential indicators for objective 1.4 to the Secretariat prior to the document deadline for the 77th meeting of the Standing Committee, i.e., before 7 September 2023 (see summary records [PC26 SR](#) and [AC32 SR](#)).
12. Based on the feedback received, the Secretariat then proposed three possible indicators to the Standing Committee in document [SC77 Doc. 16](#). At its 77th meeting, the Standing Committee agreed to submit to the Conference of the Parties the indicator below for objective 1.4 of the *CITES Strategic Vision* (see summary record [SC77 SR](#)):
- 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;
13. The Standing Committee further invited the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Animals and Plants Committees, to review and revise the following draft indicators for objective 1.4, taking into consideration the comments made on the floor and in writing following the meeting, and to report to SC78:
- 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).
14. During the discussion of these proposed indicators at SC77, New Zealand (Committee Member for Oceania), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Committee Member for Europe), the United States of America (Committee Member for North America), speaking on behalf of the North American region, Bahrain, the European Union and its Member States and Nigeria considered that these indicators would benefit from further refinement and cautioned against overreliance on data from the Red List by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). More specifically, New Zealand, echoed by Nigeria, supported the expansion of these indicators to include species threatened by international trade that are not yet listed in the CITES Appendices. In addition, New Zealand queried the relevance of

indicator 1.4.3, given that the indicator as proposed would refer to lookalike species that are not listed on the basis of being threatened by international trade. Kenya (Committee Member for Africa) suggested that the indicators 1.4.2 and 1.4.3 could be covered outside of the CITES framework, such as through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), while Bahrain noted that the use of IUCN data to facilitate the periodic review process as per Resolution Conf. 14.8 (Rev. CoP17) on *Periodic Review of species included in Appendices I and II* could eliminate the need for draft indicators 1.4.2 and 1.4.3 (see summary record [SC77 SR](#)).

15. After the conclusion of SC77, the Secretariat published Notification to the Parties [No. 2023/130](#) of 24 November 2023 on *Invitation to provide comments on SC77 documents and agenda items*. China, the European Union and its Member States and Nigeria provided comments on indicators 1.4.2 and 1.4.3, briefly summarized below.

- a) China did not support indicators 1.4.2 and 1.4.3 because they “lack scientific rigor, potentially escalating the challenges in fulfilling the responsibilities of CITES.”
- b) The European Union and its Members States supported indicators 1.4.2 and 1.4.3
- b) Nigeria proposed that indicators for objective 1.4 should ask whether CITES is meeting the needs of all species (emphasis in the original), not just CITES-listed species: “This interpretation provides an opportunity for CITES to review the extent to which CITES is keeping pace with the scale of the species extinction crisis.” Nigeria proposed to review the purpose of objective 1.4 with regards to alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and to amend the proposed text for indicator 1.4.2 as follows:

Indicator 1.4.2 ~~The number and proportion of species listed in the Appendices identified as likely to be threatened by international trade~~ 1) threatened with extinction that are or may be affected by trade; or 2) not yet threatened with extinction but may become so if not regulated by CITES, 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) and/or relevant sources, that are included in the CITES Appendices

16. Based on the latest feedback received, including the opposing views on proposed indicators 1.4.2 and 1.4.3, and the remarks made by Parties that CITES criteria for amending the Appendices differed from the criteria used by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, the Secretariat proposed to the 27th meeting of the Plants Committee and the 33rd meeting of the Animals Committee to use the thematic disaggregation “Internationally traded species” of the Red List Index, highlighting the advantages and drawbacks of this option, in particular the limited taxonomic coverage of the Red List Index.

17. As reported in the summary record of the joint session of the Plants and Animals Committees, the participants provided the following comments:

The PC representative for North America (Mr. Boles), Canada and Mexico considered indicator 1.4.1 as endorsed by the Standing Committee at its last meeting a good fit and that there were too many drawbacks to using the Red List Index at the present time. They suggested that the use of the Red List Index could be revisited in the future.

The AC representative for Oceania (Mr. Robertson), China, Germany, Indonesia, Kenya and Humane Society International supported indicator 1.4.2 as amended by Nigeria [The number and proportion of species identified as 1) threatened with extinction that are or may be affected by trade; or 2) not yet threatened with extinction but may become so if not regulated by CITES, on the basis of information in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and/or relevant sources, that are included in the CITES Appendices]. Germany and Kenya however cautioned about using other relevant sources and Zimbabwe disagreed with the inclusion under 2), i.e. species not yet threatened with extinction but may become so if not regulated by CITES.

