



Convention on Biological Diversity

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Thirteenth meeting

Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016

Item 11 of the provisional agenda*

THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM: SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED FROM BIODIVERSITY-RELATED CONVENTIONS PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 2 OF DECISION XII/30

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

1. In decision XII/30 on the financial mechanism, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties to enhance coordination among their respective biodiversity-related convention national focal points, in order to identify national priorities in support of the implementation of the various biodiversity-related conventions that are aligned with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and with the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to incorporate them into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (para.1). The governing bodies of the various biodiversity-related conventions were invited to provide elements of advice, as appropriate, concerning the funding of the national priorities that could be referred to the Global Environment Facility through the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (para. 2). The Executive Secretary was requested to include any advice received into the documentation for the appropriate agenda item, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties (para. 3). The Conference of the Parties also requested the Executive Secretary 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 as indicated in paragraph 1 of decision XII/30 (para. 4).

2. Annex I to the present note provides, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, a compilation of elements of advice received from the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and from the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). It also provides, in annex II, the revised mapping of the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008–2020 objectives and the Aichi Targets in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020, communicated by the CITES secretariat further to the decision of the Conference of the Parties to CITES at its seventeenth meeting, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 24 September to 5 October 2016, to convey to the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity the CITES objectives and priorities in support of the Aichi Targets, and to invite the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to take these into account in providing the broad strategic guidance to the GEF.

* UNEP/CBD/COP/13/1.

3. The communications received from the respective convention secretariats are also made available under <https://www.cbd.int/financial/blg.shtml>.

4. The potential synergies between biodiversity-related conventions, including the elements of advice received, were considered in the analysis provided in document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12/Add.3, consistent with decision XII/30, paragraph 2 (a), and reflected accordingly in the draft four-year outcome-oriented framework of programme priorities contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12, annex I, section A. In addition, those elements of advice received that provide specific, detailed priorities, thus providing a finer level of granularity than the four-year framework, are reproduced in document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12, annex II, and suggested for transferral to the Global Environment Facility in the draft decision, in accordance with decision XII/30, paragraph 2 (a).

*Annex I**Convention on Migratory Species***Decision of the Standing Committee with regard to developing elements of advice for the Global Environment Facility concerning the funding of the national priorities for the Convention on Migratory Species**

Acknowledging the potential of the Global Environment Fund (GEF) to facilitate the implementation of CMS and *concerned* that this potential is currently not realized in full;

Recalling [Resolution 11.10](#), which welcomes CBD COP12 [Decision XII/30](#) on the Global Environment Facility to enhance programmatic synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions and in this context requests the Standing Committee to develop elements of advice for the Global Environment Facility concerning the funding of the national priorities for the CMS;

Further recalling that [Resolution 10.25](#) requests the Executive Secretary to provide elements of advice as developed by the Standing Committee in time to be considered by the CBD COP13 so that they may be referred to the Global Environment Facility through the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

Noting that to date the larger part of GEF allocations targets national rather than regional projects with multiple countries engaged, and that therefore the eligibility of CMS priorities as outlined in the CMS Programme of Work 2015-2017, contained in Annex V to [Resolution 11.1](#), is currently limited since the ranges of migratory species on CMS Appendices extend beyond one or more national jurisdictional boundaries and thus require regional conservation approaches;

Further noting that the CMS Programme of Work 2015-2017 contributes to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (CMS [Resolution 11.5](#)), which is aligned to and complements the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, by adding the necessary specificity for and focus on migratory species conservation;

Further noting the possibility of GEF funding for National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in eligible countries, and *stressing* the importance for national focal points collaborating at national level to include priority actions on migratory species in the NBSAPs in line with [Resolution 11.10](#) and the CMS Guidelines on the Integration of Migratory Species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs);

Recalling [Decision X/20](#) of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in which CMS is recognized as the lead partner in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species over their entire range;

Concerned that the current Focal Areas and Themes under GEF do not adequately cover the needs of migratory species but also noting that the Aichi Targets provide full guidance for the GEF Focal Areas and Themes and that these are also the basis for the 16 targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species adopted at CMS [COP11 Res 11.2](#);

Noting that migratory species have large ranges which extend beyond individual protected areas, and beyond national borders and that therefore conservation for these species needs to take into account entire ecological corridors and/or ranges;

The Standing Committee:

1. *Invites* the CBD COP13 to formally recognize the CMS Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, which directly contributes to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and consider it as an eligible policy tool when identifying priorities for targeted GEF funding;

2. *Encourages* Parties to submit joint applications for transboundary projects to facilitate this process in order to access a larger proportion of GEF funds for national, regional or global projects that cover migratory species;

