

**Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting 2023:**  
**Workshop on Cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions for the**  
**Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,**  
**in preparation for the Bern III Conference**

**27-30 June 2023**

*Report*



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## Context for the meeting

When the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was adopted by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in December 2022 through [decision 15/4](#) it was made clear that other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral agreements had a role to play in its implementation. For this reason, CBD COP [decision 15/13](#) is part of the package of decisions associated with the framework. Amongst other things, this decision calls on the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) “to build on the Bern Process and continue to strengthen cooperation and collaboration among biodiversity-related 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”. Resolutions of two other MEA governing body meetings make the same call.

In order to address this mandate UNEP is planning for a Bern III Conference to take place early in 2024. The Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting was convened by UNEP at the invitation of the Government of Switzerland with the specific purpose of providing advice to UNEP on the aim and objectives, scope, agenda, participation and modalities of organization of the proposed Bern III Conference, as well as on expected inputs and outputs. It also provided advice on the potential for increasing engagement through online and other mechanisms. A limited number of experts were invited from Parties to the various conventions, from secretariats, and from other organizations and stakeholders. Further detail is included in the following report.

*The purpose of this meeting was to explore ideas that would help UNEP prepare for a successful Bern III Conference in early 2024. The report therefore captures information without necessarily providing full context, and, in a number of cases, inputs made by participants are captured without further editing. The report and its contents are primarily intended for the use of those planning the Bern III Conference and those who attended the Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting. As a result, the report is not intended for wider circulation*

## Opening session

**Norbert Baerlocher** opened the meeting on behalf of the Government of Switzerland as host country, welcoming participants to the Chateau de Bossey. He recalled that the Government of Switzerland has long been a champion of the idea that increasing cooperation and synergy in the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) is essential to increasing efficiency and reducing burden, and observed that the Chateau de Bossey is a significant location for discussing cooperation and synergy, as it has a history of building bridges between different faiths, and working to identify areas of common interest.

Over several years the Government of Switzerland has supported a series of meetings in Bogis-Bossey with the aim of contributing to furthering intergovernmental processes. In this meeting, participants are expected to share views and experience as experts, and not to present political or institutional positions. They were invited to get involved, to think out of the box and to be innovative, noting that previous Bogis-Bossey meetings had discussed such ideas as: parallel meetings of the governing bodies of biodiversity-related conventions to increase political profile; potential value of a legally binding global biodiversity framework; and modular reporting.

Expert technical meetings can help to explore issues that have potential political sensitivities and find ways to make good ideas work by exploring areas of common interest and building on them. The aim of this meeting is to help UNEP plan for the Bern III Conference, drawing on the experience of the previous Bern consultations.

Responding on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), **Patricia Kameri-Mbote** confirmed that UNEP was very happy to have been invited to facilitate the continuation of the Bern Process, which is entirely consistent with UNEP’s mandate and experience in bringing MEAs together. Collaboration with the Government of Switzerland in planning and carrying out the Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting is providing an important opportunity to brainstorm ideas on the planning for the Bern III Conference, and the engagement of all experts in the expert meeting was very much appreciated.

**Chantal Robichaud** from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) reminded participants of the importance of the whole package of decisions agreed at the CBD Conference of the Parties (COP) in Montreal last December relating to the GBF and its implementation. These decisions are already raising financial

and political attention for biodiversity and leading to reviews and revisions of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) which are already under way in many countries.

It is important to consider the GBF as a framework for everyone, and explicit reference is made to cooperation across relevant MEAs, and to whole of government and whole of society approaches. Significantly in this regard the CBD COP invited governing bodies of other MEAs and organizations to formally endorse the GBF through their own processes. There is also an expectation that the focal points of other relevant MEAs will be involved in the NBSAP review and revision process.

In 2016 the CBD Secretariat first organized a workshop that brought together secretariats and representatives of parties to the biodiversity-related conventions, resulting in CBD COP decision XIII/24 which included two annexes identifying national and global level activities to promote and facilitate cooperation in implementation of the participating conventions. These annexes are still relevant to identifying opportunities for cooperation.

The Bern consultation workshops have built on this experience, and Bern II in particular drew conclusions that provided valuable input to the development of the GBF and the role of other MEAs in its development and future implementation. At the same time, other processes and initiatives have contributed to bringing biodiversity and development of the GBF on to the political agenda, including the UN Environment Management Group, the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions and on the UN Common Approach. Meanwhile much else is also happening on the international agenda with respect to, for example, fisheries and plastics, which may well be relevant to discussions in Bern, and are examples of positive outcomes from multilateral processes

**Natasha Walker**, the meeting facilitator, then reminded participants of the objectives of the meeting, and some of the key points relating to the way in which the meeting will work. The Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting is tasked with providing advice to UNEP in planning for Bern III, and in this regard the objectives of this meeting are to:

- review the experience, outcomes and impact of the two previous Bern consultation workshops, and identify any lessons to be learnt
- provide advice on the aim, objectives, scope, agenda and guiding questions for the proposed Bern III Conference
- provide advice on participation in the conference and modalities or organization, including on potential input through online fora and other mechanisms to increase engagement
- provide advice on the form and content of outputs from the conference, and the inputs that might be needed in order to achieve this

## Framing the expert meeting and introductions

Key characteristics of the meeting are that: the agenda (see annex 1) was designed as a logical flow; the meeting was held in the spirit of the Chatham House Rule with no attribution for contributions; the aim of the meeting was not to rehearse the Bern III discussions but to plan for them; and participants needed to own the process, and to do so fully engaged in the discussions at the meeting. It was recognized that there was a good balance of participants (see annex 2) from across parties, secretariats and organizations, including a good range of experience from those with 25 years working on issues relating to MEA cooperation and synergies to those just starting out.

Some of the participants were confident about the future of cooperation and synergies because of: increasing number of decisions across MEAs; context on drivers of change coming from the IPBES Global Assessment; cross-mapping to illustrate areas of common interest; interest and experience to build on; questions coming from national technical experts on interlinkages; and positive national experiences. Hurdles identified included: timing, given achieving cooperation and synergies can be a long process; availability of resources; identification of effective national approaches; and potential disconnect between global and national approaches to cooperation and synergies.

## Purpose of the Bern III Conference

The purpose of this first substantive session was to solicit views on what the proposed Bern III conference should aim to achieve, taking into account relevant MEA governing body decisions and conclusions from the Bern II

consultation. This session began with an introduction from **Niklaus Wagner** on behalf of the Government of Switzerland, sharing their views on the purpose of the Bern III Conference. In their view the biodiversity policy regime is fragmented, and strengthening cooperation is essential in order to increase efficiency and effectiveness, and ultimately impact.

In developing the GBF, the CBD COP set out a clear timeline and process, and ensuring input from others including the biodiversity-related MEAs was seen as important. This led to the two Bern consultation workshops, the results of which contributed to development of the GBF and increased profile of the potential role of other MEAs in its implementation. Subsequently, three MEA governing bodies recognized in decisions the value of the “Bern Process” and called for UNEP to support its continuation. The proposed Bern III Conference is a key step in addressing this mandate, and its purpose can be identified as being to:

- Contribute to efficient and effective implementation of the GBF through enhanced cooperation
- Provide guidance on ways in which MEAs can contribute to specific targets of the GBF
- Advise on how planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms (including the global review) for the GBF can be informed by inputs from all MEAs

Participants were provided in advance of the meeting with Background Note 1 on mandates (see annex 3) and Background Note 2 on the Bern I and Bern II consultations (see annex 4). These documents aimed to provide *aides memoire* on key issues and links to source documents.

