

Notification 2022/008

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NOTIFICATION TO THE PARTIES

UPDATED CMS SECRETARIAT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CURRENT TEXT OF THE DRAFT POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

The CMS Secretariat is pleased to share a set of recommendations (in English only) for possible text in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), with respect to reflecting CMS priorities agreed at CMS COP13 through the Gandhinagar Declaration ([Resolution 13.1](#)).

These recommendations are provided for the Fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the GBF (WG2020/4, 21 - 26 June 2022, Nairobi, Kenya) and are based on the outcomes of the WG2020/3.

CMS Focal Points are encouraged to consider these recommendations and to liaise with their CBD counterparts and others who will attend the WG2020/4 to ensure that CMS priorities are reflected in the GBF.

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Updated CMS Secretariat recommendations for the current text of the draft post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Provided for the fourth meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group
(21 - 26 June 2022 - Nairobi, Kenya)

Introduction

The Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) held an in-person session of its third meeting from 14 to 29 March in Geneva (WG2020/3). The outcome of the meeting is contained in document “Recommendation adopted by the working group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework” ([CBD/WG2020/REC/3/1](#)) which takes note of the progress made in developing the GBF, on the basis of the first draft ([CBD/WG2020/3/3](#)).

The recommendations resulting from the WG2020/3 include important aspects relevant to CMS priorities; however the text is highly bracketed. The present document provides a set of recommendations for possible text in the GBF with respect to reflecting CMS priorities agreed at CMS COP13 through the Gandhinagar Declaration ([Resolution 13.1](#)).

CMS priorities for goals & targets

Five key priorities for the post-2020 GBF were agreed by CMS COP13:

1. Ecological connectivity to be reflected effectively in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

- Ecological connectivity is a fundamental requirement for functioning ecosystems and for migratory species. To be effective, spatial planning should include connectivity as a key criterion for determining which areas to establish as protected areas, and/or as areas of priority for restoration. But ecological connectivity goes beyond the bounds of protected areas and single-site protection, and spatial planning should consider measures to ensure functional connectivity involving networks of sites that have some level of protection. Sites relevant for migratory species may include multiple use areas along migratory routes within built or transformed landscapes, as well as less modified areas.
- The 2019 IPBES Global Assessment found that connectivity had not been adequately addressed by governments under the framework of the Aichi Targets. Thus, it is vital that the GBF accurately and effectively addresses ecological connectivity.

2. Effectively address the conservation needs of threatened species and species with an unfavourable conservation status, including goals and targets to halt species declines.

- Extinction of species and collapsing abundance and distribution of populations are worsening. The Global Framework needs to go beyond objectives that simply define types of response activity, and define *recovery outcomes* in terms of (for example) abated pressures halted extinctions and sustainable population levels.
- The GBF needs to state clearly that *any use* of wild species must be legal and sustainable.

3. Provisions encouraging Parties to include in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) appropriate reference to other biodiversity-related conventions to which they are also Parties, ensuring effective liaison between the respective national focal points so as to reflect the priorities and align the efforts made under the various agreements.

- One of the most effective means to ensure better coordination of implementation efforts under the various MEAs is to reflect them, as relevant for each country, in NBSAPs. This has been called for in numerous COP decisions of CBD, CMS and others.

4. Recognition of the role of the various biodiversity-related Conventions as well as other relevant MEAs, for effective implementation, monitoring, and review of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

- Coordinated delivery of the GBF will be most effectively ensured if the Framework explicitly recognizes the contribution that relevant MEAs will make.

5. Promote international cooperation for the implementation of the new Global Biodiversity Framework.

- While implementation of the GBF is principally a matter for each CBD Party, aspects of the GBF will only be achievable if there is international cooperation (e.g., transboundary, regional and global) to implement them. The Aichi Targets omitted this key point, and it is important that it be reflected clearly in the GBF.

