

Convention on Biological Diversity

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CONSULTATION WORKSHOP OF BIODIVERSITY-RELATED CONVENTIONS ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

First meeting
Bern, 10-12 June 2019

ANNOTATED OUTLINE OF SELECTED RESOURCES RELEVANT TO THE CONTRIBUTION OF OTHER MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS TO THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

The present note provides information on selected resources relevant to the development of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework of common value to the biodiversity-related conventions and Rio conventions. It serves as a preliminary compilation to inform stakeholders and facilitate access to existing resources and work carried in the context of enhancing cooperation and synergies among conventions. It has been compiled by the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and is presented in the form in which it was received.

Annotated outline of selected resources of relevance to the consultation workshop of biodiversity-related conventions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

June 2019

This document has been compiled by the UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) under the UN Environment project on *Realizing synergies for biodiversity* as an input to the consultation workshop of biodiversity-related conventions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The UN Environment project on *Realizing synergies for biodiversity* is supported by the European Commission and the government of Switzerland.

1. Strategic Planning

1.1. Figure on *Strategies, strategic plans and other frameworks under the biodiversity-related conventions* (SCBD 2018/19): ANNEX 1 of this document.

1.2. UNEP (2016). Enhancing cooperation among the seven biodiversity related agreements and conventions at the national level using national biodiversity strategies and action plans. UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya:

<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/9966/role-mea-synergies-sdgs.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=1>

The paper outlines the links between the Sustainable Development Goals and multilateral environmental agreements in general and biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements in particular, with a special focus on Sustainable Development Goal targets and indicators in an attempt to inform discussions within the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators of the United Nations Statistical Commission and at the multilateral environmental agreement level. For an adapted version of the report's table 1 on **Links between Sustainable Development Goals and targets and key multilateral environmental agreements**, please view ANNEX 2 of this document.

1.3. Mapping of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and targets of the strategic plans of CITES, CMS and Ramsar (2018), adapted from: Rogalla von Bieberstein et. al. 2019. *Improving collaboration in the implementation of global biodiversity conventions. Conservation Biology*, doi.org/10.1111/cobi.13252: ANNEX 3 of this document.

2. Shared resources and approaches

2.1. UNEP-WCMC (2018). Mapping of current and potential use of biodiversity indicators across intergovernmental processes. Output is a table that shows a mapping of global biodiversity indicators to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), biodiversity-related conventions: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar), and the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES): https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/001/401/original/Cross_mapping_A3_final.pdf

2.2. FOEN, UNEP-WCMC, NatureConsult (2016). Elements for a modular reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge. This study, commissioned by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), presents elements for a modular approach to reporting that can be integrated into the reporting guidelines of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) for the next national reporting cycle (6th National Reports). In addition to the reporting needs of the CBD, the work draws on information collected through reporting processes under the other six biodiversity-related conventions, as well as seven intergovernmental assessment processes related to biodiversity: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-13/information/cop-13-inf-24-en.pdf>.

Table 2 Summary of the review of reporting processes against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Aichi Biodiver sity Targets	MEA reporting processes										Assessment processes							
	CMS	CITES			ITPG RFA	Ramsar Convention		WHC		IPPC	FAO				UNEP	IPBES		
	National reports	Annual Reports (illegal trade data)	Annual Reports (trade data)	Implementati on report	National reports	Information sheets (RIS)	National reports	Periodic reporting	State of Conservation		SOWBFA	Animal genetic resources	Aquatic genetic resources	Plant genetic resources	GEO-6	Global assessment	Regional/sub regional assessments	
1	✓			✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	✓			✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	✓			✓			✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	✓			✓			✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5	✓					✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
6	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	
7	✓						✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	
8	✓							✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
9	✓					✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
10	✓							✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
11	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	
12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
13	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
14	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
15	✓			✓			✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
18	✓			✓	✓			✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
19	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
20	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

2.3. Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators. Tier classification of the Global SDG indicators with indication of custodian and partner agencies, including MEAs (e.g. Ramsar) (22 May 2019). <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>

This document contains the updated tier classification, based on changes made by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) following its physical and virtual meetings since March 2016. The latest changes reflect the decisions made during the 9th meeting of the IAEG-SDGs in March 2019.