A number of questions were raised by participants, including on where Bern III will fit in the larger process such as roll out of NBSAPs; how Bern III will be used to promote/facilitate cooperation and synergy at the national level; and whether consideration has been given to the theory of change for the meeting and process. Questions were also asked on what lessons had been learned from Bern I and Bern II, and how this could be built on.

- Bern I, led by the CBD Secretariat as part of a formal process, was successful in bringing people together to think further about cooperation and synergies in the context of planning for the future. While it generated many ideas, the format of the meeting did not lead to any bold recommendations.
- Bern II was convened by UNEP and organized in collaboration with two co-leads (representatives of parties) who prepared their own paper to help drive and guide discussion. The focus was on both concrete inputs that could be made to developing the GBF and how other MEAs could help operationalize it. Twelve conclusions were developed which were fed as appropriate into subsequent MEA meetings including the CBD meetings developing the GBF. The outcomes of Bern II also facilitated recognition of the ‘Bern Process’ at several MEA governing body meetings in 2022.
- A key question in both meetings related to who was actually empowered to represent the MEAs in these meetings, given that most participants had no explicit mandate from their MEA governing bodies to engage in the process. However, focusing discussions on areas of common interest was constructive, and allowed subsequent introduction of new ideas into other fora. In addition, bringing people together for the Bern consultations served to build trust and interest.
- A key concern expressed by one participant was a tendency towards “lowest common denominator actions”, tackling what it is easy to do rather than what most needs doing.
- Bern III does not need to be the same as Bern I or Bern II, key issues remain bringing people together, building trust, sharing and discussing ideas, and so on, building on a GBF that now exists.

The next step in exploring the purpose of the Bern III Conference was to ask participants to respond to a series of questions. The outcome of this exercise is summarised below based on reports back by participants and subsequent discussion. The poster boards illustrating the outcomes of each discussion were photographed and can be found in annex 5.

- ***If Bern III is a success, what will be its value be for whom?***
  - Strengthened implementation of the GBF
  - Concrete ideas for cooperation and synergies
  - Synergistic planning, monitoring, reporting and review of GBF implementation
  - More efficient use of resources
  - Global review in 2026 involving all relevant MEAs

- Improved communication through more common narratives
- Beneficiaries: biodiversity; parties and organizations involved in implementation; people
- **What do we want people to say about in 2026 about how Bern III has contributed to GBF?**
  - It supported national level collaboration and reporting
  - It clarified roles and responsibilities
  - It helped mobilize resources
  - It led to more inclusive and integrated NBSAPs with respect to relevant MEAs
  - It improved communication through common messaging
  - It increased coherence and avoidance of double counting
- **What will you personally be excited about Bern III achieving by 2030?**
  - All GBF targets achieved with all relevant MEAs contributing across all components
  - Synergies built in, and lasting willingness to cooperate on implementation
  - Bern Process well established and continuing... or
  - ...synergies so built in that there is no need for the process any more
  - Real collaboration at all appropriate levels across: planning, monitoring, reporting and review; resource mobilization; NBSAPs; communications; partnerships; and governance
  - Bringing Ministers together in the context of multiple MEAs could be an important opportunity for raising political profile
- **What's not the goal of Bern III?**
  - Do not reinvent the wheel, there are already mandates for the Bern Process in MEA governing body decisions, and there is existing experience from Bern I and Bern II
  - Do not be prescriptive, but be action oriented
- **If Bern III fails, it will be because of...**
  - Lack of clarity of purpose, scope, and focus
  - Lack of appropriate communication
  - Lack of engagement, commitment, ownership by all relevant stakeholders
  - Lack of inclusiveness, and potentially the wrong participants
  - Lack of adequate resources, means, capacity and technologies to follow up
- **Why and how can Bern III be especially important for your work?**
  - Joint planning and programming at the national level with respect to NBSAPs
  - Identifying entry points for enhancing collaboration and avoiding duplication in implementation
  - Identifying and increasing tangible means of implementation through cooperation
  - Joint monitoring and reporting
  - Encouraging thinking about all relevant MEAs, and not just biodiversity

During the closing stage of this discussion a number of key phrases were identified which might contribute to a statement of purpose, and these were discussed and refined further, while recognizing the value of building on previous efforts. This led to development of the following narrative, which was used through the rest of the meeting, recognizing that it was tentative and not fixed, and that it was advice to UNEP, not final, and likely to be subject to further consultation.

**Purpose**

Building on previous efforts on synergies, Bern III aims to identify ways to fulfil the mandates for synergies and the Bern Process and focus on action-oriented results. Ultimately the Bern Process strives to see implementation of the GBF including the 2030 targets being achieved with contributions from all relevant MAs.

*Build on and strengthen **previous efforts** on synergies*

**Aim**

Recommend how to drive and coordinate an inclusive **collaborative** implementation process for GBF whilst respecting the respective mandates of biodiversity-related Conventions and other relevant MAs. Strive to increase

*Recommend how to **coordinate collaborative***

**ownership** across Parties and secretariats for collaboration on GBF-implementation based on **trust** and giving joint direction.

*implementation of GBF over the coming years*

#### **Objectives**

Contribute to the efficient and effective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal GBF by enhancing **global** cooperation among the various biodiversity-related Conventions as well as relevant MAs and UN organizations. Further explore how these contribute to achieving specific **GBF-targets** and vice-versa for mutual benefits. Evaluate how planning, monitoring, data gathering, reporting and review mechanisms (including the global review of implementation in 2026) of GBF can be informed most effectively by inputs from all biodiversity-related Conventions and other relevant MAs. This cooperation will help identify where to collaborate to have most impact, how to increase coherence and how to avoid duplication at global, regional and national levels.

*Explore how Conventions and MAs can contribute to the achievement of specific **GBF-targets** and how that would vice-versa support them*

In addition to focusing on potential global collaboration, facilitate joint planning and programming at **national** level across relevant MAs, sectors and stakeholders. Contribute to increased political commitment, leading to continuous support of collaboration and sensitive to different national needs.

*Facilitate joint planning/programming at **national** level across MAs and sectors*

Use GBF to communicate the common **narrative** for internal and external audiences on the mutual benefits of a collaborative approach to implementing GBF across MAs. Thus enable more clarity of focus, messages, roles and responsibilities.

*Co-create a common and tailored **narrative***

## **Outputs and outcomes from the Bern III Conference**

Building on discussion in the previous sessions, the purpose of this session was to solicit views on the specific outputs that the Bern III Conference might deliver and how they would be used in order to deliver outcomes. Discussion started with consideration of the previous Bern consultation workshops, and the outcomes they had led to.

- The primary report from Bern I was a long formal report which included many ideas but not recommendations. It had value in bringing the community together but had less impact than Bern II. The report and all background documents for the meeting can be found on the CBD website.<sup>1</sup>
- The primary output from Bern II was a report with specific focused conclusions, and a summary of views on the outcome by the two co-leads. There was a background document, but more significantly there was a co-leads paper which provided personal views to help drive the process during and after the meeting. A Bern II webpage<sup>2</sup> includes links to all relevant documents, including other background documents.
- The report from Bern II was shared with subsequent MEA meetings in 2022, not only CBD meetings relating to GBF development, but also governing bodies and other meetings of the biodiversity-related conventions.
- Bern II also had preparatory webinars and an online forum to help solicit input.

During subsequent discussion the following points were made:

- The report and conclusions from Bern II were regarded as valuable, but some felt that they did not have the level of impact that they could have done in the GBF negotiations. How outputs are used is absolutely key, and a roadmap on how to use the outputs would facilitate this.
- For example, outputs need to be communicated, and the agendas of meetings need to provide space for the issues to be addressed. Champions can help to ensure that such key issues remain on the agenda, and the outputs from meetings are used.

