**Convention on  
Biological Diversity**

Distr.: General

2 May 2024

English only

**Subsidiary Body on Implementation****Fourth meeting**

Nairobi, 21–29 May 2024

Item 7 of the provisional agenda\*

**Cooperation with other conventions  
and international organizations****Key entry points for cooperation and collaboration among  
multilateral environmental agreements****Note by the Secretariat**

1. The Secretariat is pleased to provide herewith, for the information of participants at the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, a document prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre on key entry points for cooperation and collaboration among multilateral environmental agreements. The document includes a preliminary cross-mapping of the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with targets of biodiversity-related conventions.
2. The document is circulated in the form in which it was received by the Secretariat.

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\* CBD/SBI/4/1.

## Key entry points for cooperation and collaboration amongst MEAs

*The original version of this document was prepared as a background paper for the [Bern III Conference](#) of biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant conventions on implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework held in January 2024. The paper has subsequently been updated to take account of discussions during the Bern III Conference and subsequent MEA-related meetings up to the end of March 2024.*

*The aims of the paper were twofold:*

- a) to introduce the issues covered to those involved in preparation for the Bern III Conference, while recognising that the paper may also have value in other related discussions; and*
- b) to deliver a document, all or part of which could usefully inform discussion at the Bern III Conference, and potentially also inform other MEA meetings and processes.*

*The paper was prepared by UNEP-WCMC and the team developing the Data and Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT) under the UNEP Environmental Treaties Programme – Realizing Synergies for Biodiversity, which is financially supported by Switzerland, EU and SIDA. Earlier drafts benefitted from feedback from MEA secretariats. Further feedback to [jerry.harrison@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:jerry.harrison@unep-wcmc.org) on the value and content of this paper would be welcome, as would any observations on how the work could be developed further.*

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## I. Context

1. **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:** In December 2022, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was adopted by the fifteenth meeting of Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), through [decision 15/4](#) as part of a package of related decisions listed in paragraph 2. The text of the framework makes clear that it promotes coherence, complementarity and cooperation with other biodiversity-related conventions, and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), while respecting their respective mandates. Through the associated [decision 15/13](#) on cooperation, the CBD COP invited the governing bodies of the other conventions to formally endorse the framework, and support its operationalization, recognising that other conventions will contribute to implementation with respect to relevant or corresponding elements.

2. **Common interests and opportunities:** In the lead up to adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the interest of other MEAs in its elaboration and adoption was obvious, through the decisions of their governing bodies, and through their engagement in the negotiations on the framework. Additionally, secretariats and representatives of the parties of biodiversity-related MEAs and some other conventions participated in two consultations specifically focused on engaging other MEAs in the process ([Bern I](#) and [Bern II](#)). The conclusions of the second consultation identified a range of areas where there might be mutual benefit to be gained from working together to support delivery of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

3. **Response of other biodiversity-related MEAs:** In the lead up to adoption, various biodiversity-related conventions had already requested their secretariats to review the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, once adopted, and make recommendations to their advisory and/or governing bodies on how its implementation can be supported and/or cooperation in implementation achieved. This included [resolution 13/2022](#) of the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), COP [resolution XIV/26](#) of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, COP [decision 17.56 \(Rev. CoP19\)](#) and [decision 19.11](#) of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), COP [decision 13.4](#) of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), and decision [44 COM 7.2](#) of the World Heritage Committee.

4. **Response of other relevant MEAs:** Such requests had not been restricted to the biodiversity-related conventions, and four of the conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster already had COP decisions requesting their respective secretariats to prepare reports, including possible recommendations, on how the conventions could contribute to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, once it had been adopted. This includes decisions BC-15/25 and BC-16/22 of the Basel Convention, decisions RC-10/14 and RC-11/9 of the Rotterdam Convention, decisions SC-10/21 and SC-11/21 of the Stockholm convention, and [decision MC-4/12](#) of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

## II. Common interests and opportunities

5. **Identifying common interests and opportunities:** The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework therefore provides a significant impetus to efforts to increase cooperation and collaboration in the implementation of MEAs at all relevant levels, but in particular at the national level. This paper identifies some of the entry points for exploring this further, drawing on current work including that being carried out by a number of secretariats. This paper is intended to be illustrative rather than comprehensive. Common interest and opportunities might lie in one of the following four areas, for example, always taking into consideration the respective mandates of the MEAs involved.

6. **Implementation:** Given the broad range of issues addressed in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework it is inevitable that actions to achieve the goals and targets will also be relevant to the interest of other MEAs not only in the biodiversity sector but also in other sectors. Cooperation and collaboration in implementation is therefore potentially mutually beneficial, and needs to be explored. This includes cooperation when developing national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) so that appropriate activities relating to all relevant MEAs can be considered and included as appropriate. Improved understanding of the relationship between the interests and activities of each MEA and actions to deliver the Kunming-Montreal Global

Biodiversity Framework will be of value at global, regional and national levels. Mutual interest is implicit in the CBD [Notification 2023-120](#) which *inter alia* invited MEA secretariats to submit information on existing tools and guidelines that can support implementation, pursuant to CBD SBSTTA [recommendation 25/3](#).

7. **Review of implementation:** It has already been decided through CBD COP [decision 15/6](#) that at both COP 17 and COP 19 there will be a “*global review of collective progress in implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*”. The form of this review has not yet been agreed, and is being considered during the current intersessional period. However, if other MEAs are involved in some way in implementation, then it may be appropriate for those MEAs to make input in some way to the review process. This could be done through the CBD national reporting process, as is indicated below, but it may also be valuable for each MEA to find some way to demonstrate their collective contributions at a global level, so as to reinforce the move towards increased cooperation and collaboration.

8. **Monitoring and reporting:** There are ongoing discussions on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD COP [decision 15/5](#)) and indicators of common interest to other MEAs (for example CMS and indicator on connectivity, the Ramsar Convention and the wetland extent trends index, and UNCCD and the indicator on area under restoration). Also, CBD COP [decision 15/6](#) encourages Parties to “*collaborate, where appropriate, with other reporting processes, including ... relevant multilateral environment agreement reporting, including by using a modular data reporting tool, such as DART ...*”. The CBD Secretariat has previously provided national reporting guidance on which other reporting processes might be relevant, and it seems likely that they will do so again based on an understanding of common interests in delivering on particular targets.

9. **Cost effective implementation:** In addition to common interests in delivering on particular targets or elements of targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, there may also be opportunities arising from cooperation in addressing means of implementation (such as capacity-building or technical and scientific cooperation), improving enabling conditions (such as knowledge management), or addressing some of the issues identified in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework as “*considerations for implementation*” (such as human rights, gender and intergenerational equity). There may be opportunities to improve cost-effectiveness through increased cooperation on at least some issues, and this may be worth exploring further.

### III. Previous experience in illustrating interrelationships

10. **MEA strategies and frameworks:** Many MEAs have their own global strategies, strategic plans or frameworks adopted by their governing bodies to guide implementation over a specified period of time. The form of these documents varies from one MEA to another, as does the period covered. A detailed document on these strategies and frameworks was prepared for the first Consultation Workshop of Biodiversity Related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in 2019 (Bern I), and made available as [CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/6/INF/1](#). Two annexes of the present document provide updates of information from that report, illustrating the basic details and locations of information on each (Annex 1) and the time covered by the strategies (Annex 2). However, it is important to recognise that not all MEAs have strategic plans that guide implementation at the national level.

11. **Cross-mapping strategies and frameworks by individual biodiversity-related MEAs:** Following adoption of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at CBD COP-10 through [decision X/2](#), some of the biodiversity-related conventions reviewed their own strategies against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and produced a “cross-mapping” of targets and objectives to help identify opportunities for mutually supportive implementation. For example, when the CMS developed its *Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023* adopted in [Resolution 11.2](#) it was deliberately aligned with the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and includes an annex on correspondence between targets. Similarly, the *Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024* adopted by [Resolution XII.2](#) includes an annex setting out the relationship between the Ramsar Strategic Plan strategies and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Most strategic planning documents include reference to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and some secretariats have also issued technical notes and

guidance specifying the contribution of the respective MEA to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

12. **Guidance provided by individual biodiversity-related MEAs:** Also following adoption of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* by the CBD COP, other biodiversity-related MEAs provided advice and guidance to their parties relating to integration of relevant activities into NBSAPs. For example, CITES communicated a document on [Contributing to the development, review, updating and revision of NBSAPs: A draft guide for CITES Parties](#) and CMS made available [Contributing to the development, review, updating and revision of NBSAPs: A draft guide for CITES Parties](#). In addition the UNFCCC the [Technical Guideline for the NAP process](#) promotes efforts to seek coordination in the design of action plans under UNFCCC, UNCCD and CBD, and there are similar references in UNCCD documents.

13. **Mapping biodiversity-related MEAs to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:** In 2016 at the request of the Government of Finland, UNEP-WCMC prepared an analysis of the relationship between six of the biodiversity-related conventions and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, drawing on their decisions, strategies and guidance. The work is summarised in a [four-page leaflet](#), and the full report and two appendices to that report (matrix and checklist) [are available](#) to facilitate further review. The mapping exercise was thought to be valuable in identifying potential opportunities for alignment, cooperation and collaboration in implementation, with particular focus placed on: NBSAPs and collaboration amongst national focal points; coherence and collaboration in reporting; coordination of awareness raising; and capacity-building.

14. **Data Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT):** [DaRT](#) provides parties to MEAs in any cluster with a private and secure working space to organize, share, and maintain information, data and knowledge across MEAs and across reporting purposes with the aim of facilitating the re-use of information in the spirit of “enter once, re-use several times”, helping to reduce reporting burden and foster communication and cooperation amongst focal points and across ministries. The organizing structure within DaRT is the visualization of [cross-mapping between the strategies](#) (or equivalent) of the different MEAs in one digital space, and additional MEAs are gradually being included. This cross-mapping information is not only of value in managing reporting information, but also has the potential to contribute to planning at the national level, including the revision of NBSAPs, taking the guidance and strategic plans of MEAs into account. This has been based on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, now includes the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and is in the process of being updated to incorporate additional strategic planning documents.

#### IV. Actions currently being taken by each MEA relating to the framework

15. **Preliminary cross-mapping approaches by individual MEAs:** While it is still relatively soon after adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, MEAs are already releasing strategic and/or communication documents that illustrate how their activities and delivery of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework can be mutually supporting. As of December 2023, the key actions taken include those set out in the following paragraphs. This is inevitably a work in progress, building on the engagement with the process of negotiating the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework made by many of the MEAs through their secretariats and through the interventions made by Parties.

16. **CBD:** The Secretariat has provided [webpages with guidance](#) material on each target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The material provides an overview of each target by briefly introducing key terms, highlighting some of the implications for national target setting, and providing key points, guiding questions and links to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals for consideration as part of national target setting exercises.

17. **CITES:** The Secretariat prepared document [PC26 Doc. 9/AC32 Doc. 9](#) for the Animals and Plants Committees taking place in June 2023 on the CITES Strategic Vision and areas of alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This takes each of the objectives in the CITES Strategic Vision and relates them to both the Sustainable Development Goals and the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The Secretariat subsequently prepared document [SC77 Doc. 16](#) for consideration by the Standing Committee meeting in November 2023, which included both the ‘mapping’ and the recommendations made by the Animals and Plants Committees. The Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to issue a notification

to Parties “*inviting comments from Parties and observers on the mapping of the areas of alignment between the CITES Strategic Vision and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework*” ([notification 2023/130](#)).

18. **CMS:** The Secretariat released a fact sheet on the [Relevance of the Global Biodiversity Framework to the Convention](#) in March 2023, together with an associated [background document](#). These essentially identify CBD COP decisions and decision paragraphs relevant to topics of particular interest to CMS. When it met in February 2024, COP-14 considered [UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.17](#) on the CMS contribution to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and adopted [resolution 14.3](#) on engagement with the CBD processes including the Global Biodiversity Framework, which *inter alia* identifies a range of areas of common interest relating to both the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework. The COP also adopted the Samarkand Strategic plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032 through [resolution 14.1](#), which includes an annexed table of the relationship between the CMS targets and targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

19. **ITPGRFA:** The Governing Body meeting in November 2023 had before it document [IT/GB-10/23/07](#) on the role of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture within the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, reflecting the theme of the meeting which was “*From Seeds to Innovative Solutions, Safeguarding our Future: Contributing to the Implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework for Sustainable Food Systems*”. The document addresses the implications of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for the International Treaty, and includes an annex which identifies particularly relevant targets for the International Treaty. The Governing Body adopted [resolution 1/2023](#) welcoming the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and recognising its relevance to the International Treaty, *inter alia* acknowledging that the achievement of the goals and targets of the framework would contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the International Treaty, that there were opportunities to collaborate in achieving mutually beneficial outcomes, that opportunities for cooperation with respect to monitoring and indicators should be sought, and requests the Secretary to continue to involve the International Treaties subsidiary bodies in the processes of implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

20. **IPPC:** The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was not formally discussed at the 17<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures which took place in March 2023. However, of particular interest to the IPPC community is the development of a new, more realistic and measurable target related to invasive alien species considered as plant pests and biosafety issues. The IPPC community is particularly concerned about identifying and prioritizing invasive alien species and their pathways, ensuring that prioritized species are controlled or eradicated, and putting in place measures to manage pathways to prevent introduction and establishment.

21. **IWC:** The Secretariat has prepared document CCPG/OCT23/11 (not available online) for their Conservation Committee Planning Group which is a background document on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the International treaty on Sustainable use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction. This includes a draft mapping of IWC work and contributions against the targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It is anticipated that this analysis will be developed further in advance of meetings of the IWC Conservation Committee and then the Commission in 2024.

22. **Ramsar Convention:** Following adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the Secretariat updated the Ramsar [Strategic Plan 2016-2024](#) to include an annex mapping the newly adopted targets against the Ramsar Strategic Plan goals and targets. The Standing Committee has established a Strategic Plan Working Group to develop the fifth Ramsar Strategic Plan for consideration at COP-15 (expected to be held in 2025). The terms of reference for this working group (annexed to [SC62 Doc.10](#)) include reference to [Resolution XIV.4](#) and the expectation that the new strategic plan will take the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework into account. In a [notification](#) dated 23 November 2023, the Secretariat circulated a new briefing paper prepared by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel on upscaling wetland conservation, restoration, and wise use through NBSAPs.

23. **World Heritage Convention:** The World Heritage Committee meeting in September 2023 had before it document [WHC/23/45.COM/7](#) on state of conservation of World Heritage properties, which included a sub-

section on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. In decision [45 COM 7.2](#), the Committee welcomed adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, requested States Parties to fully harness the Convention in supporting its goals and targets, including through effective collaboration among convention focal points, and by integrating World Heritage-related objectives within NBSAPs, and requested the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, to identify and develop coordinated actions on World Heritage and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and to integrate reporting on progress regarding such contributions of the Convention under the Committee's item on Sustainable Development. In August 2023, UNESCO launched a publication entitled "[World Heritage: a unique contribution to biodiversity conservation](#)", which includes options for leveraging the Convention in implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including through the update of the NBSAPs.

24. **UNCCD:** The Secretariat released a briefing note on [Land Restoration to Safeguard Nature and Livelihoods: UNCCD and CBD Working Together](#) on International Day for Biodiversity 2023. Amongst other things this briefing note identifies how a number of targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are relevant to implementation of UNCCD and achievement of Land Degradation Neutrality targets. At its 21<sup>st</sup> session in November 2023, the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC-21) considered document [ICCD/CRIC\(21\)/5](#) on generating global benefits through effective implementation of the Convention, which identifies targets of mutual interest and also addresses issues relating to alignment of indicators. In the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting ([ICCD/CRIC\(21\)/11](#)) some Parties "*emphasized the importance of fully integrating ... biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into national Land Degradation Neutrality interventions with due consideration of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*", especially with respect to targets 1, 2, 3 and 4.

25. **UNFCCC:** There was no document considered at the UN Climate Change Conference in December 2023 relating specifically to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, although its relevance was discussed in the margins of both the conference in December and the subsidiary body meetings earlier in the year, and was referenced in the outcome of the first global stocktake adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA-5). In May 2023, on the International Day for Biodiversity, the Executive Secretary stated that actions to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement should reinforce the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, noting that the Paris Agreement recognises the importance of ecosystem integrity and protecting biodiversity.