UNEP (2019). Measuring Progress: towards achieving the environmental dimension of the SDGs. UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya:

<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/27627/MeaProg2019.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

Measuring Progress is a derivative product of the sixth report in the GEO series (GEO-6; UNEP 2019a). This publication complements the GEO and provides an overview of the current state of the environmental dimensions of sustainable development based on the SDG indicators - including the availability of statistical and spatial data, analytical methods and visualisations - and identifies knowledge and information gaps in terms of assessing progress towards the environmental dimension of the SDGs.

2.3 UNEP Sourcebook of opportunities for enhancing cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions, Annex 2. Potential areas of overlap between the information requirements of the biodiversity-related conventions (2015): <http://wcmc.io/sourcebook-web>.

Table 11: The extent of overlap in the thematic contents requested by the biodiversity eas in their national reporting templates.

Theme	Sub-theme	CBD	CITES biennial	CMS	Ramsar (National Report)	Ramsar (Information sheet)	WHC	ITPGRFA
Status, Trends and Pressures								
	Value of biodiversity							
	Changes in status and trend							
	Threats to biodiversity							
	Ecological character and description of current biodiversity							
National Plans of Action								
	National Legislation for this MEA							
	National Strategies and Action Plans related to this MEA							
	Mainstreaming across other Government plans and strategies							
	Plans for the Future							
Implementation of the Convention								
	Arrangements for Implementation							
	Activities undertaken							
	Working with other countries							
	Cooperation with stakeholders and partners							
	Lessons learnt from implementation and review of effectiveness							
Capacity Building								
	Existing Capacity Levels							
	Capacity building activities in country							
	Capacity Building Needs and limits to implementation							
	Capacity Provided to Others							
	Resource Mobilisation							
Relationship with the Convention								
	Accession and Ratification status							
	Providing Information to the Secretariat							
Cross-cutting Issues								
	Science-Policy Interface							
	Public Awareness							
	Information Systems							
	Research and Monitoring							
	Exchanging Information							
	Other							

3. Cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions

3.1 Development of the "MEA synergies" debate, with a particular focus on the biodiversity-related conventions and the International Environmental Governance (IEG) reform process (August 2014): <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/biodiv/brcws-2016-01/other/brcws-2016-01-unep-01-en.pdf>.

Background Information to the first UN Environment multi-stakeholder expert meeting on elaboration of options for synergies among biodiversity-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements, organized in 2014 in Interlaken, Switzerland.

3.2 UNEP (2015). Sourcebook of opportunities for enhancing cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions at national and regional levels. UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya: wcmc.io/sourcebook-web

The Sourcebook focuses on what can be achieved through cooperation among those implementing the Biodiversity-related Conventions at national and regional levels. It provides practical examples, checklists, lessons learnt and case studies from around the world which can provide an inspiration for those countries interested in exploring synergies opportunities in their own national and local circumstances.

3.3 CBD, UNCCD, UNCCC (2012). Joint publications on:

a. Action on Adaptation:

https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/rio_20_adaptation_brochure.pdf

This publication on the occasion of the Rio+20 conference highlights the roles of the Rio conventions' processes involved in biodiversity, combating desertification/land degradation and climate change as important contributors to the global sustainable development agenda, drawing attention to successes and future opportunities.

b. Action on Forests:

https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/rio_20_forests_brochure.pdf

This information brochure provides a snapshot of the synergies and linkages with respect to forests between combating climate change and desertification and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

c. Action on Gender:

https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/roi_20_gender_brochure.pdf

The brochure take a closer look at the goals, objectives and opportunities relevant to the integration of gender into each of the three Rio conventions.

3.4 Information portal on “Increasing access to guidance and supporting knowledge sharing among the biodiversity-related conventions to enhance potential synergies”. UNEP-WCMC (2018): wcmc.io/biodiversitysynergies

The portal provides access to the following resources:

- a. Compendium of guidance on synergies among biodiversity-related conventions at the national level (March 2018): wcmc.io/compendium_synergies**

The purpose of the document is to help increase access to existing guidance material on synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions and to provide a basis for identifying gaps in the available guidance.