Specific recommendations

➤ GOAL A

Current language:

The [[socio]-ecological [resilience]] integrity [, area] and connectivity of [all][both natural [and managed] terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems is [maintained or enhanced [with no further loss of highly intact or threatened ecosystems], [preventing collapse of]] all ecosystems is maintained or enhanced, increasing[, ensuring] [increasing the area,] connectivity [and integrity of these ecosystems]] [and increasing] [by at least [5] per cent by 2030 [improve resilience in the most vulnerable ecosystems] and [15][20] per cent by 2050¹] [the area and[, the ecological integrity] of a full range of natural ecosystems] [the protection of threatened or restoration of depleted ecosystems.]

The [human-induced] extinction of all [known threatened] species [is [minimized][halted] [[overall] extinction risk is reduced for at least 20% of threatened taxa by 2030] [having by 2030 halted or reversed the increase in the extinction rate]. The [average] abundance and distribution of depleted populations of [wild [and domesticated] [all]] [native] species is increased by at least 20 per cent by 2030 [maintained at or enhanced] to healthy and resilient levels] [, and their genetic diversity [and adaptive potential] is safeguarded [to [maintain][ensure] their adaptive potential]] [with[.]

[All genetically distinct populations and] [[[a] A]t least [90][95][X] per cent of] genetic diversity among and within [all] [known] [populations of] [wild and domesticated] species is [maintained][safeguarded, maintaining their adaptive potential].]

Alt 7. *Biodiversity is conserved, maintaining and enhancing the [area,] connectivity [restoration] and integrity of all [terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems [and reducing the risk of ecosystem collapse], halting [from now] [human induced] extinctions [and reducing extinction risk [[to zero by 2050]], supporting healthy and resilient populations of [native] species, maintaining genetic diversity of populations and their adaptive potential [numerical values to be added].*

Milestone A.1: *Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent.*

Milestone A.2: *The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.*

Milestone A.3: *Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.*

¹ Pending the need for consideration of numerical aspects for all the goals (A to D). Furthermore, there is no hierarchy among the goals. Numbers are indicative and have not been discussed.

Recommendation:

Goal A: *The area, integrity and ecological connectivity of all terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems are significantly enhanced by 2030, the human-induced extinction of all known threatened wild native species halted by 2030, the extinction risk eliminated by 2050, the population abundance and distribution of native species maintained at or enhanced to healthy and resilient levels by 2050, and the genetic diversity among and within all populations of species maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.*

Milestone A.1: *Net gain in the area of all terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems by at least 5 per cent, and in ecological connectivity and integrity by at least 10 per cent.*

Milestone A.2: *Human-caused extinctions are halted, the extinction risk is reduced by at least 20 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is maintained at or enhanced to healthy and resilient levels.*

Rationale

- **It is critically important that ecological connectivity be clearly articulated as a distinct and independent element of Goal A** as opposed to being an element under the umbrella concept of integrity. While “integrity” may capture some aspects of ecological connectivity within individual areas, it does not adequately address connectivity between and among areas that comprise ecological networks which are critical for supporting the life-cycles of migratory animals. The revised Glossary ([CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.2/Rev.1](#)) defines “integrity” in terms of properties of “an ecosystem”, thus reinforcing this point.
- Since the goal would seek an increase in the extent of these ecosystems, it is proposed to use “terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems” (including brackish and saltwater aquatic systems which are important for migratory species) as opposed to “land and seas areas”.
- Reference to “socio-ecological” approaches, although very important, are not within the scope of Goal A. Considerations of the integrity and connectivity of ecosystems in this Goal are primarily ecological.
- In the second clause, the objectives relating to species extinctions should focus on human causes of extinction and risk of extinction, and these objectives need to be more ambitious.
- Maintaining species distribution is fundamental to preserving migration systems, and is key to CMS objectives. Maintaining only abundance could allow a species to go extinct in a country as long as its numbers were made up somewhere else. Maintaining distribution also mitigates against declines and extinctions that are caused by geographically localised causes, so the two issues are linked.
- Under Milestone A.1, increasing ecological connectivity can be achieved through restoration and other measures. Under Milestone A.2, merely halting the increase in the rate of extinctions will be inadequate for many endangered species, and merely “maintaining” the abundance and distribution of species may condemn those with currently non-viable populations to inevitable extinction.