3. *Recommends* that a larger proportion of GEF funds be made available for regional or global projects, relative to national ones;

4. *Further recommends* that the following priorities from the CMS Programme of Work 2015-2017 should be eligible to receive targeted funds under GEF:

4.1 Restoring and maintaining ecological corridors for migratory mammals, as outlined in [Resolutions 11.1](#) and [11.25](#);

4.2. Making infrastructure more wildlife-friendly, including roads, railways, fences, pipelines and other forms of linear infrastructure as outlined in Resolutions 11.1 and [11.24](#);

4.3 Combatting wildlife crime and strengthening anti-poaching, including community-based approaches, as outlined in Resolution [11.31](#);

4.4 Regional approaches for tackling the illegal killing of birds, including trapping and poisoning, as outlined in [Resolutions 11.1](#), [11.15](#) and [11.16](#);

4.5 Restoring and maintaining global flyways, as outlined in the Programme of Work in [Resolution 11.14](#);

4.6 Reducing marine pollution, including marine debris, noise and unexploded ordinance, as outlined in [Resolution 11.30](#) and elsewhere;

4.7 Minimizing bycatch of CMS-listed marine species and reducing-post release mortality as outlined in [Resolution 10.14](#) and elsewhere;

4.8 Mitigating threats to freshwater fish, such as habitat degradation, barriers to migration, bycatch and overexploitation, as outlined in [Resolution 10.12](#).

5. *Encourages* an increased effort to include the integration of national CMS implementation and mainstreaming of migratory species considerations into the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), during the development and revision of these;

6. *Invites* the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to consider the above-mentioned elements of advice in its guidance to the financial mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Elements of Advice for the Global Environment Facility

in relation to the

International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

The Bureau of the International Treaty has developed these elements of advice for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) concerning the funding of the objectives and priorities of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, as requested by the Governing Body of the Treaty through Resolution 7/2015. We welcome the invitation to provide such advice to GEF and consider it an important step to support the implementation of the Treaty's Funding Strategy.

The objectives of the International Treaty are the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity, for sustainable agriculture and food security.

Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture are crucial in feeding the world's population and realizing sustainable development goals. They are the living material that farmers and plant breeders constantly use to improve food security. The future of agriculture depends on international cooperation to safeguard these precious resources and on the exchange of the crops and their genes that farmers all over the world have developed and exchanged over millennia. All countries depend on crops and the genetic diversity within these crops from other countries and regions.

The International Treaty was established as a direct international response to the challenges of climate change, food security and agricultural biodiversity, and is now a fully operational global system. It facilitates the exchange of genetic material, and the sharing of benefits that arise with those who safeguard global diversity. The Treaty mechanisms under the direct control of its Governing Body have, since 2007, facilitated the exchange of more than 2.3 million genetic material and have supported 700,000 farmers and other stakeholders to strengthen their capacities to implement the Treaty. The Treaty is the only international agreement that specifically recognizes the enormous contribution of farmers to the conservation and development of the diversity of crops through Farmers' Rights (Article 9).

Achieving sustainable development: the role of the International Treaty

At the end of 2015, the international community adopted the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agreement. The Sustainable Development Goals acknowledge the important contribution of biodiversity to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and to promote sustainable agriculture. The Sustainable Development Goal 2 establishes targets to conserve, exchange and invest in plant genetic resources to achieve global food security. We believe that the implementation of the International Treaty will play a critical role in achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 and invite the GEF to continue giving priority to support programs, projects and initiatives that conserve and use plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to help achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2.

We emphasize the key role of crop genetic diversity to adapt agriculture to climate change and call upon GEF to take this into account in the future programming and implementation efforts that tackle climate change. The 2014 report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change highlighted the need to develop and use climate-

ready crop varieties as one key adaptation measure to be implemented to reduce the expected threats for food security in the coming decades. The unique attributes that cultivated plants have acquired over millennia – their ability to survive hot summers or cold winters, to thrive in dry conditions or in areas prone to flood, to withstand pests and disease – are being lost forever with the genetic erosion of our crops. The sustainable use of plant genetic diversity is one of the key – and often of the very few – options available to family farmers in many countries in their efforts to adapt their farming systems to climate change.

The GEF promotes the delivery of integrated solutions to tackle environmental and development challenges. Under GEF-6, the GEF has launched a cross-cutting integrated program on food security. *Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa* focuses specifically on the natural resources - including genetic resources - that underpin food and nutrition security.