- b. Compendium of guidance for capturing, managing and using data and information (March 2018): wcmc.io/compendium_data**

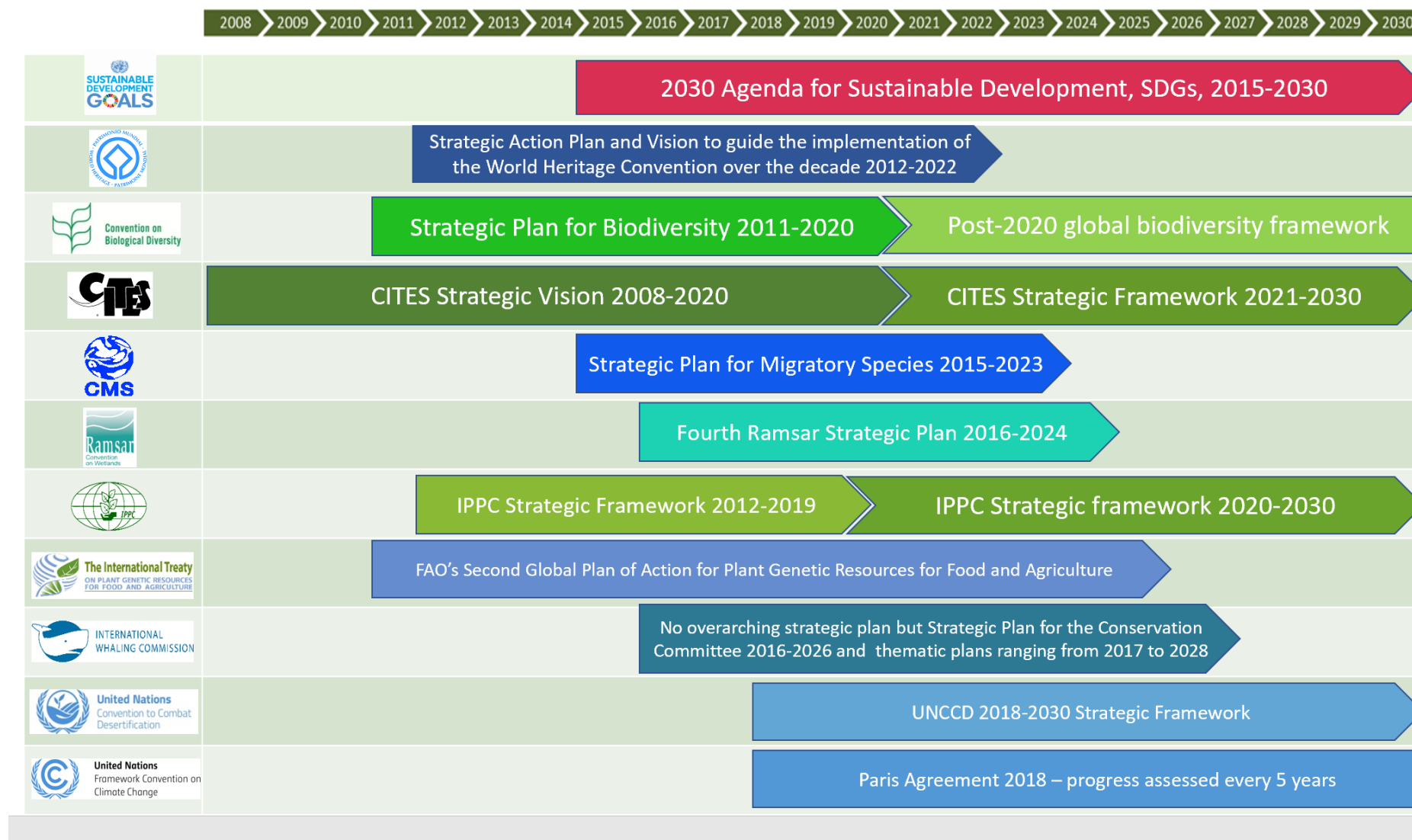
The primary aim of this document is to assist national government, agency and NGO staff responsible for MEA implementation at the national level who are responsible for the capture, management and use of data and information.

- c. Compendium of guidance on key global databases related to biodiversity-related conventions (March 2018): wcmc.io/compendium_database**

This compendium of guidance provides details of global-level databases relevant to the implementation of the biodiversity-related conventions.

- d. Overview of existing initiatives for enhancing coordination and collaboration at various levels across the biodiversity-related conventions (March 2018): wcmc.io/synergies_overview**

Rather than providing a comprehensive review, this paper aims to provide an overview of a range of different types of initiative for enhancing coordination and collaboration at various levels across the biodiversity-related conventions. In order to facilitate easy reference, the paper is structured around the thematic headings of annex I of CBD COP decision XIII/24 on “Options for action by Parties of the various biodiversity-related conventions to enhance synergies at the national level”.

