

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

CBD

- Also known informally as Biodiversity convention.
- Legally binding and multilateral treaty.
- Key document regarding sustainable development.
- Was opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio, 1992.
 - entered into effect in 1993.

All UN member states, with the exception of the **United States**, have ratified the treaty

The meetings of the parties to the convention are known as Conferences of the Parties (COP), with the first one (COP 1) held in [Nassau, Bahamas](#) in 1994 and the most recent one (COP 14) held in [Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt](#).

It has two supplementary agreements, the [Cartagena Protocol](#) and [Nagoya Protocol](#).

The First Extraordinary Meeting of the Conference of the Parties took place in February 1999, in [Cartagena, Colombia](#). A series of meetings led to the adoption of the [Cartagena Protocol](#) on Biosafety in January 2000, effective from 2003

The tenth ordinary meeting of the parties to the convention took place in October 2010, in [Nagoya, Japan](#). It was at this meeting that the [Nagoya Protocol](#) was ratified.

2010 was the [International Year of Biodiversity](#) and the Secretariat of the CBD was its focal point. Following a recommendation of CBD signatories during COP 10 at Nagoya, the UN, on 22 December 2010, declared 2011 to 2020 as the [United Nations Decade on Biodiversity](#)

The 15th meeting of the parties is due to take place in the second quarter of 2021 in [Kunming, China](#).

CBD- Objectives and goals

- **Conservation of biological diversity.**
- Sustainable use of the components of biodiversity.
- **Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits** arising out of commercial or other utilization of genetic resources.

- In 2010, the **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity** and the **Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety** were adopted, setting out targets and objectives to be achieved by the year 2020.
- In 2012, the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol adopted the **Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**, to support Parties in their efforts to give effect to the Strategic Plan on Biosafety and to support the implementation of the Protocol.

Cartagena protocol on Biosafety

- It is an **additional agreement/supplement to the CBD** effective (in force) since 2003 (Adopted in 2000).
- **Biosafety** is the prevention of large-scale loss of biological integrity, focusing both on ecology and human health.
- **Objective:** To contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of '**living modified organisms** (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology'.

- The Protocol applies to the **transboundary movement, transit, handling and use of all LMOs** that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health.

Living Modified Organism (LMOs)

- 'Living organism'= any biological entity capable of transferring or replicating genetic material, including sterile organisms, viruses and viroids.
- '**Living modified organism**'= any living organism that possesses a novel combination of **genetic material** obtained through the use of modern **biotechnology**.
- Common LMOs include **agricultural crops** that have been genetically modified for greater productivity or for resistance to pests or diseases.
- 'Living modified organism intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing (LMO-FFP)' are agricultural commodities from GM crops.

Procedures Under Cartagena Protocol

- The "**Advance Informed Agreement**" (AIA) procedure to ensure that importing countries assess and are prepared in advance to handle the risks that may be associated with the LMOs before agreeing to its import.
- Parties to the Protocol must ensure that LMOs are handled, packaged and transported under conditions of safety.
- The shipment of LMOs subject to transboundary movement must be accompanied by appropriate documentation specifying, among other things, identity of LMOs and contact point for further information.

Strategic Plan For The Cartagena Protocol On Biosafety For The Period 2011-2020

- The Strategic Plan comprises a **vision, a mission statement and five strategic objectives.**
- For each strategic objective, a number of operational objectives, expected outcomes and indicators are outlined.

The focal areas underlying the **five strategic objectives** are as follows:

1. Facilitating the establishment and further development of systems for the implementation of the Protocol;
2. Capacity-building;
3. Compliance and review;
4. Information sharing; and
5. Outreach and cooperation.

Nagoya Protocol

- Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the **Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization**
- Also known as the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS).
- Supplementary agreement to CBD **adopted in 2010** in Nagoya, Japan. It entered into force in 2014.

- Its aim is the implementation of one of the three objectives of the CBD: the **fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources**.
- It sets out obligations for its contracting parties to take measures in relation to access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing and compliance.

Significance of Nagoya protocol

- The Nagoya Protocol will **create greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources** by:
 - Establishing more predictable conditions for access to genetic resources.
 - Helping to ensure benefit-sharing when genetic resources leave the country providing the genetic resources
- By helping to ensure benefit-sharing, the Nagoya Protocol **creates incentives to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources**, and therefore enhances the contribution of biodiversity to development and human well-being.