<sup>1</sup> See [www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/BRC-WS-2019-01](http://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/BRC-WS-2019-01)

<sup>2</sup> See [www.unep.org/events/workshop/bern-ii-consultation-workshop-biodiversity-related-conventions-post-2020-global](http://www.unep.org/events/workshop/bern-ii-consultation-workshop-biodiversity-related-conventions-post-2020-global)

- Outputs from Bern III can be oriented to agendas of upcoming meetings of MEAs based on this roadmap. Note in this regard that CBD COP [decision XIII/24](#) which came out of an earlier workshop convened in a similar format had a roadmap associated with it (see [CBD/SBI/3/INF/32](#)).
- It is important to identify and involve the right people in meetings such as Bern III (including preparation and follow up), and to identify and use champions that can then mobilize and convince others to act. This helps to ensure the legitimacy of the outputs and their communication.
- In this regard it is essential to have a combination of secretariats and parties in the meetings to give the outputs credibility, but this takes time as parties and secretariats of each MEA need time and space to coordinate amongst themselves, and to secure the nomination of participants.
- Bern III should have a clear role in identifying where each MEA contributes to operationalizing the GBF, which was not really possible or achieved during the GBF negotiations. Challenge is that the outputs are relevant to everything, so how do we ensure a practical focus including amongst those not actually at the meeting.
- Informal groups working on cooperation and synergies is playing a valuable role in championing the agenda, and this experience can be built on. Thought needs to be given to how this relates to other collaboration partnerships.
- What is the added value of the Bern Process in comparison with bilateral collaboration amongst the MEAs on specific issues.
- Online processes were well used for Bern II and we might want to learn from this.
- Not directly relevant to this discussion, but mention was also made of the challenge of confusion between the Bern Conference and Process and the Bern Convention in Europe.

Following this initial discussion on outputs, drawing on the experience of Bern I and II, a small group of participants worked on an indicative list of output types. This work was presented to all participants and refined further based on the comments received. This is set out in the table on the following page.

The table originally also included as an output a communication “red thread” including as possibilities common messages/narratives, a communication strategy (on synergies not on the GBF) and a proposal for a recommendation to establish a UN rapporteur for synergies to champion the issue, the aim being to increase ownership of the issue and promote a common narrative. During discussion this was removed.

Outstanding issues from the discussion that were not reflected in the table above included the following:

- Some of the outputs are based on inputs to the meeting that would be used, and either be endorsed in some way, or recommendations made on how they could be used in the future.
- Some of the outputs referred to could be combined, for example, the report, the summary and the roadmap, recognizing that this is a decision that can be taken later.
- There is a need to somehow ensure the visibility of NBSAPs and national approaches and action, and also to ensure inclusion of other stakeholders and rightsholders where this is appropriate
- Outputs should be actionable and policy-relevant.
- The co-leads paper could be both an input – to promote discussion – and an output, although the format and content might both be different.

Other more applied outputs that were suggested during discussion were the following:

- A marketplace for synergy products or to meet and develop new collaborations
- Case studies, in particular at the national level
- “Summary action page” – succinct and can be used by relevant actors

Output type	Who produces the output?	Proposed addressees (to be informed by Bern III meeting)	In order to...	To ultimately...
<b>Meeting report</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Description</li> <li>Conclusions</li> </ul> <i>With a pithy summary? Perhaps to replace the summary for policy makers?</i>	UNEP, solidly reflecting the meeting results	Relevant MA secretariats, parties and stakeholders <i>Any recommendations or conclusions to be mapped to specific meetings, secretariats, parties, etc.</i>	...provide input for decision-making	...contribute to strengthening cooperation and collaboration among relevant multilateral agreements, contributing to effective and efficient implementation <i>and monitoring</i> of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
<b>Summary for policy makers</b> <i>Part of or separate from meeting report</i>	UNEP, solidly reflecting the meeting results	Policy makers	...inform policy decisions	
<b>Co-leads' paper</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting recommendations</li> </ul> <i>This is the subjective view of co-chairs. Provides push in a direction, something meeting report can't do.</i>	Co-leads	Specific meetings Secretariats of relevant MAs Parties to relevant MAs	...provide specific and bold advice on collaborative approaches across relevant MAs towards implementation of the GBF based on the discussions at Bern III.	
<b>Roadmap for synergies process (to 2030)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible actions/ milestones</li> <li>Tied to future meetings within relevant processes</li> <li>Timeline</li> </ul> <i>Potentially a big project – perhaps limit to high-level roadmap, or outline of a roadmap? An input to be co-created prior to Bern III meeting and adapted at Bern III?</i>	Secretariats to MEAs? Other relevant agencies such as UNEP?	Parties to relevant MAs Secretariats of relevant MAs UNEP <i>Broader stakeholders</i>	...facilitate joint planning and action and operationalisation, in a timely manner	
<b>Modalities for global review of collective progress 2026 (“stocktake”)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methodology – including how to bring in synergies</li> <li>Substance</li> </ul> <i>This could be a specific recommendation.</i>	Participants at Bern III, UNEP with secretariat function	CBD Parties CBD Secretariat <i>Broader?</i>	...provide input to CBD's Global review of collective progress	
<b>Table mapping GBF targets to MEAs (+ vice versa) which includes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gap analysis</li> <li>already-existing tools and initiatives</li> </ul> <i>An input – adding advice on further development at Bern III meeting.</i>	UNEP input doc, Bern III participants.	Relevant MA Parties Relevant MA Secretariats	...understand how each MA supports the implementation of the GBF and to align action	



In order to help target use of MEA and other meetings during 2024, a draft list of such meetings was prepared in advance of the Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting and updated with the help of participants. This should help in developing the roadmap. The current draft list is as follows:

<b>Biodiversity-related MEA meetings in 2024</b>		
CMS COP-14	Samarkand, Uzbekistan	12-17 February 2024
Ramsar STRP-26	Gland, Switzerland	12-15 March (tentative)
IWC Scientific Committee SC69B	TBD	April, TBD
CBD SBSTTA-26	TBD	13-17 May (tentative)
CBD OEWG-2 on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information	TBD	20-23 May (tentative)
CBD SBI 4	TBD	25-31 May (tentative)
CBD SBI 5	TBD	12-16 August (tentative)
IWC69 Conservation Committee and Commission Sept-Oct 2024	Lima, Peru	September-October, TBD
World Heritage Committee	TBD	TBD
Ramsar Standing Committee	Gland, Switzerland	TBD
CMS Standing Committee	Bonn, Germany	TBD
CBD COP-16 and associated meetings	Türkiye	21-31 October (tentative)
<b>Other MEAs and key meetings</b>		
UN Environment Assembly 6 <sup>th</sup> Meeting	Nairobi, Kenya	26 February – 1 March
INC-4 to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution	Ottawa, Canada	22-26 April
UN Forum on Forests 19 <sup>th</sup> Session	New York, USA	6-10 May
UNFCCC intersessional meetings	Bonn, Germany	3-13 June
High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development	New York, USA	15-25 July (tentative)
International Conference on Mercury as a Global Pollutant (ICMGP) 16 <sup>th</sup> Meeting	Cape Town, South Africa	21-26 July
FAO Committee on Forestry 27 <sup>th</sup> Session	Rome, Italy	22-26 July
UN General Assembly 79 <sup>th</sup> Session	New York, USA	10-24 September
Summit of the Future	New York, USA	22-23 September (tentative)
INC-5 to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution	Republic of Korea	29 October – 1 November
UNFCCC COP-29 and associated meetings	TBD	11-22 November
UNCCD COP-16	Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	2-13 December

Attention was also drawn to the potential value of also considering input to some intersessional processes, such as those leading up to CBD COP 16 directly relevant to implementation and monitoring of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

### Agenda of the Bern III Conference

Building on discussion in earlier sessions, the purpose of this session was to solicit views on the agenda. Participants were asked to consider the types of issues that would be on the agenda in terms of potential guiding questions, possible aims in addressing items, and issues to watch out for. In order to kick off discussion it was suggested that participants consider the conclusions from Bern II, but they were also encouraged to think beyond this. They were subsequently invited to ‘score’ possible questions and aims either positively (😊) or negatively (✗). This resulted in the following table, which is rearranged from the posters.

