

Convention on Biological Diversity

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

First meeting
Bern, 10-12 June 2019

NOTE ON THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORKS OF THE BIODIVERSITY-RELATED CONVENTIONS AND THE RIO CONVENTIONS

1. In decision 14/34, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and requested the Executive Secretary to facilitate implementation of the process. The Conference of the Parties recognized the importance of involving other biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions in the process and invited all stakeholders, including other multilateral environmental agreements, to actively engage and contribute to the process of developing a robust post-2020 framework in order to foster strong ownership of the framework to be agreed and strong support for its immediate implementation.
2. The Conference of the Parties also recognized a need to ensure the coherence and complementarity of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with other existing or upcoming international processes, in particular with regard to consistency and coherence with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and other related processes, frameworks and strategies, including those of other related conventions.
3. In decision [14/30](#), the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary and the co-chairs of the open-ended working group on the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to organize a workshop to facilitate, as appropriate, discussions among Parties of the various biodiversity-related conventions to explore ways in which the conventions can contribute to the elaboration of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and, based on the respective mandate of each convention, to identify specific elements that could be included in the framework.
4. To support these discussions, the convention secretariats have prepared a note on the strategic frameworks adopted under the biodiversity-related conventions and Rio conventions, including information on their status, timeline and processes for their review and update.

I. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORKS UNDER THE BIODIVERSITY-RELATED CONVENTIONS AND RIO CONVENTIONS, THEIR STATUS, AND TIMELINE AND PROCESSES FOR THEIR REVIEW AND UPDATE

5. The global strategies, strategic plans or frameworks adopted and implemented by the following conventions are summarized below and in annex I and II of the present document. The conventions are presented in alphabetical order: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention, WHC), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), International Plant Protection

Convention (IPPC), International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), International Whaling Commission (IWC), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

6. Other relevant global frameworks under other intergovernmental processes are listed in annex III of the present document.

A. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (WHC)

1. Existing strategy

Strategic Action Plan and Vision to guide the implementation of the World Heritage Convention over the decade 2012-2022

7. The Vision of the Future of the World Heritage Convention and the Strategic Action Plan were adopted during the 18th General Assembly (UNESCO, 2011) by [Resolution 18 GA 11](#). The World Heritage Centre then ensured that it was disseminated widely.

8. The Committee at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011) noted the need to develop an Implementation Plan to operationalize the priorities detailed in the Draft Strategic Action Plan and Vision. By its decision 35 COM 12A, the Committee requested the World Heritage Centre to work with the Advisory Bodies to develop a draft Implementation Plan, including potential sources of funding for actions included within it. The Strategic Action Plan set six World Heritage Goals to assist in structuring the work of the Convention over the next ten years, with 17 priorities and key outcomes to be achieved.

9. The Strategic Plan is divided in 6 goals: the outstanding universal value of world heritage sites is maintained; The World Heritage List is a credible, selection of the world's outstanding cultural and natural heritage; heritage protection and conservation considers present and future environmental, societal and economic needs; World Heritage maintains or enhances its brand quality; The Committee can address policy and strategic issues; Decisions of statutory meetings are informed and effectively implemented.

2. Status

10. The Strategic Action Plan and Vision to guide the implementation of the World Heritage Convention over the decade 2012-2022 was adopted by Resolution 18 GA 11 (UNESCO 2011) and a follow-up report on the implementation plan of the Strategic Action Plan presented and adopted by Resolution 19 GA 10 (UNESCO, 2013).

11. The General Assembly, at its 19th and 20th sessions, by its Resolution 19 GA 10 and 20 General Assembly welcomed the progress in the performance of the implementation plan of the Strategic Action Plan and requested the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, and with the support of interested States Parties, to pursue the efforts undertaken and that a progress report on the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan be submitted to its 20th session.

12. A document titled "Future of the World Heritage Convention: Outcomes and Progress in the Implementation of the Strategic Action Plan 2012-2022" was presented at the 21st Session of the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on the progress of the Implementation Plan of the Strategic Action Plan. This progress report consists of the up-to-date table specifying the implementation status, since the 20th session, of the six goals and 17 priorities and key outcomes defined in the implementation plan (Item III) and the [summary table](#) of the links between the two implementation plans, i.e. the implementation plan of the Strategic Action Plan and the implementation plan of the recommendations of the independent assessment. The document was adopted by [Resolution 21 GA 9](#) (UNESCO, 2017).

3. *Timeline and processes for the review and update of the strategic framework*

13. In Resolution 21 GA 9, paragraph 5, the General Assembly requested that a progress report on the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its 22nd session.

B. Convention on Biological Diversity

1. Existing strategy

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets

14. In [decision X/2](#), the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 with the purpose to promote effective implementation of the Convention through a strategic approach, comprising a shared vision, a mission, and strategic goals and targets, that will inspire broad-based action by all Parties and stakeholders. The text of the Convention, and in particular its three objectives, provide the fundamental basis for the Strategic Plan.¹

15. Its Vision is “Living in harmony with nature” where “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.” Its Mission is “to take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity, etc.” Twenty headline targets (the “Aichi Biodiversity Targets”) are organized under five strategic goals.

16. The goals and targets were to serve as a flexible framework to be translated at the national level in national biodiversity strategies and action plans aligned with the framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities.

17. The Strategic Plan was linked to a strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention’s objectives, adopted by COP in [decision IX/11](#) and augmented in [decision X/3](#), [decision XI/4](#) and [decision XII/3](#) (in which five targets for resource mobilization under Aichi Target 20 were adopted).

18. In [decision XIII/28](#), COP 13 welcomed an updated list of indicators and noted that the list provides a framework to be used, as appropriate, for assessing progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at the global level and by Parties, other Governments and international organizations.

19. In decision X/2, COP requested Parties to monitor and review the implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in accordance with the Strategic Plan and their national targets making use of the set of indicators developed for the Strategic Plan as a flexible framework and to report to the Conference of the Parties through their fifth and sixth national reports.