- It also provides for the sharing of benefits arising from the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as well as benefits arising from the use of genetic resources in accordance with domestic legislation. Benefit sharing must be based on **mutually agreed terms**.
- In addition, Parties to the Protocol must ensure that their **nationals comply with the domestic legislation and regulatory requirements of provider countries** related to access and benefit-sharing of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
- The compliance of the countries are also reviewed in light of developments in other relevant international organizations, including the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Aichi Targets

- Adopted in COP-10 of CBD held in Nagoya, Japan in 2010
- **20 ambitious yet achievable targets divided into 5 sections (A to E)**
- Strategic goals to be achieved by 2020.

Aichi Targets

Strategic goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

- Make people aware about the values of biodiversity to conserve and use it sustainably.
- Integrate biodiversity values into development and poverty reduction plans.
- Eliminate or phase out incentives/subsidies which are harmful to biodiversity.
- Help all stakeholders make plans for Sustainable production and consumption.

Strategic goal B: Reduce the direct pressure on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

- Reduce the rate of natural habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation to half.
- Reduce overfishing and ensure sustainable harvesting of aquatic resources.
- Sustainable management of Agriculture, aquaculture and forestry.
- Reduce pollution including from excess nutrients.
- Regulate the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species.
- Minimise the impact of coral reefs from climate change and ocean acidification.

Strategic Goal C: Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

- Conserve terrestrial and inland water and coastal and marine areas.
- Prevent extinction of known threatened species.
- Maintain genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and formulate strategy for minimising genetic erosion.

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

- Safeguard ecosystems that provide essential services.
- Enhance ecosystem resilience for climate change mitigation.
- Operationalise the nagoya protocol on genetic resources, consistent with national legislations.

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

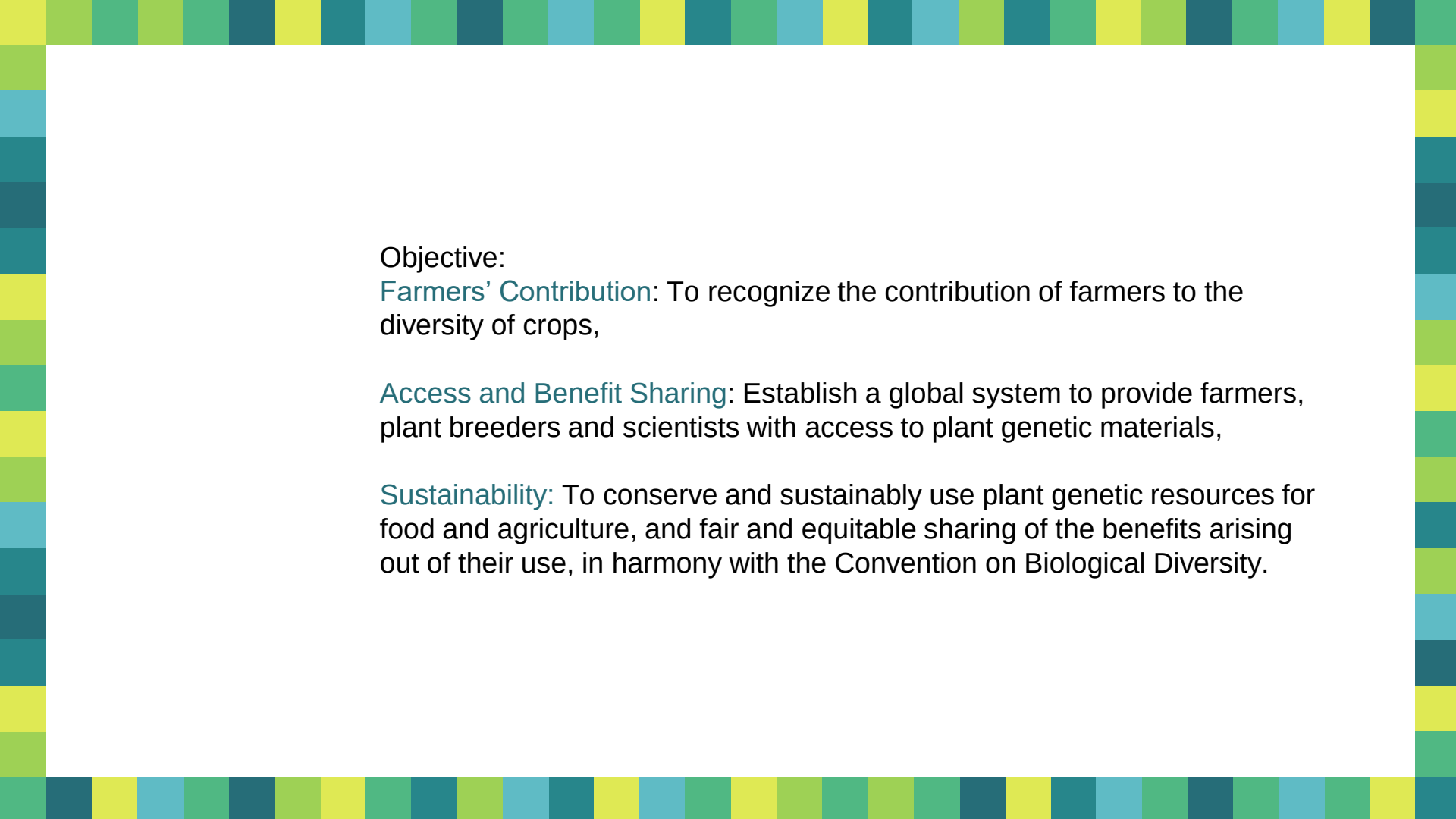
- Parties to develop National biodiversity strategy and action plans.
- Integrate the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous and local communities.
- Improve and share knowledge, science base and technology related to biodiversity.
- Financial resources mobilisation for implementation of strategic goals.