Annex 1: Strategies, strategic plans and other frameworks under the biodiversity-related conventions

Annex 2: Indicative mapping of Links between Sustainable Development Goals and targets and key multilateral environmental agreements, adapted from UNEP (2016). Enhancing cooperation among the seven biodiversity related agreements and conventions at the national level using national biodiversity strategies and action plans. UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya; **table 1**.

SDG and Target numbers	Target text	CBD ¹	CITES ²	CMS ³	Ramsar ⁴	WHC ⁵	ITPGRFA ⁶	IPPC ⁷	UNFCCC ⁸	UNCCD ⁹	Chemicals ¹⁰
Goal 1: No Poverty											
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of poverty, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.										
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disaster										
1.b	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions										
Goal 2: Zero Hunger											
2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.										
2.4	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that										

¹ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

² Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

³ Convention on the Conservation of Migratory species of Wild animals (CMS)

⁴ Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands)

⁵ Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention, WHC)

⁶ International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)

⁷ International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

⁸ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

⁹ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

¹⁰ Chemical Conventions (Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants)

[illegible]

Goal 14: Life Below Water	
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
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
14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
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
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
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
14.a	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
14.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

Annex 3: Mapping of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and objectives and targets of the strategic plans of CITES, CMS and Ramsar

Adapted from: Table 2 on “The 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 relative to the strategic plans of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 2016), CMS (Convention on Migratory Species 2014) and Ramsar (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 2015)”, included in Rogalla von Bieberstein et. al. 2019. Improving collaboration in the implementation of global biodiversity conventions. Conservation Biology, doi.org/10.1111/cobi.13252.

The text has been modified for length. The full text directly sourced from the individual convention’s strategic plans and can be found in Appendix S1 of the above mentioned article online. Where objectives and targets from CITES, CMS, or the Ramsar Convention apply to multiple Aichi Biodiversity Targets, text is only provided for the first match.

Aichi Biodiversity Targets	CITES (objectives)	CMS (targets)	Ramsar (targets)
Target 1: Awareness of biodiversity	1.4: identification of conservation needs of species; 1.8: capacity building; 2.2: Sufficient resources; 3.2: Awareness of CITES; 3.3: Enhanced cooperation; 3.4: Contribution to Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals	1: Awareness of migratory species, their habitats and migratory systems	11: Demonstration, documentation and dissemination of benefits; 16: capacity development and education; 19: Capacity building for the Strategic Plan
Target 2: Biodiversity integrated into development and poverty reduction strategies and accounting and reporting systems	1.1: compliance with CITES; 1.5: Best available scientific information; 3.1: Cooperation with international financial mechanisms; 3.3: see Aichi target 1; 3.4: see Aichi target 1; 3.5: Cooperation with international organizations	2: Integrated of values into development and poverty reduction strategies and accounting and reporting systems	1: Integration of benefits into policy strategies relating to key sectors; 11: see Aichi target 1
Target 3: Elimination of harmful incentives and application of positive incentives	1.1: see Aichi target 2; 1.2: Transparent administrative procedures; 2.2: see Aichi target 1; 3.3: see Aichi target 1; 3.4: see Aichi target 1	4: Elimination of harmful incentives and application of positive incentives	3: Good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands
Target 4: Sustainable production and consumption	1.1: see Aichi target 2; 1.5: see Aichi target 2; 1.6: managing shared wildlife resources; 1.7: reducing illegal wildlife trade; 3.2: see Aichi target 1; 3.3: see Aichi target 1; 3.4: see Aichi target 1; 3.5: see Aichi target 2	5: Sustainable production and consumption	3: see Aichi target 3; 9: resource management within a river basin or along a coastal zone
Target 5: Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation	1.5: see Aichi target 2; 1.6: see Aichi target 4; 1.7: see Aichi target 4; 3.4: see Aichi target 1; 3.5: see Aichi target 2	10: Key habitats and sites for migratory species identified and protected	Goal 1: Addressing the drivers of wetland and degradation; 7: Addressing threats to sites at risk of losing their ecological