20. In decision X/2, COP decided that future meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall review progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, share experiences relevant for implementation and provide guidance on means to address obstacles encountered. COP has reviewed progress at each of its meetings.

21. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets provide an agreed overarching framework for action on biodiversity and a foundation for sustainable development, and serves as a framework relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions and for cooperation among them. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 has been recognized by the governing bodies of other

¹ Information about the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets are provided on the CBD website at: <https://www.cbd.int/sp>.

biodiversity-related conventions and by the United Nations General Assembly². The Aichi Biodiversity Targets were reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

2. Status

22. Since COP 10, 164 Parties have submitted new or revised NBSAPs: 143 Parties submitted revised versions; 15 Parties submitted their first NBSAPs; 2 Parties submitted both their first NBSAP and a revised version; 2 Parties submitted two revised versions; 1 Party submitted an Action Plan to 2020 for enhancing implementation of its Strategy adopted before COP 10; and 1 Party submitted a first NBSAP developed in 2010 prior to COP 10.

23. The mid-term review of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 concluded that there had been encouraging progress towards meeting some elements of most Aichi Biodiversity Targets, but, in most cases, this progress would not be sufficient to achieve the Targets unless further urgent and effective action was taken to reduce the pressures on biodiversity and to prevent its continued decline.

24. COP 14 urged Parties to significantly accelerate their efforts to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in particular by addressing any gaps between the aspirations included in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the actions taken to implement them; and to take urgent action by 2020 on those Aichi Biodiversity Targets, or elements thereof, for which progress needs to be accelerated.

3. Timeline and processes for the review and update of the strategic framework

Preparations for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

25. In decision XIII/1, paragraph 34, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to prepare a proposal for a comprehensive and participatory preparatory process and timetable for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

26. In decision 14/34, the Conference of the Parties adopted a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

27. By this decision, the Conference of the Parties established an open-ended intersessional working group to support the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and designated Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda) and Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada) as co-chairs. COP requested the subsidiary bodies of the Convention to support the work of the open-ended intersessional working group, as follows:

(a) COP requested the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings to contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and in support of the work of the open-ended intersessional working group;

² At its 16th meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora extended the validity of the Strategic Vision and Action Plan to 2020 and included amendments to contribute to the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Conf. 16.3, CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020). At its eleventh meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals adopted the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 under the framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. At its twelfth meeting, the Conference of the Parties, in resolution XII.2, approved the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 which defines the priorities for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention with goals and targets aligned with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. At its fourth session, the governing body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, in resolution 8/2011, noted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are part of the framework for action under the revised Joint Work Plan between the Secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2011-2020).

(b) It requested the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, at its eleventh meeting, to provide recommendations concerning the potential role of traditional knowledge, customary sustainable use and the contribution of the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in support of the work of the open-ended intersessional working group;

(c) It requested the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting to contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, prepared by the open-ended intersessional working group, and to complement it with elements related to means to support and review implementation;

28. The process adopted by COP to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework contains a set of principles to guide its implementation and organization of work and sets out a comprehensive consultation process, including provisions for global, regional and thematic consultation meetings. Updates on the implementation of this process are made available on the web portal of the process.³

29. As a first step in developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, a discussion document summarizing and analysing the initial views of Parties and observers and an information document synthesizing all of the submissions have been made available. Parties and observers could provide their views on this discussion document as well as any other views on the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework until 15 April 2019. The discussion document has served as a background document for consultation workshops for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,⁴ and will do so for the workshop of biodiversity-related conventions.

30. The Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, in 2020, will consider for adoption the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. An indicative chronology of key activities and milestones leading to the consideration to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is available on the web portal.⁵

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

1. Existing strategy

CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020

31. CITES Parties first adopted a Strategic Vision through 2005 at COP11 in 2000 (Decision 11.1), and it was extended until 2007 at COP13 in 2004 (Decision 13.1). At COP14 in 2007, a new CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2013 was adopted through Resolution Conf. 14.2. This Resolution was replaced at COP16 in 2013 by Resolution Conf. 16.3 which extended it to 2020 and added some amendments to reference the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.

32. The CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020 was further amended at COP17 in 2016 to make reference to the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

33. Its vision is to conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade, thereby contributing to the significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss and making a significant contribution towards achieving the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

2. Status

34. Decision 17.20: the CITES Secretariat shall, in advance of COP18, and subject to the availability of external funds, prepare an analysis, including, if possible, a regional breakdown, of progress towards the

³ The web portal is located at the following URL: <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>

⁴ See CBD calendar of meetings at the following URL: <https://www.cbd.int/meetings>. Reports of the consultations are posted on the meeting pages in due course.

⁵ At the following URL: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/strategic-plan/Post2020/chronology1.pdf>

CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020. The CITES intersessional Strategic Plan working group noted this decision. However, the Secretariat did not have funds identified to undertake this task and this analysis was not available to support the working group's deliberations.

35. Decision 17.19: Parties were requested to evaluate their efforts in relation to the implementation of the CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2020 and the associated Action Plan. However, as the new "Implementation Report" format agreed at COP17 (to replace the biennial report), was designed specifically against the goals and indicators of the CITES Strategic Vision. As such, Parties undertook the self-evaluation requested in Decision 17.19 when they provided their implementation reports on 31 October 2018.

3. Timeline and processes for the review and update of the strategic framework

36. The present CITES Strategic Vision expires after COP18 in 2019, so the Standing Committee established an intersessional Strategic Plan Working Group with representation from all regions and from the Animals and Plants Committees to submit a proposal and any associated action plan and indicators for a new Strategic Vision after 2020 in time for consideration at COP18.