<b>Understanding how each MEA supports implementation of the GBF</b> (based on parts of Bern II conclusions 1 and part of 4)		<b>Conclusion 1 (part):</b> It is essential that the biodiversity-related objectives of all relevant MEAs are integrated into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, so that all relevant MEAs can recognise their place and role in its future implementation. <b>Conclusion 4 (part):</b> Ensuring clarity on how the objectives, roles and responsibilities of each MEA are integrated into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its implementation, will make it easier for other MEAs to play an active role in its implementation.	
Potential guiding questions	Have all MEAs considered the implications of the GBF? 😊😊😊	Is the GBF endorsed by (enough) by MEAs? Are the processes under way? 😊	How MEAs see themselves contributing to the GBF process? And vice versa? 😊😊😊
	DaRT can be used as a tool to support monitoring and reporting on the GBF 😊😊	Are all MEAs objectives integrated in the GBF? Is this clear enough? ❌	
Possible aims of that item	Lessons learnt from conclusion 1	Define the role of BLG in implementing the GBF -> specific TORs.	BLG also at lower more technical level 😊
Watch Out!	Avoid spending too much time	Hierarchy	Prioritization of activities and resources

<b>Cooperation in the development and use of indicators</b> (based on Bern II conclusions 2 and 3)		<b>Conclusion 2:</b> When developing the post-2020 monitoring framework, it is important to use relevant indicators already being used by other conventions and processes including the SDGs. This will avoid duplication and promote synergies, in particular as data are already being gathered. Use of common indicators, and building knowledge management and capacity building around them, will help to drive cooperation at appropriate levels, and help promote a common message. <b>Conclusion 3:</b> Given the expected role of all relevant MEAs in supporting implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, it is important to ensure that these MEAs are able to actively participate in the technical expert group on indicators proposed in documents prepared for CBD SBSTTA on the monitoring framework.	
Potential guiding questions	How can other MEAs and IGOs contribute to the monitoring framework? 😊😊😊😊	Do the MEAs have existing indicators that could be used for monitoring the GBF? 😊😊	How to improve inclusion in developing monitoring framework and indicators?
	Can other MEAs help fill gaps in the monitoring framework.	Do other MEAs have indicators that could support monitoring of the GBF?	How can the MEA indicators be aligned with the GBF (process oriented)?
Possible aims of that item	Are all MEAs (properly) involved? AHTEG is meeting now. 😊	Guidance for aligning indicators across relevant MEAs ❌	Guidance for SBSTTA-26 and validation of indicators
Watch Out!	Timing of AHTEG process	Is January 2024 guidance going to be too late	Properly link AHTEG process and Bern III

<b>Inputs from all MEAs to reporting and review on implementation of the GBF</b> (based on conclusions 4 and 5)		<b>Conclusion 4:</b> Ensuring clarity on how the objectives, roles and responsibilities of each MEA are integrated into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its implementation, will make it easier for other MEAs to play an active role in its implementation. As a result, national reports and communications to each MEA will necessarily have content that is relevant to assessment of progress in implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. <b>Conclusion 5:</b> If multiple MEAs are involved in implementation of particular aspects of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, then a process should be developed to bring together reported information for the global review of progress in implementation (also referred to as a 'global stocktake'). Avoiding duplication necessitates a more integrated system for reporting, but any new system will need to build on current tools and processes and use reports that are already there, which may require use of new tools and approaches.	
Potential guiding questions	How can the regular reporting to MEAs feed into the GBF monitoring? 😊😊	How can the GBF review contribute to those of the MEAs 😊😊😊😊	How to involve the MEAs in the "development of modalities of the global review"? taking into

	Do we need a modular reporting system across the MEAs to assess implementation of the GBF? 😊	Harmonizing and streamlining review processes among MEAs? Pros and Cons 😊😊😊	account lessons learnt from the GBF? 😊😊😊😊😊😊
	Can we adopt a concept for modular reporting across the MEAs for the GBF? 😊😊😊😊	Periodicity and alignment for reporting? 😊	Recognize role DaRT is already playing. 😊
	How can parties make better use of and improve tools we have (for example at UNEP-WCMC) 😊	How can we use existing sources of data and info to develop new common indicators? 😊😊	How to improve interoperability - to use data for multiple use at national level -Put data together 😊😊😊
	How can MEA subsidiary bodies contribute to the global review?	Would a common document at each meeting with updates on ongoing work help communication? <b>XXX</b>	
Possible aims of that item	Revive meetings of the Chairs of the Scientific Advisory Bodies of Biodiversity-related Conventions (CSAB) or something similar	The common doc would be to enhance communications and coordination between MEAs ..etc. plus NFPs <b>X</b>	Optimize cooperation and provide guidance for IPBES or other scientific bodies <b>X</b>
	Guidance on how synergies might improve DaRT (and vice versa) 😊	Not reinvent the wheel and duplicate - improve efficiency	
Watch Out!	Respect for MEA mandates	Format for national reporting is already to be finalized at CBD COP16	Eliminating non-conventions (consistent use of MEAs) language
	Is the data properly evaluated?		

<b>Building collaborative approaches to implementation</b> (based on conclusion 6)	<b>Conclusion 6:</b> Cooperation and collaboration is not only critical to the cost-effective implementation of MEAs, it is also attractive to donors and is a key part of developing the integrated approaches such as nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches that may be necessary for implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This includes identifying opportunities for collaboration in addressing all means of implementation such as capacity-building, resource mobilization and knowledge management, as well as communication.		
Potential guiding questions	Potential opportunities for synergies in Integrated Programming of the GEF? Or GCF? 😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊	Identify synergies within thematic sectors or networks (water, forests, IAS, wildlife) and MOBs 😊	How do we promote the integration of GBF into planning of other sectors? E.g. FAO WTO WHO 😊😊
	Who can plan and organize synergized capacity building? – esp. based on past assessment! (e.g. project development) 😊😊😊😊😊😊	How to collaborate with regional groups (ASEAN, OAS, AU) on implementation, resourcing and capacity building? 😊😊	What synergies are required for a successful GBF? Any areas/ targets/ actors involved which are not yet sufficiently covered? 😊😊😊😊 <i>priorities</i>
	How do we cooperate on technology transfer across the MEAs such as: Remote sensing – near surface RS? 😊😊😊😊😊😊	Are the ongoing processes under the CBD and MEAs sufficiently fostering synergies at the national/ global level? 😊😊😊😊	How to maximize the role of MDBs and other sources of finance and synergies? <b>XX</b>
	GEF8 has interesting opportunities for nature and other funds <b>X</b>	How can the outputs of the RM expert group and financial reporting group be widely shared <b>XX</b>	
Possible aims of that item	Bern III has recommendation for financial mechanisms of MEAs to enhance synergies on capacity building and resource mobilization		Wider uptake of GBF implementation and awareness that all can contribute
Watch out!	Getting too expensive with too many interests/ participants	Bern III overcomplicates rather than simplifies cooperation.	Not to interfere with ongoing process of RM, but contribute/ feed into it

<b>Joint work programmes across MEAs (based on conclusion 7)</b>		<b>Conclusion 7:</b> Implementation may be facilitated by the development of joint work programmes on specific topics across MEAs, and by clearer understanding of who is doing what and with whom to promote and facilitate implementation. Development of such approaches at the global level could be facilitated by existing coordination mechanisms such as the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions (BLG) and the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions (JLG).	
Potential guiding questions	Can we identify gaps in knowledge management? Focus on synergies and collaboration 😊😊😊	What are opportunities post-Bern III? 😊	How can we make the BLG+GBF more dynamic?
		Do we need a network or coalition on finance and a synergistic implementation of the GBF? <b>XX</b>	Should the role of the BLG+GBF be strengthened through their mandates? <b>X</b>
Possible aims of that item	Bern III should facilitate concrete actions 😊😊😊		
Watch out!	Limited resources	Do not confuse CBD work programs with work plans of MEA Secretariats	Is the Bern process sufficiently engaged in and focused on intersessional work?