26. **Minamata Convention on Mercury:** The Secretariat of the Minamata Convention prepared jointly with the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions a report on the "[Interlinkages between the chemicals and waste multilateral environmental agreements and biodiversity: Key insights](#)". In March 2022, COP-4 adopted a decision on international cooperation ([MC-4/12](#)) that requested the Secretariat to prepare a report, including possible recommendations, on how the Minamata Convention could contribute to implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, once adopted. Meeting in late 2023, COP-5 had before it documents [UNEP/MC/COP.5/20](#) and [UNEP/MC/COP.5/INF/27](#) which provide a very thorough analysis of the relationship between each target in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Convention, addressing both the relevance to the Convention, and actions that could bring co-benefits. In November 2023 in decision MC-5/17 (not yet available online) on mercury and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, COP-5 recognised the importance of mutually supportive implementation, encouraged Parties through their focal points to the GEF to collaborate in project development and implementation across biodiversity and chemicals focal areas, as well as to reflect national mercury reduction and control targets in their revised or updated NBSAPs, and to share lessons learned and disseminate information on actions that can generate co-benefits, and requests the Secretariat to support parties and other stakeholders to prepare a draft road map, including possible actions and indicators, for consideration of COP-6. Other decisions have relevance to the GBF, although they do not specifically reference it.

27. **BRS conventions:** The Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions prepared jointly with the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention a report on the "[Interlinkages between the chemicals and waste multilateral environmental agreements and biodiversity: Key insights](#)". In June 2022, the BRS COPs adopted aligned decisions on international cooperation (BC-15/25, RC-10/14 and SC-10/21) that also requested the Secretariat to prepare a reporting, including possible recommendations, on how the conventions could

contribute to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, once adopted. Unfortunately, this was not possible by the following COPs in May 2023. However a joint decision on international cooperation (BC-16/22, RC-11/9 and SC-11/21) welcomed adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, called on Parties to consider the framework when implementing the conventions, and reiterated the request to the Secretariat to prepare a report, including possible recommendations, on how the BRS conventions could contribute to implementation of the framework, for consideration by the COPs at their next meetings 2025.

28. **Montreal Protocol:** The Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer has adopted no decisions that relate directly to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. However, the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel of the Protocol has prepared an overview of the linkages between their focus on biodiversity risks and outcomes, and areas of focus within the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

29. **Examples of actions by regional conventions:** Two examples serve to illustrate that exploring opportunities to cooperate in implementation is also of potential value to regional instruments.

- a) The Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians (**Carpathian Convention**) is concerned with conservation of mountain ecosystems in central and eastern Europe. At COP-7 in October 2023, Parties adopted the Carpathian Biodiversity Framework ([CC/COP7/DOC7](#)) through decision COP7/1 ([CC/COP7/DOC3](#)). The Carpathian Biodiversity Framework, the decision, and the COP-7 [Ministerial Declaration](#) all reference the role of the Convention in facilitating regional implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and an annex to the Carpathian Biodiversity Framework identifies a range of mutually supportive actions. In addition, decision COP7/6 on implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework reinforces this, and also calls on the Parties and Secretariat to take actions to enhance synergies, coherence and effective cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant initiatives and processes in order to strengthen the contribution of these instruments to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- b) The Convention for the Protection and Development of the Wider Caribbean Region (**Cartagena Convention**) is concerned with environmental protection of the Caribbean Sea. In preparation for COP 17, the Secretariat mapped the articles of the Convention and its protocols against the targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. COP decision 17/XIII on collaboration with global MEAs requests the Secretariat to continue to explore opportunities for collaboration on activities of the Cartagena Convention with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and to advise Contracting Parties on the opportunities to support the implementation of the Convention that this helps to identify. The decision also invites collaboration amongst MEA focal points at the national level.

30. **Other relevant activities:** There are two other activities relating to alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that it is worth noting:

- a) The 23<sup>rd</sup> **Global Meeting of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans** took place in Barbados in November 2023, bringing together representatives of many of the Regional Seas Conventions. One of the items on the agenda was the role of regional seas conventions and programmes in implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Meeting documents included UNEP/RSP23/5 on a draft implementation strategy of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for the regional seas. This document and the meeting report are not yet available online.
- b) In September 2023, the International Conference on Chemicals Management ([ICCM-5](#)) adopted a **Global Framework on Chemicals** together with a number of other resolutions. While the framework makes no explicit reference to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, resolution V/6 on international cooperation and coordination welcomes the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, invites stakeholders to take it into account in their actions to implement the Global Framework on Chemicals, and requests the secretariat to prepare a report on interlinkages between the two frameworks identifying entry points for enhancing collaboration and cooperation in the implementation of the two frameworks for consideration at ICCM-6.



## V. Preliminary cross-mapping of strategies and other activities

31. **Preliminary cross-mapping of multiple strategies:** Annexes 3-7 provide an indicative cross-mapping of MEA strategies and strategic documents as an illustration of potential ‘interests’ in supporting implementation of the different targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It is important to recognise that this cross-mapping is illustrative at present and has no formal endorsement. However, it does have potential value in indicating where further attention to cooperation could usefully be focused. These annexes comprise the following:

- a) Annex 3 provides a summary table which aims to provide a quick overview of the possible relationships between delivery of the action targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the goals and targets of other MEAs and the SDGs. This is primarily based on documents coming from MEA processes and/or advice from secretariats, and further detail on sources of information is provided in annex 5.<sup>1</sup> However, the draft table was also reviewed during the [Bern III Conference](#) in January 2024, during which the participants representing each MEA were asked to consider which of the targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework were most relevant to their interests, and to ‘score’ the level of relevance. The aim during the conference was to identify potential clusters of interest as a basis for identifying ‘champions’, future partnership or collaborative arrangements. All of the MEAs in the table were represented in the conference.
- b) Annex 4 provides a cross-mapping of the action targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with the SDG targets and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This is based on the information made available on the CBD website at <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/>.
- c) Annex 5 provides a preliminary cross-mapping of the action targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with the objectives and targets of the other MEAs, adding further detail to the summarisation in Annex 3. The origin of this information is indicated in the notes at the start of the annex, while noting the caveat above.
- d) Annex 6 and Annex 7 provide an illustration of cross-mapping of two regional agreements against the action targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, illustrating the situation for the Cartagena Convention and its protocols, and the Carpathian Convention and its Protocol.

32. **More detailed mapping for specific targets:** While Annex 5 provide a preliminary cross-mapping as an illustration of potential interests, Annex 8 provides a more detailed - although still illustrative - example for a few targets and a few MEAs, indicating the types of activities that may be mutually supportive. The aim here is not to provide a complete picture, but to show the potential for further work on cross-mapping. In future much of this could well be based on a compilation of analyses that the MEAs themselves have carried out in whatever manner they have decided most appropriate.

33. **Preliminary cross-mapping of indicators:** One of the conclusions of the Bern II Consultation was that when developing the post-2020 monitoring framework, it would be important to use relevant indicators already being used by other conventions and processes including the SDGs, so as to avoid duplication and promote synergies. It was recognised that use of common indicators, and building knowledge management and capacity building around them, would help to drive cooperation at appropriate levels, and help promote a common message. Annex 9 provides a rapid mapping of those indicators currently in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD COP [decision 15/5](#)) against other MEAs, although this work is recognised as incomplete and does not cover all relevant MEAs.

34. **Tools and guidance on implementation:** All MEAs and those organizations they work with provide access to tools and guidance that support their parties in implementation. It therefore follows that such tools and guidance is likely to be relevant to delivering on the goals and targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global

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<sup>1</sup> For one MEA, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the information provided in annexes 3 and 5 does not fully align. In documents [UNEP/MC/COP.5/20](#) and [UNEP/MC/COP.5/INF/27](#) the relationship between the Convention and every target in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is considered. This information is reflected in annex 5. However, in annex 3 instead of showing a relationship to every target, those targets which appear to show a stronger potential relationship are highlighted.

Biodiversity Framework. In an attempt to compile information on the availability of such tools and guidance, through [Notification 2023-120](#), the CBD Executive Secretary invited, amongst others, MEA secretariats to submit information on existing tools and guidance that can support the implementation of the targets and other elements of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Not all MEAs have yet provided input, but this information could include contributions such as the following:

- Guidance provided by CMS on [ecological connectivity](#), which includes consideration of why the issue is relevant to other conventions and not only CMS, and provides links to a range of further sources.
- The [Ramsar Sites Management Toolkit](#), developed for the Ramsar Convention, which includes extensive advice on wetlands management, including handbooks in multiple languages.
- Tools and resources on [CITES and livelihoods](#) which recognize that effective implementation of CITES decisions can form part of a strategy to provide sustainable livelihoods for rural communities.
- Guidance provided by the World Heritage Convention relating to [engagement with Indigenous Peoples](#).
- The ITPGRFA [toolbox for sustainable use of plant genetic resources](#) for food and agriculture.
- The [guides and training materials](#) relating to plant protection produced by IPPC.
- [Guidelines](#) produced through collaboration amongst IWC, CMS and FAO on bycatch.
- Guidance from UNCCD relating to [integrated land use planning and land degradation neutrality](#).
- The UNFCCC [REDD+ web platform](#) concerned with reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
- The report on the [Interlinkages between the chemicals and waste multilateral environmental agreements and biodiversity: Key insights](#) prepared by the secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and the Minamata Convention.

## VI. Other key issues in mutually supportive implementation

35. **Other 'options for action'**: As indicated earlier there are common interests and opportunities for mutual support relating to implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that may go beyond the framework's goals and targets. These are not set out in detail here, but are provided as a range of examples that might be explored. These concern issues addressed in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and other related decisions of the CBD COP, however they also relate to the conclusions of the [Bern II](#) consultation and the 'options for action' identified in the study report on [Strengthening collaboration and coordination between biodiversity and chemicals and waste clusters](#).

36. **Means of implementation**: Is there potential for cooperation amongst two or more MEAs on planning and implementing specific activities relating to securing the necessary means of implementation, particularly as it relates to mutual interest in delivering the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and opportunities that may be associated with it? Further consideration might include actions relating to:

- Capacity-building and development
- Technical and scientific cooperation
- Resource mobilization
- Technology transfer
- Knowledge management

37. **Enabling activities and 'considerations for implementation'**: Is there potential for cooperation amongst two or more MEAs on planning and implementing specific activities relating to advancing enabling activities and/or the 'considerations for implementation' identified in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework? Further consideration might include actions relating to:

- Whole of government/society approaches
- Indigenous Peoples and local communities
- Human rights
- Gender
- Intergenerational equity
- Science and innovation
- Principles of the Rio Declaration
- Formal and informal education

38. **Implementation and review:** Is there potential for broader cooperation amongst MEAs on other aspects of supporting implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and related reporting and review activities that may be mutually supportive in the right circumstances? In this context, Annex 10 provides comparative information on MEA reporting.

## VII. Annex 1 – Table providing basic information on MEA strategic plans and frameworks
















<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Current strategic planning document</i>	<i>Formal adoption</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Basic structure</i>
SDGs	<a href="#">2030 Sustainable Development Agenda</a>		<a href="#">A/RES/70/1</a>	2015-2030	17 goals with 169 targets
CBD	<a href="#">Convention on Biological Diversity</a>	<a href="#">Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</a>	<a href="#">COP decision 15/4</a>	2022-2030	Four global goals for 2050 and 23 global targets for 2030
CITES	<a href="#">Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</a>	<a href="#">CITES Strategic Vision</a>	<a href="#">Resolution Conf. 18.3</a>	2021-2030	Five strategic goals with 25 strategic objectives
CMS	<a href="#">Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</a>	Strategic Plan for Migratory Species	<a href="#">UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.2</a>	2015-2023	Five goals with 16 targets
CMS	<a href="#">Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</a>	Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species	<a href="#">UNEP/CMS/Resolution 14.1</a>	2024-2032	Six goals with 23 targets
IPPC	<a href="#">International Plant Protection Convention</a>	<a href="#">Strategic Framework for the International Plant Protection Convention</a>	<a href="#">CPM 2021/03</a>	2020-2030	Three strategic objectives with 18 key result areas and three core activities with eight key result areas
ITPGRFA <sup>2</sup>	<a href="#">International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</a>	The Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	<a href="#">Second GPA for PGRFA</a>	2011-	18 priority areas
IWC	<a href="#">International Whaling Commission</a>	No overarching strategic plan but there is a <a href="#">Strategic Plan for the Conservation Committee 2016-2026</a> and thematic strategic plans addressing: <a href="#">ship strikes (2017-2020)</a> , <a href="#">whale watching (2018-2024)</a> , <a href="#">bycatch (2018-2028)</a> and a <a href="#">Strategic plan for the Conservation Management Plan program (2022-2032)</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ramsar Convention	<a href="#">Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat</a>	<a href="#">The Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan</a>	<a href="#">Resolution XII.2</a> (2022 update)	2016-2025	Four strategic goals with 19 targets

1. While the Second Global Plan of Action for PGRFA is used for mapping in this information paper as recommended by the ITPGRFA Secretariat, we also recognise the existence of the Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2018-2027 ([CGRFA-16/17/22](#)).

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Current strategic planning document</i>	<i>Formal adoption</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Basic structure</i>
WHC	<a href="#">Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</a>	The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention	<a href="#">WHC.23/01</a>	1977- (last update 2023)	Sets the standards and objectives for the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention.
UNCCD	<a href="#">UN Convention to Combat Desertification</a>	<a href="#">The UNCCD Strategic Framework</a>	<a href="#">Decision 7/COP.13</a>	2018-2030	Five strategic objectives with 15 expected impacts
UNFCCC	<a href="#">UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</a>	<a href="#">Paris Agreement</a>	n/a	2016-	29 Articles
Basel Convention	<a href="#">Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal</a>	<a href="#">Strategic framework for the implementation of the Basel Convention</a>	<a href="#">COP Decision BC-10/2</a>	2012-2021	An overall vision, four guiding principles and three strategic goals with 11 strategic objectives
Rotterdam Convention	<a href="#">Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Stockholm Convention	<a href="#">Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minamata Convention	<a href="#">Minamata Convention on Mercury</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



**IX. Annex 3 – Tables illustrating cross-mapping of MEA goals and targets with Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**





															
<b>Target 1</b> (spatial planning)		✓✓		✓✓		✓✓✓		✓✓							
<b>Target 2</b> (restoration)						✓✓✓		✓✓							
<b>Target 3</b> (protected areas)		✓✓				✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓							
<b>Target 4</b> (species conservation)	✓✓	✓✓✓		✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓								
<b>Target 5</b> (sustainable use of species)	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		✓✓											
<b>Target 6</b> (invasive alien species)			✓✓✓			✓✓									
<b>Target 7</b> (pollution)											✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
<b>Target 8</b> (climate change)						✓✓			✓✓✓						
<b>Target 9</b> (species management)	✓✓	✓✓✓		✓✓	✓✓										
<b>Target 10</b> (other key sectors)				✓✓✓		✓✓									
<b>Target 11</b> (nature’s contributions to people)						✓✓	✓✓		✓✓✓						
<b>Target 12</b> (urban nature)															
<b>Target 13</b> (access and benefit sharing)				✓✓✓											
<b>Target 14</b> (mainstreaming)		✓✓													
<b>Target 15</b> (business and biodiversity)				✓✓✓											
<b>Target 16</b> (sustainable consumption)											✓✓				
<b>Target 17</b> (biosafety)															
<b>Target 18</b> (incentives and subsidies)															
<b>Target 19</b> (financial resources)				✓✓✓											
<b>Target 20</b> (capacity-building)				✓✓							✓✓	✓✓			
<b>Target 21</b> (data, information, knowledge)				✓✓											
<b>Target 22</b> (IPLCs)								✓✓						✓✓	
<b>Target 23</b> (gender equality)								✓✓						✓✓	

✓✓✓	Potential ‘champion’ or partner	✓✓	Contributing ‘champion’ or partner		Also relevant to the MEA
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## X. Annex 4 – Cross-mapping of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework action targets with Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Development Goals










The table is based on the mapping available on the CBD website at <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/>







Note that the text of the targets is summarised in these tables to facilitate comparison








Reducing threats to biodiversity		
<p><b>Target 1:</b> All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero</p> 	<p><b>Target 5:</b> By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</p>	
	<p><b>Target 14.2:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 15.1:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 15.2:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 15.5:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 15.9:</b> By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>	
<p><b>Target 2:</b> 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration</p> 	<p><b>Target 15:</b> By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p>	
	<p><b>Target 6.6:</b> By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p> <p><b>Target 14.2:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 15.1:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 15.3:</b> By 2030, combat desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p>	
<p><b>Target 3:</b> 30% of areas are effectively conserved</p> 	<p><b>Target 11:</b> By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>	
	<p><b>Target 6.6:</b> By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p> <p><b>Target 11.4:</b> Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage</p> <p><b>Target 14.5:</b> By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</p> <p><b>Target 15.4:</b> By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</p>	
<p><b>Target 4:</b> Threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed</p> 	<p><b>Target 12:</b> By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</p> <p><b>Target 13:</b> By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.</p>	
	<p><b>Target 2.5:</b> 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</p>	