37. The working group was asked to review progress in implementing the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020 against the adopted indicators, taking account of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, its Sustainable Development Goals and Targets, and of any emerging replacement for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets (Decision 17.18)

38. Parties were requested to evaluate their efforts in relation to the implementation of the CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2020 and the associated Action Plan and to submit the outcome thereof to the Standing Committee's Strategic Plan Working Group through their regional representatives on that working group (Decision 17.19)

39. At the 69th meeting of the Standing Committee in 2017, the Secretariat proposed an approach to the review and revision of the current CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020 (SC6 Doc. 10) which was agreed by the Committee. The Committee further agreed that the next CITES Strategic Plan should run from 2021 to 2030 and endorsed the outline of the next Strategic Plan and related documents, contained in the annex to document SC69 Doc. 10 as a guideline for the development of the next Strategic Plan.

40. The intersessional Strategic Plan working group began its deliberations on the review of progress of the current Strategic Plan, but as the deadline for submission of the implementation reports was after the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70, Sochi, 2018), the Committee was unable to consider the Party self-evaluations. Rather, the members of the working group reviewed the existing indicators and provided comments on the implementation of the current Strategic Vision and an indication of the perceived value of each indicator. In doing so, working group participants generally found the existing indicators to be relevant, with some comments on those that could be nuanced or amended. The preliminary comments were provided to SC70 as an information document.

41. As there was insufficient time to propose new or revised indicators of progress, the Standing Committee agreed consideration of any new or revised indicators of progress, based on the revised Strategic Vision and the information received from Parties in their report on implementation, be undertaken after COP19.

42. The Standing Committee, at its 70th meeting, reviewed the recommendations of its Strategic Plan working group and agreed to propose the replacement of Resolution Conf. 16.3 (Rev. CoP17) on CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020. The Committee also agreed to present four Decisions for consideration by COP 18, including: i) adopting Resolution Conf. 18.X on CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030, ii) encourage Parties' Management Authorities to communicate with their national Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) focal points to seek to ensure CITES aims are reflected in the outcomes of their domestic processes to develop contributions to the post-2020 biodiversity framework anticipated to be adopted by CBD parties in 2020.

D. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

1. Existing strategy

CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023

43. In November 2014 at the eleventh Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS COP 11), the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 was adopted with the vision: “*Living in harmony with nature – where populations and habitats of migratory species (along with all biodiversity) are valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, thereby contributing to global sustainability.*” This plan now has five goals: 1) Address the underlying causes of decline of migratory species by mainstreaming relevant conservation and sustainable use priorities across government and society; 2) Reduce the direct pressures on migratory species and their habitats; 3) Improve the conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats ; 4) Enhance the benefits to all from the favorable conservation status of migratory species.

44. The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 complements the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 adding the necessary specificity for and focus on migratory species and providing an effective way for migratory species targets to be integrated into the national biodiversity strategies and action plans of the CBD.

2. Status

45. The implementation of the Strategic Plan is kept under review by the CMS COP at its 12th, 13th and 14th Meetings in the light of the Plan’s stated goals, targets and indicators and in line with chapter 4 section 7 of the Strategic Plan.

46. CMS COP 11 acknowledged the need for additional inter-sessional work to strengthen the suite of materials to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan, including: (a) indicators for the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, drawing as far as possible from existing work, such as that under the global Biodiversity Indicators Partnership; and (b) a Companion Volume on Implementation for the new Strategic Plan, based on available tools, to provide guidance on implementation of the Plan.

47. In 2017, CMS COP 12 adopted the Plan’s indicators and guidance on implementation support.

3. Timeline and processes for the review and update of the strategic framework

48. Furthermore, Decision 12.105 requested the CMS Secretariat to engage in the preparations for the post-2020 follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and ensure migratory species concerns are properly reflected during the UN Biodiversity Conference in 2020.

49. In 2018, a Working Group (WG) on the development of contributions to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework was established in the context of the CMS Family. The WG comprises members of the Scientific Council and the Standing Committee, as well as NGOs and the Secretariats of CMS and its Family of Agreements.

50. The WG determined that the conservation needs of migratory species can be best represented in the future global biodiversity framework through the concept of connectivity.

51. CMS COP13 in early 2020 will provide an opportunity for Parties to examine progress in implementing the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species and to develop further inputs to the global biodiversity framework.

E. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar)

1. Existing strategy

Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan for 2016-2024

52. The Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention approved the Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan for 2016-2024 at COP12 in 2015 through the resolution XII.2. The first Strategic Plan for Ramsar Convention was prepared in 1997. Since this date, the work of the Convention has been organized around three pillars: i) the wise use of all wetlands through national plans, policies and legislation, management actions and public education, ii) the designation and sustainable management of suitable wetlands for inclusion on the list of Wetlands of International Importance; and iii) international cooperation on transboundary wetlands and shared species.

53. The Strategic Plan includes 19 Targets, organized under three Strategic Goals and one Operational Goal which supports them.

54. The Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 is aligned with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

2. Status

55. The assessment of the progress and challenges in implementing the Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan takes place every three years. For the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 the global implementation report was presented to COP13 in 2018 based on the national reports submitted by Contracting Parties.

56. Through Resolution XII.2, the Conference of the Parties decided to undertake a review of the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan at COP14 and to establish the modalities and scope for this review at COP13, taking into account *inter alia* the outcomes of the discussions of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals, the work of IPBES] and the coordination needs with regard to the review of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020”, COP13 in 2018, approved the scope and modalities for the mid-term review of the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan and will focus on assessing the implementation of the Strategic Plan from 2016 up to 2021, and on identifying for COP14 any necessary amendments.

3. Timeline and processes for the review and update of the strategic framework

57. The indicative timeline of the key activities and process for the mid-term-review of the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 according to Resolution XIII. 5 is outlined below.

Table 1. Indicative timeline of key activities for the mid-term review of the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 (final timeline will depend on final dates of COP14).

