



## Convention on Biological Diversity

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### Subsidiary Body on Implementation

#### Fourth meeting

Nairobi, 21–29 May 2024

Item 4 (b) of the provisional agenda\*

#### Resource mobilization and financial mechanism: financial mechanism

### Enhancing programmatic synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions\*\*

Note by the Secretariat

#### I. Introduction

1. In decision 15/15, paragraph 16, the Conference of the Parties invited the governing bodies of the various biodiversity-related conventions, further to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of decision XII/30, and paragraph 10 of decision XIII/21, to repeat the exercise described therein for the development of strategic guidance for the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility in time for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.

2. In section A of decision XII/30, under the heading “enhancing programmatic synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions”, the Conference of the Parties set out a process of including into the documentation for the appropriate agenda item, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its next meeting, any elements of advice from the governing bodies of the various biodiversity-related conventions, as appropriate, concerning the funding of the national priorities, within their respective mandates and in accordance with the mandate of the Global Environment Facility, and the Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility as per decision III/8, that may be referred to the Global Environment Facility through the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (paras. 2-3). The Conference of the Parties also requested the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to further liaise with the various biodiversity-related conventions and the Global Environment Facility in order to find ways to facilitate the efforts of Parties to enhance coordination among their respective biodiversity-related convention national focal points, in order to identify national priorities, and incorporate them into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (paras. 1 and 4).

3. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework has a purpose to promote coherence, complementarity and cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other biodiversity related conventions, and other relevant multilateral agreements and international institutions, respecting their mandates, and creates opportunities for cooperation and partnerships

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\* CBD/SBI/4/1.

\*\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

among diverse actors to enhance implementation of the Framework (decision 15/4, annex, para. 6). In addition, the Framework includes among the considerations for its implementation, the recognition that enhanced collaboration, cooperation and synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral agreements and international organizations and processes, in line with their respective mandates, including at the global, regional, subregional and national levels, would contribute to and promote the implementation of the Framework in a more efficient and effective manner (decision 15/4, annex, para. 7 q)

4. In its decision 15/13 on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations, the Conference of the Parties invited the governing bodies of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, as well as international organizations and other relevant programmes, to formally endorse the Framework through their own governance processes, as appropriate, in order to support its operationalization and contribute to the transparency and monitoring of progress in its implementation (para. 3). The Conference of the Parties also invited them to contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the Framework, in particular by further strengthening cooperation at the global level within their respective mandates and enhancing synergies among themselves, to encourage mutually supportive decisions, to coordinate their own strategies with the Framework and to propose key issues for thematic discussions facilitated by the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, taking into account, where appropriate, the conclusions of the Bern II workshop (para. 4).

5. In its decision 15/13, the Conference of the Parties also invited the United Nations Environment Programme to build on the Bern Process and continue to strengthen cooperation and collaboration among biodiversity-related conventions, contributing to effective and efficient implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by facilitating a process for cooperation among Parties to the relevant biodiversity-related conventions (para. 13), and requested the Executive Secretary and encouraged Parties to actively engage in the Bern process (para. 14). The Bern III Conference was held on 23-25 January 2024.

6. During the intersessional period, the Secretariat established a dedicated webpage with guidance material on each target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This provides guidance notes for each target, including why this target is important, explanation of the target and its elements, links to other elements of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and other frameworks and processes, guiding questions for national target-setting, indicators, relevant resources that can assist implementation ([www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/](http://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/)). The Secretariat also established a set of webpages focused on how to use funding from the Global Environment Facility to support implementation of each target, including examples of existing GEF-financed projects related to a target, links between each target and the GEF-8 programming directions, relevant guidance provided from the Conference of the Parties to the Global Environment Facility, relevant guidance developed in the past for Parties to take action, and related references ([www.cbd.int/financial/](http://www.cbd.int/financial/)).

7. The present note has drawn upon the information available from the above-mentioned efforts, including from the Bern III Conference process. For each relevant biodiversity-related convention, the note provides a compilation of synergistic strategic information and, where available, elements of advice from their governing bodies concerning the funding of national priorities that could be referred to the Global Environment Facility through the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The note concludes with some reflections.

## II. Biodiversity-related Conventions (members of the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions)

### A. Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention)

Synergies	Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
<b>Primary</b>	Target 3 (conservation of at least 30% of territorial areas)
<b>Secondary</b>	Target 4 (species and genetic diversity recovery and conservation, and human-wildlife conflict management) Target 11 (regulating services restoration and enhancement)
<b>Relevant</b>	Target 1 (spatial planning and management of all areas) Target 2 (Restoration of at least 30% of degraded ecosystems) Target 5 (sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species) Target 6 (at least 50% reduction in the introduction of invasive alien species and impact management) Target 7 (at least 50% reduction in excess nutrients lost to the environment and in the risk of pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals, and elimination of plastic pollution) Target 8 (climate change impact minimization and resilience) Target 9 (sustainable management and use of wild species to benefit people) Target 10 (sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry areas) Target 12 (significant increase in sustainable green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas) Target 14 (full integration of biodiversity values within and across all levels of government and across all sectors) Target 15 (enabling of businesses, large and transnational companies and financial institutions to reduce biodiversity-related risks) Target 16 (enabling of sustainable consumption choices, reduction of global footprint of consumption, and halving of global food waste) Target 19 (financial resources) Target 20 (strengthening of capacity and technology transfer, and promotion of innovation, scientific and technical cooperation) Target 21 (accessibility of best available data, information and knowledge) Target 22 (representation and participation in decision-making, access to justice and information by indigenous peoples and local communities, and full protection of environmental human rights defenders) Target 23 (gender equality)
<b>Elements of advice</b>	N.A.