		<p>access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</p> <p><b>Target 15.5:</b> 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</p>
<p><b>Target 5:</b> Use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal</p>		<p><b>Target 6:</b> By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</p>
		<p><b>Target 12.2:</b> By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p><b>Target 14.4:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 14.7:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 15.2:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 15.7:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 15.c:</b> 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</p>
<p><b>Target 6:</b> Reduce rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species by 50%</p>		<p><b>Target 9:</b> By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.</p>
		<p><b>Target 15.8:</b> By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</p>
<p><b>Target 7:</b> Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk</p>		<p><b>Target 8:</b> By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity</p>
		<p><b>Target 3.9:</b> By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p> <p><b>Target 6.3:</b> By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p> <p><b>Target 11.6:</b> By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p><b>Target 12.4:</b> By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p> <p><b>Target 12.5:</b> By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p><b>Target 14.1:</b> By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</p>
<p><b>Target 8:</b> Minimize impacts of climate change and ocean acidification including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches</p>		<p><b>Target 10:</b> By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.</p> <p><b>Target 15:</b> By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p>
		<p><b>Target 13.2:</b> Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p><b>Target 14.3:</b> Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</p>

Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing		
<p><b>Target 9:</b> Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people</p>		<p><b>Target 6:</b> By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</p>
		<p><b>Target 12.2:</b> By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p><b>Target 14.7:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 15.7:</b> 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</p>
<p><b>Target 10:</b> Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably</p>		<p><b>Target 6:</b> By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</p> <p><b>Target 7:</b> By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p>
		<p><b>Target 2.3:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 2.4:</b> By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p> <p><b>Target 12.1:</b> Implement the 10- Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</p> <p><b>Target 12.2:</b> By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p><b>Target 14.7:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 15.2:</b> 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</p>
<p><b>Target 11:</b> Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced</p>		<p><b>Target 14:</b> By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p>
		<p><b>Target 1.5:</b> 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 disasters</p> <p><b>Target 15.4:</b> By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</p>
<p><b>Target 12:</b> Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being</p>		<p><b>Target 14:</b> By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p>
		<p><b>Target 11.7:</b> By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p> <p><b>Target 11.b:</b> By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p>
<p><b>Target 13:</b> Fair and equitable sharing of</p>		<p><b>Target 16:</b> By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</p>

<p>benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge</p>		<p><b>Target 15.6:</b> Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</p>
<p><b>Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</b></p>		
<p><b>Target 14:</b> The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels</p>		<p><b>Target 2:</b> By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p>
		<p><b>Target 15.9:</b> By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>
<p><b>Target 15:</b> Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and reduce negative impacts</p>		<p><b>Target 4:</b> By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.</p>
		<p><b>Target 9.4:</b> By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p> <p><b>Target 12.6:</b> Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p>
<p><b>Target 16:</b> Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half</p>		<p><b>Target 1:</b> By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.</p> <p><b>Target 4:</b> By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.</p> <p><b>Target 4.7:</b> By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development</p> <p><b>Target 8.4:</b> Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10- Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead</p> <p><b>Target 9.4:</b> By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p> <p><b>Target 12.1:</b> Implement the 10- Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</p> <p><b>Target 12.2:</b> By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p><b>Target 12.3:</b> By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p> <p><b>Target 12.5:</b> By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p><b>Target 12.8:</b> By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p> <p><b>Target 12.a:</b> Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</p>
<p><b>Target 17:</b> Strengthen biosafety and distribute benefits of biotechnology</p>		





<p><b>Target 18:</b> Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year</p>		<p><b>Target 3:</b> By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.</p>
		<p><b>Target 12.c:</b> Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p> <p><b>Target 14.6:</b> By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</p>
<p><b>Target 19:</b> Financial resources increased to \$200 billion per year, including \$30 billion through international finance</p>		<p><b>Target 20:</b> By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This Target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</p>
		<p><b>Target 1.a:</b> Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p> <p><b>Target 10.b:</b> Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes</p> <p><b>Target 15.6:</b> Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</p> <p><b>Target 15.b:</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</p> <p><b>Target 17.3:</b> Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>
<p><b>Target 20:</b> Capacity-building and development, technology transfer, and technical and scientific cooperation for implementation is strengthened</p>		<p><b>Target 19:</b> By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p>
		<p><b>Target 17.6:</b> Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p> <p><b>Target 17.7:</b> Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</p> <p><b>Target 17.9:</b> 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-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</p> <p><b>Target 17.16:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Target 17.18:</b> By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>
<p><b>Target 21:</b> Data, information and knowledge for decision-</p>		<p><b>Target 18:</b> By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.</p>








making available	is	<p><b>Target 19:</b> By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p>
		<p><b>Target 14.a:</b> 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</p>
<p><b>Target 22:</b> Ensure participation, justice, and rights for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth persons with disabilities and environmental defenders</p>		<p><b>Target 18:</b> By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.</p>
<p><b>Target 23:</b> Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach</p>		<p><b>Target 1.4:</b> 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 property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p> <p><b>Target 5.5:</b> Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p><b>Target 5.a:</b> Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p> <p><b>Target 10.2:</b> By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p><b>Target 10.3:</b> Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p><b>Target 16.3:</b> Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p><b>Target 16.7:</b> Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p><b>Target 16.10:</b> Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p>
		<p><b>Target 5.1:</b> End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p> <p><b>Target 5.5:</b> Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p><b>Target 5.c:</b> Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>






## XI. Annex 5 – Preliminary cross-mapping of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework action targets with targets of biodiversity-related conventions

*Notes:*








- This mapping is inevitably indicative, and needs further consideration and review.
- The mapping among the targets of the CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030 (Resolution Conf. 18.3) and the GBF targets is currently under discussion, based on document [SC77 Doc. 16](#). The mapping is not adopted yet and could be subject to changes.
- Articles from the [International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling \(ICRW\)](#) and IWC resolutions were mapped to the GBF targets based on a document prepared by the IWC Secretariat for a meeting of the Conservation Committee Planning Group.
- The mapping of the GBF with the strategic plans and guiding documents of other biodiversity-related conventions was built on initial mapping from DaRT which was updated based on the availability of new strategic plans and input from Secretariats. Mapping for biodiversity-related conventions was based on the following documents:
  - Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032 Draft Resolution ([UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.14.2](#))
  - Strategic Framework for the IPPC 2020–2030 ([CMP 2021/03 Annex 01](#))
  - Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture ([Second GPA](#))
  - Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024: 2022 Update ([Ramsar COP Resolution XII.2](#))
  - Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention ([WHC.23/01](#))
- Preliminary cross-mapping of the other two Rio Conventions with the GBF is based on the UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework ([Decision 7/COP.13](#)) and UNCCD decisions and the UNFCCC [Paris Agreement](#).
- Cross-mapping of articles and sections of the Minamata Convention was carried out based on documents [UNEP/MC/COP.5/20](#) and [UNEP/MC/COP.5/INF/27](#) recognised by COP-5 (decision text not yet available).
- Preliminary cross-mapping of the Basel Convention with the GBF is based on the Strategic Framework for the Implementation of the Basel Convention for 2012-2021 ([COP Decision BC-10/2](#)). The BRS conventions are currently working on their mapping in response to COP decisions.
- Some of the text in the tables is summarised to facilitate comparison, and the full text should be referred to.









Reducing threats to biodiversity		
<p><b>Target 1:</b> All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero</p>		<p><b>Target 2.1:</b> By 2029, all important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices are identified, assessed and monitored to ensure their functionality and ability to support migratory species throughout their life cycles.</p> <p><b>Target 2.2:</b> By 2032, all important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices are protected, effectively conserved, managed and restored through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.</p> <p><b>Target 3.2:</b> By 2032, the direct mortality of migratory species caused by human-made infrastructure is significantly reduced to levels that are not harmful to species' viability.</p> <p><b>Target 5.4:</b> By 2032, CMS provisions are included in relevant national planning processes and policies for the benefit of migratory species and the ecosystem services they provide.</p>
		<p><b>Priority Area 4:</b> Promoting in situ conservation and management of crop wild relatives and wild food plants.</p>
		<p><b>Target 8:</b> National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.</p> <p><b>Target 9:</b> The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone.</p>
		<p><b>Objective 1:</b> To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality</p> <p><b>Expected impact 1.2:</b> The vulnerability of affected ecosystems is reduced and the resilience of ecosystems is increased</p> <p><b>Expected Impact 1.4:</b> Measures for sustainable land management and the combating of desertification/land degradation are shared, promoted and implemented</p>








		<p><b>Expected impact 4.1:</b> Sustainable land management and the combating of desertification/land degradation contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and addressing climate change</p> <p><b>Decision 3/COP.15:</b> Parties are encouraged to foster and support integrated land use planning, sustainable landscape management, respecting social and environmental safeguards, to guide the implementation of land degradation neutrality transformative projects and programmes.</p>
		<p><b>Article 5(2):</b> Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches</p> <p><b>Article 7(9e):</b> Each Party shall, as appropriate, engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions, which may include: Building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.</p>
		<p><b>Article 7(2):</b> requires Parties with Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining to take steps to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment, of mercury from, such mining and processing.</p> <p><b>Annex C:</b> identifies measures that can help reduce or eliminate mercury use in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining, such as the regulation and formalization of the sector.</p> <p><b>Articles 8:</b> requests Parties to control and, where feasible, reduce emissions of mercury and mercury compounds.</p> <p><b>Article 9:</b> requests Parties to control and, where feasible, reduce releases of mercury and mercury compounds</p>
		<p><b>Paragraph 4</b> referring to the purpose of the Convention and <b>paragraph 15</b> determining the responsibilities of the States Parties. <b>Chapter IV</b> determines the Process for monitoring the State of conservation of World Heritage Properties.</p>
<p><b>Target 2:</b> 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration</p>		<p><b>Target 2.2:</b> By 2032, all important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices are protected, effectively conserved, managed and restored through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.</p>
		<p><b>Target 8:</b> National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.</p> <p><b>Target 12:</b> Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>
		<p><b>Objective 1:</b> To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality</p> <p><b>Expected impact 1.2:</b> The vulnerability of affected ecosystems is reduced and the resilience of ecosystems is increased.</p> <p><b>Expected impact 4.1:</b> Sustainable land management and the combating of desertification/land degradation contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and addressing climate change</p> <p><b>Decision 22/COP.15:</b> Parties are encouraged to implement land and ecosystem restoration as an essential part of land-use planning at national and subnational levels to address desertification/land degradation and drought.</p>
		<p><b>Article 5(1):</b> Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1 (d), of the Convention, including forests</p> <p><b>Article 5(2):</b> Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while</p>









		<p>reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches</p>
		<p><b>Article V</b> of the ICRW provides for the fixing of open and closed waters, including the designation of Sanctuary areas.  <b>Resolution 2002-1</b> Guidance to the Scientific Committee on the Sanctuary review process  <b>Resolution 1979:3</b> in relation to the establishment of a whale sanctuary in the Indian Ocean.  <b>Resolution 1980:10</b> on preservation of the habitat of whales and the marine environment.  <b>Resolution 1992:4</b> on a Sanctuary in the Southern Hemisphere  <b>Resolution 1993:6</b> on a Sanctuary in the Southern Ocean  <b>Resolution 1993:13</b> on the Preservation of the Marine Environment  <b>Resolution 2003-1</b> The Berlin Initiative on Strengthening the Conservation Agenda of the International Whaling Commission  <b>Resolution 2001-11</b> on the Importance of Habitat Protection and Integrated Coastal Zone Management  <b>Resolution 2000-9</b> on the conservation of Freshwater Cetaceans</p>
		<p><b>Article 12(1)</b> Each Party shall endeavour to develop appropriate strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds.  <b>Article 12(2)</b> Any actions to reduce the risks posed by such sites shall be performed in an environmentally sound manner incorporating, where appropriate, an assessment of the risks to human health and the environment from the mercury or mercury compounds they contain</p>
		<p><b>Paragraph 176(b)</b> “when the Committee considers that the property has seriously deteriorated, but not to the extent that its restoration is impossible, it may decide that the property be maintained on the List, provided that the State Party takes the necessary measures to restore the property within a reasonable period of time”.  <b>Paragraphs 183 and 184</b> refer to programmes of ‘corrective measures’ for sites included on the List of World Heritage in Danger, as well as the funds that could be available to support these.</p>
<p><b>Target 3:</b> 30% of areas are effectively conserved</p>		<p><b>Target 2.2:</b> By 2032, all important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices are protected, effectively conserved, managed and restored through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.</p>
		<p><b>Target 5:</b> The ecological character of Ramsar sites is maintained or restored, through effective planning and integrated management.  <b>Target 6:</b> There is a significant increase in area, numbers and ecological connectivity in the Ramsar Site network in particular underrepresented types of wetlands including in underrepresented ecoregions and transboundary sites.  <b>Target 7:</b> Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed.  <b>Target 8:</b> National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.</p>
		<p><b>Objective 1:</b> To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality  <b>Expected impact 1.2:</b> The vulnerability of affected ecosystems is reduced and the resilience of ecosystems is increased.  <b>Expected impact 4.1:</b> Sustainable land management and the combating of desertification/land degradation contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and addressing climate change  <b>Decision 11/COP.15:</b> Parties endorsed the updated monitoring framework for UNCCD reporting and provisionally adopted the following new indicator as optional for reporting: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.  <b>Decision 20/COP.14:</b> Parties are encouraged to avoid new degradation of land by addressing the direct and indirect drivers as well as protecting and conserving areas with critical biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p>
		<p><b>Article 5(1):</b> Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1 (d), of the Convention, including forests  <b>Article 5(2):</b> Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and</p>



















		<p>the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.</p>
		<p><b>Article V</b> of the ICRW provides for the fixing of open and closed waters, including the designation of Sanctuary areas.  <b>Resolution 2002-1</b> Guidance to the Scientific Committee on the Sanctuary review process)  <b>Resolution 1979:3</b> in relation to the establishment of a whale sanctuary in the Indian Ocean.  <b>Resolution 1980:10</b> on preservation of the habitat of whales and the marine environment.  <b>Resolution 1992:4</b> on a Sanctuary in the Southern Hemisphere  <b>Resolution 1993:6</b> on a Sanctuary in the Southern Ocean  <b>Resolution 1993:13</b> on the Preservation of the Marine Environment  <b>Resolution 2003-1</b> The Berlin Initiative on Strengthening the Conservation Agenda of the International Whaling Commission  <b>Resolution 2001-11</b> on the Importance of Habitat Protection and Integrated Coastal Zone Management  <b>Resolution 2000-9</b> on the conservation of Freshwater Cetaceans</p>
		<p><b>Article 7(2):</b> requires Parties with Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining to take steps to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment, of mercury from, such mining and processing.</p>
		<p><b>Paragraphs 103-107</b> concern identification and integrity of World Heritage properties, including their buffer zones.  <b>Paragraph 137</b> refers to “landscape, ecological, evolutionary or habitat connectivity” as part of requirements for nomination of different of serial nominated properties.  <b>Paragraphs 108-118:</b> effective protection and management of the properties is expected, which also “goes beyond the property to include any buffer zone(s), as well as the wider setting” (<b>paragraph 112</b>), and includes the requirement for the conduct of Environmental Impact Assessments, Heritage Impact Assessments, and/or Strategic Environmental Assessments when necessary (<b>paragraph 118bis</b>).</p>
<p><b>Target 4:</b> Threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed</p>		<p><b>Objective 1.1:</b> Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures.  <b>Objective 1.3:</b> Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the COP.  <b>Objective 1.4:</b> The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species.  <b>Objective 1.5:</b> 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.</p>
		<p><b>Target 1.1:</b> By 2029, all migratory species with an unfavourable conservation status are listed in CMS Appendices and are covered by an effectively implemented CMS Instrument and/or Concerted Action  <b>Target 1.2:</b> By 2029, the conservation status of all migratory species is reviewed regularly, informing priorities for conservation and management action  <b>Target 1.3:</b> By 2032, the conservation status of all migratory species listed in CMS Appendices has improved</p>
		<p><b>Objective 4:</b> To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD.</p>
		<p><b>Strategic Objective B:</b> Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests  <b>Key result area B1:</b> Contracting parties recognize the management of environmental plant pests as part of their responsibilities and work with national environmental sector agencies to support pest management programmes aimed at environmental protection. <b>Key result area B2:</b> Contracting parties have mechanisms in place to control the spread of environmental contaminating pests on non-plant trade pathways (e.g. invasive ants on vehicles and machinery, or gypsy moth egg masses on sea containers and vessels).  <b>Key result area B3:</b> Mechanisms are in place to share adaptation strategies for responding to the impacts of climate change.  <b>Key result area B4:</b> Agencies with environmental and forest biodiversity stewardship responsibilities regularly access information and other resources managed by the IPPC Secretariat.  <b>Key result area B5:</b> Contracting parties continue to improve their capacity to implement key IPPC standards which directly address the spread of forest and environmental pests, such as</p>