Date	Activity
COP13, October 2018 SC56, October 2018	Establishment of a working group of the Standing Committee to conduct the review of the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan
December 2018	Virtual / face-to-face meeting of the working group to discuss planning process and strategy
April 2019	Written submissions of views from Contracting Parties and stakeholders, in response to a notification, and global implementation report of the Convention provided to COP13 by the Secretariat
SC57, June/July 2019	Assessment of progress by the Standing Committee
	Approval of National Report format for COP14
August 2019	Issue of National Report format for COP14
November 2019	Virtual meeting of the working group to assess progress

May 2020	Inputs from <i>Global Biodiversity Outlook-5</i> published and the IPBES global and regional assessments
SC58, June/July 2020	Discussion paper for SC58 written by the working group
September 2020	Submission of National Reports for COP14
October/November 2020	Assessment by Secretariat of National Reports for COP14
October 2020	Face-to-face meeting of the working group to agree on final document to be submitted to SC59
SC59, January 2021	Report and recommendation for any potential refinements to the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan and its targets and indicators and any elements that can contribute to the preparation of a new strategic plan for the period after 2024 for COP14 consideration

F. International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

1. Existing strategy

IPPC Strategic Framework (2012-2019)

58. The [2012-2019 IPPC Strategic Framework](#) was adopted in 2012 at the 7th session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), the government body of the IPPC. It is a framework of the Convention and not a work plan for the Secretariat. The main intention is to support the objectives and purpose of the Convention. The IPPC's mission is to secure cooperation among nations in protecting global plant resources from the spread and introduction of pests of plants, in order to preserve food security, biodiversity and to facilitate trade.

59. The strategic objectives of the 2012-2019 IPPC Strategic Framework are to: (a) protect sustainable agriculture and enhance global food security through the prevention of pest spread, (b) protect the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests; (c) facilitate economic and trade development through the promotion of harmonized scientifically based phytosanitary measures, and (d) develop phytosanitary capacity for members to accomplish these objectives.

2. Timeline and processes for the review and update of the strategic framework

60. The IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030 has been under development since 2014. The Strategic Framework for the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) 2020 – 2030 “Protecting the World’s Plant Resources from Pests” was endorsed at CPM-14 in advance of formal adoption taking place at an anticipated Ministerial level session during CPM-15 (2020).

61. In 2014, the 3rd meeting of the IPPC Strategic Planning Group (SPG) identified future challenges of the IPPC (“The IPPC in 20 years”). Individual participants categorized potential challenges and opportunities for the IPPC and selected potentially valuable topics for further investigation.

62. At the 4th meeting of the IPPC Strategic Planning Group in 2015, the group decided that “the IPPC in 20 years” should form the basis of the revision of the IPPC Strategic Framework. It was thought that the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 should be an ambitious undertaking in which the IPPC could explore new activities in the years following the proposed International Year of Plant Health in 2020.

63. In 2017 the CPM provided comments on the proposed high-level structure and content of the Strategic Framework 2020-2030, with particular emphasis on the Vision, Mission and Strategic Objectives. It was generally agreed that the Strategic Framework objectives should be closely tied to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

64. In 2018, the draft IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 was presented to CPM-13 followed by a consultation period. Over 850 comments were received from all National and Regional Plant Protection Organizations, as well as 20 partner organizations. The draft was revised after the consultation period and presented to the SPG and Bureau meetings in October 2018 for final review.

65. The Strategic Framework 2020-2030 has a mission, a vision, a goal, three strategic objectives, an IPPC Development Agenda 2020-2030, and three core activities of standard setting; implementation and capacity development; and communication and international cooperation.

66. The three strategic objectives are: Strategic Objective A Enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity; Strategic Objective B Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests; and, Strategic Objective C Facilitate safe trade, development and economic growth.

67. The Strategic Framework 2020-2030 contributes to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to biodiversity objectives in areas consistent with the mandate of IPPC. For example, under Strategic Objective B: “the IPPC framework is applied to address environmental concerns as they relate to plant biodiversity and emerging problems associated with invasive alien species that are plant pests”.

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

1. Existing strategy

68. There is no overarching plan of action or strategy under the Treaty but plans developed under the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture are relevant including the Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2011-2025.

Second Global Action Plan of Action for Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2011-2025

69. The Global Plan of Action (GPA) for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of PGRFA was formally adopted in 1996 by representatives of 150 countries during the Fourth International Technical Conference on Plant Genetic Resources in Leipzig, Germany.

70. At its Twelfth Regular Session in 2009, the Commission recommended that the Second GPA be focused, so as to assist priority setting, including identifying priorities for the Funding Strategy of the International Treaty. The Second GPA is based on clear, succinctly stated aims and principles and includes a strategy and information on each priority activity.

71. The main aims of the Second GPA, as agreed by the Commission at its Thirteenth Regular Session and approved by the FAO Council at its 143rd Session in 2011, are: (a) to strengthen the implementation of the International Treaty; (b) to ensure the conservation of PGRFA as a basis for food security, sustainable agriculture and poverty reduction by providing a foundation for current and future use; (c) to promote sustainable use of PGRFA, in order to foster economic development and to reduce hunger and poverty, particularly in developing countries, as well as to provide options for adapting to and mitigating climate change, addressing other global changes and responding to food, feed and other needs; (d) to promote the exchange of PGRFA and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use; (e) to assist countries, as appropriate and subject to their national legislation, to take measures to protect and promote Farmers’ Rights, as provided in Article 9 of the International Treaty; (f) to assist countries, regions, the Governing Body of the International Treaty and other institutions responsible for conserving and using PGRFA to identify priorities for action. (g) to create and strengthen national programmes, to increase regional and international cooperation, including research, education and training on the conservation and use of PGRFA and to enhance institutional capacity; (h) to promote information sharing on PGRFA among and within regions and countries; (i) to set the conceptual bases for the development and adoption of national policies and legislation, as appropriate, for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA; (j) to reduce unintended and unnecessary duplication of actions in order to promote cost efficiency and effectiveness in global efforts to conserve and sustainably use PGRFA.

2. Status

72. At the Seventh Session of The Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources For Food And Agriculture, the Secretary was requested to continue strengthening collaboration and coordination with the Secretary of the Commission to promote coherence in the development and implementation of the respective programmes of work of the two bodies, and in particular with regard to: the monitoring and implementation of the Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, including further work on draft voluntary guidelines on farmers' varieties/landraces and global networking on in situ conservation and on-farm management of PGRFA.