- **International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)**

- Popularly known as the **International Seed Treaty**.
- International agreement in harmony with the **Convention on Biological Diversity**.
- Aims at guaranteeing food security through the conservation, exchange and **sustainable use of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture** (PGRFA), as well as the **fair and equitable benefit sharing arising from its use**.

It was signed in 2001 in Madrid, and entered into force on 29 June 2004.

- **India is a signatory** to the treaty.

A decorative border composed of a grid of small squares in various shades of green, yellow, and blue, framing the central white area.

Objective:

Farmers' Contribution: To recognize the contribution of farmers to the diversity of crops,

Access and Benefit Sharing: Establish a global system to provide farmers, plant breeders and scientists with access to plant genetic materials,

Sustainability: To conserve and sustainably use plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

- **The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)**

- It is an international initiative to **draw attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity.**
- In 2007, environment ministers from the G8+5 countries meeting in Germany proposed TEEB to initiate the process of
 - ✓ **analysing the global economic benefit of biological diversity,**
 - ✓ **the costs of the loss of biodiversity and**
 - ✓ **the failure to take protective measures versus the costs of effective conservation.**
- In response to, TEEB a global study was initiated in 2017 and was led by Pavan Sukhdev.
- Pavan Sukhdev is an Indian environmental economist whose field of studies include **green economy and international finance.**

**Canada**

Prime Minister Justin Trudeau

**France**

President Emmanuel Macron

**Germany**

Chancellor Angela Merkel

**Italy**

Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte

**Japan**

Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga

**Russia** (Suspended)

President Vladimir Putin

**United Kingdom**

Prime Minister Boris Johnson

**United States**

President Joe Biden

**European Union**

Council President Charles Michel

Commission President Ursula von der Leyen

**Brazil**

President Jair Bolsonaro

**China**

President Xi Jinping ^[note 1]

**India**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi

**Mexico**

President Andrés Manuel López Obrador

**South Africa**

President Cyril Ramaphosa

CITES

- CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments.
- Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.
- It was drafted as a result of a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of members of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
- The text of the Convention was finally agreed at a meeting of representatives of 80 countries in Washington, D.C., the United States of America in 1973. Therefore, it is also called the Washington convention.

- CITES entered into force in 1975.
- CITES is administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
- CITES is an international agreement to which States and regional economic integration organizations adhere voluntarily.
- States that have agreed to be bound by the Convention ('joined' CITES) are known as Parties.
- Although CITES is legally binding on the Parties– in other words they have to implement the Convention– it does not take the place of national laws.