		ISPM 15 on wood packaging materials and other such standards, to contain the global spread of pests which threaten forests, biodiversity and non-cultivated flora
		<p><b>Priority Area 4:</b> Promoting in situ conservation and management of crop wild relatives and wild food plants</p> <p><b>Priority Area 5:</b> Supporting targeted collecting of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture</p> <p><b>Priority Area 6:</b> Sustaining and expanding ex situ conservation of germplasm</p> <p><b>Priority Area 7:</b> Regenerating and multiplying ex situ accessions</p> <p><b>Priority Area 9:</b> Supporting plant breeding, genetic enhancement and base-broadening efforts</p> <p><b>Priority Area 10:</b> Promoting diversification of crop production and broadening crop diversity for sustainable agriculture</p> <p><b>Priority Area 11:</b> Promoting development and commercialization of all varieties, primarily farmers' varieties/landraces and underutilized species</p> <p><b>Priority Area 12:</b> Supporting seed production and distribution</p>
		<p><b>Target 5:</b> The ecological character of Ramsar sites is maintained or restored, through effective planning and integrated management.</p> <p><b>Target 6:</b> There is a significant increase in area, numbers and ecological connectivity in the Ramsar Site network in particular underrepresented types of wetlands including in underrepresented ecoregions and transboundary sites.</p> <p><b>Target 7:</b> Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed.</p> <p><b>Target 8:</b> National wetland inventories have been initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.</p>
		<p><b>Resolution 2003-1</b> on The Berlin Initiative on Strengthening the Conservation Agenda of the International Whaling Commission</p> <p><b>Resolution 2000-9</b> on the conservation of Freshwater Cetaceans</p> <p><b>Resolution 2001-13</b> on Small Cetaceans</p> <p><b>Resolution 2016-5</b> on the Critically Endangered Vaquita</p> <p><b>Resolution 2007-5</b> on the Vaquita, from Critically Endangered to Facing Extinction.</p>
		<b>Article 19(b)</b> for modelling and geographically representative monitoring of levels of mercury in vulnerable populations and biotic media such as fish, marine mammals, sea turtles and birds.
		<p><b>Paragraph 77:</b> criterion (x) for the assessment of Outstanding Universal Value refers to sites that “contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of science or conservation”.</p> <p><b>Paragraph 180:</b> “A serious decline in the population of the endangered species or the other species of Outstanding Universal Value for which the property was legally established to protect, either by natural factors such as disease or by human-made factors such as poaching” constitutes an ascertained danger justifying the inscription of a World Heritage property on the List in Danger by the World Heritage Committee.</p>
<b>Target 5:</b> Use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal		<p><b>Objective 1.1:</b> Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures.</p> <p><b>Objective 1.3:</b> Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the COP.</p> <p><b>Objective 1.4:</b> The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species.</p> <p><b>Objective 1.5:</b> 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.</p>
		<p><b>Target 3.1:</b> By 2032, any take, use and trade of migratory species listed in CMS Appendices is sustainable, safe and legal, overexploitation is prevented, risk of pathogen spillover is reduced, and negative impacts on non-target species and their ecosystems are minimized.</p> <p><b>Target 5.1:</b> By 2029, Parties have mechanisms in place, including national legislation and enforcement mechanisms where relevant, to fully implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions</p>
		<b>Priority Area 4:</b> Promoting in situ conservation and management of crop wild relatives and wild food plants










		<p><b>Strategic Objective C:</b> Facilitate safe trade, development and economic growth.</p> <p><b>Key result area C1:</b> Commodity-specific standards with harmonized phytosanitary measures have facilitated and accelerated trade negotiations and simplified safe trade in plant products.</p> <p><b>Key result area C2:</b> Detections of pests in trade pathways are declining as exporting countries take more responsibility for managing the pest risk associated with exports, and importing countries report detections more quickly and more consistently.</p> <p><b>Key result area C3:</b> NPPOs have built capacity and been supported to establish phytosanitary export assurance and phytosanitary certification systems that are robust and are trusted by trading partners.</p> <p><b>Key result area C4:</b> The efficiency of administering phytosanitary certification systems has improved and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through electronic phytosanitary certification systems including the generic ePhyto national system and the global ePhyto hub.</p> <p><b>Key result area C5:</b> NPPOs have access to expert advice to enable resolution of bilateral trade concerns of a phytosanitary nature.</p> <p><b>Key result area C6:</b> NPPOs are able to meet regularly to deliberate on phytosanitary research and emerging issues and other matters of common interest.</p> <p>Key result area C7: Contracting parties have legislation in place to enable implementation of ePhyto.</p>
		<p><b>Target 5:</b> The ecological character of Ramsar sites is maintained or restored, through effective planning and integrated management.</p>
		<p><b>Resolution 1990:6</b> in Support of the United Nations General Assembly Initiative Regarding Large-Scale Pelagic Driftnet Fishing and its Impact on the Living Marine Resources of the World's Oceans and Seas.</p> <p><b>Resolution 1994:7</b> on International Trade in Whale Meat and Products</p> <p><b>Resolution 1997:4</b> on Cetacean Bycatch Reporting and Bycatch Reduction</p> <p><b>Resolution 2001:4</b> on the incidental capture of cetaceans</p> <p><b>Resolution 2012-1</b> on the Importance of Continued Scientific Research with Regard to the Impact of the Degradation of the Marine Environment on the Health of Cetaceans and Related Human Health Effects.</p> <p><b>Resolution 2001-12</b> on Dall's Porpoise</p> <p><b>Resolution 2001-13</b> on Small Cetaceans</p> <p><b>Resolution 2006-1</b> St. Kitts and Nevis Declaration</p> <p><b>Resolution 2007-5</b> The Vaquita, from Critically Endangered to Facing Extinction.</p> <p><b>Resolution 2014-1</b> Resolution on Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling (ASW)</p> <p><b>Resolution 2016-5</b> on the Critically Endangered Vaquita</p> <p><b>Resolution 2018-5</b> on the Florianopolis Declaration on the role of the International Whaling Commission in the conservation and management of Whales in the 21st Century.</p>
		<p><b>Article 16:</b> addresses various aspects of human health, including by encouraging Parties to promote the development and implementation of strategies and programmes to identify and protect populations at risk, particularly vulnerable populations, educational and preventive programmes on occupational exposure.</p> <p><b>Article 19(1c):</b> states that Parties shall endeavour to cooperate to develop and improve assessments of social, economic and cultural impacts of mercury and mercury compounds, particularly in respect of vulnerable populations.</p>
		<p><b>Paragraph 119</b> on sustainable use.</p>
<p><b>Target 6:</b> Reduce rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species by 50%</p>		<p><b>Target 3.5:</b> By 2032, the negative impacts of invasive alien species on migratory species and their habitats are reduced or eliminated</p>
		<p><b>Strategic Objective B:</b> Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests</p> <p><b>Key result area B1:</b> Contracting parties recognize the management of environmental plant pests as part of their responsibilities and work with national environmental sector agencies to support pest management programmes aimed at environmental protection. <b>Key result area B2:</b> Contracting parties have mechanisms in place to control the spread of environmental contaminating pests on non-plant trade pathways (e.g. invasive ants on vehicles and machinery, or gypsy moth egg masses on sea containers and vessels).</p> <p><b>Key result area B3:</b> Mechanisms are in place to share adaptation strategies for responding to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p><b>Key result area B4:</b> Agencies with environmental and forest biodiversity stewardship responsibilities regularly access information and other resources managed by the IPPC Secretariat.</p> <p><b>Key result area B5:</b> Contracting parties continue to improve their capacity to implement key IPPC standards which directly address the spread of forest and environmental pests, such as</p>

		ISPM 15 on wood packaging materials and other such standards, to contain the global spread of pests which threaten forests, biodiversity and non-cultivated flora.
		<b>Target 4:</b> Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. <b>Target 8:</b> National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.
		<b>Article 19(b)</b> for modelling and geographically representative monitoring of levels of mercury in vulnerable populations and biotic media such as fish, marine mammals, sea turtles and birds.
		The nomination form includes a chapter on “State of conservation and factors affecting the nominated property” including invasive alien species. In the case of sites included on the World Heritage List, these are further addressed through processes determined under <b>Chapter V</b> Process for monitoring the State of conservation of World Heritage Properties.
<b>Target 7:</b> Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk		<b>Target 3.3:</b> By 2032, the negative impacts of pollution and poisoning on migratory species and their habitats are reduced to levels that are not harmful to species’ viability
		<b>Target 2:</b> Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. <b>Target 3:</b> The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.
		<b>Goal 1:</b> Effective implementation of parties’ obligations on transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes <b>Objective 1.2:</b> To prevent and combat illegal traffic in hazardous and other wastes <b>Objective 1.3:</b> To improve performance in meeting requirements pertaining to, among other things, notifications of national definitions of hazardous and other wastes, prohibitions and other control measures <b>Objective 1.4:</b> To generate, provide, collect, transmit and use reliable qualitative and quantitative information and data regarding export, import and generation as required under Article 13 of the Convention <b>Goal 2:</b> Strengthening the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes <b>Objective 2.1:</b> To pursue the development of environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes, especially through the preparation of technical guidelines, and to promote its implementation in national legislation <b>Objective 2.2:</b> To pursue the prevention and minimization of hazardous waste and other waste generation at source, especially through supporting and promoting activities designed to reduce at the national level the generation and hazard potential of hazardous and other wastes. <b>Objective 2.3:</b> To support and promote capacity-building for parties, including technological capability, through technology needs assessments and technology transfer, so as to reduce the generation and hazard potential of hazardous and other wastes <b>Goal 3:</b> Promoting the implementation of the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes as an essential contribution to the attainment of sustainable livelihood, the Millennium Development Goals and the protection of human health and the environment <b>Objective 3.2:</b> To promote cooperation with national, regional and international bodies, in particular cooperation and coordination between the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, to improve environmental and working conditions through the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes.
		<b>Resolution 2000-6</b> Resolution on POPS and heavy metals <b>Resolution 2001-10</b> Resolution on the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants <b>Resolution 2012-1</b> on the Importance of Continued Scientific Research with Regard to the Impact of the Degradation of the Marine Environment on the Health of Cetaceans and Related Human Health Effects. <b>Resolution 2016-4</b> on Minamata Convention <b>Resolution 2018-4</b> on underwater noise <b>Resolution 2022</b> on Marine Plastic Pollution,
		Articles 3 through 12 contain provisions relevant to reducing the risk of mercury from anthropogenic sources throughout its life cycle <b>Article 3:</b> mercury supply sources and trade













		<p><b>Article 4:</b> controls the manufacture, import and export of mercury-added products listed in Annex A.</p> <p><b>Article 5:</b> controls the manufacturing processes list in Annex B in which mercury or mercury compounds are used.</p> <p><b>Article 6:</b> exemptions available to a Party on request</p> <p><b>Article 7:</b> requests Parties with artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory to take steps to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, such mining and processing.</p> <p><b>Articles 8:</b> requests Parties to control and, where feasible, reduce emissions of mercury and mercury compounds.</p> <p><b>Article 9:</b> requests Parties to control and, where feasible, reduce releases of mercury and mercury compounds</p> <p><b>Article 10:</b> requests parties to take measures to ensure that the interim storage of such mercury and mercury compounds intended for a use allowed to a Party under this Convention is undertaken in an environmentally sound manner.</p> <p><b>Article 11:</b> requests Parties take the appropriate measures to ensure mercury waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner.</p> <p><b>Article 12:</b> requests Parties to develop appropriate strategies for identifying and assessing sites contaminated by mercury or mercury compounds and that actions to reduce the risks posed are carried out in an environmentally sound manner.</p> <p><b>Article 21:</b> national reporting</p> <p><b>Article 22:</b> effectiveness evaluation</p>
<p><b>Target 8:</b> Minimize impacts of climate change and ocean acidification including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches</p>		<p>The nomination form includes a chapter on “State of conservation and factors affecting the nominated property” including pollution.</p>
		<p><b>Target 3.4:</b> By 2032, the impact of climate change on migratory species and their habitats is reduced through mitigation and adaptation, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches and disaster risk reduction actions, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts on biodiversity</p>
		<p><b>Priority Area 1:</b> Surveying and inventorying plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.</p> <p><b>Priority Area 3:</b> Assisting farmers in disaster situations to restore crop systems.</p> <p><b>Priority Area 4:</b> Promoting in situ conservation and management of crop wild relatives and wild food plants.</p> <p><b>Priority Area 6:</b> Sustaining and expanding ex situ conservation of germplasm.</p> <p><b>Priority Area 8:</b> Expanding the characterization, evaluation and further development of specific subsets of collections to facilitate use.</p> <p><b>Priority Area 10:</b> Promoting diversification of crop production and broadening crop diversity for sustainable agriculture.</p> <p><b>Priority Area 14:</b> Promoting and strengthening networks for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.</p> <p><b>Priority Area 15:</b> Constructing and strengthening comprehensive information systems for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.</p> <p><b>Priority Area 16:</b> Developing and strengthening systems for monitoring and safeguarding genetic diversity and minimizing genetic erosion of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.</p>
		<p><b>Strategic Objective B:</b> Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests</p> <p><b>Key result area B3:</b> Mechanisms are in place to share adaptation strategies for responding to the impacts of climate change.</p>
		<p><b>Target 12:</b> Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>
		<p><b>Objective 3:</b> To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems</p> <p><b>Expected impact 3.1:</b> Ecosystems’ vulnerability to drought is reduced, including through sustainable land and water management practices.</p>
		<p><b>Article 2(1b):</b> Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production</p> <p><b>Article 5(2):</b> Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives</p>











		for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.
		<b>Resolution 2003-1</b> on The Berlin Initiative on Strengthening the Conservation Agenda of the International Whaling Commission <b>Resolution 2009-1</b> Consensus Resolution on Climate and Other Environmental Changes and Cetaceans
		<b>Article 5:</b> requests Parties to ban the manufacturing processes listed in Part I of Annex B in which mercury or mercury compounds are used and restrict the use of mercury and mercury compounds processes listed in Part II of Annex B. <b>Article 8:</b> Requests Parties to control and, where feasible, reduce emissions of mercury and mercury compounds. <b>Article 19(b)</b> for modelling and geographically representative monitoring of levels of mercury in vulnerable populations and biotic media such as fish, marine mammals, sea turtles and birds.
		<b>Paragraph 118</b> “The Committee recommends that States Parties include disaster, climate change and other risk preparedness as an element in their World Heritage site management plans and training strategies”.
<b>Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</b>		
<b>Target 9:</b> Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people		<b>Objective 1.1:</b> Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures. <b>Objective 1.3:</b> Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the COP. <b>Objective 1.4:</b> The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species. <b>Objective 1.5:</b> 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.
		<b>Target 1.2:</b> By 2029, the conservation status of all migratory species is reviewed regularly, informing priorities for conservation and management action
		<b>Priority Area 1:</b> Surveying and inventorying plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. <b>Priority Area 3:</b> Assisting farmers in disaster situations to restore crop systems. <b>Priority Area 4:</b> Promoting in situ conservation and management of crop wild relatives and wild food plants. <b>Priority Area 8:</b> Expanding the characterization, evaluation and further development of specific subsets of collections to facilitate use. <b>Priority Area 10:</b> Promoting diversification of crop production and broadening crop diversity for sustainable agriculture. <b>Priority Area 15:</b> Constructing and strengthening comprehensive information systems for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. <b>Priority Area 16:</b> Developing and strengthening systems for monitoring and safeguarding genetic diversity and minimizing genetic erosion of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture
		<b>Target 9:</b> The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone.
		<b>Resolution 2001-4</b> on the incidental capture of Cetaceans <b>Resolution 2001-13</b> on Small Cetaceans <b>Resolution 2007-3</b> on the Non-Lethal use of Cetaceans <b>Resolution 2014-1</b> on Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling (ASW). <b>Resolution 2018-5</b> on the Florianopolis Declaration on the role of the International Whaling Commission in the conservation and management of Whales in the 21st Century.
		<b>Preamble</b> of the Minamata Convention recognizes the vulnerability of Indigenous communities to the effects of mercury. <b>Article 7:</b> requires Parties with Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining to take steps to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment. of mercury from, such mining and processing,