➤ TARGET 1

Current language:

[Ensure that [all]/[at least X%] [[terrestrial, [inland water,][and] freshwater, marine [and coastal]]/[land and [sea]/[ocean]] areas]/[ecosystems] globally are under [effective management processes, including] integrated biodiversity[-driven and]-inclusive [and participatory] [landscape-level] spatial planning [and/or effective management processes]], [improving connectivity], [to minimize the impact of sectors responsible for]/[addressing] land- [freshwater-] and sea-use change, [and that unavoidable impacts from infrastructure is minimized] [retaining [existing] [intact [ecosystems and]/[and wilderness areas], including [primary forests] [threatened, primary ecosystems]]], including [areas of high biodiversity [value]/[importance]] [and the places most important for delivering ecosystem [functions and] services]/[nature's contributions to people]]/[enhancing the sustainable management of natural ecosystems and the capacity to [map, monitor and assess, on a regular basis, the provision of]/[provide] ecosystem [functions and] services], [improving connectivity,] [sustaining ecosystem [functions and] services, avoiding fragmentation, and reducing pressures on vulnerable ecosystems] [, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication,]/[and taking into account]/[in line with] sovereign rights and][national circumstances] [and respecting the [customary] rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities]], in accordance with national legislation[and international obligations]]].

Alt 1. [Address land- and sea-use change, retaining critical and vulnerable ecosystems and intact and wilderness areas, minimizing loss of other natural and semi-natural ecosystems, as well as territories governed or managed by indigenous peoples and ensure that all land and marine areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, while safeguarding the interests and rights of IPLCs in accordance with UNDRIP and international human rights law.]

Alt 2.

1a [Ensure that terrestrial freshwater marine and coastal areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning areas addressing land- and sea-use change]

1b [Retain existing intact and wilderness areas, taking into account the customary rights of IPLCs]

Alt 3. [Ensure that land and ocean ecosystems globally are under participatory and inclusive spatial planning, halting land- and sea -use change, through integrated landscape management, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas, including through customary sustainable practices of IPLCs and respecting their rights.]

Alt 4. [The loss in area and ecological integrity [and connectivity] of highly intact terrestrial, [inland water] and marine ecosystems [in particular the most vulnerable and threatened ecosystems, including intact ecosystems and primary forests] due to land- and sea-use change is halted from [2020/2022] through effective management processes, including integrated, equitable and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning]

Recommendation:

Ensure that all land and sea areas are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and effective management processes addressing potential land and sea-use change, maintaining and improving their ecological connectivity, and minimizing adverse impacts on intact ecosystems and other areas of high biodiversity importance.

Rationale

- Maintaining and improving ecological connectivity is an essential and integral function of spatial planning. Integrated spatial planning aimed at ensuring the functioning of ecosystems cannot be separated from consideration of connectivity.
- In the revised Glossary ([CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.2/Rev.1](#)) it is clarified that the definition of “land and sea areas” is inclusive of “all terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, including freshwater biomes”. This formula is the most comprehensive and it addresses all “terrestrial, inland water, freshwater, coastal and sea/ocean ecosystems”-related proposals.
- Safeguarding IPLC interests is essential; however, it seems more appropriate to be reflected in Goal B, particularly in Targets 9 and 10.

➤ TARGET 2

Current language:

Ensure that [at least [20][30] per cent [globally] of]/[at least 1 billion hectares of] [degraded] [[and]/[with a focus on] threatened] [freshwater, [coastal], marine and] terrestrial [and marine] ecosystems[, including agricultural soils] [and X billion hectares of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems] are under [active][effective][ecological] restoration [measures] [at the national level][at the landscape- and seascape-scale], [including a focus on restoration [including land and landscape restoration,] into natural and [semi-natural] ecosystems, and to support [climate change adaptation and mitigation]/[nature’s contributions][, achieving land-degradation neutrality] and ecosystem connectivity [and integrity] / [enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem [functions and] services], [improving]/[ensuring]/[enhancing] [ecosystem integrity and] connectivity] [[among them and focusing]/[[with a focus] on priority ecosystems [through providing an atmosphere for fair mobilization of international resources and transfer of necessary technologies, among others]/[enhancing the ecological integrity of priority ecosystems] [and [bio-cultural] ecosystems managed by IPLCs], [[improving]/[ensuring]/[enhancing] [ecosystem integrity and] connectivity] [, taking into account their natural state as a baseline][, with the full and effective participation of IPLCs].