<b>Mechanisms for working together at the national level (based on conclusion 8)</b>		<b>Conclusion 8:</b> At the national level, close interaction amongst the national focal points for the different MEAs is essential for strengthening cooperation and collaboration in implementation. Conducting this in the context of the national mechanism that coordinates actions on the SDGs may provide additional benefits and may be an option for some. Additional steps may need to be taken to further encourage interaction among focal points where it is not already happening.	
Potential guiding questions	How can it be applicable and practical to conduct national level coordination? 😊😊	How do you create the dialogue between national focal points (different MEAs)? 😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊	Can you identify priorities and areas for joint programming? 😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊
	To promote BRC progress and commitments into NBSAPs?	Increase information sharing and coordinated actions (e.g., NBSAPs) between NFPs of MEAs within countries 😊	How can facilitate more dialogue between global North and South National Focal Points? <b>X</b>
Possible aims of that item	Experience exchange, best practice, what works and what does not 😊😊	Triangular cooperation <b>X</b>	
Watch out!	This is not a cooperation among parties but among conventions		

<b>NBSAPs as tools relevant to all MEAs supporting GBF implementation (based on conclusion 9)</b>		<b>Conclusion 9:</b> At the national level it is also critical to encourage, promote and facilitate collaboration in development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) so that they effectively address all relevant conventions with respect to biodiversity. Again, further steps may need to be taken to help ensure that this happens.	
Potential guiding questions	Can we establish a platform to share best practices for national level coordination? 😊😊	Could Bern III provide a platform to share experiences? Best practice and how to create a platform for engaging all parties (stakeholders) 😊	Are other MEAs obligations sufficiently reflected in the NBSAPs and in the national targets? If not, how can it be addressed? 😊😊
	Are the GEF and NBSAP Accelerator sufficiently encouraging synergies? 😊	How can we improve mainstreaming at the national level to bring in a wide range of sectors 😊 <b>X</b>	Do you have a national user platform to review your NBSAPs? How are the MEAs / Focal points involved? 😊
Possible aims of that item	To recommend some practical outputs 😊😊		

Watch out!	Ensure that all actors/sectors are included	NBSAPs guidance was decided at CBD COP15	
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<b>Regional and transboundary issues relevant to cooperation in implementation</b> <i>(based on conclusion 10)</i>	<b>Conclusion 10:</b> Although NBSAPs are national tools, effective implementation of MEAs requires consideration of transboundary and regional issues, and in developing and implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework it is also important to consider how to work across national borders to address shared objectives and common challenges.		
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Potential guiding questions	What are regional groupings doing for GBF implementation?	Focus on regional experience on improving synergies 😊	Transboundary roles/work of different MEAs: are these understood
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<b>Operationalization of the GBF through the processes of other MEAs</b> <i>(based on conclusion 11)</i>	<b>Conclusion 11:</b> A key element of operationalization is for relevant elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be picked up in the strategies and work plans of MEAs other than CBD, which implies that they will each need to take action in their own processes following adoption of the framework by CBD COP. This is important for increasing ownership and building response, and in this regard, there may be value in allocating specific responsibilities to relevant MEAs in implementing parts of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.		
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Potential guiding questions	Have MEAs (etc.) created roadmaps to GBF targets? <i>(Input doc?)</i> 😊😊😊😊	What elements of the GBF are applicable to each MEA and what is missing <i>(Input doc?)</i> 😊😊😊😊	How do we support implementation given the difference in timing of MEA strategies 😊😊😊
	What is the appropriate timeline for Parties to integrate and endorse GBF across MEAs (timeline and process) 😊😊 <i>What about UNGA endorsement?)</i>	Revision of CBD work programmes and overview of collaborative partnerships: does it sufficiently encourage synergies? 😊	How are the MEA decisions going to respond/reflect back into GBF implementation/stocktake?
Possible aims of that item	Where are the contributions of each MEA to GBF targets (table) 😊	To formalize and accelerate cooperation in implementation and alignment of strategies and plans 😊	Outcome: poster website (DaRT) timeframes/targets of MEAs (visualization) 😊😊
Watch out!	Funds?	Avoid continuation of status quo	Avoid duplication of what CBD discusses 😊

<b>Coordinating implementation of the GBF across multiple MEAs</b> <i>(based on conclusion 12)</i>	<b>Conclusion 12:</b> Given the expected level of engagement of MEAs in implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, coordination will be valuable, both for enhancing cooperation and facilitating synergy. This should build wherever possible on existing mechanisms, only developing something new if it is clearly shown to be necessary (with clearly defined purpose and identifying why existing processes would be insufficient).		
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Potential guiding questions	How can we engage all MEAs in the updates of NBSAPS <i>(conclusion 9)</i>	How can conventions support/guide NBSAP implementation <i>(conclusion 9)</i> 😊	How to support countries in creating coordination mechanism? 😊 X
	Mapping of targets and identify relevant processes (input doc?)	Leadership? Coordinating role (in following up on the Bern III meeting)?	
Possible aims of that item	Practical examples case studies (prep meeting) 😊	More inclusive national level cooperation strategies	Clear guidance for national level implementation (Parties)
	Identify and recommend options for leadership role (after Bern III)		
Watch out!	Loss of continuity of cooperation without „synergies“ mechanism	UNEP do a study to present at meeting with MEA contribution	

<b>Communication</b> , thinking about communication on an area for synergies inside (within MEAs) and communication of synergies on the GBF outside (across MEAs)			
Potential guiding questions	Branding on GBF 😊 X	Can common messaging enhance synergies? Is the communication strategy being implemented with synergies/ collaboration “in mind”? 😊😊	Is the Flotilla sufficiently fostering synergies in communication? Among MEAs and at national levels?
	Why doesn't the GBF have a common logo for all MEAs to use? 😊 X		How to include biodiversity in a whole of government approach, linking with other relevant sectors (e.g., climate, food, water, forests, economy, pollution, health, IPLCs, gender, private sector). XXXXX
	Communication among MEA FPs at national level 😊	How to encourage participatory and citizen science? XXX	
Possible aims of that item	Concrete examples of national results on synergies 😊😊😊	Visibility of contributions of different MEA to GBF 😊😊	Joint communication and messaging on GBF among MEAs and awareness raising 😊😊
	Guidance on developing and management and maintenance of a web platform on synergies	The “DART” increased communication between MEA-FPs across ministries for reporting 😊😊😊😊	Prime Ministers should communicate biodiversity better X Who? BLG should work on communicating synergies
Watch out!	Is the Bern III focus too broad?	Let's not be over-prescriptive! 😊	Do not duplicate flotilla's work
	Synergies with Trondheim?	Support bigger GBF comms. Goals	Lost visibility
	AI -> how to embrace		