		<p>including the development of national action plans in accordance with Annex C and periodic reviews of the progress made in meeting obligations</p>
<p><b>Target 10:</b> Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry managed sustainably</p>		<p><b>Paragraph 119</b> on sustainable use “encourages the effective, inclusive and equitable participation of the communities, indigenous peoples and other stakeholders concerned with the property as necessary conditions to its sustainable protection, conservation, management and presentation.”</p>
		<p><b>Objective 1.1:</b> Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures.  <b>Objective 1.3:</b> Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the COP.  <b>Objective 1.5:</b> 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.</p>
		<p><b>Target 2.3:</b> By 2032, the loss and fragmentation of important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices is reduced, and habitats are restored to ensure that such habitats support their viability</p>
		<p><b>Strategic Objective A:</b> Enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity.  <b>Key result area A1:</b> All NPPOs have effective pest surveillance systems in place for timely detection of new pest arrivals and monitoring spread.  <b>Key result area A2:</b> All NPPOs have strong capacities to monitor, detect, diagnose, report, and prepare rapid responses to pest outbreaks, so that these pests do not have major impacts on food supplies and they do not spread and thereby threaten other regions and trading partners.  <b>Key result area A3:</b> A plant health emergency response system is in place that facilitates timely action against new pest incursions and supports countries with emergency response systems tools and knowledge.  <b>Key result area A4:</b> Sustainable pest risk management options, such as systems approaches, are implemented widely to minimize pest impacts right through the production process and harvesting, and to minimize the need for end-point treatments.  <b>Key result area A5:</b> All NPPOs have pest risk analysis capacity in place to identify and mitigate pest risks to crop production.  <b>Key result area A6:</b> Pest risk prevention is integrated throughout the production, processing and trade chain of plants and plant products.</p>
		<p><b>Priority Area 10:</b> Promoting diversification of crop production and broadening crop diversity for sustainable agriculture  <b>Priority Area 3:</b> Assisting farmers in disaster situations to restore crop systems  <b>Priority Area 9:</b> Supporting plant breeding, genetic enhancement and base-broadening efforts  <b>Priority Area 11:</b> Promoting development and commercialization of all varieties, primarily farmers’ varieties/landraces and underutilized species  <b>Priority Area 12:</b> Supporting seed production and distribution</p>
	<p><b>Target 2:</b> Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.  <b>Target 3:</b> The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.  <b>Target 7:</b> Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed.  <b>Target 9:</b> The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone.  <b>Target 13:</b> Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.</p>	
	<p><b>Objective 1:</b> To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality  <b>Expected impact 1.1:</b> Land productivity and related ecosystems services are maintained or enhanced  <b>Expected impact 2.1:</b> Food security and adequate access to water for people in affected areas is improved.</p>	











		<p><b>Expected impact 4.1:</b> Sustainable land management and the combating of desertification/land degradation contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and addressing climate change</p>
		<p><b>Article 2(1b):</b> Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production</p>
		<p><b>Resolution 2001-4</b> on the incidental capture of Cetaceans  <b>Resolution 2001-12</b> on Dall’s Porpoise  <b>Resolution 2001-13</b> on Small Cetaceans  <b>Resolution 2007-3</b> on the Non-Lethal use of Cetaceans  <b>Resolution 2007-5</b> The Vaquita, from Critically Endangered to Facing Extinction.  <b>Resolution 2014-1</b> on Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling (ASW)  <b>Resolution 2016-5</b> on the Critically Endangered Vaquita  <b>Resolution 2018-3</b> on ghost gear entanglement among cetaceans. <b>Resolution 2018-5</b> on the Florianopolis Declaration on the role of the International Whaling Commission in the conservation and management of Whales in the 21st Century.</p>
		<p><b>Article 19(1c):</b> states that Parties shall endeavour to cooperate to develop and improve assessments of social, economic and cultural impacts of mercury and mercury compounds, particularly in respect of vulnerable populations.</p>
		<p>The nomination form includes <b>4(bi)</b> biological resource use/modification (e.g. fishing, agriculture, forestry) as potential factors affecting nominated sites or inscribed World Heritage properties.  <b>Paragraph 47:</b> refers to cultural landscapes inscribed on the World Heritage List which may reflect “traditional forms of land use” that support “biological diversity in many regions of the world. The protection of traditional cultural landscapes is therefore helpful in maintaining biological diversity.”</p>
<p><b>Target 11:</b> Nature’s contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced</p>		<p><b>Target 11:</b> Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.  <b>Target 12:</b> Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>
		<p><b>Expected impact 1.1:</b> Land productivity and related ecosystems services are maintained or enhanced  <b>Expected impact 3.2:</b> Communities’ resilience to drought is increased.</p>
		<p><b>Article 5(1):</b> Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1 (d), of the Convention, including forests  <b>Article 5(2):</b> Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches  <b>Article 7(1):</b> Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.</p>
		<p><b>Resolution 2001-11</b> on the Importance of Habitat Protection and Integrated Coastal Zone Management  <b>Resolution 2003-1</b> on The Berlin Initiative on Strengthening the Conservation Agenda of the International Whaling Commission  <b>Resolution 2016-3</b> on Cetaceans and Their Contributions to Ecosystem Functioning.  <b>Resolution 2018-2</b> on advancing the Commission's work on the role of cetaceans in the ecosystem functioning.  <b>Resolution 2018-5</b> on the Florianopolis Declaration on the role of the International Whaling Commission in the conservation and management of Whales in the 21st Century.</p>
		<p><b>Article 19(1e):</b> states that Parties shall endeavour to cooperate to develop and improve, taking into account their respective circumstances and capabilities (e) Information on the environmental cycle, transport (including long-range transport and deposition), transformation and fate of mercury and mercury compounds in a range of ecosystems.</p>


















		<b>Paragraph 119</b> on sustainable use.
<b>Target 12:</b> Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being		<b>Target 5.4:</b> By 2032, CMS provisions are included in relevant national planning processes and policies for the benefit of migratory species and the ecosystem services they provide
		<b>Target 6:</b> There is a significant increase in area, numbers and ecological connectivity in the Ramsar Site network in particular underrepresented types of wetlands including in underrepresented ecoregions and transboundary sites. <b>Target 11:</b> Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.
		<b>Article 4:</b> controls the manufacture, import and export of mercury-added products listed in Annex A. <b>Article 7:</b> requests Parties with artisanal and small-scale gold mining and processing within its territory to take steps to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment of mercury from, such mining and processing. <b>Articles 8:</b> requests Parties to control and, where feasible, reduce emissions of mercury and mercury compounds.
		<b>Paragraph 89</b> “relationships and dynamic functions present in cultural landscapes, historic towns or other living properties essential to their distinctive character should also be maintained”.
<b>Target 13:</b> Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge		<b>Priority Area 2:</b> Supporting on-farm management and improvement of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture <b>Priority Area 8:</b> Expanding characterization, evaluation and further development of specific subsets of collections to facilitate use <b>Priority Area 9:</b> Supporting plant breeding, genetic enhancement and base-broadening efforts. <b>Priority Area 12:</b> Supporting seed production and distribution. <b>Priority Area 14:</b> Promoting and strengthening networks for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.
		<b>Target 11:</b> Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.
<b>Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</b>		
<b>Target 14:</b> The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels		<b>Target 5.1:</b> By 2029, Parties have mechanisms in place, including national legislation and enforcement mechanisms where relevant, to fully implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions <b>Target 5.4:</b> By 2032, CMS provisions are included in relevant national planning processes and policies for the benefit of migratory species and the ecosystem services they provide <b>Target 5.5:</b> By 2029, Parties work collaboratively with other governments on actions and initiatives to implement CMS, its Resolutions and Decisions and associated guidance <b>Target 6.4:</b> By 2032, provisions that support CMS are included and strengthened in other relevant international instruments, policies and initiatives, and in the strategic priorities of relevant stakeholders for the benefit of migratory species
		<b>Target 1:</b> Wetland benefits are featured in national/local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. <b>Target 13:</b> Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, agriculture and ecotourism practices when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.
		<b>Articles 3(3) and 3(4)</b> require banning mercury mining within given timeframes.
		<b>Paragraph 15(b)</b> The States Parties have the responsibility to inter alia “adopt general policies to give the heritage a function in the life of the community”
		<b>Core activity 3:</b> Communication and international co-operation <b>Key result area CIC 1:</b> The IPPC Secretariat is effectively communicating phytosanitary issues and the importance of plant health.

<p><b>Target 15:</b> Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and reduce negative impacts</p>		<p><b>Target 3:</b> The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.</p> <p><b>Target 9:</b> The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone.</p> <p><b>Target 13:</b> Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, agriculture and ecotourism practices when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.</p>
		<p><b>Part I Annex B:</b> manufacturing processes using mercury or mercury compounds provides phase-out dates for chlor-alkali production (2025) and acetaldehyde production using mercury catalysts (2018)</p> <p><b>Part II Annex B:</b> processes in which the use of mercury must be restricted (vinyl chloride monomer production, sodium or potassium methylate or ethylate and production of polyurethane using mercury containing catalysts)</p> <p><b>Annex D:</b> lists point sources of mercury emissions (e.g., coal-fired power plants, non-ferrous metal production and waste incineration facilities)</p> <p><b>Article 7:</b> provides an opportunity for financial sector actors to undertake due diligence in the gold supply chain</p>
		<p><b>Paragraph 98</b> “Legislative and regulatory measures at national and local levels should assure the protection of the property from social, economic and other pressures or changes that might negatively impact the Outstanding Universal Value, including the integrity and/or authenticity of the property. States Parties should also assure the full and effective implementation of such measures”.</p>
<p><b>Target 16:</b> Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half</p>		<p><b>Objective 3.5:</b> 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.</p>
		<p><b>Target 5.1:</b> By 2029, Parties have mechanisms in place, including national legislation and enforcement mechanisms where relevant, to fully implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions</p>
		<p><b>Target 3:</b> The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.</p>
		<p><b>Annex D:</b> lists point sources of mercury emissions (e.g., coal - fired power plants, non-ferrous metal production, and waste incineration facilities).</p>
		<p><b>Paragraph 214(bis):</b> “States Parties are encouraged to develop educational and capacity building programmes that harness the reciprocal benefits of the Convention for heritage and society. The programmes may be based on innovation and local entrepreneurship, and aimed in particular at medium/small/micro scale levels, to promote sustainable and inclusive economic benefits for local communities and indigenous peoples and to identify and promote opportunities for public and private investment in sustainable development projects, including those that promote use of local materials and resources and foster local cultural and creative industries and safeguarding intangible heritage associated with World Heritage properties.”</p>
<p><b>Target 17:</b> Strengthen biosafety and distribute benefits of biotechnology</p>		
<p><b>Target 18:</b> Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year</p>		<p><b>Target 3:</b> The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.</p>
		<p><b>Article 5(2):</b> Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.</p>

		<p><b>Articles 8:</b> requests Parties to control and, where feasible, reduce emissions of mercury and mercury compounds.</p> <p><b>Article 9:</b> requests Parties to control and, where feasible, reduce releases of mercury and mercury compounds.</p> <p><b>Article 7:</b> requires Parties with Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining to take steps to reduce, and where feasible eliminate, the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and releases to the environment. of mercury from, such mining and processing, including the development of national action plans in accordance with Annex C and periodic reviews of the progress made in meeting obligations.</p> <p><b>Article 21</b> on national reporting and <b>Article 22</b> on the Effectiveness Evaluation of the Convention provide opportunities to demonstrate the benefits of positive incentives.</p>
<p><b>Target 19:</b> Financial resources increased to \$200 billion per year, including \$30 billion through international finance</p>		<p><b>Target 4.3:</b> By 2029, Parties have mobilized or secured resources to implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions</p>
		<p><b>Priority Area 13:</b> Building and strengthening national programmes.</p> <p><b>Priority Area 18:</b> Promoting and strengthening public awareness of the importance of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.</p>
		<p><b>Target 17:</b> Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available.</p>
		<p><b>Objective 5:</b> To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level</p> <p><b>Expected impact 5.1:</b> Adequate and timely public and private financial resources are further mobilized and made available to affected country Parties, including through domestic resource mobilization</p>
		<p><b>Article 5(2):</b> Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.</p>
		<p><b>Article 13:</b> articulates provisions for financial resources and mechanism.</p>
		<p><b>Chapter VII.B.</b> Mobilization of other technical and financial resources and partnerships in support of the World Heritage Convention.</p>
<p><b>Target 20:</b> Capacity-building and development, technology transfer, and technical and scientific cooperation for implementation is strengthened</p>		<p><b>Objective 2.1:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Objective 2.2:</b> Parties cooperate in sharing information and tools relevant to the implementation of CITES.</p> <p><b>Objective 5.1:</b> Parties and the Secretariat support and enhance existing cooperative partnerships in order to achieve their identified objectives.</p> <p><b>Objective 5.2:</b> 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.</p>
		<p><b>Target 4.2:</b> By 2029, Parties have the technical capacity needed to effectively implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions</p>
		<p><b>Core activity 2:</b> Implementation and capacity development (ICD)</p> <p><b>Key result area ICD 1:</b> The state of plant health in the world is understood, needs are known and mechanisms to facilitate action are functioning.</p> <p><b>Key result area ICD 2:</b> The phytosanitary capacity evaluation tool has been widely used by contracting parties to understand their strengths and weaknesses and develop plans to address capacity deficiencies.</p> <p><b>Key result area ICD 3:</b> The IPPC Secretariat is resourced to help contracting parties access assistance to address phytosanitary capacity needs</p>

		<p><b>Key result area B5:</b> Contracting parties continue to improve their capacity to implement key IPPC standards which directly address the spread of forest and environmental pests, such as ISPM 15 on wood packaging materials and other such standards, to contain the global spread of pests which threaten forests, biodiversity and non-cultivated flora.</p> <p><b>Key result area A5:</b> All NPOs have pest risk analysis capacity in place to identify and mitigate pest risks to crop production.</p>
		<p><b>Priority Area 13:</b> Building and strengthening national programmes</p> <p><b>Priority Area 14:</b> Promoting and strengthening networks for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture</p> <p><b>Priority Area 17:</b> Building and strengthening human resource capacity</p>
		<p><b>Target 14:</b> Scientific guidance and technical methodologies at global and regional levels are developed on relevant topics and are available to policy makers and practitioners in an appropriate format and language.</p> <p><b>Target 19:</b> Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.</p>
		<p><b>Expected impact 5.2:</b> International support is provided for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building and “on-the-ground interventions” in affected country Parties to support the implementation of the Convention, including through North–South, South– South and triangular cooperation</p> <p><b>Expected impact 5.3:</b> Extensive efforts are implemented to promote technology transfer, especially on favourable terms and including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and to mobilize other non-financial resources</p>
		<p><b>Resolution 2016-6</b> on the Creation of a Fund to Strengthen the Capacity of Governments of Limited Means to Participate in the Work of the IWC</p>
		<p><b>Article 14:</b> Capacity-building, technical assistance and technology transfer</p>
		<p><b>Chapter VI.B</b> Capacity building and research</p> <p><b>Chapter VI.C.</b> Awareness-raising and education.</p>
<p><b>Target 21:</b> Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available</p>		<p><b>Objective 2.3:</b> Parties have sufficient information to enforce the Convention</p> <p><b>Objective 2.4:</b> Parties have sufficient information to make listing decisions that are reflective of species conservation needs.</p> <p><b>Objective 2.5:</b> Information gaps and needs for key species are identified and addressed</p> <p><b>Objective 4.3:</b> Awareness of the role, purpose and achievements of CITES is increased globally</p> <p><b>Objective 4.4:</b> CITES Parties are informed of international actions for sustainable development that may have a bearing on achieving the goal of CITES</p>
		<p><b>Target 4.1:</b> By 2029, Parties have access to relevant information and evidence-based guidance to effectively implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions</p> <p><b>Target 5.2:</b> By 2029 and beyond, all Parties inform the COP, through National Reports, of measures taken to implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions</p> <p><b>Target 5.3:</b> Parties use best available science as the basis for evidence-based advice and decision-making to address the conservation of migratory species, their habitats and threats under CMS</p> <p><b>Target 6.1:</b> By 2026, awareness of the importance of migratory species and their role in providing benefits for people has increased globally</p> <p><b>Target 6.2:</b> By 2026, awareness of the role, purpose and achievements of CMS has increased globally</p>
		<p><b>Decision 8/COP.15:</b> Parties are invited to explore ways to integrate satellite data information into their capacity development efforts and data analytic tools for evidence-based decision-making to support land degradation neutrality implementation through integrated land use planning.</p> <p><b>Decision 11/COP.15:</b> Parties are urged to share national data through the performance review and assessment of implementation system platform with as few restrictions as possible on its use in order to maximize the potential of reported data to inform decision-making on land.</p>
		<p><b>Core activity 3:</b> Communication and international co-operation</p> <p><b>Key result area CIC 1:</b> The IPPC Secretariat is effectively communicating phytosanitary issues and the importance of plant health.</p>