We invite the GEF to further mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture into broad sustainable development programs which address food security, sustainable agriculture and climate change adaptation and recommend that lessons learned arising from these programs and that relate to the Treaty implementation be shared with the Governing Body of the Treaty. This advice should be taken into account in planning for GEF-7.

The implementation of the International Treaty and the GEF Biodiversity Strategy

The International Treaty promotes an integrated approach to the conservation and the sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, including through the implementation of measures specified in Articles 5 and 6 of the International Treaty. A number of international mechanisms, funds and bodies, provide resources in support of activities of relevance to the implementation of the International Treaty.

The cooperation with these institutions has been facilitated with the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 by the CBD Conference of the Parties. The Strategic Plan provides an overarching framework on biodiversity for the entire United Nations system and the Treaty Contracting Parties are playing an active role to achieve the Aichi Targets. The Governing Body of the Treaty has recognized the importance of the Strategic Plan to enhance synergies and improve coherent implementation of the CBD and the Treaty.

The implementation of the International Treaty is fundamental to achieve Aichi Target 13 which focuses on maintaining genetic diversity of cultivated plants in particular, and agricultural biodiversity in general. The sustainable management of crop genetic diversity makes important contributions to facilitate the management of agricultural areas in a sustainable manner and to ensure biodiversity conservation (Target 7). The implementation of the Treaty at national level needs to be supportive of achieving Target 16 which relates to ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

GEF provides funding to help countries implement the Strategic Plan, and achieve the Aichi Targets. The GEF's project portfolio for biodiversity, including agricultural biodiversity, is currently the largest within the institution. Under GEF-6, two programs are of particular relevance to the implementation of the International Treaty:

- *Program 7: Securing Agriculture's Future: Sustainable Use of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources; and,*
- *Program 8: Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing*

The program *Securing Agriculture's Future* recognizes that the conservation and use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture is central to achieving food security and nutrition of a growing world population. The GEF Biodiversity Strategy recognizes that the results of this program may generate important co-benefits for the International Treaty. We invite the GEF to consider continuing providing support for activities under this program under GEF-7. We also recommend that results from this program be made available to the Governing

Body of the International Treaty for dissemination amongst the Treaty stakeholders, and in order to build synergies with other initiatives and programs in support of Treaty implementation.

In relation to access and benefit-sharing, the Governing Body and the CBD Conference of the Parties have acknowledged the need for continued capacity-building support to Parties, especially developing countries, for the mutually supportive implementation of the Treaty, the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol. We recommend that on-going and future efforts to support access and benefit-sharing activities at national level consider, where relevant, support for initiatives that promote the mutually supportive implementation of the Treaty, the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol.

Finally, we believe that national focal points of the International Treaty should play an active role in the implementation of GEF projects relevant to the Treaty implementation.

The Funding Strategy of the International Treaty

The Funding Strategy of the Treaty (Article 18) seeks to enhance the availability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the provision of financial resources to implement activities under this Treaty. Pursuant to this strategy, the Contracting Parties shall take the necessary and appropriate measures within the Governing Bodies of relevant international mechanisms, funds and bodies, including GEF, to ensure that due priority and attention is given to the effective allocation of predictable and agreed resources for the implementation of plans and programs under this Treaty.

At its first meeting, the Governing Body adopted the Funding Strategy for implementation of the International Treaty. In doing so, it encouraged all funding bodies that provide resources in support of activities of relevance to the Treaty implementation to ensure that due priority and attention will be given to the effective allocation of predictable and agreed resources in support of the implementation of the International Treaty. They were invited to use, as appropriate, the priorities identified at Annex 1 of the Funding Strategy when allocating resources in support of the implementation of the Treaty, within the context of their mandates.

The priorities identified in the Funding Strategy take into account the rolling FAO's *Global Plan of Action on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* as presented below. We invite GEF to take these priorities into account, as appropriate and within the context of its mandate, in the design of GEF-7:

1. Information exchange, technology transfer and capacity-building:

a. Building strong national programmes is essential for capacity-building in developing countries and furthering the implementation of the Treaty. It is a prerequisite for sustainability of efforts to strengthen and develop national capacities in the conservation and utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

b. Expanding and improving education and training in developing countries is a sine qua non, in order to build capacity. Education and training is a long lasting investment in the sustainable management of the diversity of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in developing countries.

2. Managing and conserving plant genetic resources on farm:

a. Supporting on-farm management and conservation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture is the most direct way of reaching farmers, indigenous and local communities in developing countries to whom benefits should flow. It forms a strong contribution to the maintenance of on-farm diversity of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Only by strengthening these efforts can on-farm management of diversity complement ex situ conservation.