<b>Bern Process: Bern III Conference as part of an ongoing Bern Process</b>			
Potential guiding questions	Do we need Bern IV? Or other continuity of Bern Process? 😊😊😊	Which new decisions under MEAs to continue the Bern Process? 😊😊	How can we assess the effectiveness of the “Bern Process”? 😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊
	Should “Bern” be formalized [under UNEP]? 😊 X	(How) can “Bern IV” facilitate monitoring and stocktake? X	Should the process be formalized? X
Possible aims of that item	For adaptive management of implementation	Provide advice on how to sustainably institutionalize Bern Process XX	
Watch out!	Bern III as a tool but not a goal in itself? 😊	Recreate the same process? Or complicated bureaucracy?	Pluralism and administrative burdens

<b>Other ideas</b>			
Potential guiding questions	Capacity building and resource mobilization need to be addressed: are the ongoing processes under the CBD and MEAs sufficiently fostering synergies at the national and global level? <i>See conclusion 6</i>	What synergies are required for a successful GBF? Any area/ target/ actors involved which is not yet sufficiently convened? 😊😊😊	How can stakeholders and Rightholders support this process? What should be their role? 😊 Let them decide this in participatory process pre-Bern III (e.g. Online Meeting to brainstorm)
		What the hell do we do with synergies after 2030?! X <i>immediate next steps</i>	

During subsequent reflection on the table, participants were concerned that:

- There was currently a huge number of ideas, far more than can be addressed in one conference, hence some sort of prioritization exercise might still be needed.
- Not all questions were appropriate for discussion at Bern III as they were either being addressed elsewhere, they were someone else's responsibility, or went beyond cooperation and synergies.
- More could be done with countries, and this then extends to what can be done at the regional level, but again need to keep the focus on cooperation.

- There may still be a need to add items that were not covered by the Bern II conclusions, and this should not be forgotten.
- Thought may need to be given to thinking beyond 2030, perhaps also focusing on future frameworks and the needs to consider the 2050 Vision on Biodiversity.

On Friday morning a small group was tasked with considering the agenda further and proposing a logic. The outcome of this group's work is presented below, while recognizing that the guiding questions above will need revisiting in the context of this structure.

#### Setting the scene elements

- Scoping (what we will do and what we will not do). Need to give a definition and/or recall the decisions relating to cooperation and synergies. What is the issue, why are we here (expectations from selected countries – 2/3 countries)? Perspectives from countries and other stakeholders (dialogue format).
- Roadmap of synergies and timelines until 2030
- Presentation of the cross-mapping and identification of the gaps (if any).
- MEAs and the GBF: Contribution of all 13 MEAs to the GBF and the GBF to all MEAs. Each MEA to share a short brief beforehand on what they did (20 lines).

#### Topics

*Question: Should there be a separate item on success stories reviewing existing synergies at global, regional and national levels, or integrated at each level?*

- Global synergies: joint programming between MEAs by thematic areas. *Inclusion of the MEAs in the review of existing synergies under the global stocktake, under the GBF.*
- National synergies: Inclusive of national planning, monitoring and reporting (including NBSAPs). Also indicators? Synergies and collaboration at national level. *Success stories and case studies of existing synergies at national level.*
- Modular national reporting and DaRT to foster synergies at the national level.
- Regional synergies: Case studies of synergies between countries at the regional level. *Success stories and case studies of existing synergies at regional level.*
- Finance: all instruments and funds available.
- Capacity support: UN organizations and other MA, IGOs.
- Communication on the GBF and on the synergies?

#### Conclusions and outcomes

- Action-oriented conclusions (actionable recommendations). Plan more time on this item rather than on case studies.
- Future of the Bern process and next steps. Institutionalization of the process? New name? Becoming the 'MEAs synergies', and enhance collaboration, cooperation and synergies among MEAs...
- The role of the BLG - "The BLG we need".
- Future/updated roadmap?
- Bogis-Bossey 2?

At the same time a second small group was considering the format of the meeting. The outcome of this group's work is presented below.

- Opening high-level panel, maybe governing body presidents or another role for heads of MEA secretariats
- Keynote
- Plenary – need to break appearance of UN meeting, and technology may have a role to play here
- Warm-up activities – moves people away from the mindset of a traditional meeting
- Breakout groups could be in varying sizes, with lead/chair, assistant, notetakers identified
- Potentially a group for secretariats and potentially heads of secretariats
- Technology can increase engagement throughout the meeting
- Livestream to registered participants (increases engagement with other countries not present)
- Poster session, consistent with case studies (slot in time to ensure engagement, and capture results)
- Side events a possibility, but this was not discussed
- These are options that could be used based on the agenda, recognizing options can mean more work...
- On language, engagement beforehand, appropriate documents and so on can help

## Inputs that will be needed for the Bern III Conference

Building on discussion in earlier sessions, the purpose of this session was to solicit views on background documents and any other advance materials that might be needed in order to support discussion during the proposed Bern III Conference and taking into consideration the outputs that had previously been discussed.

Ahead of the meeting, UNEP-WCMC working with the UNEP team working on the Data and Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT) had prepared a draft information paper on “**key entry points for cooperation and collaboration amongst MEAs**”. This paper included *inter alia*:

- Basic information on the strategies or equivalent for a range of MEAs
- Table illustrating mapping of targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the SDGs
- Tables illustrating mapping of targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with the targets and objectives identified in the strategies or equivalent of other MEAs
- Table with illustrative detail for selected targets from the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for four of the biodiversity-related conventions with respect to actions that might be of mutual interest

It was made clear that this paper was illustrative, and its content would require further working, including reviewing the content together with secretariats to ensure that it was up to date and using the most appropriate mapping. The key question was the extent to which this sort of input might be valuable, and how it might be used. The document was thought to provide a valuable basis for further discussion and for input in some form to the Bern III Conference. The following points came up in discussion, in addition to specific comments on content which will be followed up with relevant secretariats.

- It may be useful to consider:
  - graphics and simple tables to convey the basic messages and increase understanding
  - identifying whether MEAs play major or minor roles in responding to specific targets
  - including information on national reporting cycles for the different MEAs
  - combining some of the annexes
  - including something on existing agreements between different instruments
  - other MEAs that might be missing (e.g. how to represent regional MEAs)
- More thought needs to be given to how the document – or parts of it – will be used, for example:
  - how it might support discussions in the Bern III Conference
  - how it would relate to any roadmap developed by the Bern III Conference
  - what parts of it might be useful in MEA governing and subsidiary body meetings
  - what parts of it might be useful at the national level
- Need something that it is operational, which might include:
  - better illustration of what the mapping might be valuable for
  - more detail in key areas identifying where collaboration is most useful
  - capturing information on how synergies are working at different levels
  - helping people to see their role in contributing to implementation of the framework
- Keep in mind:
  - need for a good input to Bern that can be built on and promoted afterwards
  - what needs to be addressed comprehensively and what can be illustrative
  - that this will be a living document, not a final document at Bern
  - developing a document that others can see themselves adding to

There is both need and opportunity to work on this paper further in advance of the Bern III Conference. In the first instance UNEP-WCMC will contact MEA secretariats, including those not represented at the Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting requesting further feedback on the document and the value of the information it contains, and asking about their own work exploring relationships with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that would contribute to updating the document.

Other inputs could include an **options paper** (or is this the **co-leads paper** or part of it), **draft roadmap** as a basis for preparing the output, **case studies** and examples of best practice that could be scaled up. These should all focus on supporting delivery a practical, forward-looking conference. A question was also asked on when the



CBD review of programmes of work against the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework would be ready, and whether this would be a useful input. There is a need to map outputs to the inputs required.