		<p><b>Key result area CIC 2:</b> The IPPC Secretariat successfully cooperates with other international organizations and global forums to further increase the visibility of the Convention and its objectives in international policies.</p>
		<p><b>Priority Areas 15:</b> Constructing and strengthening comprehensive information systems for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture</p>
		<p><b>Target 8:</b> National wetland inventories have been initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.</p> <p><b>Target 14:</b> Scientific and technical guidance at global and regional levels is developed on relevant topics and is available to policy makers and practitioners in an appropriate format and language.</p> <p><b>Target 16:</b> Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness.</p>
		<p><b>Resolution 2014-3</b> on Civil Society Participation and Transparency at the IWC.  <b>Resolution 2006-3</b> French and Spanish as Working Languages of the Commission.  <b>Resolution 2003-4</b> Use of Simultaneous Interpretation at Annual Meetings of the International Whaling Commission  <b>Resolution 2001-1</b> Resolution on Transparency within the International Whaling Commission  <b>Resolution 2004-4</b> to Take Into Account The Special Position of Very Small Countries in Calculating Financial Contributions</p>
		<p><b>Article 18(1b)</b> Education, training and public awareness related to the effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment in collaboration with relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and vulnerable populations, as appropriate.</p>
		<p><b>Chapter VI.B</b> Capacity building and research  <b>Chapter VI.C.</b> Awareness-raising and education.  <b>Chapter IV</b> Process for monitoring the state of conservation of World Heritage properties  <b>Chapter V</b> Periodic Reporting on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.</p>
<p><b>Target 22:</b> Ensure participation, justice, and rights for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth persons with disabilities and environmental defenders</p>		<p><b>Target 10:</b> The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention, with a full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all relevant levels.</p>
		<p><b>Expected impact 2.3:</b> Local people, especially women and youth, are empowered and participate in decision-making processes in combating DLDD.</p>
		<p><b>Article 7(5):</b> Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.</p>
		<p><b>Resolution 2014-1</b> Resolution on Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling (ASW).  <b>Resolution 2006-1</b> St. Kitts and Nevis Declaration  <b>Resolution 2003-4</b> Use of Simultaneous Interpretation at Annual Meetings of the International Whaling Commission  <b>Resolution 2004-4</b> to Take Into Account The Special Position of Very Small Countries in Calculating Financial Contributions</p>
		<p><b>Preamble</b> of the Convention notes the particular vulnerabilities of Arctic ecosystems and indigenous communities because of the biomagnification of mercury and contamination of traditional foods and concerned about indigenous communities more generally with respects to the effects of mercury.</p> <p><b>Article 16(1a):</b> Parties are encouraged to (a) Promote the development and implementation of strategies and programmes to identify and protect populations at risk, particularly vulnerable populations, and which may include adopting science-based health guidelines relating to the exposure to mercury and mercury compounds, setting targets for mercury exposure reduction, where appropriate, and public education, with the participation of public health and other involved sectors.</p> <p><b>Article 18(1b):</b> Each Party shall within its capabilities, promote and facilitate (b) Education, training and public awareness related to the effects of exposure to mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment in collaboration with relevant</p>

		<p>intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and vulnerable populations, as appropriate</p> <p><b>Article 19(1b):</b> Parties shall endeavour to cooperate to develop and improve, taking into account their respective circumstances and capabilities (b) Modelling and geographically representative monitoring of levels of mercury and mercury compounds in vulnerable populations and in environmental media, including biotic media such as fish, marine mammals, sea turtles and birds, as well as collaboration in the collection and exchange of relevant and appropriate samples</p> <p><b>Article 19(1c):</b> Parties shall endeavour to cooperate to develop and improve, taking into account their respective circumstances and capabilities (c) Assessments of the impact of mercury and mercury compounds on human health and the environment, in addition to social, economic and cultural impacts, particularly in respect of vulnerable populations</p> <p><b>Article 22(2):</b> To facilitate the evaluation, the Conference of the Parties shall, at its first meeting, initiate the establishment of arrangements for providing itself with comparable monitoring data on the presence and movement of mercury and mercury compounds in the environment as well as trends in levels of mercury and mercury compounds observed in biotic media and vulnerable populations.</p> <p><b>Annex C(1c):</b> Each Party that is subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 7 shall include in its national action plan (c) Strategies to prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations, particularly children and women of child-bearing age, especially pregnant women, to mercury used in artisanal and small-scale gold mining.</p>
		<p><b>Paragraph 12</b> “States Parties to the Convention are encouraged to adopt a human-rights based approach, and ensure gender-balanced participation of a wide variety of stakeholders and rights-holders, including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other interested parties and partners in the identification, nomination, management and protection processes of World Heritage properties.”</p> <p><b>Paragraph 14bis, 40, 61, 117, 119 and 123</b> amongst others include provisions relating to participation and engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>
<p><b>Target 23:</b> Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach</p>		<p><b>Expected impact 2.3:</b> Local people, especially women and youth, are empowered and participate in decision-making processes in combating DLDD.</p> <p><b>Decision 26/COP.14:</b> Parties are invited to legally recognize equal use and ownership rights of land for women and the enhancement of women’s equal access to land and land tenure security as well as the promotion of gender-sensitive measures to combat desertification/land degradation and drought and achieve land degradation neutrality</p>
		<p><b>Article 7(5):</b> Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.</p>
		<p><b>Preamble</b> of the Convention highlights health concerns, especially in developing countries, resulting from exposure to mercury of vulnerable populations, especially women, children, and, through them, future generations.</p> <p><b>Annex C(1c):</b> Each Party that is subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 7 shall include in its national action plan (c) Strategies to prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations, particularly children and women of child-bearing age, especially pregnant women, to mercury used in artisanal and small-scale gold mining.</p>
		<p><b>Paragraph 12</b> “States Parties to the Convention are encouraged to adopt a human-rights based approach, and ensure gender-balanced participation of a wide variety of stakeholders and rights-holders, including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other interested parties and partners in the identification, nomination, management and protection processes of World Heritage properties.”</p> <p><b>Paragraphs 15(o), 64, 111(b), 155, 214, 239(j)</b> refer to gender-balanced participation and gender equality objectives.</p>

## XII. Annex 6 – Preliminary cross-mapping of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework action targets with the Cartagena Convention and its protocols

*This table is based on mapping provided by the Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit as the Secretariat for the Cartagena Convention and the Caribbean Environment Programme. This mapping was carried out based on: the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region ([Cartagena Convention](#)), the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean Region ([Protocol on SPAW](#)); the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region ([Protocol on Oil Spills](#)), and the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities ([Protocol on LBS](#)).*

<b>Reducing threats to biodiversity</b>	
<b>Target 1:</b> All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero	<p><b>Article 10 (Cartagena Convention):</b> The Contracting Parties shall, individually or jointly, take all appropriate measures to protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems, as well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species, in the Convention area. To this end, the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to establish protected areas. The establishment of such areas shall not affect the rights of other Contracting Parties and third States. In addition, the Contracting Parties shall exchange information concerning the administration and management of such areas.</p> <p><b>Article 4 (Protocol on SPAW):</b> Establishment of Protected Areas</p> <p><b>Article 8 (Protocol on SPAW):</b> Establishment of Buffer Zones</p>
<b>Target 2:</b> 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration	<p><b>Article 4(1) (Cartagena Convention):</b> General Obligations; 1. The Contracting Parties shall, individually or jointly, take all appropriate measures in conformity with international law and in accordance with this Convention and those of its protocols in force to which they are parties to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention area and to ensure sound environmental management, using for this purpose the best practicable means at their disposal and in accordance with their capabilities</p> <p><b>Article 4 (Protocol on SPAW):</b> Establishment of Protected Areas</p> <p><b>Article III (1) (Protocol on LBS):</b> General Obligations; 1. Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its laws, the provisions of this Protocol, and international law, take appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention area from land-based sources and activities, using for this purpose the best practicable means at its disposal and in accordance with its capabilities.</p> <p><b>Article 3(1) (Protocol on Oil Spills):</b> General Provisions; 1. The Contracting Parties shall, within their capabilities, co-operate in taking all necessary measures, both preventive and remedial, for the protection of the marine and coastal environment of the wider Caribbean region, particularly the coastal areas of the islands of the region, from oil spill incidents.</p>
<b>Target 3:</b> 30% of areas are effectively conserved	<p><b>Article 10 (Cartagena Convention):</b> The Contracting Parties shall, individually or jointly, take all appropriate measures to protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems, as well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species, in the Convention area. To this end, the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to establish protected areas. The establishment of such areas shall not affect the rights of other Contracting Parties and third States. In addition, the Contracting Parties shall exchange information concerning the administration and management of such areas.</p> <p><b>Article 4 (Protocol on SPAW):</b> Establishment of Protected Areas</p>
<b>Target 4:</b> Threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed	<p><b>Article 4(1) (Cartagena Convention):</b> General Obligations; 1. The Contracting Parties shall, individually or jointly, take all appropriate measures in conformity with international law and in accordance with this Convention and those of its protocols in force to which they are parties to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention area and to ensure sound environmental management, using for this purpose the best practicable means at their disposal and in accordance with their capabilities</p> <p><b>Article 4 (Protocol on SPAW):</b> Establishment of Protected Areas</p> <p><b>Article 10 (Protocol on SPAW):</b> National Measures for the Protection of Wild Flora and Fauna</p> <p><b>Article III (1) (Protocol on LBS):</b> General Obligations; 1. Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its laws, the provisions of this Protocol, and international law, take appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention area from</p>

	land-based sources and activities, using for this purpose the best practicable means at its disposal and in accordance with its capabilities.
<b>Target 5:</b> Use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal	<b>Article 10 (Protocol on SPAW):</b> National Measures for the Protection of Wild Flora and Fauna
<b>Target 6:</b> Reduce rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species by 50%	<b>Article 12 (Protocol on SPAW):</b> Introduction of Non-indigenous or Genetically Altered Species
<b>Target 7:</b> Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk	<p><b>Article 4(1) (Cartagena Convention):</b> General Obligations; 1. The Contracting Parties shall, individually or jointly, take all appropriate measures in conformity with international law and in accordance with this Convention and those of its protocols in force to which they are parties to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention area and to ensure sound environmental management, using for this purpose the best practicable means at their disposal and in accordance with their capabilities</p> <p><b>Article 5(2a) (Protocol on SPAW):</b> Protection Measures 2a. the regulation or prohibition of the dumping or discharge of wastes and other substances that may endanger protected areas.</p> <p><b>Article III (1) (Protocol on LBS):</b> General Obligations; 1. Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its laws, the provisions of this Protocol, and international law, take appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention area from land-based sources and activities, using for this purpose the best practicable means at its disposal and in accordance with its capabilities.</p> <p><b>Article 3 (Protocol on Oil Spills):</b> General Provisions; 1. The Contracting Parties shall, within their capabilities, co-operate in taking all necessary measures, both preventive and remedial, for the protection of the marine and coastal environment of the wider Caribbean region, particularly the coastal areas of the islands of the region, from oil spill incidents.</p> <p>2. The Contracting Parties shall, within their capabilities, establish and maintain, or ensure the establishment and maintenance of, the means of responding to oil spill incidents and shall endeavour to reduce the risk thereof. Such means shall include the enactment, as necessary, of relevant legislation, the preparation of contingency plans, the identification and development of the capability to respond to an oil spill incident and the designation of an authority responsible for the implementation of this Protocol.</p>
<b>Target 8:</b> Minimize impacts of climate change and ocean acidification including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches	
<b>Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</b>	
<b>Target 9:</b> Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people	
<b>Target 10:</b> Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably	<p><b>Article 7 (Cartagena Convention):</b> The Contracting Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention area caused by coastal disposal or by discharges emanating from rivers, estuaries, coastal establishments, outfall structures, or any other sources on their territories.</p> <p><b>Article 3(2) (Protocol on SPAW):</b> General Obligations; 2. Each Party shall regulate and, where necessary, prohibit activities having adverse effects on these areas and species. Each Party shall endeavour to co-operate in the enforcement of these measures, without prejudice to the sovereignty, or sovereign rights or jurisdiction of other Parties. Any measures taken by such Party to enforce or to attempt to enforce the measures agreed pursuant to this Protocol shall be limited to those within the competence of such Party and shall be in accordance with international law.</p> <p><b>Article III (1) (Protocol on LBS):</b> General Obligations; 1. Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its laws, the provisions of this Protocol, and international law, take appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention area from land-based sources and activities, using for this purpose the best practicable means at its disposal and in accordance with its capabilities.</p>



<p><b>Target 11:</b> Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced</p>	<p><b>Article 4(1) (Cartagena Convention):</b> General Obligations; 1. The Contracting Parties shall, individually or jointly, take all appropriate measures in conformity with international law and in accordance with this Convention and those of its protocols in force to which they are parties to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention area and to ensure sound environmental management, using for this purpose the best practicable means at their disposal and in accordance with their capabilities.</p> <p><b>Article 3(1) (Protocol on SPAW):</b> General Obligations; 1. Each Party to this Protocol shall, in accordance with its laws and regulations and the terms of the Protocol, take the necessary measures to protect, preserve and manage in a sustainable way, within areas of the Wider Caribbean Region in which it exercises sovereignty, or sovereign rights or jurisdiction: (a) areas that require protection to safeguard their special value; and (b) threatened or endangered species of flora and fauna.</p>
<p><b>Target 12:</b> Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being</p>	
<p><b>Target 13:</b> Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge</p>	
<p><b>Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</b></p>	
<p><b>Target 14:</b> The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels</p>	
<p><b>Target 15:</b> Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and reduce negative impacts</p>	<p><b>Article 12 (Cartagena Convention):</b> 1. As part of their environmental management policies the Contracting Parties undertake to develop technical and other guidelines to assist the planning of their major development projects in such a way as to prevent or minimise harmful impacts on the Convention area. 2. Each Contracting Party shall assess within its capabilities, or ensure the assessment of, the potential effects of such projects on the marine environment, particularly in coastal areas, so that appropriate measures may be taken to prevent any substantial pollution of, or significant and harmful changes to, the Convention area. 3. With respect to the assessments referred to in paragraph 2, each Contracting Party shall, with the assistance of the Organisation when requested, develop procedures for the dissemination of information and may, where appropriate, invite other Contracting Parties which may be affected to consult with it and to submit comments.</p> <p><b>Article 13 (Protocol on SPAW):</b> Environmental Impact Assessments</p> <p><b>Article VII (Protocol on LBS):</b> Environmental Impact Assessments</p> <p><b>Article 3 (Protocol on Oil Spills):</b> General Provisions; 1. The Contracting Parties shall, within their capabilities, co-operate in taking all necessary measures, both preventive and remedial, for the protection of the marine and coastal environment of the wider Caribbean region, particularly the coastal areas of the islands of the region, from oil spill incidents. disposal and in accordance with its capabilities. 2. The Contracting Parties shall, within their capabilities, establish and maintain, or ensure the establishment and maintenance of, the means of responding to oil spill incidents and shall endeavour to reduce the risk thereof. Such means shall include the enactment, as necessary, of relevant legislation, the preparation of contingency plans, the identification and development of the capability to respond to an oil spill incident and the designation of an authority responsible for the implementation of this Protocol.</p>
<p><b>Target 16:</b> Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half</p>	
<p><b>Target 17:</b> Strengthen biosafety and distribute benefits of biotechnology</p>	<p><b>Article 12 (Protocol on SPAW):</b> Introduction of Non-Indigenous or Genetically Altered Species</p>
<p><b>Target 18:</b> Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year</p>	

