A presentation for Adaptation Forum 2024 on Outcomes of the Bern Conference relevant to adaptation and experiences to implement the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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CONFERENCE

Bern III Conference on Cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal GBF

23 - 25 January 2024 Bern



What is the Bern Process?

CBD COP decision 15/13 on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations:

"Invites the United Nations Environment Programme to build on the Bern Process and continue to strengthen cooperation and collaboration among biodiversityrelated conventions, contributing to effective and efficient implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework **by facilitating a process for cooperation among Parties to the relevant biodiversity-related** conventions;"

(Paragraph 13) (emphasis added)



Ramsar COP resolution XIV/26 on enhancing the Convention's visibility and synergies with other MEAs and international institutions:

"Invites UNEP to build on the Bern Process and <u>continue to strengthen</u> <u>cooperation and coordination among biodiversity-related Conventions</u> <u>contributing to effective and efficient implementation</u> of the post-2020 Bern III Conference, 23-25 January 2024 December 18, 2023 Global Biodiversity Framework, when adopted, by facilitating the... (emphasis added)

ITPGRFA GB resolution 13/2022 on cooperation with the CBD:

(International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture) "Invites the United Nations Environment Programme to build on the Bern Process and continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among biodiversityrelated conventions contributing to effective and efficient implementation of the Post-2020 GBF, when adopted, **by facilitating the process for cooperation among Parties to the relevant biodiversity-related conventions**;" (Paragraph 19) (emphasis added)

Minamata Convention COP decision MC-5/17 on Mercury and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework "<u>Welcomes the "Bern meetings" initiated by Switzerland to support</u> <u>synergies between relevant Multilateral environmental agreements</u>, including the Minamata Convention;" (Paragraph 3) (emphasis added)



Bern III Conference

Conference aims:

- Identify opportunities & make recommendations to strengthen collaboration among Parties to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at all levels
- Share practical experience of cooperation and collaboration among MEAs in addressing biodiversity and other environmental challenges
- Foster a community of "synergy champions" committed to working across conventions to solve environmental issues holistically



Who?

 Parties and Secretariats from 16 MEAs

→ including biodiv. and chemicals conventions, UNCCD, UNFCCC

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Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework - Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets



Decision 15/5: Monitoring Framework & Indicators Decision 15/6: Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review Decision 15/7: Resource mobilization Decision 15/8: Capacity building and cooperation Decision 15/9: Digital sequence information on genetic resources

Some of the key recommendations/ What next?

- Encourage Bern process 'equivalent' at national level
- Formalise "coalitions", "custodians" or "champions" among MEAs for individual targets
- Use the 'golden opportunity' of the Rio convention COPs in 2024 to recommit to collaboration & joint activities, re-activation of JLG
- Increase reporting alignment, integrated monitoring & assessment
- Keep Bern III dynamic, spirit, and network alive
- Processes UNEA-6, Global Adaptation Forum

Monitoring Framework for the GBF

CBD Parties must report progress in implementing the GBF using mandatory indicators

- GBF T8 : Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

- GBF T11 : Restore, maintains and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

Ad Hoc Expert Group on Indicators set up by COP15 to operationalize the GBF MF

The revised Monitoring Framework will be negotiated at CBD SBSTTA26 in May in Nairobi and **adopted at** CBD COP16 in October 2024 in Colombia

The options for the creation of a **Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity** (GKSSB) as global knowledge hub interconnecting with **(sub)regional technical and scientific cooperation centres** to support the implementation of the GBF are still being discussed under the umbrella of the CBD and should be launched at CBD COP16, Colombia, October 2024.

Annex 9 - Preliminary cross-mapping of the indicators included in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The following draft table includes only those indicators from the monitoring framework for the GBF (CBD COP <u>decision 15/5</u>) that are known to be used or otherwise relevant to other MEAs or for monitoring the SDGs. It is recognised that there will be other indicators used by MEAs that may be relevant, and that further work will be needed on this table in the future in order to provide a more complete mapping. This table does not currently include all potentially relevant MEAs, and this will also need working on further.

Goal/target	Indicator type and name		SDG	CITES	CMS	ITPGRFA	IWC	Ramsar	WHC	UNCCD	UNFCCC
Target 8	Component	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 which include biodiversity Above-ground biomass stock in forest (tonnes/ha) Index of coastal eutrophication	1.5.3 11.b.1 13.1.2 15.2.1 14.1.1a								Y
		Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications									Y
		Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	1.5.3 11.b.1 13.1.2								

Goal/target	Indicator type and name		SDG	CITES	CMS	ITPGRFA	IWC	Ramsar	WHC	UNCCD	UNFCCC
Target 11	Component	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities	11.6.2								
		Level of water stress	6.4.2								
		Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	3.9.2								
		Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	11.5.1								
		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	6.3.2								
	Complementary	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	3.9.1								
		Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and									
		procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation	6.b.1								
		management									

