

## Key entry points for cooperation and collaboration amongst MEAs

### Draft information paper

*This draft report has been prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the team developing the Data and Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT) in advance of the Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting on the Bern III Conference of biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant conventions on implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.*

*The aims are twofold:*

- a) to introduce the issues covered to those involved in preparation for the Bern III Conference (recognising that the paper may also have value in other related discussions); and*
- b) to deliver a draft, all or part of which could usefully be developed further as an input to the Bern III Conference (and potentially subsequently to other MEA meetings and processes).*

*Feedback on both the content of this draft, and on its value (or otherwise) would be welcome, as would any observations on how the work could be developed further. In particular, would this, or some version of it, provide a valuable input to the proposed Bern III Conference. Any feedback should be communicated to [jerry.harrison@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:jerry.harrison@unep-wcmc.org).*

*This draft report has been prepared under the UNEP Environmental Treaties Programme – Realizing Synergies for Biodiversity, financially supported by Switzerland, EU and SIDA, in partnership with UNEP-WCMC and NatureConsult to inform the Bern Process.*

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## Context

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

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

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

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

## Common interests and opportunities

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

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

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

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

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

### Existing experience in illustrating interrelationships

10. **MEA strategies and frameworks:** Many MEAs have their own global strategies, strategic plans or frameworks adopted by their governing bodies to guide implementation over a specified period of time. The form of these documents varies from one MEA to another, as does the period covered. A detailed document on these strategies and frameworks was prepared for the first Consultation Workshop of Biodiversity Related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in 2019 (Bern I), and made available as [CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/6/INF/1](#). Two annexes of the present document provide updates of information from that report, illustrating the time covered by the strategies (Annex 1) and basic details and locations of information on each (Annex 2).

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

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

UNEP-WCMC has prepared an annotated list of such guidance building on a document originally prepared by the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, although this new document has not been published.

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

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

### Preliminary cross-mapping of strategies

**15. Preliminary cross-mapping of multiple strategies:** Annexes 3-6 provide a preliminary cross-mapping of MEA strategies and strategic documents as an illustration of potential ‘interests’ in supporting implementation of the different targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It is important to recognise that this cross-mapping is illustrative at present, and has no formal endorsement. However, it does have potential value in indicating where further attention to cooperation could usefully be focused. These annexes comprise the following:

- 15.1. Annex 3 provides two summary tables giving a quick overview of the possible relationships between delivery of the action targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the goals and target of other MEAs and the SDGs. This provides a summary of detail illustrated in annexes 4-6
- 15.2. Annex 4 provides a cross-mapping of the action targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with the SDG targets and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This is based on the information made available on the CBD website at <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/>.
- 15.3. Annex 5 provides a preliminary cross-mapping of the action targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with the objectives and targets of the other biodiversity-related conventions. The origin of this information is indicated in the notes at the start of the annex, but it is important to recognise that this is preliminary and illustrative, and does not imply agreement by the MEAs concerned.
- 15.4. Annex 6 provides a preliminary cross-mapping of the action targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with the other two Rio conventions and the Basel Convention on the same basis, emphasising the point that MEAs outside the biodiversity cluster are also relevant to delivery of the framework.

**16. Preliminary cross-mapping approaches by individual MEAs:** While it is still relatively soon after adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, some MEAs have already released strategic and/or communication documents that illustrate how their activities can be mutually supporting. For example:

- 16.1. In March 2023, the CMS Secretariat released a fact sheet on the [Relevance of the Global Biodiversity Framework to the Convention](#), and at same time they released a [background document](#). These

essentially identified CBD COP decisions and paragraphs in those decisions relevant to topics of particular interest to CMS, but at this stage did not go on to relate objectives and activities (which will presumably happen as the next iteration of the strategic plan for migratory species is elaborated).

16.2. On International Day for Biodiversity 2023, the UNCCD Secretariat released a briefing note on [Land Restoration to Safeguard Nature and Livelihoods: UNCCD and CBD Working Together](#). Amongst other things this briefing note identified a number of specific targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and how they were relevant to implementation of UNCCD and achievement of Land Degradation Neutrality targets.

16.3. The CITES Secretariat has prepared a document for the Animals and Plants Committees taking place in June 2023 on the CITES Strategic Vision and areas of alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework ([PC26 Doc. 9/AC32 Doc. 9](#)). This comprehensive document takes each of the objectives in the CITES Strategic Vision, and relates them to both the Sustainable Development Goals and the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

17. **More detailed mapping for specific targets:** While Annexes 4-6 provide a preliminary cross-mapping as an illustration of potential interests, Annex 7 provides a more detailed - although still illustrative - example for a few targets and a few MEAs, providing an illustration of the types of activities that may be mutually supportive. The aim here is not to provide a complete picture, but to illustrate the potential for further work on cross-mapping. In future much of this could well be based on a compilation of analyses that the MEAs themselves have carried out in whatever manner they have decided most appropriate.