<b>related to GEF-9</b>	
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8. At its 45<sup>th</sup> session in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 10-25 September 2023, the World Heritage Committee, by decision 45 COM 7.2 (section regarding Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework), requested the States Parties to fully harness the World Heritage Convention in supporting the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), including through effective collaboration among convention focal points, and by integrating World Heritage-related objectives within their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (para. 18), and also requested the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, to identify and develop coordinated actions on World Heritage and the GBF, including specific guidance on how the World Heritage Convention might contribute to the aims of the Joint Programme of Work on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity (para. 19).

9. In 2023, in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the World Heritage Convention published the report “World Heritage: a unique contribution to biodiversity conservation” (<https://doi.org/10.58337/LSRE8424>), which provides guidance to assist countries in updating their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) in view of considering the contribution of the World Heritage Convention to biodiversity conservation. To this purpose, NBSAPs should:

(1) Consult and involve the country focal points of the World Heritage Convention for both natural and cultural heritage, site managers, IUCN, and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in the process to review and implement the NBSAP.

(2) Review the status of implementation of the World Heritage Convention within the country: (a) The status of World Heritage Listing in the country; (b) The coverage of the national tentative list in terms of global conservation priorities in the country; (c) The overlaps between both tentative list sites and designated UNESCO World Heritage sites and national, regional, and international designations for nature conservation, such as UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), IUCN Red List, among others; (d) The linkages between biological and cultural diversity, and opportunities and challenges to promote them in UNESCO World Heritage sites (natural, cultural and mixed). (e) Documentation of the specific contributions of all UNESCO World Heritage sites (natural, cultural and mixed) in the country related to the GBF.

(3) Identify and implement priority actions based on the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention and other documentation produced by the World Heritage Committee, including Committee decisions on listed UNESCO World Heritage sites, and priorities set out in the periodic reporting process.

(4) Include measures to ensure that the biodiversity values as well as ecosystem functions and services of all designated UNESCO World Heritage sites, sites on tentative lists, as well as sites that would justify addition to the tentative list, are conserved. Complete biodiversity inventories where relevant. Also consider measures that need to be taken outside the boundaries of the site, including actions related to institutional and legal conditions; connectivity conservation; access, rights and benefits; and the provision of adequate financial, technical and human capacity.

(5) Include measures to address challenges and opportunities for biodiversity conservation in UNESCO World Heritage sites in the country that relate to matters covered by other agreements and designations for both biological and cultural diversity, such as for migratory species (CMS), trade in endangered species (CITES), Intangible Cultural Heritage (UNESCO), and climate change (nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement). Share the completed NBSAP with World Heritage actors, including the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

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

Synergies	Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
Primary	Target 5 (sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species)
Secondary	Target 4 (species and genetic diversity recovery and conservation, and human-wildlife conflict management) Target 9 (sustainable management and use of wild species to benefit people)
Relevant	Target 10 (sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry areas) Target 16 (enabling of sustainable consumption choices, reduction of global footprint of consumption, and halving of global food waste) Target 20 (strengthening of capacity and technology transfer, and promotion of innovation, scientific and technical cooperation) Target 21 (accessibility of best available data, information and knowledge)
Elements of advice related to GEF-9	N.A.

10. The nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species was held in Panama City, Panama, 14-25 November 2022, before the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. In its decision 19.11, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species stated that the Secretariat shall undertake a comparative analysis in order to illustrate the linkages between the CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 and highlight areas of alignment with the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, as a starting point for an assessment of how CITES can contribute to the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework; make recommendations for additional actions as appropriate; and present its analysis to the Animals and Plants Committees, followed by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee shall, in consultation with the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees, make recommendations on new or revised indicators for objective 1.4 of the CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030, for consideration by the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (decision 19.14)

11. By the annex to the working document SC77 Doc. 16 (<https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/SC/77/agenda/E-SC77-16.pdf>), the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species presented a mapping of the CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 objectives against the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and indicated the synergistic areas in all the four goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as with targets, 4, 5, 9, 10, 20 and 21, as demonstrated in table 1 below. The Standing Committee requested the Secretariat to issue a Notification to the 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 as contained in Annex 1 to document SC77 Doc. 16 and on the proposed amendments to Resolution Conf. 16.4 on Cooperation of CITES with other biodiversity-related conventions contained in Annex 2 to document SC77 Doc. 16 (Agenda item 16. CITES Strategic Vision - see executive summary SC77 Sum. 9)