Alt 1 [Increase the ecological integrity of at least [20]% of degraded terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas globally from [2020/2022] through effective ecological restoration, focusing on areas of particular importance for biodiversity]

Alt 2 [Bring under restoration at least 20% each of degraded freshwater, marine, and terrestrial ecosystems, improving ecosystem integrity and focusing on priority ecosystems]

Recommendation:

Ensure that at least 30 per cent of degraded land and sea areas and their ecological connectivity are restored, focusing on areas of particular importance for biodiversity.

Rationale

- The proposed text aims to highlight the need for restoring connectivity itself and not only for ensuring connectivity among the ecosystems.
- The target should be results-oriented and thus aim to have areas restored, rather than be “under restoration” (which could be satisfied by minimal efforts).
- The definition of “land and sea areas” is inclusive of “all terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, including freshwater biomes”. This formula is the most comprehensive and it addresses all “terrestrial, inland water, freshwater, coastal and sea/ocean ecosystems”-related proposals.
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➤ TARGET 3

Current language:

[Ensure that][ecosystems, habitats and the biodiversity they contain are maintained and restored by conserving][enable] at least [30 per cent] [globally][, at the national level,] of [terrestrial, [and] [freshwater]/[inland water] and marine [and coastal] areas] [land areas and of [[sea]/[marine]areas]/[the ocean][, respectively]], [inclusive of areas that are already protected and conserved,] especially areas[, at the national level,] of particular importance for biodiversity and [ecosystem [functions]/[services] and] [its contributions to people], are [effectively] conserved [and sustainably used] through [effectively]/[well-] managed and equitably governed, ecologically representative and well-connected [systems]/[networks] of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures [that prohibit environmentally-damaging activities], [including indigenous territories, when applicable,] and integrated into the wider land[-]/[scapes] and seascapes [and national and regional ecological networks], [while ensuring that sustainable use of these areas, if in place, contributes to biodiversity conservation,] [recognizing the contribution of IPLCs to their management, and ensuring the rights of IPLCs in accordance with UNDRIP and international human rights law][[bearing in mind]/[recognizing] that national contributions to this global target will be decided according to national priorities and capabilities, in accordance with the principles of the Rio Declaration, with adequate safeguards for the rights of IPLCs and the rights to development, will not affect the rights or ability of all Parties to access financial and other resources required for the effective implementation of the whole GBF] [giving effect to]/[respecting]/[ensuring]/[with full respect for human rights, including]/[fully respecting and upholding] the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, [including their land and territories][, including the right to prior and informed consent, free prior and informed consent and approval][, in light of national circumstances and with respect for national legislation]

Recommendation:

Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land and sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity, are conserved through effectively managed and equitably governed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes

Rationale

- The recognition here of the need for systems of protected areas and OECMs to be “well connected” is crucial; it reflects the concept of connectivity not only in terms of connecting contiguous areas but also as part of a system of areas of importance for migratory species.
- The definition of “land and sea areas” as provided by the revised Glossary is inclusive of “all terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, including freshwater biomes”. This formula is the most comprehensive and it addresses all “terrestrial, inland water, freshwater, coastal and sea/ocean ecosystems”-related proposals.
- The reference to biodiversity’s contributions to people would be better addressed by Target 9.