### Other key issues in mutually supportive implementation

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

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

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

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

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

21. **Implementation and review:** Is there potential for broader cooperation amongst MEAs on other aspects of supporting implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and related reporting and review activities that may be mutually supportive in the right circumstances? Further consideration might include actions relating to:

- Planning and NBSAPs
- Monitoring and indicators
- Reporting and review
- Communication, education, awareness

### Possible questions to consider

22. Recognising that this paper is preliminary and illustrative in nature, and that MEA secretariats are already carrying out work that would augment and validate it, and at the same time recognising that there is potential value in compiling information across multiple MEAs.

*Would all or part of this paper, updated as appropriate be a valuable input to the Bern III Conference?*

*If so, do you have further advice on the form and content of the paper and its component parts?*

23. Recognising that the information set out in this paper is of potential value to parties as they work to implement multiple MEAs, including through GEF project development, and that its incorporation in tools such as DaRT and web services such as InforMEA is valuable in this regard.

*How might this type of information be useful to parties of the different MEAs?*

*Could the value of this type of information be improved, and what additional support might be needed?*

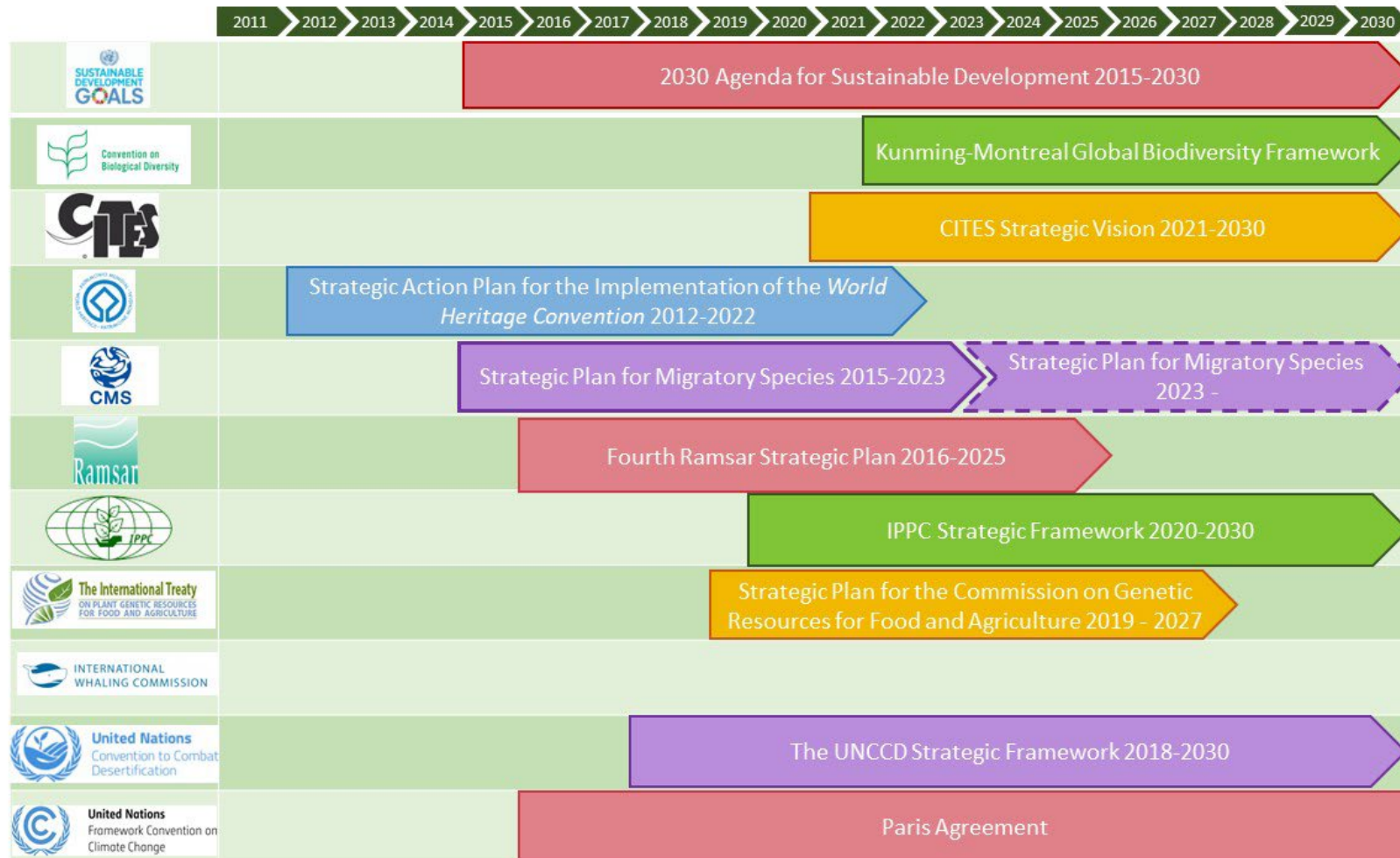
*Should an updated version of this information be communicated to MEA parties, and if so how?*

*What sort of validation of the information contained is needed now and in the future?*

24. This list of questions is not intended to be exhaustive, and participants in the Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting may well raise more, as might others to whom this draft is circulated.