**Table 1. Synergies between the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species**

<b>Synergies</b>	<b>GBF 2030 Targets</b>	<b>CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030</b>
<b>Primary</b>	Target 5 (Sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species)	Objective 1.1: Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures.
<b>Secondary</b>	<p>Target 4 (Species and genetic diversity recovery and conservation, and human-wildlife conflict management)</p> <p>Target 9 (Sustainable management and use of wild species to benefit people)</p>	<p>Objective 1.3: Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.</p> <p>Objective 1.4: The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species.</p> <p>Objective 1.5: Parties improve the conservation status of CITES-listed specimens, put in place national conservation actions, support their sustainable use and promote cooperation in managing shared wildlife resources.</p>
<b>Relevant</b>	Target 10 (Sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry areas)	<p>Objective 1.1</p> <p>Objective 1.3</p> <p>Objective 1.5</p>
	Target 16 (Enabling of sustainable consumption choices, reduction of global footprint of consumption, and halving of global food waste)	Objective 3.5: Parties work collaboratively across range, transit and destination states, to address entire illegal trade chains, including through strategies to reduce both the supply of and demand for illegal products, in order for trade to be legal and sustainable.
	Target 20 (Strengthening of capacity and technology transfer, and promotion of innovation, scientific and technical cooperation)	<p>Objective 2.1: Parties' non-detriment findings are based on best available scientific information and their determination of legal acquisition is based on the best available technical and legal information.</p> <p>Objective 2.2: Parties cooperate in sharing information and tools relevant to the implementation of CITES.</p> <p>Objective 5.1: Parties and the Secretariat support and enhance existing cooperative partnerships in order to achieve their identified objectives.</p> <p>Objective 5.2: Parties encourage the formation of new, innovative and mutually sustainable alliances between CITES and relevant international partners, where appropriate to advance CITES' objective and mainstream conservation and of sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>

	<p>Target 21 (Accessibility of best available data, information and knowledge)</p>	<p>Objective 2.3: Parties have sufficient information to enforce the Convention</p> <p>Objective 2.4: Parties have sufficient information to make listing decisions that are reflective of species conservation needs.</p> <p>Objective 2.5: Information gaps and needs for key species are identified and addressed.</p> <p>Objective 4.3: Awareness of the role, purpose and achievements of CITES is increased globally.</p> <p>Objective 4.4: CITES Parties are informed of international actions for sustainable development that may have a bearing on achieving the goal of CITES.</p>
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**C. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)**

<b>Synergies</b>	<b>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</b>
<b>Primary</b>	<p>Target 4 (species and genetic diversity recovery and conservation, and human-wildlife conflict management)</p> <p>Target 5 (sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species)</p> <p>Target 9 (sustainable management and use of wild species to benefit people)</p>
<b>Secondary</b>	<p>Target 1 (spatial planning and management of all areas)</p> <p>Target 3 (conservation of at least 30% of territorial areas)</p> <p>Target 14 (full integration of biodiversity values within and across all levels of government and across all sectors)</p>
<b>Relevant</b>	<p>Target 2 (Restoration of at least 30% of degraded ecosystems)</p> <p>Target 6 (at least 50% reduction in the introduction of invasive alien species and impact management)</p> <p>Target 7 (at least 50% reduction in excess nutrients lost to the environment and in the risk of pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals, and elimination of plastic pollution)</p> <p>Target 8 (climate change impact minimization and resilience)</p> <p>Target 10 (sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry areas)</p> <p>Target 12 (significant increase in sustainable green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas)</p> <p>Target 16 (enabling of sustainable consumption choices, reduction of global footprint of consumption, and halving of global food waste)</p> <p>Target 19 (financial resources)</p> <p>Target 20 (strengthening of capacity and technology transfer, and promotion of innovation, scientific and technical cooperation)</p>

	Target 21 (accessibility of best available data, information and knowledge)
<b>Elements of advice related to GEF-9</b>	CMS COP14 adopted resolution on GEF (February 2024). Standing Committee will develop advice (see below).

12. At its 14<sup>th</sup> meeting in Samarkand, Uzbekistan on 12-17 February 2024, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals adopted the Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (SPMS) 2024-2032 as contained in the Annex to Resolution 14.1, and stated that SPMS 2024-2032 targets are aligned and contribute to GBF targets, with a particular focus on migratory species, as demonstrated in table 2 below. In Resolution 14.3 (CMS engagement in CBD processes including the Global Biodiversity Framework), the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals acknowledged that the achievement of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework contributes to the implementation of the objectives of the CMS (para. 2), and emphasized that implementation of the CMS makes a significant contribution to the achievement of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's vision, goals and targets (para. 3).