- Rather it provides a framework to be respected by each Party, which has to adopt its own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level.
- It has 183 parties presently.

CITES Species

- Roughly 5,800 species of animals and 30,000 species of plants are protected by CITES against over-exploitation through international trade.
- They are listed in the three CITES Appendices.
- The species are grouped in the Appendices according to how threatened they are by international trade.
- They include some whole groups, such as primates, cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises), sea turtles, parrots, corals, cacti and orchids.

Meeting	City	Country	Duration
CoP 1	Bern	 Switzerland	2–6 November 1976
CoP 2	San José	 Costa Rica	19–30 March 1979
CoP 3	New Delhi	 India	25 February – 8 March 1981
CoP 4	Gaborone	 Botswana	19 – 30 April 1983
CoP 5	Buenos Aires	 Argentina	22 April – 3 May 1985
CoP 6	Ottawa	 Canada	12–24 July 1987
CoP 7	Lausanne	 Switzerland	9–20 October 1989
CoP 8	Kyoto	 Japan	2–13 March 1992
CoP 9	Fort Lauderdale	 United States	7–18 November 1994
CoP 10	Harare	 Zimbabwe	9–20 June 1997
CoP 11	Gigiri	 Kenya	10–20 April 2000
CoP 12	Santiago	 Chile	3–15 November 2002
CoP 13	Bangkok	 Thailand	2–14 October 2004
CoP 14	The Hague	 Netherlands	3–15 June 2007
CoP 15	Doha	 Qatar	13–25 March 2010
CoP 16	Bangkok	 Thailand	3–14 March 2013
CoP 17	Johannesburg	 South Africa	24 September – 5 October 2016
CoP 18	Geneva	 Switzerland	17–28 August 2019
CoP 19	San José	 Costa Rica	2022

The CITES Appendices

Appendices I, II and III to the Convention are lists of species afforded different levels or types of protection from over-exploitation.

Appendix I

- Appendix I lists species that are the most endangered among CITES-listed animals and plants.
- They are threatened with extinction and CITES prohibits international trade in specimens of these species except when the purpose of the import is not commercial, for instance for scientific research.

- In these exceptional cases, trade may take place provided it is authorized by the granting of both an import permit and an export permit (or re-export certificate).

Appendix II

- It lists species that are not necessarily now threatened with extinction but that may become so unless trade is closely controlled.
- It also includes so-called "look-alike species", i.e. species whose specimens in trade look like those of species listed for conservation reasons.
- International trade in specimens of Appendix-II species may be authorized by the granting of an export permit or re-export certificate.

Projects and Initiatives

1. International Consortium On Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)

- ICCWC is the collaborative effort of five inter-governmental organizations.
- They are working to bring coordinated support to the national wildlife law enforcement agencies and to the sub-regional and regional networks that, on a daily basis, act in defense of natural resources.
- This powerful alliance was formally established in 2010 in St. Petersburg, Russia

The ICCWC partners are

1. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat,
2. INTERPOL,
3. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,
4. The World Bank and
5. The World Customs Organization

- ICCWC's mission is to strengthen criminal justice systems and provide coordinated support at national, regional and international level to combat wildlife and forest crime.

2. CITES Tree Species Programme

- The CITES Tree Species Programme seeks to foster economically, socially and environmentally sustainable development.
- It helps maximizing CITES contributions to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, notably Goal 15 as it relates to sustainably managing forests and halting biodiversity loss.
- The Programme aims to improve and strengthen forest governance to ensure benefit from long-term species conservation and contribute to rural development in often remote areas, sustainable economic growth at country level and long-term poverty alleviation.

3. Monitoring The Illegal Killing Of Elephants (MIKE)

- The overall aim of MIKE is to **provide information needed for elephant range States and the Parties to CITES** to make appropriate management and enforcement decisions, and to build institutional capacity within the range States for the long-term management of their elephant populations.
- MIKE aims to help range States improve their ability to monitor elephant populations, detect changes in levels of illegal killing, and use this information to provide more effective law enforcement and strengthen any regulatory measures required to support such enforcement.