Annex 1 – Graphics illustrating timelines for strategic plans and frameworks of relevant MEAs







## Annex 2 – Table providing basic information on strategic plans and frameworks of relevant MEAs





<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Current strategic planning document</b>	<b>Formal adoption</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Basic structure</b>
SDGs	<a href="#">2030 Sustainable Development Agenda</a>		<a href="#">A/RES/70/1</a>	2015-2030	17 goals with 169 targets
CBD	<a href="#">Convention on Biological Diversity</a>	<a href="#">Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</a>	<a href="#">COP decision 15/4</a>	2022-2030	Four global goals for 2050 and 23 global targets for 2030
WHC	<a href="#">Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</a>	Strategic Action Plan for the Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>	<a href="#">Resolution 18 GA 11</a>	2012-2022	Six goals with a set of priorities and outcomes for each goal (17 priorities and outcomes overall)
CITES	<a href="#">Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</a>	<a href="#">CITES Strategic Vision</a>	<a href="#">Resolution Conf. 18.3</a>	2021-2030	Five 'strategic goals' with a set of strategic objectives under each goal (25 objectives overall)
CMS	<a href="#">Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</a>	<a href="#">Strategic Plan for Migratory Species</a>	<a href="#">Resolution 11.2</a>	2015-2023 <sup>1</sup>	Five goals with a set of targets under each goal (16 targets overall)
Ramsar Convention	<a href="#">Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat</a>	<a href="#">The Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan</a>	<a href="#">Resolution XII.2</a>	2016-2025	Four 'strategic goals' with a set of targets under each goal (19 targets overall)
IPPC	<a href="#">International Plant Protection Convention</a>	<a href="#">Strategic Framework for the International Plant Protection Convention</a>	<a href="#">CMP 2021/03</a>	2020-2030	Three 'strategic objectives' with 18 'key result areas'
ITPGRFA	<a href="#">International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</a>	Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	<a href="#">CGRFA-16/17/22</a>	2019-2027	Vision, mission, four goals and five 'operative principles'



<sup>1</sup> It is expected that the CMS COP meeting in October 2023 will adopt a new strategy

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Current strategic planning document</b>	<b>Formal adoption</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Basic structure</b>
IWC	<a href="#">International Whaling Commission</a>	No overarching strategic plan but there is a <a href="#">Strategic Plan for the Conservation Committee 2016-2026</a> and thematic strategic plans addressing: <a href="#">ship strikes (2017-2020)</a> , <a href="#">whale watching (2018-2024)</a> , <a href="#">bycatch (2018-2028)</a> and a <a href="#">Strategic plan for the Conservation Management Plan program (2022-2032)</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNCCD	<a href="#">UN Convention to Combat Desertification</a>	<a href="#">The UNCCD Strategic Framework</a>	<a href="#">Decision 7/COP.13</a>	2018-2030	Five 'strategic objectives' with a set of 'expected impacts' under each objective (15 expected impacts overall)
UNFCCC	<a href="#">UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</a>	No strategic plan in the strict sense, but there is the <a href="#">Paris Agreement</a>	n/a	2016-	29 Articles
Basel Convention	<a href="#">Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal</a>	<a href="#">Strategic framework for the implementation of the Basel Convention</a>	<a href="#">COP Decision BC-10/2</a>	2012-2021	An overall vision, four guiding principles and three 'strategic goals' with a set of 'strategic objectives' under each goal (11 strategic objectives overall)
Rotterdam Convention	<a href="#">Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Stockholm Convention	<a href="#">Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minamata Convention	<a href="#">Minamata Convention on Mercury</a>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

### Annex 3 – Tables illustrating preliminary cross-mapping of MEA goals and targets with Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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








						
<b>Target 1:</b> All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero	✓		✓		✓	✓
<b>Target 2:</b> 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration	✓		✓		✓	✓
<b>Target 3:</b> 30 per cent of areas are effectively conserved	✓		✓			✓
<b>Target 4:</b> Threatened species recovering, genetic diversity maintained and human-wildlife conflict managed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Target 5:</b> Use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
<b>Target 6:</b> Reduce rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species by 50 per cent	✓		✓	✓		✓
<b>Target 7:</b> Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk	✓		✓			✓
<b>Target 8:</b> Minimize impacts of climate change through nature-based solutions/ecosystem-based approaches	✓		✓	✓		✓
<b>Target 9:</b> Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people	✓	✓	✓			✓
<b>Target 10:</b> Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Target 11:</b> Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced	✓		✓			✓
<b>Target 12:</b> Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being	✓		✓			✓
<b>Target 13:</b> Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, DSI and traditional knowledge	✓				✓	
<b>Target 14:</b> The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels	✓		✓			✓
<b>Target 15:</b> Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks	✓		✓			✓
<b>Target 16:</b> Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half	✓	✓	✓			✓
<b>Target 17:</b> Strengthen biosafety and distribute benefits of biotechnology						
<b>Target 18:</b> Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year	✓		✓			✓
<b>Target 19:</b> Financial resources increased to \$200 billion per year, including \$30 billion international finance	✓				✓	✓
<b>Target 20:</b> Capacity-building, technology transfer, technical & scientific cooperation strengthened	✓	✓	✓			✓
<b>Target 21:</b> Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available	✓	✓	✓			✓
<b>Target 22:</b> Ensure participation, justice, and rights for IPLCs, women, youth persons with disabilities ...	✓		✓		✓	✓
<b>Target 23:</b> Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach	✓		✓			✓