Some of this was discussed further in groups on both the Thursday and Friday:

Continuing discussion on the format of the mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background document is a good basis and needed for Bern III</li> <li>• Revise format based on comments, and request inputs from MEAs</li> <li>• Annexes could be combined</li> <li>• Target and list of MEAs working to that target</li> <li>• Use objectives as well as targets</li> <li>• Some targets have multiple topics within them, which needs unpacking</li> <li>• Reporting timeframes could be added, and sources</li> <li>• Maybe include examples of collaboration</li> <li>• Keep focus on how the information will be used</li> <li>• Profile collaborations that already exist</li> </ul>
Capturing examples of collaboration from parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many examples</li> <li>• Opportunity to bring case studies to Bern III, opportunities to scale up</li> <li>• Collaboration can increase impact</li> <li>• Need to communicate better what the benefits are all levels</li> <li>• Collaboration initiatives on CBD website</li> <li>• DaRT as a focal initiative for increased collaboration</li> <li>• Valuable to work out where mandates overlap</li> <li>• Joint programming and collaborative projects can be very attractive</li> <li>• Case studies as opportunities for scaling up</li> <li>• Case studies illustrating different means of implementation</li> </ul>
Format and means of collection of case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Look at existing platforms with case studies</li> <li>• Ideally short documents covering: context (with examples from different levels); when; who and their roles; what brought them together; links to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (where this can be elaborated, may be Aichi); what tools are being used; any challenges</li> <li>• Should specifically highlight contributions to synergies</li> <li>• Case studies can be collected through: a specific call; looking at existing platforms; targeted contact</li> <li>• Pre-Bern III and then follow up</li> <li>• Session for this at Bern III</li> <li>• How is this available into the future</li> <li>• How does this help assess value of Bern III</li> </ul>
Which MEAs are missing? - regional agreements - specialized agencies - comprehensive verses illustrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do we need to identify criteria?</li> <li>• What collaborations are working and how can this be built on</li> <li>• Use GBF to identify who is relevant - target by target analysis</li> <li>• Onion layer approach</li> <li>• Example MEAs rather than all (e.g., regional)</li> <li>• MEAs, organizations, other stakeholders/actors</li> <li>• Who do we need in order to support implementation</li> </ul>
Issues relating to the roadmap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Options paper for “one COP” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All MEAs coming together for meeting</li> <li>○ Create a body</li> <li>○ Joint working group among MEAs</li> <li>○ Informal process</li> <li>○ Nothing</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Present as scenarios, and how they can lead to common objective, and what actions would be needed</li> <li>• Is Bern the best place to address the “one COP” question, and is there enough time to prepare for this?</li> <li>• May be better to focus on the pragmatic at Bern III and reflect on this in more detail after Bern III?</li> <li>• Continuation of the “friends of synergies” (or equivalent)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to define objectives</li> <li>• Need to assess results of collaboration</li> <li>• May happen in association with global review of implementation</li> <li>• “Leadership” on different targets in the framework</li> <li>• Reference to CBD roadmap following decision XIII/24</li> </ul>
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## Participation at the Bern III Conference

Building on discussion in earlier sessions, the purpose of this session was to consider participation at the Bern III Conference, and in particular whether the approach to identifying participants for Bern I was appropriate for use again. At Bern I participation was by invitation and comprised representatives of the parties of each convention (as nominated by the chairs of respective governing bodies), representatives from secretariats, and invited observers from international organizations and NGOs in a position to provide expert support. In the most part, the representatives of the parties to the conventions were elected officials of the standing bodies of the conventions. Efforts were made to ensure regional balance among party representatives.

Participants were of the view that building on this experience was an appropriate approach, and in summary offered the following advice to UNEP with respect to inviting representatives of parties:

- Party representatives would be selected by MEAs through a process facilitated by secretariats, although UNEP may still need to work with secretariats to help ensure that there are not multiple representatives from a few countries
- In identifying which MEAs should have full participation (parties and secretariat), consider mandates and MEAs who work in similar ways, keeping in mind the focus on supporting implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Timing is tight, and UNEP will need to know relatively soon who to invite with names of potential invitees ideally available in around a month to provide sufficient time for the due process
- Ideally UNEP will also be provided with names of alternates in case the nominated invitees are unavailable, recognizing that this has been an issue in the past
- English will be the working language of the conference, which is a potential limiting factor which may need to be taken into account by MEAs when identifying invitees
- It was understood that regional balance would be sought when finalizing the invitation list, but that participants were not expected to represent their regions

With respect to other participants the following advice was given:

- This would include relevant UN organizations and the GEF, as well as appropriately experienced representatives of international organizations, non-government organizations and other stakeholder groups
- Participation depends to some extent on the scope of what is to be addressed, as different actors may be needed for different topics
- Participants from other organizations and stakeholders would need to be engaged in the cooperation and synergies process or directly relevant to furthering it
- Some regional MEAs might well have representatives, but would not have full representation of secretariats and parties in the manner described above for other MEAs

It was proposed that all participants should be at the same level with a technical approach to the meeting, and that all participants needed to be able to engage. However, it was recognized that level of “interest/relevance” in specific issues may vary from one MEA to another. Two questions raised during the expert meeting but not really resolved were how best to represent both CBD and its protocols, and whether/or how to involve evolving initiatives such as the work of the International Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) which is currently negotiating a new agreement, and the recently adopted INC plastics, SAICM beyond 2020 and the newly adopted agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

It was also suggested that engagement at high level is valuable to increase profile, and consideration should be given to having a few high-level individuals involved in an opening session. However, more thought will need to be given to exactly how this will be done, and what the aim will be.

### Possible wider engagement in the Bern III Conference

Building on discussion in earlier sessions, the purpose of this session is to solicit views on opportunities for increasing engagement of relevant stakeholders in the lead up to the Bern III Conference, both to allow input from a more people and to contribute to preparation for the conference. This was addressed through a facilitated panel discussion on Thursday, with some of the ideas being discussed further in small groups on Friday morning. Suggestions that arose include the following:

- **Consultations with MEA focal points** to increase understanding the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, how they can be involved and why this is mutually important. With respect to such consultations the following observations were made:
  - such consultations could be at national and/or regional level
  - they could be addressed through specific targets and identifying who and what is relevant to those targets from other MEAs (cross-mapping), and this is relevant to NBSAP review/revision
  - regional groups (such as the Africa Union) could potentially facilitate consultations, working with each secretariat to help ensure engagement
  - secretariats can help facilitate this within their own mandates and constituencies
  - secretariats can also liaise with other regional instruments within their constituency
  - consultations can help spread the message, provide feedback, and identify further ideas
  - useful example in the “tandem” workshops of CBD, ITPGRFA and ABS Protocol focal points
- **Within MEA consultations** ahead of the Bern III Conference may be useful, following the example of the CMS working group on development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which brought together the secretariat, representatives of Parties and a number of experts to help explore what CMS was looking for in the evolving post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its monitoring framework.
- **Webinars** can be used in a variety of ways both to prepare for the Bern III Conference, and to engage a wider range of people. They can also be recorded and so be available when convenient to those accessing them, they can be done in different time zones, and they can be done in a number of languages so increasing reach. These might include webinars which:
  - introduce key topics, saving the need to repeat introductory material
  - are focused on different target audiences (for example national focal points)
  - engage participants who are unable to be at the Bern III Conference
  - inform on preparation for the Bern III Conference
  - help participants in the Bern III Conference to prepare
  - relate to key aspects of the Bern III Conference, such as identification of case studies
- Establishment of a **meeting webpage** for the Bern III Conference, probably both as a public page and a separate working area for those involved in planning for the conference.
- Consider making a **call for contributions** for the Bern III Conference. For example, this could be done if the idea of sharing case studies and good practices on cooperation and synergies is followed. Several participants in the meeting made suggestions of such case studies.
- **Online participation** during the Bern meeting would increase engagement and transparency. This would not be straightforward to achieve but could be investigated further. It could be limited to live streaming of plenary sessions or made more interactive in some way. Thought would then need to be given to whether anyone could participate or whether this would also be by invitation, but this is certainly a way to ensure more countries are able to participate.
- Use existing **MEA governance and subsidiary body meetings** as opportunities for further engagement, as linking the Bern III Conference agenda to the ongoing work of MEAs, organizations and other initiatives will help define where wider engagement might be most relevant, as well as communicating what the Bern III Conference will aim to achieve. This may also help in building inputs to Bern III.