CMS

- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or Bonn Convention).
- It is an environmental treaty under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme.
- The text was negotiated in 1979 in Bonn and the Convention entered into force in 1983.
- It provides a global platform for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory animals and their habitats.

- there are 130 Parties to the Convention – 129 countries plus the European Union. The Republic of the Maldives is the latest Party to join the Convention.
- CMS brings together the States through which migratory animals pass, the Range States, and lays the legal foundation for internationally coordinated conservation measures throughout a migratory range.
- CMS is the only global convention specializing in the conservation of migratory species, their habitats and migration routes.
- Thus, CMS complements and co-operates with a number of other international organizations, NGOs and partners in the media as well as in the corporate sector.

Appendix I

- Migratory species threatened with extinction are listed on Appendix I of the Convention.

Appendix II

- Migratory species that need or would significantly benefit from international co-operation are listed in Appendix II of the Convention.

India with CMS

- India hosts several migratory species which crosses transboundary for their biological needs.
- India is a signatory to the CMS since 1983.

• **Global Environment Facility**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) unites 183 countries in partnership with international institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the private sector to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America
 - The **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit
 - An **independently operating financial organization**, the GEF provides grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants.
- **The GEF also serves as financial mechanism for the following conventions:**
- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**
 - **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**
 - **UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**
 - **Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**
 - **Minamata Convention on Mercury**
 - The GEF, although not linked formally to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (MP), supports implementation of the Protocol in countries with economies in transition.

- The GEF works with 18 agencies.
Notable ones among them are:

- 1) **United Nations Development Programme**
- 2) **United Nations Environment**
- 3) **World Bank**
- 4) **Food and Agriculture Organization**
- 5) **Asian Development Bank**
- 6) **International Fund for Agricultural Development**
- 7) **World Wildlife Fund - US**
- 8) **Conservation International**
- 9) **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)**

- **Areas of work**

- Biodiversity, Climate change, International waters, Land degradation, Sustainable forest management / REDD+ and Ozone depletion

TRAFFIC

- TRAFFIC: The Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network (TRAFFIC).
- TRAFFIC is a **NGO** working globally on trade in wild animals and plants in the context of both biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.
- TRAFFIC is a **joint programme of World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and IUCN**.
- Traffic is complimentary to CITES.
- The programme was founded in 1976, with headquarters now located in Cambridge, United Kingdom.
- TRAFFIC's mission is to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.
- It **investigates and analyses** wildlife trade trends, patterns, impacts and drivers to provide the leading **knowledge base on trade in wild animals and plants**.

Conservation International

- Conservation International is a nonprofit environmental organisation established in 1987.
- Conservation International works to spotlight and secure the critical benefits that nature provides to humanity.
- The concept of biodiversity hotspots was initiated by Conservation International.
- The foundation of CI's work is "science, partnership and field demonstration."

location-Arlington, Virginia, United States

WWF

- The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an **international non-governmental organization founded in 1961.**
- Works in the field of the wilderness preservation, and the reduction of human impact on the environment.
- It is the world's largest conservation organization with over five million supporters worldwide.
- Currently, their work is organized around these six areas: food, climate, freshwater, wildlife, forests, and oceans.
- **The Living Planet Report and Living Planet Index** are published every two years by WWF.

Gland, Vaud, Switzerland

International Tropical Timber Organisation

- ITTO is an **intergovernmental organization** promoting the sustainable management and conservation of tropical forests and the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests.
- ITTO's membership represents about 90% of the global tropical timber trade and more than 80% of the world's tropical forests.

Yokohama, Japan ,1986

ITTO:

- **Develops internationally agreed policy guidelines and norms to encourage sustainable forest management (SFM) and sustainable tropical timber industries and trade.**
- **Assists tropical member countries to adapt such guidelines and norms to local circumstances and to implement them in the field through projects and other activities.**
- **Collects, analyzes and disseminates data on the production and trade of tropical timber.**
- **Promotes sustainable tropical timber supply chains.**
- **Helps develop capacity in tropical forestry.**

Birdlife International

- Global partnership of conservation organisations (**NGOs**) that strives to conserve birds, their habitats, and global biodiversity.
- It is the world's largest partnership of conservation organisations, with **121 partner organisations**.
- The group's headquarters are located in Cambridge, UK.
- It works for preventing extinction of bird species, identifying and safeguarding important sites for birds, maintaining and restoring key bird habitats, and empowering conservationists worldwide.