				
<b>Target 1:</b> All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero	✓	✓	✓	
<b>Target 2:</b> 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration	✓	✓	✓	
<b>Target 3:</b> 30 per cent of areas are effectively conserved	✓	✓	✓	
<b>Target 4:</b> Threatened species recovering, genetic diversity maintained and human-wildlife conflict managed	✓			
<b>Target 5:</b> Use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal	✓			
<b>Target 6:</b> Reduce rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species by 50 per cent	✓			
<b>Target 7:</b> Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk	✓			✓
<b>Target 8:</b> Minimize impacts of climate change through nature-based solutions / ecosystem-based approaches	✓	✓	✓	
<b>Target 9:</b> Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people	✓			
<b>Target 10:</b> Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably	✓	✓	✓	
<b>Target 11:</b> Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced	✓	✓	✓	
<b>Target 12:</b> Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being	✓			
<b>Target 13:</b> Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, DSI and traditional knowledge	✓			
<b>Target 14:</b> The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels	✓			
<b>Target 15:</b> Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks	✓			
<b>Target 16:</b> Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half	✓			
<b>Target 17:</b> Strengthen biosafety and distribute benefits of biotechnology				
<b>Target 18:</b> Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year	✓		✓	
<b>Target 19:</b> Financial resources increased to \$200 billion per year, including \$30 billion international finance	✓	✓	✓	
<b>Target 20:</b> Capacity-building, technology transfer, technical & scientific cooperation strengthened	✓	✓		
<b>Target 21:</b> Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available	✓			
<b>Target 22:</b> Ensure participation, justice, and rights for IPLCs, women, youth persons with disabilities ...	✓	✓	✓	
<b>Target 23:</b> Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach	✓	✓	✓	

## Annex 4 – Cross-mapping of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework action targets with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals









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











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





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







genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed		species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.
		<p><b>Target 2.5:</b> By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</p> <p><b>Target 15.5:</b> Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p>
<b>Target 5:</b> Use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal		<p><b>Target 6:</b> By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</p>
		<p><b>Target 12.2:</b> By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p><b>Target 14.4:</b> By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p> <p><b>Target 14.7:</b> By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</p> <p><b>Target 15.2:</b> By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p> <p><b>Target 15.7:</b> Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</p> <p><b>Target 15.c:</b> Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</p>
<b>Target 6:</b> Reduce rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species by 50%		<p><b>Target 9:</b> By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.</p>
		<p><b>Target 15.8:</b> By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</p>
<b>Target 7:</b> Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk		<p><b>Target 8:</b> By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity</p>
		<p><b>Target 3.9:</b> By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p> <p><b>Target 6.3:</b> By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p> <p><b>Target 11.6:</b> By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p><b>Target 12.4:</b> By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p> <p><b>Target 12.5:</b> By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p><b>Target 14.1:</b> By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</p>





<b>Target 8:</b> Minimize impacts of climate change and ocean acidification including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches		<b>Target 10:</b> By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.  <b>Target 15:</b> By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.
		<b>Target 13.2:</b> Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning <b>Target 14.3:</b> Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
<b>Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</b>		
<b>Target 9:</b> Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people		<b>Target 6:</b> By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.
		<b>Target 12.2:</b> By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources  <b>Target 14.7:</b> By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism  <b>Target 15.7:</b> Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
<b>Target 10:</b> Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably		<b>Target 6:</b> By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.  <b>Target 7:</b> By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
		<b>Target 2.3:</b> By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment  <b>Target 2.4:</b> By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality  <b>Target 12.1:</b> Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries  <b>Target 12.2:</b> By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources  <b>Target 14.7:</b> By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism  <b>Target 15.2:</b> By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
<b>Target 11:</b> Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced		<b>Target 14:</b> By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
		<b>Target 1.5:</b> By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

		<b>Target 15.4:</b> By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
<b>Target 12:</b> Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being		<b>Target 14:</b> By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
		<b>Target 11.7:</b> By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities <b>Target 11.b:</b> By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
<b>Target 13:</b> Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge		<b>Target 16:</b> By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.
		<b>Target 15.6:</b> Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
<b>Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</b>		
<b>Target 14:</b> The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels		<b>Target 2:</b> By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.
		<b>Target 15.9:</b> By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
<b>Target 15:</b> Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and reduce negative impacts		<b>Target 4:</b> By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.
		<b>Target 9.4:</b> By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities <b>Target 12.6:</b> Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
<b>Target 16:</b> Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half		<b>Target 1:</b> By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably. <b>Target 4:</b> By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.
		<b>Target 4.7:</b> By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development <b>Target 8.4:</b> Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead <b>Target 9.4:</b> By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally

		<p>sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p> <p><b>Target 12.1:</b> Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</p> <p><b>Target 12.2:</b> By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p><b>Target 12.3:</b> By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p> <p><b>Target 12.5:</b> By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p><b>Target 12.8:</b> By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p> <p><b>Target 12.a:</b> Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</p>
<b>Target 17:</b> Strengthen biosafety and distribute benefits of biotechnology		
<b>Target 18:</b> Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year		<b>Target 3:</b> By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.
		<p><b>Target 12.c:</b> Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p> <p><b>Target 14.6:</b> By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</p>
<b>Target 19:</b> Financial resources increased to \$200 billion per year, including \$30 billion through international finance		<b>Target 20:</b> By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This Target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.
		<p><b>Target 1.a:</b> Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p> <p><b>Target 10.b:</b> Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes</p> <p><b>Target 15.6:</b> Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</p> <p><b>Target 15.b:</b> Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</p> <p><b>Target 17.3:</b> Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>

<p><b>Target 20:</b> Capacity-building and development, technology transfer, and technical and scientific cooperation for implementation is strengthened</p>		<p><b>Target 19:</b> By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p>
		<p><b>Target 17.6:</b> Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p> <p><b>Target 17.7:</b> Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</p> <p><b>Target 17.9:</b> Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</p> <p><b>Target 17.16:</b> Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p> <p><b>Target 17.18:</b> By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>
<p><b>Target 21:</b> Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available</p>		<p><b>Target 18:</b> By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.</p> <p><b>Target 19:</b> By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p>
		<p><b>Target 14.a:</b> Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries</p>
<p><b>Target 22:</b> Ensure participation, justice, and rights for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth persons with disabilities and environmental defenders</p>		<p><b>Target 18:</b> By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.</p>
		<p><b>Target 1.4:</b> By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p> <p><b>Target 5.5:</b> Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p><b>Target 5.a:</b> Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p> <p><b>Target 10.2:</b> By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p><b>Target 10.3:</b> Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p><b>Target 16.3:</b> Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>

		<p><b>Target 16.7:</b> Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p><b>Target 16.10:</b> Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p>
<p><b>Target 23:</b> Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach</p>		<p><b>Target 14:</b> By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p>
		<p><b>Target 5.1:</b> End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p> <p><b>Target 5.5:</b> Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p><b>Target 5.c:</b> Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>









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













### Notes:









- The mapping proposed is tentative/preliminary and needs review/revision by the respective conventions.
- The mapping among the targets of the CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030 (Resolution Conf. 18.3) and the action targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is currently under discussion, based on document [PC26 Doc. 9 / AC32 Doc. 9](#). The mapping is not adopted yet and could be subject to changes.
- The mapping of with the strategic plans of other biodiversity-related conventions is established using DaRT and based on adopted mappings of those plans with the Aichi Targets and/or the SDGs:
  - Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 ([CMS Resolution 11.02](#))
  - Strategic Framework for the IPPC 2020–2030 ([CMP 2021/03 Annex 01](#))
  - Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2018-2027 ([CGRFA-16/17/22](#))
  - The Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 ([Ramsar COP Resolution XII.2](#))
- Note that the text of the targets is summarised in these tables to facilitate comparison









Reducing threats to biodiversity		
<b>Target 1:</b> All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero		<b>Target 10:</b> All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.
		<b>Target 1:</b> By 2030, ensure sustainable food and agriculture production systems through the continued sustainable use and development of genetic resources and biodiversity for food and agriculture, supporting the implementation of resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
		<b>Target 7:</b> Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed.
<b>Target 2:</b> 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration		<b>Target 11:</b> Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
		<b>Target 1:</b> By 2030, ensure sustainable food and agriculture production systems through the continued sustainable use and development of genetic resources and biodiversity for food and agriculture, supporting the implementation of resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
		<b>Target 12:</b> Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.
<b>Target 3:</b> 30% of areas are effectively conserved		<b>Target 10:</b> All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.
		<p><b>Goal 1:</b> Addressing the Drivers of Wetland Loss and Degradation</p> <p><b>Goal 2:</b> Effectively Conserving and Managing the Ramsar Site Network</p> <p><b>Target 5:</b> The ecological character of Ramsar sites is maintained or restored, through effective planning and integrated management.</p> <p><b>Target 6:</b> There is a significant increase in area, numbers and ecological connectivity in the Ramsar Site network, in particular under-represented types of wetlands including in under-represented ecoregions and Transboundary Sites.</p> <p><b>Target 7:</b> Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed.</p>












		<b>Goal 4: Enhancing Implementation</b>
<b>Target 4:</b> Threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed		<p><b>Objective 1.1:</b> Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures.</p> <p><b>Objective 1.3:</b> Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the COP.</p> <p><b>Objective 1.4:</b> The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species.</p> <p><b>Objective 1.5:</b> Parties improve the conservation status of CITES-listed specimens, put in place national conservation actions, support their sustainable use and promote cooperation in managing shared wildlife resources.</p>
		<p><b>Target 8:</b> The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.</p> <p><b>Target 12:</b> The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion</p>
		<b>Objective B:</b> Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests
		<p><b>Target 2:</b> By 2020, conserve in either medium or long term conservation programmes or facilities the genetic diversity of at-risk cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their wild relatives, and forest trees.</p> <p><b>Target 3:</b> By 2030, benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture and associated traditional knowledge are fairly and equitably shared, including by promoting appropriate access to genetic resources for food and agriculture, technology transfer and funding, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture.</p>
		<p><b>Target 5:</b> The ecological character of Ramsar sites is maintained or restored, through effective planning and integrated management.</p> <p><b>Target 7:</b> Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed.</p> <p><b>Target 8:</b> National wetland inventories have been initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.</p> <p><b>Target 11:</b> Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.</p>
<b>Target 5:</b> Use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal		<p><b>Objective 1.1:</b> Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures.</p> <p><b>Objective 1.3:</b> Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the COP.</p> <p><b>Objective 1.4:</b> The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species.</p> <p><b>Objective 1.5:</b> Parties improve the conservation status of CITES-listed specimens, put in place national conservation actions, support their sustainable use and promote cooperation in managing shared wildlife resources.</p>
		<b>Target 6:</b> Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits.
		<b>Objective C:</b> Facilitate safe trade, development and economic growth.
		<p><b>Target 5:</b> The ecological character of Ramsar sites is maintained or restored, through effective planning and integrated management.</p> <p><b>Target 9:</b> The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone.</p> <p><b>Target 13:</b> Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.</p>
<b>Target 6:</b> Reduce rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species by 50%		<p><b>Target 2:</b> Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p> <p><b>Target 7:</b> Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.</p>