**Table 2. Synergies between the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals**

<b>Synergies</b>	<b>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</b>	<b>Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032</b>
<b>Primary</b>	Target 4 (Species and genetic diversity recovery and conservation, and human-wildlife conflict management)	<p>Target 1.1: 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.</p> <p>Target 1.2: By 2029, the conservation status of all migratory species is reviewed regularly, informing priorities for conservation and management action.</p> <p>Target 1.3: By 2032, the conservation status of all migratory species listed in CMS Appendices has improved.</p>
	Target 5 (Sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species)	<p>Target 3.1: 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>Target 5.1: 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>
	Target 9 (Sustainable management and use of	Target 1.2: By 2029, the conservation status of all migratory species is reviewed regularly, informing priorities for conservation and management action.



	wild species to benefit people)	
<b>Secondary</b>	Target 1 (Spatial planning and management of all areas)	<p>Target 2.1: 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>Target 2.2: 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>Target 3.2: 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>Target 5.4: 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>
	Target 3 (Conservation of at least 30% of territorial areas)	<p>Target 2.2: 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>
	Target 14 (Full integration of biodiversity values within and across all levels of government and across all sectors)	<p>Target 5.1: 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>Target 5.4: 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>Target 5.5: By 2029, Parties work collaboratively with other governments on actions and initiatives to implement CMS, its Resolutions and Decisions and associated guidance.</p> <p>Target 6.4: 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.</p>

<b>Relevant</b>	Target 2 (Restoration of at least 30% of degraded ecosystems)	Target 2.2: 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.
	Target 6 (At least 50% reduction in the introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and impact management)	Target 3.5: By 2032, the negative impacts of invasive alien species on migratory species and their habitats are reduced or eliminated.
	Target 7 (At least 50% reduction in excess nutrients lost to the environment and in the risk of pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals, and elimination of plastic pollution)	Target 3.3: By 2032, the negative impacts of pollution including transboundary effects, and poisoning on migratory species and their habitats are reduced to levels that are not harmful to species' viability.
	Target 8 (Climate change impact minimization and resilience)	Target 3.4: 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.
	Target 10 (Sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry areas)	Target 2.3: By 2032, the loss, degradation 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.
	Target 12 (Significant increase in sustainable green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas)	Target 5.4: 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.
	Target 16 (Enabling of sustainable consumption choices, reduction of global footprint of consumption, and halving of global food waste)	Target 5.1: 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>Target 19 (Mobilization of at least \$200 billion per year from all sources, with at least \$20 billion per year by 2025 and at least \$30 billion from international finance)</p>	<p>Target 4.3: By 2029, Parties have mobilized or secured resources to implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions.</p>
	<p>Target 20 (Strengthening of capacity and technology transfer, and promotion of innovation, scientific and technical cooperation)</p>	<p>Target 4.2: By 2029, Parties have the technical capacity needed to effectively implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions.</p>
	<p>Target 21 (Accessibility of best available data, information and knowledge)</p>	<p>Target 4.1: By 2029, Parties have access to relevant information and evidence-based guidance to effectively implement the Convention, its Resolutions and Decisions.</p> <p>Target 5.2: 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>Target 5.3: 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>Target 6.1: By 2026, awareness of the importance of migratory species and their role in providing benefits for people has increased globally.</p> <p>Target 6.2: By 2026, awareness of the role, purpose and achievements of CMS has increased globally.</p>

13. In its Resolution 10.25 (Rev.COP14) concerning enhancing engagement with the Global Environment Facility, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals encouraged CMS National Focal Points to seek opportunities for enhancing dialogue with the National Focal Points of the CBD and the GEF, with a view to focusing attention on relevant prioritization and decision-making processes for GEF funding at the national and regional level on the needs of migratory species and opportunities for their conservation and sustainable use, in line with the Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032 (para. 1), and further encourages interested CMS National Focal Points to enhance collaboration with National Focal Points for the CBD and GEF to implement the options available under the relevant GEF Focal Areas and Integrated Programmes, and specifically to: a) develop habitat-based projects; b) develop species-based projects; c) integrate relevant objectives into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) (para. 2). Parties were encouraged to support the priorities outlined in the Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032, and include them in their NBSAPs in order to benefit fully from the relevant GEF funding available (para. 3).

14. In the same decision, CMS COP14 requested the Executive Secretary to provide the elements of advice as developed by the Standing Committee in time to be considered at meetings of the CBD COP so that they may be referred to the GEF through the CBD COP (para. 6), and invited the Secretariat of the GEF to participate in the follow-up to the present Resolution through discussions

with the CMS Secretariat, and by other appropriate means, including exploration of all opportunities to enhance GEF support to countries for activities relevant to the implementation of CMS (para. 7).