<p><b>Target 19:</b> Financial resources increased to \$200 billion per year, including \$30 billion through international finance</p>	<p><b>Article 24 (Protocol on SPAW):</b> Funding to implement the protocol on SPAW  <b>Article XVI (Protocol on LBS):</b> Funding to implement the protocol on LBS</p>
<p><b>Target 20:</b> Capacity-building and development, technology transfer, and technical and scientific cooperation for implementation is strengthened</p>	<p><b>Article 13 (Cartagena Convention):</b> 1. The Contracting Parties undertake to cooperate, directly and, when appropriate, through the competent international and regional organisations, in scientific research, monitoring and the exchange of data and other scientific information relating to the purposes of this Convention. 2. To this end, the Contracting Parties undertake to develop and co-ordinate their research and monitoring programmes relating to the Convention area and to ensure, in co-operation with the competent international and regional organisations, the necessary links between their research centres and institutes with a view to producing compatible results. With the aim of further protecting the Convention area, the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to participate in international arrangements for pollution research and monitoring. 3. The Contracting Parties undertake to cooperate, directly and, when appropriate, through the competent international and regional organisations, in the provision to other Contracting Parties of technical and other assistance in fields relating to pollution and sound environmental management of the Convention area, taking into account the special needs of the smaller island developing countries and territories.</p> <p><b>Article 17(3) (Protocol on SPAW):</b> Scientific, Technical and Management Research; 3. The Parties shall exchange, directly or through the Organization, scientific and technical information concerning current and planned research and monitoring programmes and the results thereof. They shall, to the fullest extent possible, co-ordinate their research and monitoring programmes, and endeavour to standardize procedures for collecting, reporting, archiving and analysing relevant scientific and technical information.</p> <p><b>Article X (Protocol on LBS):</b> Participation</p>
<p><b>Target 21:</b> Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available</p>	<p><b>Article 10 (Cartagena Convention):</b> The Contracting Parties shall, individually or jointly, take all appropriate measures to protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems, as well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species, in the Convention area. To this end, the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to establish protected areas. The establishment of such areas shall not affect the rights of other Contracting Parties and third States. In addition, the Contracting Parties shall exchange information concerning the administration and management of such areas.</p> <p><b>Article 21(1d) (Protocol on SPAW):</b> Establishment of common guidelines and criteria; 1d. the provision of information on protected areas and protected species, including migratory species.</p> <p><b>Article 4 (Protocol on Oil Spills):</b> Each Contracting Party shall periodically exchange with the other Contracting Parties up-to-date information relating to its implementation of this Protocol, including the identity of the authorities responsible for such implementation, and information on their laws, regulations, institutions and operational procedures relating to the prevention of oil spill incidents and to the means of reducing and combating the harmful effects of oil spills</p>
<p><b>Target 22:</b> Ensure participation, justice, and rights for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth persons with disabilities and environmental defenders</p>	
<p><b>Target 23:</b> Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach</p>	

### XIII. Annex 7 – Preliminary cross-mapping of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework action targets with the Carpathian Convention

*Preliminary cross-mapping of the Carpathian Convention with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is based on the Carpathian Biodiversity Framework (CC/COP7/DOC7) and a draft matrix of the Carpathian Biodiversity Framework Strategic Objectives and their contributions to the GBF targets provided by the Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention.*

Reducing threats to biodiversity	
<p><b>Target 1:</b> All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero</p>	<p><b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Carpathians is enhanced, by harmonized and coordinated efforts and cooperation on conservation, maintenance and sustainable use of natural and semi-natural habitats and securing habitat continuity and connectivity; restoration of degraded habitats; conservation and sustainable use of species of flora and fauna characteristic to the Carpathians, especially endangered or endemic species and large carnivores; and conservation and restoration of wetlands and fresh water ecosystems.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 2:</b> The Carpathian forests are sustainably managed and protected by, inter alia, improving the health and vitality of the forests; improving the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity; identifying and protecting natural, especially virgin forests; promoting the restoration of close-to-nature forests; and enhancing the role of the forest-based sector in mitigating climate change.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 4:</b> Transport and related infrastructure in the Carpathians is developed sustainably with the objective to contribute to the overall sustainable development of the region while avoiding, minimizing and, where necessary, mitigating or compensating negative environmental and socio-economic impacts of transport and related infrastructure development, including through, inter alia, development and promotion of environmentally friendly transport models and systems, particularly in environmentally sensitive areas.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 5:</b> The agriculture sector in the Carpathians, including traditionally cultivated land, is maintained and developed sustainably. Traditional knowledge and sustainable agriculture practices are maintained, enabling rural communities to flourish while preserving the natural resources and cultural heritage of the Carpathians.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 6:</b> The resilience of the Carpathian region is strengthened through climate change mitigation and through increased regional adaptation actions within the Carpathian Convention activities.</p>
<p><b>Target 2:</b> 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration</p>	<p><b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Carpathians is enhanced, by harmonized and coordinated efforts and cooperation on conservation, maintenance and sustainable use of natural and semi-natural habitats and securing habitat continuity and connectivity; restoration of degraded habitats; conservation and sustainable use of species of flora and fauna characteristic to the Carpathians, especially endangered or endemic species and large carnivores; and conservation and restoration of wetlands and fresh water ecosystems.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 2:</b> The Carpathian forests are sustainably managed and protected by, inter alia, improving the health and vitality of the forests; improving the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity; identifying and protecting natural, especially virgin forests; promoting the restoration of close-to-nature forests; and enhancing the role of the forest-based sector in mitigating climate change.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 7:</b> Awareness about the objectives and main sustainable development aspects of the Carpathian Convention is strengthened among the general public in the Carpathians. Lifelong learning and global education approaches are integrated into the Carpathian Convention activities and cross-sectoral cooperation and synergies across projects are enhanced, bridging together local and regional actors and strengthening partnerships towards sustainable development of the Carpathians.</p>
<p><b>Target 3:</b> 30% of areas are effectively conserved</p>	<p><b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Carpathians is enhanced, by harmonized and coordinated efforts and cooperation on conservation, maintenance and sustainable use of natural and semi-natural habitats and securing habitat continuity and connectivity; restoration of degraded habitats; conservation and sustainable use of species of flora and fauna characteristic to the Carpathians, especially</p>

	<p>endangered or endemic species and large carnivores; and conservation and restoration of wetlands and fresh water ecosystems.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 3:</b> Tourism in the Carpathians is sustainable, thanks to enhanced cooperation that maximizes the positive benefits of tourism for biodiversity, ecosystems, and economic and social development, while mitigating negative ecological, environmental and socio-economic impacts from tourism.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 7:</b> Awareness about the objectives and main sustainable development aspects of the Carpathian Convention is strengthened among the general public in the Carpathians. Lifelong learning and global education approaches are integrated into the Carpathian Convention activities and cross-sectoral cooperation and synergies across projects are enhanced, bridging together local and regional actors and strengthening partnerships towards sustainable development of the Carpathians.</p>
<p><b>Target 4:</b> Threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed</p>	<p><b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Carpathians is enhanced, by harmonized and coordinated efforts and cooperation on conservation, maintenance and sustainable use of natural and semi-natural habitats and securing habitat continuity and connectivity; restoration of degraded habitats; conservation and sustainable use of species of flora and fauna characteristic to the Carpathians, especially endangered or endemic species and large carnivores; and conservation and restoration of wetlands and fresh water ecosystems.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 5:</b> The agriculture sector in the Carpathians, including traditionally cultivated land, is maintained and developed sustainably. Traditional knowledge and sustainable agriculture practices are maintained, enabling rural communities to flourish while preserving the natural resources and cultural heritage of the Carpathians.</p>
<p><b>Target 5:</b> Use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal</p>	<p><b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Carpathians is enhanced, by harmonized and coordinated efforts and cooperation on conservation, maintenance and sustainable use of natural and semi-natural habitats and securing habitat continuity and connectivity; restoration of degraded habitats; conservation and sustainable use of species of flora and fauna characteristic to the Carpathians, especially endangered or endemic species and large carnivores; and conservation and restoration of wetlands and fresh water ecosystems.</p>
<p><b>Target 6:</b> Reduce rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species by 50%</p>	
<p><b>Target 7:</b> Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk</p>	<p><b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Carpathians is enhanced, by harmonized and coordinated efforts and cooperation on conservation, maintenance and sustainable use of natural and semi-natural habitats and securing habitat continuity and connectivity; restoration of degraded habitats; conservation and sustainable use of species of flora and fauna characteristic to the Carpathians, especially endangered or endemic species and large carnivores; and conservation and restoration of wetlands and fresh water ecosystems.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 7:</b> Awareness about the objectives and main sustainable development aspects of the Carpathian Convention is strengthened among the general public in the Carpathians. Lifelong learning and global education approaches are integrated into the Carpathian Convention activities and cross-sectoral cooperation and synergies across projects are enhanced, bridging together local and regional actors and strengthening partnerships towards sustainable development of the Carpathians.</p>
<p><b>Target 8:</b> Minimize impacts of climate change and ocean acidification including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches</p>	<p><b>Strategic Objective 2:</b> The Carpathian forests are sustainably managed and protected by, inter alia, improving the health and vitality of the forests; improving the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity; identifying and protecting natural, especially virgin forests; promoting the restoration of close-to-nature forests; and enhancing the role of the forest-based sector in mitigating climate change.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 6:</b> The resilience of the Carpathian region is strengthened through climate change mitigation and through increased regional adaptation actions within the Carpathian Convention activities.</p>







<b>Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</b>	
<b>Target 9:</b> Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people	
<b>Target 10:</b> Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably	<b>Strategic Objective 5:</b> The agriculture sector in the Carpathians, including traditionally cultivated land, is maintained and developed sustainably. Traditional knowledge and sustainable agriculture practices are maintained, enabling rural communities to flourish while preserving the natural resources and cultural heritage of the Carpathians.
<b>Target 11:</b> Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced	<p><b>Strategic Objective 1:</b> Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Carpathians is enhanced, by harmonized and coordinated efforts and cooperation on conservation, maintenance and sustainable use of natural and semi-natural habitats and securing habitat continuity and connectivity; restoration of degraded habitats; conservation and sustainable use of species of flora and fauna characteristic to the Carpathians, especially endangered or endemic species and large carnivores; and conservation and restoration of wetlands and fresh water ecosystems.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 2:</b> The Carpathian forests are sustainably managed and protected by, inter alia, improving the health and vitality of the forests; improving the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity; identifying and protecting natural, especially virgin forests; promoting the restoration of close-to-nature forests; and enhancing the role of the forest-based sector in mitigating climate change.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 5:</b> The agriculture sector in the Carpathians, including traditionally cultivated land, is maintained and developed sustainably. Traditional knowledge and sustainable agriculture practices are maintained, enabling rural communities to flourish while preserving the natural resources and cultural heritage of the Carpathians.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 7:</b> Awareness about the objectives and main sustainable development aspects of the Carpathian Convention is strengthened among the general public in the Carpathians. Lifelong learning and global education approaches are integrated into the Carpathian Convention activities and cross-sectoral cooperation and synergies across projects are enhanced, bridging together local and regional actors and strengthening partnerships towards sustainable development of the Carpathians.</p>
<b>Target 12:</b> Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being	
<b>Target 13:</b> Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge	
<b>Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</b>	
<b>Target 14:</b> The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels	<b>Strategic Objective 7:</b> Awareness about the objectives and main sustainable development aspects of the Carpathian Convention is strengthened among the general public in the Carpathians. Lifelong learning and global education approaches are integrated into the Carpathian Convention activities and cross-sectoral cooperation and synergies across projects are enhanced, bridging together local and regional actors and strengthening partnerships towards sustainable development of the Carpathians.
<b>Target 15:</b> Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and reduce negative impacts	
<b>Target 16:</b> Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half	<b>Strategic Objective 7:</b> Awareness about the objectives and main sustainable development aspects of the Carpathian Convention is strengthened among the general public in the Carpathians. Lifelong learning and global education approaches are integrated into the Carpathian Convention activities and cross-sectoral cooperation and synergies across projects are enhanced, bridging together local and regional actors and strengthening partnerships towards sustainable development of the Carpathians.







<p><b>Target 17:</b> Strengthen biosafety and distribute benefits of biotechnology</p>	
<p><b>Target 18:</b> Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year</p>	
<p><b>Target 19:</b> Financial resources increased to \$200 billion per year, including \$30 billion through international finance</p>	<p><b>Strategic Objective 8:</b> Cooperation with Ukraine on protecting and sustainably developing the whole Carpathian region is strengthened to better address the direct and indirect impacts of the war in Ukraine on the Carpathians, particularly on the natural environment and nature protection services.</p>
<p><b>Target 20:</b> Capacity-building and development, technology transfer, and technical and scientific cooperation for implementation is strengthened</p>	<p><b>Strategic Objective 7:</b> Awareness about the objectives and main sustainable development aspects of the Carpathian Convention is strengthened among the general public in the Carpathians. Lifelong learning and global education approaches are integrated into the Carpathian Convention activities and cross-sectoral cooperation and synergies across projects are enhanced, bridging together local and regional actors and strengthening partnerships towards sustainable development of the Carpathians.</p>
<p><b>Target 21:</b> Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available</p>	<p><b>Strategic Objective 7:</b> Awareness about the objectives and main sustainable development aspects of the Carpathian Convention is strengthened among the general public in the Carpathians. Lifelong learning and global education approaches are integrated into the Carpathian Convention activities and cross-sectoral cooperation and synergies across projects are enhanced, bridging together local and regional actors and strengthening partnerships towards sustainable development of the Carpathians.</p>
<p><b>Target 22:</b> Ensure participation, justice, and rights for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth persons with disabilities and environmental defenders</p>	
<p><b>Target 23:</b> Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach</p>	

XIV.

XV.

## XVI. Annex 8 – Table with illustrative detail for selected targets from the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and four of the biodiversity-related MEAs

<i>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>MEA</i>	<i>Indicative actions relevant to the target</i>
<p><b>Target 3:</b> 30% of areas are effectively conserved</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Establish and effectively manage</b> protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures</li> <li>• Ensure networks of protected areas and OECMs cover <b>areas important for biodiversity</b> and ecosystem functions and services</li> <li>• Recognise the values of <b>indigenous and traditional territories</b></li> <li>• Ensure protected areas and OECMs are <b>well connected</b>, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean</li> <li>• Share <b>case studies/best practices</b> and examples of management approaches, governance types and effectiveness related to other effective area-based conservation measures</li> <li>• Provide <b>capacity-building</b>, including training workshops</li> <li>• Facilitate <b>mainstreaming</b> of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures into key sectors</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop <b>transboundary area-based conservation measures</b></li> <li>• Enhance the <b>quality, monitoring, management, extent, distribution and connectivity</b> of terrestrial and aquatic protected areas, including marine areas</li> <li>• Promote efforts to <b>increase the number and coverage of protected areas</b></li> <li>• <b>Collaborate</b> with existing region-wide networks</li> <li>• <b>Support Parties</b> in the establishment and management of conservation areas and networks</li> <li>• <b>Monitor and assess the effectiveness</b> of the protection and management of the areas and networks</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List and protect <b>wetlands of international importance</b>, including acting to address any identified as wetlands in danger</li> <li>• Use <b>Protected Area Management Evaluation (PAME)</b> tools for effective management</li> <li>• Develop an integrated <b>planning, management and evaluation system</b> which promotes the wise use of all Ramsar Sites</li> <li>• Develop processes which integrate efforts aimed at <b>broader protected areas system</b></li> <li>• Evaluate the <b>effectiveness of the management</b> of Ramsar Sites</li> <li>• Designate examples of peatlands, wet grasslands, mangroves, and coral reefs, where appropriate as Ramsar Sites</li> </ul>
<p><b>Target 9:</b> Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure <b>sustainable management and use</b> of wild species as a basis for societal benefits</li> <li>• Apply the <b>Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines</b></li> <li>• <b>Build capacity</b> in sustainable wildlife management</li> <li>• Encourage the role of <b>indigenous and local communities</b> in the sustainable use of biodiversity</li> <li>• Develop and promote <b>sustainable alternatives</b> to the unsustainable use of wildlife</li> <li>• Facilitate the <b>exchange of information and experience</b> on sustainable wildlife management,</li> <li>• Assess, minimize and mitigate the impacts of <b>illegal hunting</b></li> <li>• Develop and implement integrated <b>sustainable wildlife management programmes</b></li> <li>• Engage with the <b>Collaborative Partnership</b> on Sustainable Wildlife Management</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply the <b>Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity</b></li> <li>• Promote improved [forest] <b>law enforcement</b></li> </ul>