		<b>Objective B:</b> Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests
		<b>Target 4:</b> Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.
<b>Target 7:</b> Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk		<b>Target 7:</b> Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.
		<b>Target 2:</b> Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. <b>Target 3:</b> The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.
<b>Target 8:</b> Minimize impacts of climate change and ocean acidification including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches		<b>Target 7:</b> Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats. <b>Target 11:</b> Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
		<b>Objective B:</b> Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests
		<b>Goal 1:</b> Addressing the Drivers of Wetland Loss And Degradation <b>Target 6:</b> 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. <b>Target 12:</b> Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.
<b>Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</b>		
<b>Target 9:</b> Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people		<b>Objective 1.1:</b> Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures. <b>Objective 1.3:</b> Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the COP. <b>Objective 1.4:</b> The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species. <b>Objective 1.5:</b> Parties improve the conservation status of CITES-listed specimens, put in place national conservation actions, support their sustainable use and promote cooperation in managing shared wildlife resources.
		<b>Target 6:</b> Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits.
		<b>Target 5:</b> The ecological character of Ramsar sites is maintained or restored, through effective planning and integrated management. <b>Target 9:</b> The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone. <b>Target 13:</b> Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.
<b>Target 10:</b> Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably		<b>Objective 1.1:</b> Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures. <b>Objective 1.3:</b> Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the COP. <b>Objective 1.5:</b> Parties improve the conservation status of CITES-listed specimens, put in place national conservation actions, support their sustainable use and promote cooperation in managing shared wildlife resources.
		<b>Target 5:</b> Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and

		<p>maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.</p> <p><b>Target 6:</b> Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits.</p>
		<b>Objective A:</b> Enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity
		<b>Target 1:</b> By 2030, ensure sustainable food and agriculture production systems through the continued sustainable use and development of genetic resources and biodiversity for food and agriculture, supporting the implementation of resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
		<p><b>Target 2:</b> Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.</p> <p><b>Target 3:</b> The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.</p> <p><b>Target 7:</b> Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed.</p> <p><b>Target 9:</b> The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone.</p> <p><b>Target 13:</b> Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.</p>
<b>Target 11:</b> Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced		<b>Target 11:</b> Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
		<p><b>Target 8:</b> National wetland inventories have been initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.</p> <p><b>Target 11:</b> Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.</p> <p><b>Target 12:</b> Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>
<b>Target 12:</b> Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being		<b>Target 11:</b> Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
		<p><b>Target 8:</b> National wetland inventories have been initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.</p> <p><b>Target 11:</b> Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.</p> <p><b>Target 12:</b> Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>
<b>Target 13:</b> Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge		<b>Target 3:</b> By 2030, benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture and associated traditional knowledge are fairly and equitably shared, including by promoting appropriate access to genetic resources for food and agriculture, technology transfer and funding, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture.

Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming		
<b>Target 14:</b> The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels		<b>Target 2:</b> Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.
		<b>Target 1:</b> Wetland benefits are featured in national/local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. <b>Target 4:</b> Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. <b>Target 11:</b> Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.
<b>Target 15:</b> Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and reduce negative impacts		<b>Target 5:</b> Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.
		<b>Target 3:</b> The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. <b>Target 9:</b> The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone. <b>Goal 4:</b> Enhancing Implementation
<b>Target 16:</b> Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half		<b>Objective 3.5:</b> Parties work collaboratively across range, transit and destination states, to address entire illegal trade chains, including through strategies to reduce both the supply of and demand for illegal products, in order for trade to be legal and sustainable.
		<b>Target 1:</b> People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use. <b>Target 5:</b> Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes
		<b>Target 3:</b> The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. <b>Target 9:</b> The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone. <b>Target 11:</b> Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. <b>Target 16:</b> Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness. <b>Target 19:</b> Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.
<b>Target 17:</b> Strengthen biosafety and distribute benefits of biotechnology		
<b>Target 18:</b> Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year		<b>Target 4:</b> Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.