**D. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention / Convention on Wetlands)**

<b>Synergies</b>	<b>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</b>
<b>Primary</b>	Target 1 (spatial planning and management of all areas) Target 2 (Restoration of at least 30% of degraded ecosystems) Target 3 (conservation of at least 30% of territorial areas)
<b>Secondary</b>	Target 4 (species and genetic diversity recovery and conservation, and human-wildlife conflict management) Target 6 (at least 50% reduction in the introduction of invasive alien species and impact management) Target 8 (climate change impact minimization and resilience) Target 10 (sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry areas) Target 11 (regulating services restoration and enhancement)
<b>Relevant</b>	Target 5 (sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species) Target 7 (at least 50% reduction in excess nutrients lost to the environment and in the risk of pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals, and elimination of plastic pollution) Target 9 (sustainable management and use of wild species to benefit people) Target 12 (significant increase in sustainable green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas) Target 13 (significant increase of the benefits shared from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge) Target 14 (full integration of biodiversity values within and across all levels of government and across all sectors) Target 15 (enabling of businesses, large and transnational companies and financial institutions to reduce biodiversity-related risks) Target 16 (enabling of sustainable consumption choices, reduction of global footprint of consumption, and halving of global food waste) Target 18 (reduction of harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year, and scaling-up of positive incentives) Target 19 (financial resources) Target 20 (strengthening of capacity and technology transfer, and promotion of innovation, scientific and technical cooperation) Target 21 (accessibility of best available data, information and knowledge)

	Target 22 (representation and participation in decision-making, access to justice and information by indigenous peoples and local communities, and full protection of environmental human rights defenders)
<b>Elements of advice related to GEF-9</b>	N.A.

15. The 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands was held in Wuhan, China, and Geneva, Switzerland on 5-13 November 2022, before the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. In Resolution XIV.4 (Review of the fourth Strategic Plan of the Convention on Wetlands, additions for the period COP14-COP15 and framework for the fifth Strategic Plan), the Ramsar COP 14 decided, recalling the adoption of The Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 by Resolution XII.2, that the term of the fourth Strategic Plan be extended from 2024 until the occurrence of COP15 to ensure continuity between successive Strategic Plans. Following adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the Ramsar Convention Secretariat updated the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 ([https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/4th\\_strategic\\_plan\\_2022\\_update\\_e.pdf](https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/4th_strategic_plan_2022_update_e.pdf)) to include an annex mapping the Kunming-Montreal 2030 Global Targets against the Ramsar Strategic Plan goals and targets, as demonstrated in table 3 below.

**Table 3. Synergies between the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands**

<b>Synergies</b>	<b>GBF 2030 Targets</b>	<b>4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024</b>
<b>Primary</b>	Target 1 (Spatial planning and management of all areas)	Ramsar Target 8: National wetland inventories have been initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.  Ramsar Target 9: 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.
	Target 2 (Restoration of at least 30% of degraded ecosystems)	Ramsar Target 8: National wetland inventories have been initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.  Ramsar Target 12: 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.
	Target 3 (Conservation of at least 30% of territorial areas)	Ramsar Target 5: The ecological character of Ramsar sites is maintained or restored, through effective planning and integrated management.  Ramsar Target 6: There is a significant increase in area, numbers and ecological connectivity in the Ramsar Site network, in particular under-represented types of wetlands

		<p>including in under-represented ecoregions and Transboundary Sites.</p> <p>Ramsar Target 7: Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed.</p>
<b>Secondary</b>	<p>Target 4 (Species and genetic diversity recovery and conservation, and human-wildlife conflict management)</p>	<p>Ramsar Target 5: The ecological character of Ramsar sites is maintained or restored, through effective planning and integrated management.</p> <p>Ramsar Target 6: There is a significant increase in area, numbers and ecological connectivity in the Ramsar Site network, in particular under-represented types of wetlands including in under-represented ecoregions and Transboundary Sites.</p> <p>Ramsar Target 7: Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed.</p> <p>Ramsar Target 8: 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>Target 6 (At least 50% reduction in the introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and impact management)</p>	<p>Ramsar Target 4: 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.</p>
	<p>Target 8 (Climate change impact minimization and resilience)</p>	<p>Ramsar Target 12: 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>Target 10 (Sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry areas)</p>	<p>Ramsar Target 2: 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.</p> <p>Ramsar Target 3: 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>Ramsar Target 7: Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed.</p> <p>Ramsar Target 9: 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>Ramsar Target 13: Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban</p>

		development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.
	Target 11 (Regulating services restoration and enhancement)	Ramsar Target 11: Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. Ramsar Target 12: 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.
<b>Relevant</b>	Target 5 (Sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species)	Ramsar Target 5: The ecological character of Ramsar sites is maintained or restored, through effective planning and integrated management.
	Target 7 (At least 50% reduction in excess nutrients lost to the environment and in the risk of pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals, and elimination of plastic pollution)	Ramsar Target 2: 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. Ramsar Target 3: The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.
	Target 9 (Sustainable management and use of wild species to benefit people)	Ramsar Target 9: 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.
	Target 12 (Significant increase in sustainable green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas)	Ramsar Target 6: There is a significant increase in area, numbers and ecological connectivity in the Ramsar Site network, in particular under-represented types of wetlands including in under-represented ecoregions and Transboundary Sites. Ramsar Target 11: Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.
	Target 13 (Significant increase of the	Ramsar Target 11: Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.