H. International Whaling Commission

1. Existing strategy

73. The International Whaling Commission (IWC) was set up under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling which was signed in Washington DC on 2 December 1946, with the purpose of providing for the proper conservation of whale stocks and thus making possible the orderly development of the whaling industry.

74. The IWC's role has expanded since its establishment in 1946. In addition to regulation of whaling, today's IWC works to address a wide range of conservation issues including bycatch and entanglement, ocean noise, pollution and marine debris, collision between whales and ships, and sustainable whale watching. Given that the primary threats to cetaceans today are from activities whose regulation is beyond the mandate of the IWC, the IWC has agreed numerous mandates for engagement with other organizations. The IWC does not have an overall strategy or strategic plan. Its mandates are delivered through the endorsement of amendments to the Schedule of the Convention (for example, quota renewal), Resolutions, and Recommendations from each of its subsidiary bodies.

75. IWC subsidiary bodies, include the Scientific Committee, Conservation Committee, Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling Sub-committee, the Whale Killing Methods and Welfare Issues Working Group and the Finance and Administration Committee. Several of these Committees plan work which extends beyond 2020.

76. At its 66th meeting in 2016, the Commission endorsed a Strategic Plan for the Conservation Committee (2016-2026).⁶ This establishes a long-term vision for healthy and well-managed populations and recovered cetacean populations worldwide. The Plan identifies priority threats to cetaceans: ship strikes; marine debris; bycatch; anthropogenic sound; chemical pollution and climate change and priority actions including sustainable management of whale and dolphin watching; conservation management plans; whale sanctuaries and protected areas and effective financing and effective data collection and reporting. It sets out near and long term measures of success, key partnerships and means of resourcing. The Strategic Plan is accompanied by a Work Plan, a living document that can be adapted as circumstances evolve.

77. In addition, the IWC has strategic plans on a range of thematic issues cutting across its scientific and conservation work areas including on ship strikes (2017-2020), whale watching (2018-2024) and bycatch (2018-2028) and is currently developing a thematic strategic plan on Conservation Management Plans.

78. The IWC Scientific Committee delivers ongoing assessment of status and trends in whale populations and modelling of management procedures; and reviews numerous threats to cetaceans, including through its annual State of the Cetacean Environment Report (SOCER). It also provides advice on the sustainability of catch limits for Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling as specified by each of the Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling (ASW) countries. The IWC sets catch limits for ASW in multiple year blocks (subject to automatic carryover if there is no change in the scientific advice).

⁶ See <https://iwc.int/conservation-committee>

79. In 2016 the IWC endorsed by consensus Resolution 2016-1 to establish a comprehensive, independent review of its institutional arrangements in a governance review. The report from the independent reviewers, submitted to IWC67 in 2018 included a recommendation that the IWC should develop and adopt a Strategic Plan and a multi-year work programme setting strategic directions and clear priorities for the work of IWC and its subsidiary bodies in line with best practice of other treaty bodies. Subsequently, Resolution 2018-1 directed the Working Group on Operational Effectiveness (WGOE) to develop a plan to implement reforms that will improve the institutional and governance arrangements of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. Work on this review is ongoing.

2. *Status*

80. The IWC does not currently have an overarching strategic plan. At its 67th meeting, the Commission endorsed the development and use of a database of recommendations, which will allow the IWC to better communicate its priorities and to track progress with the delivery of recommendations. In the future, there may be opportunities to use the database to help assess progress towards the 2020 framework on some issues.

81. A formal review of progress/achievements the Conservation Committee's Strategic Plan has not yet been undertaken, although working groups report bi-annually to the Conservation Committee on progress under its workplan. The Conservation Committee is discussing how the use of the database of recommendations can be embedded into routine working practices and help review the implementation of its recommendations.

82. The Working Group on Operational Effectiveness will meet in July 2018 and the proposed plan for institutional and governance reform will be presented at the 68th meeting of the Commission (IWC68).

3. *Timeline and processes for the review and update of the strategic framework*

83. The IWC will engage intersessionally (i.e. between now and its Commission meeting in October 2020) in the post-2020 process through its Secretariat and Chair of the Commission, and in line with existing mandates and recommendations. The Secretariat will report to the appropriate subsidiary bodies of the Commission intersessionally to provide an update and to seek input. Any further discussion or commitment, including the review of the strategic framework will need to be undertaken by the Commission itself, with advice from its subsidiary bodies as appropriate. The Commission next meets in September 2020 and again in 2022.

84. At the IWC Bureau meeting in April 2019, the Secretariat reported on the opportunity to participate in the Workshop among biodiversity-related conventions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the Bureau discussed the delegation and the approach to be taken. At the IWC Scientific Committee in May 2019, the Secretariat also reported on the opportunity to participate in the workshop and sought comments. At a Conservation Committee Planning Group meeting in July 2019 and the Scientific Committee meeting in May 2020, the Secretariat will update the group on progress and seek comments on any documents available.

85. CBD (COP15) will take place soon after the next Commission meeting. This will allow the IWC to provide some final input to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The IWC review of the adopted framework will need to take place intersessionally in 2020 and 2021 ahead of the Commission meeting in 2022. This could include discussion on whether or how the IWC could align its own strategy or parts of it, with the post-2020 biodiversity framework. Agreement on this could be reached at IWC69 in 2022.

I. **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**

1. *Existing strategy*

The UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework

86. In decision 7/COP.13, the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted The future strategic framework of the Convention to contribute to (a) achieving the objectives of the Convention and

the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular regarding Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 and target 15.3: “by 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world” and other interrelated SDGs, within the scope of the Convention; (b) improving the living conditions of affected populations; and (c) enhancing ecosystems services.⁷

87. Its vision is a future that avoids, minimizes, and reverses desertification/land degradation and mitigates the effects of drought in affected areas at all levels and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, within the scope of the Convention.