			character
Target 6: Sustainable management of fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants	1.1: see Aichi target 2; 1.4: see Aichi target 1; 1.5 see Aichi target 2; 1.6: see Aichi target 4; 1.7: see Aichi target 4; 3.4: see Aichi target 1; 3.5: see Aichi target 2	6: Avoidance of adverse impacts of fisheries and hunting	5: effective planning and integrated management; 9: see Aichi target 4; 13: Sustainability of key sectors contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods
Target 7: Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry	1.5: see Aichi target 2; 1.6: see Aichi target 4; 1.7: see Aichi target 4; 3.4: see Aichi target 1; 3.5: see Aichi target 2	5: see Aichi Target 4	2: Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs; 3: see Aichi target 3; 7: see Aichi target 5; 9: see Aichi target 4; 13 see Aichi target 6
Target 8: Pollution and eutrophication	No equivalent objective	7: Reduction of anthropogenic pressures to levels that are not detrimental	2: see Aichi target 7; 3: see Aichi target 3
Target 9: Invasive alien species and pathways	1.1: see Aichi target 2; 1.3: Implementation is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties; 1.5: see Aichi target 2; 1.7: see Aichi target 4; 3.3: see Aichi target 1	7: See Aichi target 8	Target 4: Invasive alien species and pathways
Target 10: Anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification	1.1: see Aichi target 2; 1.4: see Aichi target 1; 1.5: see Aichi target 2; 1.6: see Aichi target 4; 1.7: see Aichi target 4; 3.4: see Aichi target 1; 3.5: see Aichi target 2	7: See Aichi target 8	6: Increase in area, numbers, and ecological connectivity in particular underrepresented types of wetlands
Target 11: Effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures	1.4: see Aichi target 1; 3.5: see Aichi target 2	10: see Aichi target 5	Goal 2: Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network; 5: see Aichi target 6; 6: see Aichi target 10; 7: see Aichi target 5
Target 12: Prevention of extinctions and improved conservation status of threatened species	1.1: see Aichi target 2; 1.4: see Aichi target 1; 1.5: see Aichi target 2; 1.6: see Aichi target 4; 1.7: see Aichi target 4; 1.8: see Aichi target 1; 2.2: see Aichi target 1; 2.3: Sufficient resources for capacity-building; 3.2: see Aichi target 1; 3.3: see Aichi target 1; 3.4: see Aichi target 1; 3.5: see Aichi target 2	8: Improvement of the conservation status of threatened migratory species.	5: see Aichi target 6; 7: see Aichi target 5; 8: National wetland inventories
Target 13: Maintaining genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives	No equivalent objective	12: Safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species.	11: see Aichi Target 1
Target 14: Safeguarding and restoration of ecosystems services	1.3: see Aichi target 9; 1.5: see Aichi target 2; 3.3: see Aichi target 1; 3.4: see Aichi	11: Maintaining and restoration of migratory species and their habitats which	8: see Aichi target 12; 11: see Aichi target 1;

	target 1 Objective 3.5 see Aichi target 2	provide important ecosystem services	12: Restoration of degraded wetlands.
Target 15: Enhancing ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks through conservation and restoration	No equivalent objective	11: see Aichi target 14	12: see Aichi target 14
Target 16: The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits	Objective 1.1 see Aichi target 2	No equivalent target	No equivalent target
Target 17: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)	Objective 3.4 see Aichi target 1	13: Inclusion of priorities related to migratory species and migratory systems in NBSAPs	19 see Aichi target 1
Target 18: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities	1.1: see Aichi target 2; 1.3: see Aichi target 9; 1.5: see Aichi target 2; 3.2: see Aichi target 1; 3.4 see Aichi target 1	14: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities	8 see Aichi target 12; 10: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities; 16: see Aichi target 1
Target 19: Improving knowledge, the science base and technologies	1.4: see Aichi target 1; 1.5: see Aichi target 2; 1.6: see Aichi target 4; 1.8: see Aichi target 1; 2.2: see Aichi target 1; 2.3: see Aichi target 12; 3.3: see Aichi target 1; 3.4: see Aichi target 1; 3.5: see Aichi target 2	15: Improved science base, information, awareness, understanding and technologies	8: see Aichi target 12; 14: Scientific and technical guidance
Target 20: Mobilization of financial resources	2.1: Sufficient financial resources; 2.2: see Aichi target 1; 2.3: see Aichi target 12; 3.1: see Aichi target 2	16: Mobilization of adequate resources	17: Financial and other resources for implementation