		<p><b>Target 1:</b> Wetland benefits are featured in national/local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.</p> <p><b>Target 3:</b> The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.</p>
<b>Target 19:</b> Financial resources increased to \$200 billion per year, including \$30 billion through international finance		<b>Target 16:</b> The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially
		<b>Target 3:</b> By 2030, benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources for food and agriculture and associated traditional knowledge are fairly and equitably shared, including by promoting appropriate access to genetic resources for food and agriculture, technology transfer and funding, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture.
		<p><b>Target 1:</b> Wetland benefits are featured in national/local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.</p> <p><b>Target 17:</b> Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available.</p>
<b>Target 20:</b> Capacity-building and development, technology transfer, and technical and scientific cooperation for implementation is strengthened		<p><b>Objective 2.1:</b> Parties' non-detriment findings are based on best available scientific information and their determination of legal acquisition is based on the best available technical and legal information.</p> <p><b>Objective 2.2:</b> Parties cooperate in sharing information and tools relevant to the implementation of CITES.</p> <p><b>Objective 5.1:</b> Parties and the Secretariat support and enhance existing cooperative partnerships in order to achieve their identified objectives.</p> <p><b>Objective 5.2:</b> Parties encourage the formation of new, innovative and mutually sustainable alliances between CITES and relevant international partners, where appropriate to advance CITES' objective and mainstream conservation and of sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>
		<b>Target 15:</b> The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.
		<p><b>Target 8:</b> National wetland inventories have been initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.</p> <p><b>Target 14:</b> Scientific guidance and technical methodologies at global and regional levels are developed on relevant topics and are available to policy makers and practitioners in an appropriate format and language.</p>
<b>Target 21:</b> Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available		<p><b>Objective 2.3:</b> Parties have sufficient information to enforce the Convention</p> <p><b>Objective 2.4:</b> Parties have sufficient information to make listing decisions that are reflective of species conservation needs.</p> <p><b>Objective 2.5:</b> Information gaps and needs for key species are identified and addressed</p> <p><b>Objective 4.3:</b> Awareness of the role, purpose and achievements of CITES is increased globally</p> <p><b>Objective 4.4:</b> CITES Parties are informed of international actions for sustainable development that may have a bearing on achieving the goal of CITES</p>
		<p><b>Target 14:</b> The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats</p> <p><b>Target 15:</b> The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.</p>







		<p><b>Target 8:</b> National wetland inventories have been initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.</p> <p><b>Target 10:</b> The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention, with a full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all relevant levels.</p> <p><b>Target 16:</b> Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness.</p>
<b>Target 22:</b> Ensure participation, justice, and rights for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth persons with disabilities and environmental defenders		<b>Target 14:</b> The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats
		<b>Target 4:</b> By 2030, farmers, pastoralists, fisher folks and forest dwellers participate in making decisions, at the national level, on all matters relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture.
		<p><b>Target 8:</b> National wetland inventories have been initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.</p> <p><b>Target 10:</b> The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention, with a full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all relevant levels.</p> <p><b>Target 16:</b> Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness.</p>
<b>Target 23:</b> Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach		<b>Target 11:</b> Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
		<p><b>Target 11:</b> Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.</p> <p><b>Target 12:</b> Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>












## Annex 6 – Preliminary cross-mapping of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework action targets with targets of the other Rio conventions and the Basel Convention


### Notes:








- The mapping proposed is tentative/preliminary and needs review/revision by the respective conventions
- Preliminary cross-mapping of the Rio Conventions and Basel Convention with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is based on the UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework ([Decision 7/COP.13](#)), the UNFCCC [Paris Agreement](#) and the Strategic Framework for the Implementation of the Basel Convention for 2012-2021 ([COP Decision BC-10/2](#))
- Note that the text of the targets is summarised in these tables to facilitate comparison

Reducing threats to biodiversity		
<p><b>Target 1:</b> All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero</p>		<p><b>Objective 1:</b> To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality</p> <p><b>Expected impact 1.2:</b> The vulnerability of affected ecosystems is reduced and the resilience of ecosystems is increased</p> <p><b>Expected impact 1.4:</b> Measures for sustainable land management and the combating of desertification/land degradation are shared, promoted and implemented</p> <p><b>Expected impact 4.1:</b> Sustainable land management and the combating of desertification/land degradation contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and addressing climate change</p>
		<p><b>Article 5(2):</b> Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches</p> <p><b>Article 7(9e):</b> Each Party shall, as appropriate, engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions, which may include: Building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.</p>
<p><b>Target 2:</b> 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration</p>		<p><b>Objective 1:</b> To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality</p> <p><b>Expected impact 1.2:</b> The vulnerability of affected ecosystems is reduced and the resilience of ecosystems is increased.</p> <p><b>Expected impact 4.1:</b> Sustainable land management and the combating of desertification/land degradation contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and addressing climate change</p>
		<p><b>Article 5(1):</b> Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1 (d), of the Convention, including forests</p> <p><b>Article 5(2):</b> Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches</p>