88. The following “strategic objectives” will guide the actions of all UNCCD stakeholders and partners in the period 2018–2030. Meeting these long-term objectives will contribute to achieving the above-mentioned vision within the scope of the Convention, taking into account particular regional and national conditions:

Strategic objective 1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality

Expected impact 1.1 Land productivity and related ecosystems services are maintained or enhanced.

Expected impact 1.2 The vulnerability of affected ecosystems is reduced and the resilience of ecosystems is increased.

Expected impact 1.3 National voluntary land degradation neutrality targets are set and adopted by countries wishing to do so, related measures are identified and implemented, and necessary monitoring systems are established.

Expected impact 1.4 Measures for sustainable land management and the combating of desertification/land degradation are shared, promoted and implemented.

Strategic objective 2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations

Expected impact 2.1 Food security and adequate access to water for people in affected areas is improved.

Expected impact 2.2 The livelihoods of people in affected areas are improved and diversified.

Expected impact 2.3 Local people, especially women and youth, are empowered and participate in decision-making processes in combating DLDD.

Expected impact 2.4 Migration forced by desertification and land degradation is substantially reduced.

Strategic objective 3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems

Expected impact 3.1 Ecosystems’ vulnerability to drought is reduced, including through sustainable land and water management practices.

Expected impact 3.2 Communities’ resilience to drought is increased.

Strategic objective 4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD

Expected impact 4.1 Sustainable land management and the combating of desertification/land degradation contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and addressing climate change.

Expected impact 4.2 Synergies with other multilateral environmental agreements and processes are enhanced.

⁷ <https://www.unccd.int/convention/about-convention>

Strategic objective 5: 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

Expected impact 5.1 Adequate and timely public and private financial resources are further mobilized and made available to affected country Parties, including through domestic resource mobilization.

Expected impact 5.2 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.

89. The Strategy will be implemented primarily through actions at national or subregional levels, with the support of UNCCD institutions, partners and other relevant stakeholders. This section defines the roles and responsibilities of the various Parties, UNCCD institutions, partners and stakeholders in meeting the above-mentioned strategic objectives.

90. Monitoring the progress made in the implementation of The New Strategy will be done through national reporting and sharing of national experiences, best practices and lessons learned from Parties to COP and a review and evaluation by the CRIC for consideration by COP.

2. Status

91. National reporting of the Convention has drastically evolved over the past two decades. From 2018 on, the national reporting process monitors progress made in the implementation of the UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework for implementing the Convention adopted at the thirteenth session of COP (decision 7/COP.13). In line with this new strategic framework, national reporting now involves two main types of information: data on the progress towards the five strategic objectives related to the condition of ecosystems and populations, drought, global environmental benefits and the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention, and narratives – stories of cases – on actual implementation efforts related to financial and non-financial resources, policy and planning, and actions on the ground.

92. The 2017-2018 reporting process which officially concluded on 31 August 2018 was the first reporting process under the UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework. Going forward and following decision 15/COP.13, the reporting cycle will be every four years instead of every two years. The reporting process and tools and the role and responsibilities of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) in reviewing the reports are spelled out in decisions 13/COP.13 and 15/COP.13.

93. The 2017-2018 UNCCD reporting process - the first reporting process under the UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework - officially concluded on 31 August 2018. In total, 141 reports out of 196 were submitted, of which 138 provided data suitable for the preliminary analyses. Forty-eight reports (or 88 per cent of the expected reports) were from Africa; 36 (or 65 per cent) from Asia; 27 (or 82 per cent) from Latin America and the Caribbean; 9 (or 75 per cent) from Northern Mediterranean countries; and 12 (or 80 per cent) from Central and Eastern European countries, as well as 8 (or 29 per cent) from Parties that do not belong to a regional implementation annex.

94. The first preliminary analysis of information deriving from reports submitted by the deadline were discussed during the seventeenth session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the convention (CRIC 17) hosted by the Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana in January 2019. The preliminary analysis documents are available.⁸

⁸ <https://www.unccd.int/official-documents/cric17-georgetown-guyana-2019>

3. *Timeline and processes for the review and update of the strategic framework*

95. Reporting on progress towards the strategic objectives is required provided that (i) Parties have sufficient official national data/information to report or validate national estimates derived from global data sources; and (ii) reporting is provided primarily from official national data.

96. Indicators for strategic objectives should be reviewed and fine-tuned, as necessary and appropriate, in consideration of the reporting system/indicators for the SDGs and with reference to the follow-up and review processes of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Rio conventions and other relevant MEAs in order to improve their synergetic implementation and avoid duplication.

97. Reporting on chapter IV of The Strategy (implementation framework) will be done through qualitative reporting and on a voluntary basis until the CRIC has considered refining the reporting guidelines. In order to ensure that interactive sessions can be organized during sessional and intersessional sessions of the CRIC on information provided in reports, COP will identify, where needed, specific topics that will be reviewed during those sessions.

98. Indicators used for reporting on The Strategy are those identified by Parties in decisions 22/COP.11 (for strategic objectives 1–3) and 15/COP.12 (for strategic objective 4). In addition to indicators agreed by the COP, the Intergovernmental Working Group on the future strategic framework of the Convention also introduced new indicators for strategic objective 4 (see table below). Parties may wish to report on progress towards expected impacts for strategic objectives 1–3 which are not fully covered by this set of indicators by using nationally relevant quantitative indicators or qualitative information, as appropriate.

Table

List of progress indicators used to report on strategic objectives 1–5 of the strategy

Strategic objective 1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems

SO 1-1	Trends in land cover
SO 1-2	Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land
SO 1-3	Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Strategic objective 2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations

SO 2-1	Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas
SO 2-2	Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Strategic objective 3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems

Monitored through qualitative information

Strategic objective 4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD

SO 4-1	Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground
SO 4-2	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

Strategic objective 5: 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

SO 5-1	Trends in international bilateral and multilateral official development assistance
SO 5-2	Trends in domestic public resources

SO 5-3
SO 5-4

Trends in number of co-financing partners
Resources mobilized from innovative
sources of finance, including from the
private sector

J. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

1. Existing strategy

The Paris Agreement

99. At COP21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015, Parties to the UNFCCC reached a landmark agreement to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low carbon future (Decision 1/CP.21). The Paris Agreement builds upon the UNFCCC and for the first time brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate effort.