Germany, echoed by South Africa and the AC representative for Europe (Mr. Benyr), suggested that the best way to choose between the different indicators would be to measure them based on the proposed data to be used and methodology.

Argentina supported using the Red List Index disaggregated by internationally traded species, but using CITES criteria to identify those that are internationally traded. The PC representative for Central and South America and the Caribbean (Ms. Núñez Neyra), speaking on behalf of Peru, highlighted the limitations of the Red List Index, especially due to the limited data on flora and highlighted the need to work on taxonomic reconciliation between IUCN and CITES. The AC representative for Asia (Mr. Mobaraki) suggested that the indicator should also cover those species that have not been assessed by IUCN.

Mexico underscored the need to focus on CITES-listed species for this indicator, noting that there are processes to look at non-CITES listed species, such as the one on marine ornamental fishes and on amphibians. They advised to avoid duplication with indicator 1.5.1 and noted that the Red List assessment process should incorporate data from CITES amendment proposals as part of their assessments.

IUCN informed the Committees that sharks will soon be added to the RLI and expressed their readiness to work with Secretariat.

The Animals and Plants Committees invited the Secretariat to consider the comments made on the possible additional indicators for objective 1.4 of the Strategic Vision in the preparation of its report to the 78th meeting of the Standing Committee.

18. Based on the feedback received during the current intersessional period, in particular during the last joint session of the Animals Committee and of the Plants Committee, the Secretariat concludes that the following draft indicator has gathered the most support:

The number and proportion of species identified as threatened with extinction that are or may be affected by international trade on the basis of information in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species that are included in the CITES Appendices

19. The Secretariat has the following observations about the measurement of this draft indicator:
 - a) There are several methodologies to identify “species identified as threatened with extinction that are or may be affected by international trade on the basis of information in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species”? A 2023 paper entitled *Identifying species likely threatened by international trade on the IUCN Red List can inform CITES trade measures*¹ aims at doing just that. It is based on an analysis of the Red List assessments of species that are categorized as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened, looking for threat categories, relevant threat codes, the presence of particular terms within assessments (for example, commercial use) and information on the scale of end-uses for species. This is but one approach to identify species “that are or may be affected by international trade” and Argentina had suggested using CITES criteria instead. The Secretariat notes that, with possible changes to the Red List assessments, the methodology to identify species “that are or may be affected by international trade” is also subject to change and thus would not allow proper tracking of the indicator over time. The Secretariat recalls that the intersessional working group of the Animals and Plants Committees on species at risk of extinction affected by international trade noted that there are several methodologies that are used for identifying and / or selecting species at risk of extinction that might merit consideration to be included in the CITES Appendices and did not endorse any specific methodology.
 - b) The absence of an exact match between the CITES and IUCN Red List taxonomies is a limitation, even though IUCN and the United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Centre are working on reconciling the taxonomies.
20. The Secretariat considers that it would be premature to propose such a draft indicator for adoption without having an agreement on the methodology to measure it. The Secretariat further recalls that the Standing Committee has already agreed to propose to the Conference of the Parties adoption of indicator 1.4.1. At this stage, the Secretariat wishes to consult the Standing Committee about whether work should be continued during the next intersessional period to add another indicator for objective 1.4.

¹ Challender, D.W.S., Cremona, P.J., Malsch, K. et al. Identifying species likely threatened by international trade on the IUCN Red List can inform CITES trade measures. *Nat Ecol Evol* 7, 1211–1220 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-023-02115-8>

21. Furthermore, the Secretariat notes that work is still ongoing on indicators for the KMGBF, *inter alia*, on Target 5 that aims to ensure sustainable, safe and legal harvesting and trade of wild species. The Secretariat is following these developments and could draw the attention of the Standing Committee to any indicator that could be useful for the *CITES Strategic Vision*.

Recommendations

22. The Standing Committee is invited to:

- a) in order to ensure the long-term contribution of CITES to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework, review and 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 1 to the present document;
- b) review the areas of alignment between the *CITES Strategic Vision* and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework as contained in Annex 2 to the present document and request the Secretariat to publish this mapping on the CITES website;
- c) request the Secretariat to monitor the development of additional indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and bring to the attention of the Standing Committee any indicator that could be relevant for the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030*;
- d) consider the merit or not of continuing work on an additional indicator for objective 1.4 and therefore propose to renew or delete Decision 19.14 to the Conference of the Parties;
- e) review and submit to the Conference of the Parties the amendments to Resolution Conf. 18.3 on *CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030* contained in Annex 3 to the present document; and
- f) agree that Decisions 19.11 to 19.13 have been implemented and can be proposed for deletion.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION CONF. 16.4 ON
COOPERATION OF CITES WITH OTHER BIODIVERSITY-RELATED CONVENTIONS