<i>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>MEA</i>	<i>Indicative actions relevant to the target</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement measures, including <b>legislative and enforcement measures</b> and regional and sub-regional initiatives, to halt or reduce and ultimately eliminate illegal trade in great apes</li> <li>• <b>Strengthen collaboration and develop synergies</b> with the Secretariats of other MEAs including CBD and CMS in relation to the conservation of great apes and for other species</li> <li>• Encourage Parties, the Secretariat and relevant multilateral agreements such as the CMS and its daughter agreements, and the Ramsar Convention and the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA) to <b>communicate and collaborate</b> with each other on the management and sustainable use of marine turtles to ensure the compatibility of activities, optimize resources, promote research, and enhance synergies concerning the conservation of marine turtles</li> <li>• Recognise that <b>commercial trade may be beneficial to the conservation of species and ecosystems</b>, and to the development of local people when carried out at levels that are not detrimental to the survival of the species in question</li> <li>• Engage with the <b>Collaborative Partnership</b> on Sustainable Wildlife Management</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Regulate trade in wild meat</b> of terrestrial and avian species listed on CMS Appendices I and II</li> <li>• Increase <b>awareness of wildlife crime and offences</b></li> <li>• Strengthen <b>national and transboundary law</b></li> <li>• <b>Enforce</b> with emphasis on interdisciplinary cooperation and intelligence</li> <li>• Engage with the <b>Collaborative Partnership</b> on Sustainable Wildlife Management</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise <b>awareness of the importance of conserving marine turtles</b>, their nests and their habitats, and to <b>halt poaching and the exploitation of marine turtle products</b>, including through, inter alia, fostering <b>alternative sustainable livelihoods</b>, including sustainable eco-tourism;</li> </ul>
<p><b>Target 11:</b> Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use nature-based solutions and/or <b>ecosystem-base approaches</b> to restore, maintain or enhance nature's contributions</li> <li>• Encourage approaches to <b>build resilience of ecosystem functions and services</b> to climate-change risks and to natural hazards</li> <li>• Promote actions compatible with biodiversity conservation to strengthen <b>food security</b></li> <li>• Identify <b>best practices and lessons learned</b> on how to integrate biodiversity, poverty eradication, and sustainable development</li> <li>• Use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall strategy to help <b>mitigate and adapt</b> to the adverse effects of climate change</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognised the importance of the opportunities for <b>livelihood support, national economies and community well-being</b> that can be created through sustainable wildlife watching, ecotourism, land rehabilitation and related initiatives</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the <b>wise use</b> of wetlands, and recognise the value of wetlands in delivering ecosystem services that benefit people</li> <li>• <b>Identify and support sustainable traditional as well as innovative uses</b> of wetlands and their biodiversity</li> <li>• Support <b>agroecological practices favouring sustainable food and agricultural systems</b></li> <li>• Review existing, or evolving, <b>policy, legal and institutional frameworks</b> to identify and promote those measures which encourage conservation and wise use of wetlands and to identify and remove measures which discourage conservation and wise use</li> <li>• Regularly assess the <b>state of wetlands</b> and their services to people</li> </ul>



## XVII. Annex 9 - Preliminary cross-mapping of the indicators included in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The following draft table includes only those indicators from the monitoring framework for the GBF (CBD COP [decision 15/5](#)) that are known to be used or otherwise relevant to other MEAs or for monitoring the SDGs. It is recognised that there will be other indicators used by MEAs that may be relevant, and that further work will be needed on this table in the future in order to provide a more complete mapping. This table does not currently include all potentially relevant MEAs, and this will also need working on further.

Goal/target	Indicator type and name		SDG	CITE S	CM S	ITPGRF A	IW C	Ramsar	WHC	UNCCD	UNFCCC
Goal A	Headline	A.3 Red List Index	15.5.1	Y	Y					Y	
	Component	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	6.6.1					Y			
		Living Planet Index			Y			Y			
	Complementary	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	15.1.1								
		Mountain Green Cover Index	15.4.2								
		Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	2.5.1								
		Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk extinction	2.5.2								
		Trends in mangrove extent	6.6.1					Y			
		Wetland Extent Trends Index						Y			
		Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	6.6.1					Y			
Wild bird index					Y						
CMS connectivity indicator				Y							
Goal B	Component	Living Planet Index (for used species)			Y			Y			
	Complementary	Ecological footprint								Y	
		Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1.5.1								
		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	6.3.2								
		Number of mixed sites, cultural landscapes and natural sites with cultural values inscribed on the World Heritage List and World Network of Biosphere Reserves						Y			
Goal D	Headline	D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1								
	Complementary	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research on marine technology	14.a.1								
		Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	4.b.1								
		Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	17.7.1								
Target 1	Complementary	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	6.5.2								

Goal/target	Indicator type and name		SDG	CITE S	CM S	ITPGRF A	IW C	Ramsar	WHC	UNCCD	UNFCCC
Target 2	Headline	2.2 Area under restoration						Y		Y	
	Complementary	Living Planet Index			Y			Y			
		Red List Index	15.5.1	Y	Y					Y	
Target 3	Headline	3.1 Coverage of protected areas and OECMS	15.4.1 14.5.1					Y		Y	
	Component	Protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas						Y		Y	
		Number of hectares of UNESCO designated sites (WH, BRs)							Y		
		Ramsar Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool						Y			
		Proportion of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecological regions which are conserved by protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures	15.1.2								
Target 4	Headline	A.3 Red List index	15.5.1	Y	Y					Y	
	Component	Living Planet Index			Y			Y			
		Number of plant and animal genetic resources secured in medium or long-term conservation facilities	2.5.1								
		Conservation status of species listed in CITES Appendices has stabilized/improved			Y						
Complementary	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk extinction	2.5.2									
		Number of CMS daughter agreements			Y						
Target 5	Headline	5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	14.4.1								
	Component	Living Planet Index (for used species)			Y			Y			
	Complementary	Red list Index (for internationally traded species and migratory species)			Y	Y					
		Total catch of cetaceans under the International Whaling Convention						Y			
		Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	14.6.1								
Illegal trade by CITES species classification				Y							
		Sustainable watershed and inland fisheries index			Y			Y			
Target 7	Headline	7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication potential	14.1.1a								
	Component	Floating plastic debris density [by micro and macro plastics]	14.1.1b								
		Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated	6.3.1								
		Red List Index (impact of pollution)				Y			Y		Y
Complementary	Hazardous waste generation	12.4.2									
	Municipal solid waste collected and managed	11.6.1									
Target 8	Component	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 which include biodiversity	1.5.3 11.b.1 13.1.2								
	Complementary	Above-ground biomass stock in forest (tonnes/ha)	15.2.1								Y
		Index of coastal eutrophication	14.1.1a								
		Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications	13.b.1								Y

Goal/target	Indicator type and name		SDG	CITE S	CM S	ITPGRF A	IWC	Ramsar	WHC	UNCCD	UNFCCC
		Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	1.5.3 11.b.1 13.1.2								
Target 9	Component	Living Planet Index (for used species)			Y			Y			
		Red List Index (species used for food and medicine)			Y						
	Complementary	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	14.6.1								
		Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities	2.5.1								
		Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	14.4.1								
		Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size	2.3.1								
Target 10	Headline	10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	2.4.1								
		10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management	15.2.1								
	Component	Area of forest under sustainable management: total forest management certification by Forest Stewardship Council and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification						Y		Y	
		Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	2.3.2								
	Complementary	Changes in soil organic carbon stocks	15.3.1							Y	
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area		15.3.1							Y		
		Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk extinction	2.5.2								
Target 11	Component	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities	11.6.2								
		Level of water stress	6.4.2								
		Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	3.9.2								
		Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	11.5.1								
		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	6.3.2								
	Complementary	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	3.9.1								
		Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	6.b.1								
		Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1								
Target 12	Headline	12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all	14.4.1								
Target 13	Complementary	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	15.6.1			Y					
		Total number of transfers of crop material from the Multilateral System of the ITPGRFA received in a country.				Y					

Goal/target	Indicator type and name		SDG	CITE S	CM S	ITPGRF A	IW C	Ramsar	WHC	UNCCD	UNFCCC
Target 14	Component	Number of countries with Implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting	15.9.1								
	Complementary	Change in water-use efficiency over time	6.4.1								
		CO2 emission per unit of value added	9.4.1								
Target 15	Complementary	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	12.6.1								
Target 16	Component	Ecological footprint								Y	
		Food waste index	12.3.1a								
		Material footprint per capita	8.4.2 12.2.2								
	Complementary	Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in national education policies, curricula, teacher education, student assessment	4.7.1 12.8.1								
Recycling rate		Y 12.5.1									
Target 18	Complementary	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)	12.c.1								
		Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant charges and fees	15.a.1								
		Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant taxes	15.a.1								
Target 19	Headline	D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1								
	Complementary	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	17.19.1								
		Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	17.9.1								
		Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	14.a.1								
		Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	17.7.1								
Target 21	Component	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessments	4.7.1 12.8.1 13.3.1								
Target 22	Component	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	1.4.2								
	Complementary	Number of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	5.a.2								
		Number of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	5.c.1								

Goal/target	Indicator type and name		SDG	CITE S	CM S	ITPGRF A	IW C	Ramsar	WHC	UNCCD	UNFCCC
		Percentage of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	16.7.1								
		Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure tenure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	5.a.1								
<b>Target 23</b>	Component	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	5.5.1 16.7.1								
		Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	1.4.2								
	Complementary	Number of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	5.c.1								
		Percentage of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	16.7.1								
		Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	5.a.1								
		Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	5.a.2								

## XVIII.

**XIX. Annex 10 – Table providing basic information on MEA reporting arrangements**

MEA	Reporting cycle	Reporting webpage(s)	Online reporting	Dashboards linked to reports
<a href="#">CBD</a>	Normally every four years (two COP cycles). Seventh national report due February 2026.	Webpage on <a href="#">national reports</a> provides links to a range of resources, and to past reports	CBD online reporting tool developed in house and first available for the sixth national report (due December 2018).	Basic information on reports received, some graphics (including interactive graphics) and search of reports, all accessible from the <a href="#">national reports</a> webpage. However, this is complicated by not all reports being submitted through the online tool.
<a href="#">CITES</a>	Each party is required to submit an Annual Report on its CITES trade, an Annual Illegal Trade report (both due every year on 31 October 2023) and an Implementation Report (due on the same date every three years, the next due 2024).	Webpages on the <a href="#">Annual Report</a> , <a href="#">Annual Illegal Trade Report</a> and <a href="#">Implementation Report</a> provide an overview of the main reporting requirements and links to analyses and past reports. The full list of reporting requirements, including reports on ivory stockpiles, is <a href="#">available here</a> .	Currently no online reporting tool, reports are emailed to the CITES Secretariat in excel or other format. Implementation of electronic CITES ( <a href="#">eCITES</a> ) will enable automated reporting of authorized trade in listed taxa. Information on ivory stockpiles is done online. Development of a platform for online submission of the implementation reports is also underway.	Data from the Annual Reports on CITES trade is included in the <a href="#">CITES Trade Database</a> maintained for the Secretariat by UNEP-WCMC. Information from this database can be visualised using the UNEP-WCMC managed <a href="#">CITES Wildlife TradeView</a> . Data from the annual illegal trade reports is not public, but authorities can request access.
<a href="#">CMS</a>	Normally every three years (before next COP). For COP-14 (February 2024) national reports were due 26 April 2023.	Webpage on <a href="#">national reports</a> providing links to past reports and a user guide for the CMS Online Reporting System.	Reporting through the <a href="#">CMS Online Reporting System</a> developed with UNEP-WCMC.	n/a
<a href="#">IPPC</a>	No periodic reporting, although parties required to report and update information on phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions, list of entry points, list of regulated pests, pest reports and emergency actions ad hoc.	Webpage on <a href="#">national reporting obligations</a> covers all reporting requirements and links to a range of resources.	Reports are uploaded or updated using the International Phytosanitary Portal through the IPPC website.	Summary statistics, tables, figures and interactive maps based on reports can be found on the <a href="#">National &amp; Regional Summary Statistics</a> webpage and through links.

MEA	Reporting cycle	Reporting webpage(s)	Online reporting	Dashboards linked to reports
<a href="#">ITPGRFA</a>	Every five years. The second reporting cycle ends in October 2024.	Webpage on <a href="#">national reports</a> with a brief summary of the mandate for reporting and links to national reports. Statistics on Access and benefit-sharing available at the <a href="#">Data Store</a> of the Multilateral system. Information on the national and international ex situ collections at the <a href="#">Global Information System on PGRFA</a>	Reporting through the <a href="#">ITPGRFA Online Reporting System</a> developed with UNEP-WCMC.	Compliance Report to the Governing Body (Eleventh Session) Report on Operations and Implementation of the Multilateral System of ABS (Eleventh Session) Report on the Implementation of the Global Information System (Eleventh Session)
<a href="#">IWC</a>	Member nations are expected to submit annual National Scientific Progress Reports.	Webpage on <a href="#">national progress reports</a> with links to past reports and guidance.	Reports are submitted using the online <a href="#">IWC Portal</a> .	n/a
<a href="#">Ramsar Convention</a>	Normally every three years (before the next COP). Deadline for COP15 National Reports is currently October 2024 if the Standing Committee accept the July 2025 date for COP15. Note that there is also an obligation to inform the Secretariat if a listed Ramsar site is threatened by a change in ecological character	No overall page to all relevant resources and information on reporting. Access to national reports through <a href="#">country profiles</a> or <a href="#">document search</a> .	Reporting through the <a href="#">Ramsar Online Reporting System</a> developed with UNEP-WCMC.	n/a
<a href="#">WHC</a>	Around every eight years the States Parties to the Convention are invited to submit Periodic Reports. Reporting cycles occur over six years. Currently it is the Third Cycle (2018-2024). All regional reports for this cycle have been submitted and the last year is for the evaluation process. In addition, Parties submit reports for exceptional circumstances or when work is undertaken which may impact the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage property, as part of reactive monitoring.	The webpage on <a href="#">periodic reporting</a> provides information on reporting processes and links to past regional reports and results.	Reporting is carried out through the in house, online <a href="#">Periodic Reporting Questionnaire</a> .	n/a

MEA	Reporting cycle	Reporting webpage(s)	Online reporting	Dashboards linked to reports
<a href="#">UNCCD</a>	Four-year reporting cycle. The next reporting process will take place in 2026.	The webpage on the <a href="#">UNCCD national reporting process</a> provides an overview of the reporting process and links to the PRAIS4 reporting platform and reporting manual.	Reporting is done through the Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System (PRAIS) developed in-house. The fourth generation PRAIS (PRAIS 4) offered web-based reporting through the <a href="#">PRAIS 4 portal</a> .	n/a
<a href="#">UNFCCC</a>	The first biennial transparency reports (BTRs) for all parties to the Paris Agreement are due by 31 December 2024 (with discretion for LDCs and SIDs). National Communications (NCs) are submitted every four years for developed countries and more flexibly for developing countries.	Webpage on <a href="#">transparency</a> provides a summary of reporting under the Paris agreement and links to a range of resources, past reports and tools.	Biennial reports and National Communications are submitted using the in house, online National Reports Submission Portal (NRSP).	Data is compiled and presented through the <a href="#">GHG data interface</a> and the <a href="#">Biennial Reports Data Interface</a> .
<a href="#">Basel Convention</a>	National reports are submitted annually. The next reports are due 31 December 2023.	Webpage providing an <a href="#">overview and mandate</a> for reporting, with links to past reports, formats and manuals, guidance, toolkits and other relevant information.	National reports are submitted through the in house <a href="#">Electronic Reporting System of the Basel Convention</a> .	The Basel Convention's <a href="#">Reporting Dashboard</a> is an interactive dashboard which enables users to visualise data from national reports submitted by Parties
<a href="#">Rotterdam Convention</a>	No reporting obligation, although there is a requirement to notify the Secretariat and affected Parties of the export or import of banned or severely restricted chemicals ad hoc	Relevant information on requirement to notify under the "procedures" tab on the <a href="#">convention website</a>	Notification through online forms for final regulatory actions and import responses on the convention's website, as well as a word document form for export notifications (and optionally for imports and regulatory actions).	Interactive <a href="#">database of import responses</a> and <a href="#">final regulatory actions</a> by date, party and chemical.
<a href="#">Stockholm Convention</a>	National reports are submitted every four years. Reports for the sixth reporting cycle will likely be due by 31 August 2026 (not confirmed).	Webpage providing an <a href="#">overview and mandate</a> for reporting with links to past reports, decisions, guidance, the electronic reporting system and other relevant information and tools.	National reports are submitted through the in-house <a href="#">Stockholm Convention Electronic Reporting System (SC-ERS)</a> .	The Stockholm Convention's <a href="#">Reporting Dashboard</a> is an interactive dashboard which enables users to visualise data from national reports submitted by Parties.



MEA	Reporting cycle	Reporting webpage(s)	Online reporting	Dashboards linked to reports
<a href="#">Minamata Convention</a>	<p>Every four years using the full format (full reports) and every two years for short reports. The first full national reports were due on 31 December 2021. The second short national reports are due on 31 December 2023. Development of National Action Plans (NAPs) is a requirement under Article 7 of the Convention, and these need to be submitted to the Secretariat. Thereafter, a review of the progress in their implementation must be provided every three years through the national reports.</p>	<p>Webpage on <a href="#">national reporting</a> with information, interactive graphics and links to guidance, reporting formats and past reports.</p>	<p>Reporting is carried out using the Online Reporting Tool for the Minamata Convention (through the convention’s website).</p>	<p>A <a href="#">dashboard</a> was developed for data visualisation and assessment of information generated in the NAPs.</p>