100. The Paris Agreement central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives. The Agreement also provides for enhanced transparency of action and support through a more robust transparency framework.

101. To make the Paris Agreement operational, Parties after COP 21 in Paris embarked on a work programme to develop the modalities, procedures and guidelines for implementing the Agreement. The outcomes of the Paris Agreement work programme were adopted in 2018 at COP 24 in Katowice, Poland.

2. Status

102. As of 2019, 195 UNFCCC members have signed the agreement, and 186 have become party to it.

103. The Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead. This includes requirements that all Parties report regularly on their emissions and on their implementation efforts. There will also be a global stocktake every five years to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the agreement and its long-term goals and to inform further individual actions by Parties. Parties will be submitting their new or updated first NDCs in 2020.

104. At COP24 in 2018, parties agreed to the Katowice climate package, which sets out the essential procedures and mechanisms that will make the Paris Agreement operational. The package contains operational guidance on: the information about domestic mitigation and other climate goals and activities that governments will provide in their NDCs, how to communicate about efforts to adapt to climate impacts, the rules for functioning of the Transparency Framework, which will show to the world what countries are doing about climate change, establishment of a committee to facilitate implementation of the Paris Agreement and promote compliance with the obligations undertaken under the Agreement, how to conduct the Global Stocktake of overall progress towards the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, how to assess progress on the development and transfer of technology, and how to provide advance information on financial support to developing countries and the process for establishing new targets on finance from 2025 onwards.

105. Parties pledged their best efforts beyond the current nationally determined contributions and agreed to report on progress regularly. A global stocktake every five years, with the first one concluding in 2023, will assess collective progress. Information on loss and damage and related response measures can

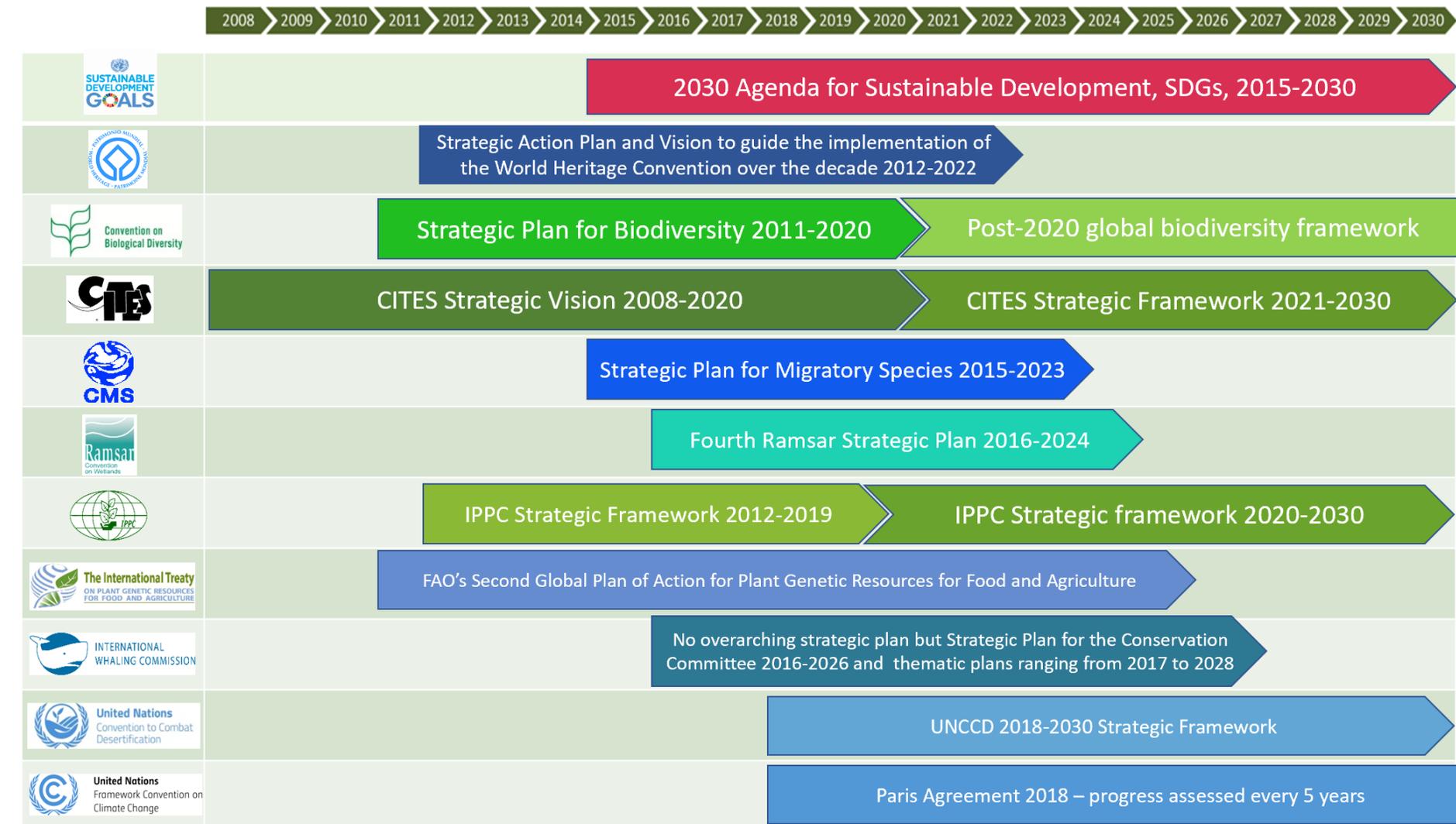
also be considered in the Global Stocktake. Inputs to the Global Stocktake will come not only from countries but from stakeholders, organizations and other sources. Parties will employ a technical dialogue, a series of high-level events and other measures to advance the process and strengthen its usefulness over time.