- It is the the official listing authority for birds for the IUCN's Red List of threatened species.
- **Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs)**- Published by Birdlife International.

IPBES

- IPBES- The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.
- IPBES is an independent intergovernmental body established by States to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development.
- 2012
- IPBES currently has over 134 member States.

Bonn, Germany

In 2010 a resolution by the [65th session](#) of the [United Nations General Assembly](#) urged the [United Nations Environment Programme](#) to convene a plenary meeting to establish the IPBES

- **It is not a United Nations body.**

What does IPBES do?

The work of IPBES can be broadly **grouped into four complementary areas:**

- **Assessments:** On specific themes (e.g. “Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production”); methodological issues (e.g. “Scenarios and Modelling”); and at both the regional and global levels (e.g. “Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services”).
- **Policy Support:** Identifying policy-relevant tools and methodologies, facilitating their use, and catalyzing their further development.
- **Building Capacity & Knowledge:** Identifying and meeting the priority capacity, knowledge and data needs of member States, experts and stakeholders.
- **Communications & Outreach:** Ensuring the widest reach and impact of the work done.

SAWEN

- **South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN)** is an inter-governmental wildlife law enforcement support body of South Asian countries.
- The South Asian countries are **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.**
- SAWEN was officially **launched in 2011 in Bhutan.**
- **It promotes regional cooperation to combat wildlife crime in South Asia.**

- SAWEN operates its activities from the **Secretariat based in Kathmandu, Nepal.**

Biodiversity Finance Initiative

- **Biodiversity Finance Initiative– BIOFIN**, is a new global partnership seeking to address the biodiversity finance challenge in a comprehensive manner– building a sound business case for increased investment in the management of ecosystems and biodiversity.
- BIOFIN assesses the gap between the ‘available funding’ and the ‘required funding’ for biodiversity conservation and help in resource mobilization.
- BIOFIN => managed by the UNDP Ecosystems and Biodiversity Programme, in partnership with the European Union and the Governments of Germany and Switzerland. 2012

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)

- Founded in 2000.
- CEPF provide grants for nongovernmental and private sector organizations to help protect **biodiversity hotspots**, Earth's most biologically rich yet threatened areas.

•Arlington, Virginia, USA

- is a joint biodiversity conservation initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, European Union, Global Environment Facility, Government of Japan, and World Bank.

Greenpeace states its goal is to "ensure the ability of the [Earth](#) to nurture [life](#) in all its [diversity](#) "and focuses its campaigning on worldwide issues such as [climate change](#), [deforestation](#), [overfishing](#), [commercial whaling](#), [genetic engineering](#), and [anti-nuclear](#) issues.

Greenpeace have launched the "Go Beyond Oil" campaign.

The campaign is focused on slowing, and eventually ending, the world's consumption of oil

GREENPEACE

Logo of Greenpeace



Global map of Greenpeace office locations

Formation	1969; 52 years ago – 1972 (see article) Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Type	International NGO
Purpose	Environmentalism, peace
Headquarters	Amsterdam, Netherlands

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is a global [environmental organization](#), headquartered in [Arlington, Virginia](#), United States. As of 2021 it works via affiliates or branches in 79 countries and territories, as well as across every state in the US.

Founded in 1951, The Nature Conservancy has over one million members globally as of 2021, and has protected more than 119,000,000 acres (48,000,000 ha) of land and thousands of miles of rivers worldwide

The Nature Conservancy's Plant a Billion Trees campaign is an effort to plant one billion trees by across the globe in forests with the greatest need.

The **United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)** is a high-level intergovernmental policy forum

United Nations Forum on Forests



Abbreviation	UNFF
Formation	18 October 2000; 20 years ago
Type	Intergovernmental organization, Regulatory body, Advisory board
Legal status	Active
Headquarters	New York, USA

Global objectives on forests - UNFF

- Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through [sustainable forest management](#) (SFM), including protection, restoration, [afforestation](#) and [reforestation](#), and increase efforts to prevent forest [degradation](#);
- Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people;
- Increase significantly the area of sustainably managed forests, including protected forests, and increase the proportion of forest products derived from sustainably managed forests;