	<p>benefits shared from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge)</p>	
	<p>Target 14 (Full integration of biodiversity values within and across all levels of government and across all sectors)</p>	<p>Ramsar Target 1: 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.</p> <p>Ramsar Target 13: 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>Target 15 (Enabling of businesses, large and transnational companies and financial institutions to reduce biodiversity-related risks)</p>	<p>Ramsar Target 3: 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>Ramsar Target 9: 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>Ramsar Target 13: 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>Target 16 (Enabling of sustainable consumption choices, reduction of global footprint of consumption, and halving of global food waste)</p>	<p>Ramsar Target 3: 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>Target 18 (Reduction of harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year, and scaling-up</p>	<p>Ramsar Target 3: The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.</p>



	of positive incentives)	
	Target 19 (Mobilization of at least \$200 billion per year from all sources, with at least \$20 billion per year by 2025 and at least \$30 billion from international finance)	Ramsar Target 17: Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available.
	Target 20 (Strengthening of capacity and technology transfer, and promotion of innovation, scientific and technical cooperation)	Ramsar Target 14: 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.  Ramsar Target 19: Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.
	Target 21 (Accessibility of best available data, information and knowledge)	Ramsar Target 8: National wetland inventories have been initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.  Ramsar Target 14: 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.  Ramsar Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness.
	Target 22 (Representation and participation in decision-making, access to justice and information by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and full protection of	Ramsar Target 10: 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.

	environmental human rights defenders)	
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**E. International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)**

Synergies	Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
<b>Primary</b>	Target 6 (at least 50% reduction in the introduction of invasive alien species and impact management)
<b>Secondary</b>	--
<b>Relevant</b>	Target 4 (species and genetic diversity recovery and conservation, and human-wildlife conflict management) Target 5 (sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species) Target 8 (climate change impact minimization and resilience) Target 10 (sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry areas) Target 14 (full integration of biodiversity values within and across all levels of government and across all sectors) Target 20 (strengthening of capacity and technology transfer, and promotion of innovation, scientific and technical cooperation)
<b>Elements of advice related to GEF-9</b>	N.A.

16. The 17th meeting of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in Rome, Italy on 27-31 March 2023 did not formally discuss the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030 “protecting global plant resources and facilitating safe trade” was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures at its fifteenth session in April 2021, and its synergies with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are identified in table 4 below.

**Table 4. Synergies between the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the International Plant Protection Convention**

Synergies	GBF 2030 Targets	Strategic Framework for the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) 2020–2030
<b>Primary</b>	Target 6 (At least 50% reduction in the introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and	Strategic objective B: Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests  Key result B1: 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.  Key result B2: 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

	<p>impact management)</p>	<p>machinery, or gypsy moth egg masses on sea containers and vessels).</p> <p>Key result B3: Mechanisms are in place to share adaptation strategies for responding to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Key result B4: Agencies with environmental and forest biodiversity stewardship responsibilities regularly access information and other resources managed by the IPPC Secretariat.</p> <p>Key result B5: 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>Relevant</b></p>	<p>Target 4 (Species and genetic diversity recovery and conservation, and human-wildlife conflict management)</p>	<p>Strategic objective B</p> <p>Key result B1</p> <p>Key result B2</p> <p>Key result B3</p> <p>Key result B4</p> <p>Key result B5</p>
	<p>Target 5 (Sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species)</p>	<p>Strategic objective C: Facilitate safe trade, development and economic growth</p> <p>Key result C1: Commodity-specific standards with harmonized phytosanitary measures have facilitated and accelerated trade negotiations and simplified safe trade in plant products.</p> <p>Key result C2: 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>Key result C3: 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>Key result C4: 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>Key result C5: NPPOs have access to expert advice to enable resolution of bilateral trade concerns of a phytosanitary nature.</p> <p>Key result C6: NPPOs are able to meet regularly to deliberate on phytosanitary research and emerging issues and other matters of common interest.</p>

	Key result C7: Contracting parties have legislation in place to enable implementation of ePhyto.
Target 8 (Climate change impact minimization and resilience)	Key result B3: Mechanisms are in place to share adaptation strategies for responding to the impacts of climate change.
Target 10 (Sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry areas)	<p>Strategic objective A: Enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity</p> <p>Key result A1: All NPPOs have effective pest surveillance systems in place for timely detection of new pest arrivals and monitoring spread.</p> <p>Key result A2: 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.</p> <p>Key result A3: 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.</p> <p>Key result A4: 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.</p> <p>Key result A5: All NPPOs have pest risk analysis capacity in place to identify and mitigate pest risks to crop production.</p> <p>Key result A6: Pest risk prevention is integrated throughout the production, processing and trade chain of plants and plant products</p>
Target 14 (Full integration of biodiversity values within and across all levels of government and across all sectors)	CIC 1: The IPPC Secretariat is effectively communicating phytosanitary issues and the importance of plant health
Target 20 (Strengthening of capacity and technology transfer, and	<p>Key result A5: All NPPOs have pest risk analysis capacity in place to identify and mitigate pest risks to crop production.</p> <p>Key result B5: 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</p>

	<p>promotion of innovation, scientific and technical cooperation)</p>	<p>global spread of pests which threaten forests, biodiversity and non-cultivated flora.</p> <p>ICD 1: The state of plant health in the world is understood, needs are known and mechanisms to facilitate action are functioning.</p> <p>ICD 2: 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>ICD 3: The IPPC Secretariat is resourced to help contracting parties access assistance to address phytosanitary capacity needs.</p>
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**F. International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)**