<p><b>Target 3:</b> 30% of areas are effectively conserved</p>		<p><b>Objective 1:</b> To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality</p> <p><b>Expected impact 1.2:</b> The vulnerability of affected ecosystems is reduced and the resilience of ecosystems is increased.</p> <p><b>Expected impact 4.1:</b> Sustainable land management and the combating of desertification/land degradation contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and addressing climate change</p>
		<p><b>Article 5(1):</b> Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1 (d), of the Convention, including forests</p> <p><b>Article 5(2):</b> Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.</p>
<p><b>Target 4:</b> Threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed</p>		
<p><b>Target 5:</b> Use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal</p>		
<p><b>Target 6:</b> Reduce rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species by 50%</p>		
<p><b>Target 7:</b> Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk</p>		<p><b>Goal 1:</b> Effective implementation of parties' obligations on transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes</p> <p><b>Objective 1.2:</b> To prevent and combat illegal traffic in hazardous and other wastes</p> <p><b>Objective 1.3:</b> To improve performance in meeting requirements pertaining to, among other things, notifications of national definitions of hazardous and other wastes, prohibitions and other control measures</p> <p><b>Objective 1.4:</b> To generate, provide, collect, transmit and use reliable qualitative and quantitative information and data regarding export, import and generation as required under Article 13 of the Convention</p> <p><b>Goal 2:</b> Strengthening the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes</p> <p><b>Objective 2.1:</b> To pursue the development of environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes, especially through the preparation of technical guidelines, and to promote its implementation in national legislation</p> <p><b>Objective 2.2:</b> To pursue the prevention and minimization of hazardous waste and other waste generation at source, especially through supporting and promoting activities designed to reduce at the national level the generation and hazard potential of hazardous and other wastes.</p>

		<p><b>Objective 2.3:</b> To support and promote capacity-building for parties, including technological capability, through technology needs assessments and technology transfer, so as to reduce the generation and hazard potential of hazardous and other wastes</p> <p><b>Goal 3:</b> Promoting the implementation of the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes as an essential contribution to the attainment of sustainable livelihood, the Millennium Development Goals and the protection of human health and the environment</p> <p><b>Objective 3.2:</b> To promote cooperation with national, regional and international bodies, in particular cooperation and coordination between the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, to improve environmental and working conditions through the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes.</p>
<p><b>Target 8:</b> Minimize impacts of climate change and ocean acidification including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches</p>		<p><b>Objective 3:</b> To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems</p> <p><b>Expected impact 3.1:</b> Ecosystems' vulnerability to drought is reduced, including through sustainable land and water management practices.</p>
		<p><b>Article 2(1b):</b> Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production</p> <p><b>Article 5(2):</b> Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.</p>
<p><b>Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing</b></p>		
<p><b>Target 9:</b> Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people</p>		
<p><b>Target 10:</b> Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably</p>		<p><b>Objective 1:</b> To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality</p> <p><b>Expected impact 1.1:</b> Land productivity and related ecosystems services are maintained or enhanced</p> <p><b>Expected impact 2.1:</b> Food security and adequate access to water for people in affected areas is improved.</p> <p><b>Expected impact 4.1:</b> Sustainable land management and the combating of desertification/land degradation contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and addressing climate change</p>
		<p><b>Article 2(1b):</b> Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production</p>
<p><b>Target 11:</b> Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced</p>		<p><b>Expected impact 1.1:</b> Land productivity and related ecosystems services are maintained or enhanced</p> <p><b>Expected impact 3.2:</b> Communities' resilience to drought is increased.</p>
		<p><b>Article 5(1):</b> Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1 (d), of the Convention, including forests</p> <p><b>Article 5(2):</b> Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of</p>







		forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches <b>Article 7(1):</b> Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.
<b>Target 12:</b> Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being		
<b>Target 13:</b> Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge		
<b>Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming</b>		
<b>Target 14:</b> The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels		
<b>Target 15:</b> Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and reduce negative impacts		
<b>Target 16:</b> Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half		
<b>Target 17:</b> Strengthen biosafety and distribute benefits of biotechnology		
<b>Target 18:</b> Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year		<b>Article 5(2):</b> Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.

<b>Target 19:</b> Financial resources increased to \$200 billion per year, including \$30 billion through international finance		<b>Objective 5:</b> To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level  <b>Expected impact 5.1:</b> Adequate and timely public and private financial resources are further mobilized and made available to affected country Parties, including through domestic resource mobilization
		<b>Article 5(2):</b> Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.
<b>Target 20:</b> Capacity-building and development, technology transfer, and technical and scientific cooperation for implementation is strengthened		<b>Expected impact 5.2:</b> International support is provided for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building and “on-the-ground interventions” in affected country Parties to support the implementation of the Convention, including through North–South, South–South and triangular cooperation  <b>Expected impact 5.3:</b> Extensive efforts are implemented to promote technology transfer, especially on favourable terms and including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and to mobilize other non-financial resources
<b>Target 21:</b> Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available		
<b>Target 22:</b> Ensure participation, justice, and rights for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth persons with disabilities and environmental defenders		<b>Expected impact 2.3:</b> Local people, especially women and youth, are empowered and participate in decision-making processes in combating DLDD.
		<b>Article 7(5):</b> Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.
<b>Target 23:</b> Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach		<b>Expected impact 2.3:</b> Local people, especially women and youth, are empowered and participate in decision-making processes in combating DLDD.
		<b>Article 7(5):</b> Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.

## Annex 7 – Table with illustrative detail for selected targets from the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and four of the biodiversity-related MEAs

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



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

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