3. The sustainable use of plant genetic resources:

a. Expanding the characterization and evaluation of collections is necessary to promote and facilitate their use. More complete characterization and evaluation will increase the relevance of germplasm held ex situ and on farm for breeding.

b. Diversification of crop production, genetic enhancement and broadening the genetic base of crops will directly contribute to increasing the sustainability of agricultural production. This will lessen dependence on external inputs, increase productivity, and respond to the challenge of climate change.

8 September 2016,

The Bureau of the Seventh Session of the Governing Body of the International Treaty

Mr Muhamad Sabran (Asia Region)
Chairperson of the Seventh Session of the Governing Body.

Vice-Chairpersons:

Mr Francis Leku Azenaku (Africa Region);

Ms Svanhild-Isabelle Batta Torheim (Europe Region);

Mr Antonio Otávio Sa Ricarte (Latin America and the Caribbean Region);

Mr Javad Mozafari Hashjin (Near East Region),

Ms Felicitas Katepa-Mupondwa (North America), and;

Mr Michael Ryan (South West Pacific Region).

*Annex II***Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**

Revised mapping of the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008–2020* objectives and the Aichi Targets in the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020*.

Analysis of how CITES Strategic Vision objectives contribute to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets established in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (CBD COP decision X/2)

Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity	CITES contributions
<p>Strategic Goal A. <i>Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</i></p>	<p>CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020</p>
<p>Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably</p>	<p>Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species.</p> <p>Objective 1.8 Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity building programmes in place.</p> <p>Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.</p> <p>Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally.</p> <p>Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.</p> <p>Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.</p>
<p>Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p>	<p>Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.</p> <p>Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.</p> <p>Objective 3.1 Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities.</p> <p>Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.</p> <p>Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.</p>

Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity	CITES contributions
	<p>Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.</p>
<p>Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions</p>	<p>Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.</p> <p>Objective 1.2 Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.</p> <p>Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention</p> <p>Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.</p> <p>Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.</p>
<p>Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.</p>	<p>Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.</p> <p>Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.</p> <p>Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.</p> <p>Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally.</p> <p>Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.</p> <p>Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.</p> <p>Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.</p>

Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity	CITES contributions
<p>Strategic Goal B. <i>Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</i></p>	<p>CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020</p>
<p>Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</p>	<p>Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.</p> <p>Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.</p> <p>Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.</p> <p>Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.</p>
<p>Target 6: By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</p>	<p>Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.</p> <p>Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species.</p> <p>Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.</p> <p>Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.</p> <p>Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.</p> <p>Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.</p>
<p>Target 7: By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.</p> <p>Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.</p> <p>Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce</p>

Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity	CITES contributions
	<p>illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.</p> <p>Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.</p>
<p>Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.</p>	<p>Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.</p> <p>Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.</p> <p>Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.</p> <p>Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.</p>
<p>Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.</p>	<p>Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.</p> <p>Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species.</p> <p>Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.</p> <p>Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.</p> <p>Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.</p> <p>Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to</p>

Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity	CITES contributions
	achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.
<p>Strategic Goal C: <i>To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</i></p>	<p>CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020</p>
<p>Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>	<p>Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species.</p> <p>Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.</p>
<p>Target 12: By 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</p>	<p>Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.</p> <p>Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species.</p> <p>Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.</p> <p>Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.</p> <p>Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>Objective 1.8 Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place.</p> <p>Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.</p> <p>Objective 2.3 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to implement capacity-building programmes.</p> <p>Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally.</p> <p>Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.</p> <p>Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.</p> <p>Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements</p>

Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity	CITES contributions
	dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.
<p>Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.</p>	
<p>Strategic Goal D: <i>Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</i></p>	<p>CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020</p>
<p>Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p>	<p>Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.</p> <p>Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.</p> <p>Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.</p> <p>Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.</p> <p>Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.</p>
<p>Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p>	
<p>Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</p>	<p>Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.</p>

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<p>Strategic Goal E. <i>Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</i></p>	<p>CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020</p>
<p>Target 17: By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</p>	<p>Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.</p>
<p>Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.</p>	<p>Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.</p> <p>Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.</p> <p>Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.</p> <p>Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally.</p> <p>Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.</p>
<p>Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p>	<p>Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species.</p> <p>Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.</p> <p>Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.</p> <p>Objective 1.8 Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place.</p> <p>Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/ international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.</p> <p>Objective 2.3 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to implement capacity-building programmes.</p> <p>Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.</p> <p>Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.</p> <p>Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with</p>

Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity	CITES contributions
	<p>other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.</p>
<p>Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</p>	<p>Objective 2.1 Financial resources are sufficient to ensure operation of the Convention.</p> <p>Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/ international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.</p> <p>Objective 2.3 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/ international levels to implement capacity-building programmes.</p> <p>Objective 3.1 Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities.</p>