➤ TARGET 4

Current language:

[Ensure active][Undertake urgent] [and sustainable] management actions [on a scale sufficient] [to] [enable] [achieve] the recovery and conservation of [threatened] species[, and the population abundance of native species and maintain the genetic diversity of all species][in particular threatened species], and the genetic diversity of [[native] wild and domesticated] [cultivated] [all] [native] [and domesticated] species [populations], [to maintain their adaptive potential] including through in situ [conservation, supported by] [and] ex situ conservation [and restoration of genetically depleted populations] [[reducing] [preventing] [the risk of] human induced extinctions of known threatened species by X per cent][reducing human induced species extinctions risk][, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions [to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict][, by preventing activities that damage ecosystems and habitats and ensuring the customary rights of, and access and use by, indigenous peoples and local communities]. [to enhance human-wildlife co-existence.] [to the benefit of both humans and wildlife] [minimizing harm to native wildlife from human-wildlife interactions]

Alt. 1 [Extinctions of known threatened species prevented, the average population abundance of depleted species increased by X per cent and the risk of human-driven species extinctions reduced by X per cent, safeguarding genetic diversity.]

Recommendation:

Undertake urgent management and other actions to achieve the conservation and recovery of native species, and maintain the genetic diversity of all-native species populations, including through in situ and ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions.

Rationale

- Species declines are mainly driven by the negative impacts of a range of sectors, and “active management” of species will not address those drivers. This is why it is suggested to add a broader reference to “other actions” to achieve species recovery and conservation.
- Merely “to enable” recovery and conservation of species is a “means” objective and does not express an outcome. It will be insufficient to counter the threats that species face. This is why it is suggested to use “achieve”.
- Both *in situ* *ex situ* conservation measures are viewed as necessary.

➤ TARGET 5

Current language:

[Prevent overexploitation by ensuring]/[Ensure] that [any]/[the] [harvesting]/[exploitation], [[captive] breeding]/[farming], trade and use of terrestrial, [and aquatic]/[[freshwater]/[inland water] and marine and coastal], wild [animal and plant] species[, including eggs, fries, parts and derivatives], is sustainable [and legal] [and safe for target and non-target species] [effectively regulated] [and traceable], [minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems] [without adverse effects on the populations of species], [and safe for [[human], [animal and plant]] health]/[and poses no risks of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife or other animals] [and for all living beings on mother Earth]], [and prevent and eliminate biopiracy and other forms of illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge], while [respecting]/[protecting] customary [rights and] sustainable use [of IPLCs] [and preventing pathogen spillover], [applies [ecosystem-based approaches]/[the ecosystem approach] to management] [and creating the conditions for the use and provision of benefits for IPLCs] [and take urgent action to address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products].

Alt.1 [Eliminate all harvesting, trade and use of wild terrestrial freshwater and marine species that is illegal, unsustainable or unsafe, while safeguarding the customary sustainable use by IPLCs.]

Recommendation:

Alt.1 Eliminate all harvesting, trade and use of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species that is illegal, unsustainable or unsafe for target or non-target species, while respecting the customary and sustainable use by IPLCs consistent with applicable national and international commitments and regulations.

Rationale

- The Alt.1 version of this target is far clearer.
- The target should avoid narrowly relating the issue of safety solely to human health.
- If the inverse formulation is used (*Ensure that any harvesting, trade and use of terrestrial, freshwater and marine wild species is sustainable and legal and safe for target and non-target species*), it is crucial that the word **any** be used to avoid possible unintentional meaning of this target - i.e., that all harvesting should *per se* be legal (*'ensure that harvesting ... is legal'*).
- The rationale for including a reference to “national and international commitments and regulations” is because taking of species of species listed on CMS Appendix I is tricky prohibited.

➤ TARGET 7

Current language:

Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by [significantly] reducing nutrients lost to the environment [by at least half], and chemicals, in particular pesticides, harmful to biodiversity [by at least two thirds] and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.

Recommendation

Reduce pollution from all sources, including noise, light and lead pollution, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, ecosystem functions or human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and chemicals, in particular pesticides, harmful to biodiversity by at least two thirds, and eliminating plastic pollution.