(new edits compared to document SC77 Doc. 16 are shown in grey)

RECOGNIZING the ~~*Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2012*~~, developed and adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its ~~40th~~ 15th meeting in ~~Nagoya, Japan~~ Montreal, Canada;

STRESSING that effective implementation of CITES is needed to support the implementation of [United States of America] the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* and its monitoring framework [United States of America] ~~*Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2012*~~ and to achieve the Aichi targets;

UNDERLINING the commitment of the ~~Convention~~ CITES [United States of America] to demonstrate how the effective implementation of CITES contributes to the implementation of the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* and its monitoring framework [United States of America] ~~*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: 2008-21-20430;

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, as appropriate [United States of America];

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, as appropriate, [United States of America] 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.

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

New associated *targets* are shown as underlined and proposed deletions are shown in ~~strike through~~
with the name of the Party proposing the change in [square brackets].

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>12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss In particular the following Targets: 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation</p> | <p>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</p> |

and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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

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.~~

~~**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 communities² [European Union]~~

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

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

² 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.

and Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

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

In particular the following Targets:

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

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

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

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.

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 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

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

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.

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

In particular the following Targets:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Target 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.

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 13 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 genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments. [Brazil]

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.

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. [Mexico]

Target 13 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 genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments. [Brazil]

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,

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

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:

(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

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

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 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,

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

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 13 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 genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments. [Brazil]

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 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:

(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, 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;

(b) 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;

(c) 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;

(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;

(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;

(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions³ and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;

(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use; [Brazil]

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,

³ *Mother Earth Centric Actions: Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.*

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

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 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:

(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, 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;

(b) 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;

(c) 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;

(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;

(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;

(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions⁴ and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;

(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use; [Brazil and Georgia]

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.

⁴ *Mother Earth Centric Actions: Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.*

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. [Republic of Korea]

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 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 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. [Mexico]

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

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

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 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.

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 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:

(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, 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;

(b) 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;

(c) 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;

(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;

(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;

(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions⁵ and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;

(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use; [Brazil and Georgia]

Target 20 Strengthen capacity-building and development,

⁵ *Mother Earth Centric Actions: Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.*

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

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.

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 13 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 genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

[Brazil]

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 13 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 genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments. [Brazil]

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,

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

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.

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 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:

(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, 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;

(b) 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;

(c) 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;

(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for

ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;

(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;

(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions⁶ and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;

(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use; [Brazil and Georgia]

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.

⁶ *Mother Earth Centric Actions: Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.*

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 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:

(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, 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;

(b) 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;

(c) 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;

(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and

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

social safeguards;

(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;

(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions⁷ and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;

(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use; [Brazil]

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.

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

⁷ *Mother Earth Centric Actions: Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.*

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

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.

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:

(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, 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;

(b) 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;

(c) 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;

(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for

ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;

(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;

(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions⁸ and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;

(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use; [Brazil and Georgia]

⁸ *Mother Earth Centric Actions: Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonic and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of environmental functions of Mother Earth.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION CONF. 18.3 ON
CITES STRATEGIC VISION: 2021-2030

(new text is underlined and deleted text is in ~~strike through~~)

~~NOTING that the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework will be adopted by Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at their 15th Conference of the Parties in 2020;~~

RECOGNIZING that the *CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030* can make an important contribution to the ~~post 2020~~ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its 15th meeting;

RECOGNIZING the importance of the findings in the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the 2022 Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species to the work of CITES; and

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of global cooperation to address the threats posed by illegal trade in wildlife as recognized in, among others, Resolution ~~69/314~~ 77/325 of the United Nations General Assembly on *Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife* and the important role of the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime in this regard;

[...]

Annex

CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030

Introduction

[...]

With this new Strategic Vision, the Conference of the Parties to CITES outlines the Convention's direction for the 2021-2030 timeframe in fulfilment of its mandate. It is additionally recognized that Parties' efforts to implement the Convention may also provide benefit to, and draw strength from, efforts being undertaken in other fora, and in this sense highlights the linkages between CITES and, *inter alia*, the processes and actions listed below:

- the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals and targets relevant to CITES, including those for terrestrial and marine wildlife;
- the ~~Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the post-2020~~ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework being developed adopted by Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the 2022 Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species; and
- relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

[...]

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~~ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, is recognized.