<b>Synergies</b>	<b>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</b>
<b>Primary</b>	<p>Target 4 (species and genetic diversity recovery and conservation, and human-wildlife conflict management)</p> <p>Target 10 (sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry areas)</p> <p>Target 13 (significant increase of the benefits shared from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge)</p> <p>Target 15 (enabling of businesses, large and transnational companies and financial institutions to reduce biodiversity-related risks)</p> <p>Target 19 (financial resources)</p>
<b>Secondary</b>	<p>Target 1 (spatial planning and management of all areas)</p> <p>Target 5 (sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species)</p> <p>Target 9 (sustainable management and use of wild species to benefit people)</p> <p>Target 20 (strengthening of capacity and technology transfer, and promotion of innovation, scientific and technical cooperation)</p> <p>Target 21 (accessibility of best available data, information and knowledge)</p>
<b>Relevant</b>	<p>Target 8 (climate change impact minimization and resilience)</p> <p>Target 14 (full integration of biodiversity values within and across all levels of government and across all sectors)</p> <p>Target 16 (enabling of sustainable consumption choices, reduction of global footprint of consumption, and halving of global food waste)</p> <p>Target 18 (reduction of harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year, and scaling-up of positive incentives)</p> <p>Target 19 (mobilization of at least \$200 billion per year from all sources, with at least \$20 billion per year by 2025 and at least \$30 billion from international finance)</p>
<b>Elements of advice related to GEF-9</b>	<p>ITPGRFA Funding Committee to work as mandated by the 10th session of the governing Body (2023), on advice to GEF</p>

17. The tenth session of the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in Rome, Italy in November 2023 adopted resolution 1/2023 on “The role of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture within the Global Biodiversity Framework” and resolution 13/2023 on “Cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity”. In resolution 1/2023, the Governing Body acknowledged that the achievement of the goals and targets of the GBF would contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the International Treaty (para. 2), and emphasised that implementation of the International Treaty would make a significant contribution to the achievement the GBF’s Vision, Goals and Targets, particularly in relation to sustainable food systems (para. 3). The Governing Body invited Contracting Parties to: encourage effective liaison between the respective national focal points of the CBD and the International Treaty in national processes related to the KM-GBF implementation; mainstream the implementation of the International Treaty within NBSAPs and other relevant policies, plans and programmes to support the GBF implementation; share lessons learned regarding the integration of PGRFA in NBSAPS and other relevant policies, plans and programmes with other Contracting Parties (para. 5). It emphasised the importance of maintaining cooperation, complementarity and coherence as well as avoiding duplication between the International Treaty and the CBD, and with other biodiversity-related conventions, in the implementation of the GBF and requests the Secretary to strengthen cooperation in the implementation of goals and targets related to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (para. 13). The Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, adopted by the FAO Council on 29th November 2011, is still considered as the strategic framework for the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and its synergies with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are identified in table 5 below.

**Table 5. Synergies between the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**

Synergies	GBF 2030 Targets	Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2011
Primary	Target 4 (Species and genetic diversity recovery and conservation, and human-wildlife conflict management)	4. Promoting in situ conservation and management of crop wild relatives and wild food plants 5. Supporting targeted collecting of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture 6. Sustaining and expanding ex situ conservation of germplasm 7. Regenerating and multiplying ex situ accessions 9. Supporting plant breeding, genetic enhancement and base-broadening efforts 10. Promoting diversification of crop production and broadening crop diversity for sustainable agriculture 11. Promoting development and commercialization of all varieties, primarily farmers’ varieties/landraces and underutilized species 12. Supporting seed production and distribution
	Target 10 (Sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture,	3. Assisting farmers in disaster situations to restore crop systems 9. Supporting plant breeding, genetic enhancement and base-broadening efforts

	fisheries, and forestry areas)	<p>10. Promoting diversification of crop production and broadening crop diversity for sustainable agriculture</p> <p>11. Promoting development and commercialization of all varieties, primarily farmers' varieties/landraces and underutilized species</p> <p>12. Supporting seed production and distribution</p>
	Target 13 (Significant increase of the benefits shared from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge)	<p>2. Supporting on-farm management and improvement of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture</p> <p>8. Expanding the characterization, evaluation and further development of specific subsets of collections to facilitate use</p> <p>9. Supporting plant breeding, genetic enhancement and base-broadening efforts</p> <p>12. Supporting seed production and distribution</p> <p>14. Promoting and strengthening networks for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture</p>
<b>Secondary</b>	Target 1 (Spatial planning and management of all areas)	4. Promoting in situ conservation and management of crop wild relatives and wild food plants
	Target 5 (Sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species)	4. Promoting in situ conservation and management of crop wild relatives and wild food plants
	Target 9 (Sustainable management and use of wild species to benefit people)	<p>1. Surveying and inventorying plant genetic resources for food and agriculture</p> <p>3. Assisting farmers in disaster situations to restore crop systems</p> <p>4. Promoting in situ conservation and management of crop wild relatives and wild food plants</p> <p>8. Expanding the characterization, evaluation and further development of specific subsets of collections to facilitate use</p> <p>10. Promoting diversification of crop production and broadening crop diversity for sustainable agriculture</p> <p>15. Constructing and strengthening comprehensive information systems for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture</p> <p>16. Developing and strengthening systems for monitoring and safeguarding genetic diversity and minimizing genetic erosion of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture</p>