Rationale

- The draft target frames “harm” in terms of *combined* harm to biodiversity, ecosystem functions and human health, whereas it would be more appropriate to address harms that affect any of these in their own right. This could be done by substituting “and” with “or” in the first two lines.
- There is ever-growing evidence of the impacts on wildlife of pollution from noise and light. Significant levels of animal mortality are also caused by pollution from lead (ammunition, fishing weights, and industrial sources – see CMS Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP13), and reference to these should also be added.
- The term “discharge” (of plastic waste) does not capture the manner in which plastic enters the environment. The target should instead seek to eliminate plastic pollution.

➤ TARGET 9

Current language:

[Ensure all management and uses] [Significantly increase the contribution of sustainable bioeconomy including through the use] of wild [terrestrial, freshwater and marine] species are sustainable, [Ensure benefits such as food security, water, livelihoods, for those most dependent on biodiversity through sustainable management and use of wider landscapes and seascapes], thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, while safeguarding customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Recommendation:

Ensure all management and uses of wild species are sustainable and consistent with relevant national and international commitments and regulations, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, and safeguarding customary sustainable use by Indigenous peoples and local communities.

Rationale

- The proposed wording of Target 9 does not include any reference to the need to comply with relevant international commitments and regulations aimed at ensuring sustainable levels of take, including the conservation status of target species. For instance, sustainable use is not an option for species listed on CMS Appendix 1.

➤ TARGET 10

Current language:

Ensure that [all] areas under agriculture, aquaculture, [fisheries], forestry [and other productive uses] are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity; contributing to [the long term] [efficiency, productivity] and resilience of these systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services] [nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem services].

Recommendation:

Ensure that agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry and other productive activities are managed sustainably ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and minimizing adverse impacts on wild species and natural habitats, contributing to the long-term productivity, ecological connectivity, and resilience of potentially impacted areas, and maintaining nature's contribution to people.

Rationale

- The proposed text for Target 10 still does not appear to address the potential impact of productive sectors on natural habitats and wild species (e.g., areas adjacent to productive areas), but focuses only on sustainable management which is generally understood to mean only those practices and operations *within* areas in which productive activities such as agriculture take place. Habitat destruction from agriculture is the leading cause of decline of migratory species. There is a need to ensure that the negative impacts of these sectors on natural habitats and migratory species is addressed by this target.

➤ ENABLING CONDITIONS (Section I)

Current language:

Paragraph 16: *Efficiency and effectiveness will be enhanced for all by integration with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional and national levels, including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms.*

Recommendation (for paragraph 16)

Efficiency and effectiveness will be enhanced for all by strengthening cooperation and coordination among relevant multilateral environmental agreements, according to their mandates and contributions, and other relevant international processes, at the global, regional, sub-regional, bilateral, transboundary and national levels

Rationale

- In the [Gandhinagar Declaration](#) on CMS and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, CMS Parties at COP13 (2020) called for the Framework *inter alia* to include provisions to promote international, regional, bilateral and transboundary cooperation for its implementation.
- One Party has proposed replacing “integration” in paragraph 16 with “strengthening cooperation and coordination”, which better reflects the relationship between MEAs.
- The edits proposed have been developed jointly by the Secretariats of the seven global biodiversity-related Conventions other than CBD

➤ RESPONSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY (Section J)

Current language:

Paragraph 18a: *Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets.*

Recommendation (for paragraph 18a)

Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets, including, as relevant, commitments of Parties to relevant biodiversity-related agreements, as well as the need to implement relevant aspects of the framework through international cooperation.

Rationale

- In the Gandhinagar Declaration (referred to above), CMS Parties made recommendations regarding provisions that should be made in the Framework regarding synergies and cooperation among the various biodiversity-related agreements at the national level. Such synergies would benefit from inclusion of relevant commitments in national strategies and action plans.
- The edits proposed have been agreed by with the Secretariats of the other seven global biodiversity-related Conventions other than CBD.
- CMS Parties, through the Gandhinagar Declaration, also recognized the need to implement key aspects of the GBF through international cooperation.