106. At the request of Parties, the UNFCCC secretariat analysed the aggregate effect of planned mitigation actions under the Paris Agreement. The latest analysis, covering 189 countries and 161 NDCs and about 99% of the emissions of Parties to the Convention, found that implementation of the Paris Agreement would lead to lower emissions than were expected before the Paris Agreement, specifically, 2.8 gigatonne of carbon dioxide equivalent lower in 2025 and 3.3 gigatonne in 2030. These levels, however, are not enough to put the world on track to limit global temperature rise to 2°C.

107. While Katowice succeeded in finalizing the great bulk of the implementation guidelines, guidance on voluntary cooperation, market-based mechanisms and a framework for non-market based approaches still needs to be finalized, and there will be follow-up on technical details such as the development of various reporting tables and specific technical work by various constituted bodies. These remaining items will need proper attention throughout the year, with a few specific outcomes expected to be ready by COP 25 in Santiago de Chile.

Annex I

STRATEGIES, STRATEGIC PLANS AND OTHER FRAMEWORKS UNDER THE BIODIVERSITY-RELATED AND RIO CONVENTIONS



Annex II

OVERVIEW OF THE BIODIVERSITY-RELATED AND RIO CONVENTIONS, AND THEIR STRATEGIC PLANS

Adapted from Rogalla von Bieberstein et. al. 2019. Improving collaboration in the implementation of global biodiversity conventions.

Conservation Biology, doi.org/10.1111/cobi.13252.

	CBD¹	CITES²	CMS³	Ramsar⁴	WHC⁵	ITPGRFA⁶	IPPC⁷	IWC⁸	UNFCCC⁹	UNCCD¹⁰
Objectives	Conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources	Ensuring no species is subject to unsustainable exploitation because of international trade	Conservation of terrestrial, marine, and avian migratory species throughout their ranges	Ensuring conservation and wise use of wetlands	preservation of cultural and natural heritage sites of outstanding universal value	Conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and sharing of benefits	Protection of world's cultivated and natural plant resources from plant pests	Regulate whaling and conserve whales	The stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system.	To combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa
Adoption	1992	1973	1979	1971	1972	2001	1951	1946	1992	1994
Year of entry into force	1993	1975	1983	1975	1975	2004	1952	1948	1994	1996
Website	https://www.cbd.int/	https://cites.org/	http://www.cms.int/	http://www.ramsar.org/	http://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/	http://www.planttreaty.org/	https://www.ippc.int	https://iwc.int/home	https://unfccc.int/	https://www.unccd.int/
Number of parties	196	183	127	168	193	146	183	89	197	197
Governing Body	Conference of the Parties (COP)	COP	COP	COP	General Assembly of States Parties to the WHC	Governing Body	Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)	International Whaling Commission	COP	COP
Periodicity of governing body meetings	Every 2 years	Every 3 years	Every 3 years	Every 3 years	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Every year	Every 2 years	Every year	Every 2 years
Next Governing body meeting	COP 15 October 2020	COP 18 2019 TBC	COP 13 February 2020	COP 14 Autumn 2021	22nd Session of the General Assembly November 2019	8th session of the Governing Body November 2019	CPM 15 March 2020	IWC 68 2020	COP 25 December 2019	COP 14 September 2019

	CBD¹	CITES²	CMS³	Ramsar⁴	WHC⁵	ITPGRFA⁶	IPPC⁷	IWC⁸	UNFCCC⁹	UNCCD¹⁰
Current strategic planning document	Strategic Plan for Biodiversity	CITES Strategic Vision	Strategic Plan for Migratory Species	Ramsar Strategic Plan	Strategic Action Plan and Vision	The Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture¹¹	IPPC Strategic Framework	<i>No overarching plan, but Strategic Plan for the Conservation Committee 2016-2026 and thematic plans ranging from 2017-2018</i>	<i>No strategic planning document, but adoption of the Paris Agreement, which includes a global stocktake to take place in 2023 and every 5 years thereafter</i>	The UNCCD Strategic Framework
Time frame	2011-2020	2008-2020	2015-2023	2016-2024	2012 -2022	2011-2025	2012-2019	-	-	2018-2030
Formal adoption	Decision X/2	Resolution 14.2	Resolution 11.2	Resolution XII.2	Resolution 18 GA 11	143rd session of the FAO Council (November 2011)	Adopted in March 2012	-	-	Decision 7/ COP 13
Inclusion of strategic objectives/ goals/ targets	5 strategic goals and 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets	3 goals and 16 objectives	5 goals and 16 objectives	4 goals and 16 targets	6 goals	18 Priority activities	4 strategic objectives and organizational results	-	-	5 strategic objectives and 14 expected impacts
Mapping of targets against Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Not applicable	Notification to the Parties No. 2015/032; Annex 3	Annex A of the Strategic Plan	Annex II of the Strategic Plan	None	None	None	-	-	None
Consideration of successor framework	COP 15 (2020)	COP 18 (TBC) Draft document	COP 14 (2023)	COP 15 (2024)	23 rd Session of the General Assembly (2021)	-	The IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030 was endorsed and will be submitted for final approval by CPM-15 in 2020. Draft document	-	-	COP 19 (2029)

Annex III

OTHER RELEVANT GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS UNDER OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

[Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

[United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030](#)

[Overall Orientation and Guidance for Achieving the 2020 Goal under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management \(SAICM\) and upcoming Strategic Approach and sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020](#)

[Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#)

[New Urban Agenda](#)

[Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development \(Addis Ababa Action Agenda\)](#)

[Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action \(SAMOA Pathway\)](#)

Global Plan of Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture (to be adopted by the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in early 2021, in light of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework)

¹ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

⁸ International Whaling Commission (IWC)

⁹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

¹⁰ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

¹¹ This Plan is no overarching plan of action or strategy for the Treaty, but plans developed under the Commission are relevant, including this Second Global Plan of Action.