	<p>Target 20 (Strengthening of capacity and technology transfer, and promotion of innovation, scientific and technical cooperation)</p>	<p>13. Building and strengthening national programmes 14. Promoting and strengthening networks for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture 17. Building and strengthening human resource capacity</p>
	<p>Target 21 (Accessibility of best available data, information and knowledge)</p>	<p>15. Constructing and strengthening comprehensive information systems for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture</p>

18. In its resolution 13/2023, the Governing Body welcomed the establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and requested the Secretary to follow developments in the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (para. 7). Regarding the invitation for developing strategic guidance, the Governing Body requested the Funding Committee to assess the efficiency and practicality of providing further strategic guidance on this area and, if appropriate, to develop, with the support of the Secretariat, elements of advice concerning the funding of the objectives and priorities the Treaty, consistent with the mandates of the Global Environment Facility, and requested the Secretary to transmit the elements of advice, if developed, to the sixteenth meeting of the CBD COP, consistent with COP decision XV/15 (para. 8).

**H. International Whaling Commission (IWC)**

<b>Synergies</b>	<b>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</b>
<b>Primary</b>	Target 4 (species and genetic diversity recovery and conservation, and human-wildlife conflict management)
<b>Secondary</b>	Target 9 (sustainable management and use of wild species to benefit people)
<b>Relevant</b>	<p>Target 2 (Restoration of at least 30% of degraded ecosystems)</p> <p>Target 3 (conservation of at least 30% of territorial areas)</p> <p>Target 5 (sustainable, safe and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species)</p> <p>Target 7 (at least 50% reduction in excess nutrients lost to the environment and in the risk of pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals, and elimination of plastic pollution)</p> <p>Target 8 (climate change impact minimization and resilience)</p> <p>Target 10 (sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry areas)</p> <p>Target 11 (regulating services restoration and enhancement)</p>



	<p>Target 15 (enabling of businesses, large and transnational companies and financial institutions to reduce biodiversity-related risks)</p> <p>Target 20 (strengthening of capacity and technology transfer, and promotion of innovation, scientific and technical cooperation)</p> <p>Target 21 (accessibility of best available data, information and knowledge)</p> <p>Target 22 (representation and participation in decision-making, access to justice and information by indigenous peoples and local communities, and full protection of environmental human rights defenders)</p>
<b>Elements of advice related to GEF-9</b>	N.A.

19. The 68<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) took place in Portorož, Slovenia from 17-21 October 2022, before the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The 69<sup>th</sup> IWC Biennial Commission Meeting will be held in Lima, Peru, 22-27 September 2024.

### III. Final remarks

20. The present note has observed the substantial synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the biodiversity-related conventions that are members of the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions, and these international legal instruments provide solid legal back-up for many areas of their specialization that are integral to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It has noted many synergistic opportunities of implementing and achieving the related conventions at the same level without incurring considerable human and financial resources. To use the same level of resources to achieve the same or more results, both upstream and downstream considerations and their interactions require deliberated curation.

21. There is no uniform pattern of meetings of the conference of the parties to these biodiversity-related conventions, with some meeting biennially or triennially. The non-synchronousness of the meetings of the governing bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions has often made it impractical for the biodiversity-related conventions to respond to the request initiated in section A of decision XII/30. As a result, some biodiversity-related conventions have not been able to provide elements of guidance that may be referred to the Global Environment Facility through the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Other biodiversity-related conventions have resorted to their secretariats for developing and communicating their responses to the relevant requests of decision XII/30. Future development in this regard needs to take into account the practicality of jointly elaborating guidance to the Global Environment Facility.

22. The Bern III Conference has revealed that many synergistic opportunities are available in other multilateral environmental agreements that are not members of the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions. For instance, target 7 can be supported by chemicals-related conventions, such as the Minamata Convention on Mercury, Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. Target 8 can rely largely on the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. Some of these conventions share the same institution, namely Global Environment Facility, to operate their financial mechanism and others do not have any financial mechanism arrangement. These conventions need to be brought into some form of cooperation and collaboration on a regular basis.

23. Synergies need to be explored for the quadrennial outcome-oriented framework of biodiversity programme priorities and the replenishment negotiations of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund even in the absence of governing-level guidance from biodiversity-related conventions in response to decision XII/30. One way forward could be to organize dialogues between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and those of the biodiversity-related conventions and beyond, during the period it provides inputs and comments to the formulation of documentation by the GEF Secretariat for the replenishment negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 7 (inter-secretariat cooperation) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the GEF Council (decision III/8, annex).

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