In order to help target use of MEA and other meetings during 2023, a draft list of such meetings was prepared in advance of the Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting and updated with the help of participants. This should help in planning further engagement ahead of the Bern III Conference. The current draft list is as follows:

<b>Biodiversity related meetings in 2023</b>		
CBD AHTEG on Article 8(j)/Indigenous Peoples	Manaus, Brazil	11-14 July
CBD AHTEG on Synthetic Biology	Montreal, Canada	11-14 July
CMS Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council - 6	Bonn, Germany	18-21 July
IWC Bureau		August
Ramsar Convention Standing Committee - 62	Gland, Switzerland	4-8 September
World Heritage Committee - 45	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	10-25 September
CBD Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization	Kinshasa, DRC	25-29 September
IWC Conservation Committee Planning Group	Online	Late September, TBD
CBD AHTEG on KM-GBF indicators	Montreal, Canada	3-6 October
Carpathian Convention COP-7	Belgrade, Serbia	11-14 October
CBD SBSTTA-25	Nairobi, Kenya	16-19 October
CBD OEWG-12 on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions	Geneva, Switzerland	12-16 November
CBD OEWG-1 on Digital Sequence Information	Geneva, Switzerland	14-18 November
CITES Standing Committee – 77	Geneva, Switzerland	6-10 November
ITPGRFA Governing Body – 10	Rome, Italy	20-24 November
<b>Other MEAs and key meetings</b>		
High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development	New York, USA	10-23 July
FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture – 9	Rome, Italy	17-21 July
IPCC – 59	Nairobi, Kenya	25-28 July
African Ministerial Conference on Environment – 19	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	14-18 August
IPBES-10 Plenary	Bonn, Germany	28 August – 2 September
UN General Assembly 78 <sup>th</sup> Session	New York, USA	5-19 September
SDGs Summit	New York, USA	18-19 September
Montreal Protocol MOP	Nairobi, Kenya	23-27 October
International Conference on Chemicals Management	Bonn, Germany	25-29 September
Stockholm Convention Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee 19 <sup>th</sup> Meeting	Rome, Italy	9-13 October
Minamata Convention COP-5	Geneva, Switzerland	30 October - 3 November
International Negotiating Committee to develop and international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution – 3	Nairobi, Kenya	13-17 November
UNCCD Committee for the Review of Implementation of the Convention – 21	Samarkand, Uzbekistan	13-17 October
UNFCCC COP-28 and associated sessions	Dubai, UAE	30 November - 12 December
OEWG-2 on a Science-Policy Panel to Contribute Further to the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste and to Prevent Pollution	Dead Sea, Jordan	11-15 December

In addition, it was noted that:

- The CMS COP in early 2024 is expected to formalize links to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and related issues may also be addressed in regional preparatory meetings online. The CMS COP is also expected to adopt a new strategy for the Convention, which will identify relationships with the targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- The Ramsar Standing Committee will have before it a paper on cooperation and synergies paper, and there may be opportunities to brief likely participants in the Bern III Conference in the margins of that meeting.
- The CBD is holding numerous meetings, but the ones where side events relating to the Bern Process might be most useful are SBSTTA and WG8J. Other options could also be explored.
- The World Heritage Committee will have an agenda item on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and there will be a decision on this. IUCN is involved with two side events, one on World Heritage and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and the other on biodiversity and culture. These can be used to communicate on the Bern III Conference.
- The IWC Bureau meeting and the meeting of the Conservation Committee Planning Group both provide opportunity to brief participants on the Bern III Conference.
- The BRS conventions and the Minamata Convention have provided mandates to the secretariats to work on links to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework which will be reported on next year. Meanwhile a meeting with BRS regional centres later this year will provide opportunity for briefing on the Bern III Conference, and ICCM-5 in September will also be a good opportunity.
- Secretariats will also report on discussions to the Liaison Group on Biodiversity-related Conventions.
- GYBN will also raise profile within its own constituency.

## Closing session

During the closing session participants were invited to provide any final thoughts on advice to UNEP regarding planning for the Bern III Conference, or any reflections on the Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting. These included the following further thoughts:

- It will be important to stay focused in planning for the Bern III Conference, and this includes being clear about the problems that the conference is aiming to address
- The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is the new element, so a key focusing issue will be to consider what implementation look like when you 'do' synergies
- Synergies can happen at different levels, and we need to be clear which we are talking about, they can also be about governance or action-oriented with on the ground action
- There were concerns expressed that with the focus on MEAs we risked overlooking other key partners in building cooperation and synergies
- It was suggested that the planning process needs to ensure inclusivity, in terms of both preparation and participation, and strategies were needed to ensure engagement
- Given the interest in and discussions on case studies, the suggestion was made that consideration be given to a platform for sharing experiences
- It is important to ensure key tools such as DaRT and major new initiatives such as the Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity are appropriately addressed and engaged in some way
- Finally, the discussions and contributions at the Bern III Conference should also help identify where further capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation is needed

In closing, it was noted that the expert meeting had provided some very useful advice to UNEP for helping to plan for the Bern III Conference and respond to the mandate coming from not only the CBD COP, but also the Ramsar Convention COP and the ITPGRFA Governing Body. The background documents had provided very useful inputs to the discussions, which had been very ably facilitated by Natasha Walker. The meeting had been a great opportunity to catch up with people and to share ideas, and in this regard the evenings without meetings scheduled were very welcome and the venue very good. Thanks were extended to UNEP, the Government of Switzerland, and all those involved in the smooth running of the meeting. Finally, thanks were extended to all participants for their contributions. There is a lot to be done, but also a lot of good will.

## Annex 1 – Provisional Annotated Agenda

<p>Opening session (why we're here in Bogis Bossey)</p>	<p><i>The purpose of this session is to help ensure a common understanding of what the expert meeting aims to achieve and how it aims to achieve it, recognising in particular that the meeting will provide ideas and advice, and not take decisions. The principal components will be:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcome and introductions</li> <li>- Aims of the expert meeting and how it will be organized</li> <li>- History and function of Bern Process</li> </ul> <p><i>This session will emphasise how it responds to MEA decisions, and how it will build on the experience of Bern I and Bern II in contributing to the planning for a Bern III conference. This session and subsequent sessions will be informed by summary documents on relevant MEA decisions and on previous Bern I and II consultations.</i></p>
<p><b>Purpose</b> of the Bern III Conference (Jan/Feb 2024)</p>	<p><i>The purpose of this session is to solicit views on what the proposed Bern III conference should aim to achieve, taking into account relevant MEA governing body decisions and conclusions from the Bern II consultation. This will be achieved through:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discussion of the <u>scope</u>, <u>aim</u> and <u>objectives</u> of the proposed conference in the context of the existing mandates</li> </ul> <p><i>The scope, aim and objectives are discussed up front in order to orient discussion on the following days.</i></p>
<p><b>Outputs and outcomes</b> from the Bern III Conference</p>	<p><i>Building on discussion in earlier sessions, the purpose of this particular session is to solicit views on the specific outputs that the Bern III conference might deliver and how they would be communicated and otherwise used in order to deliver outcomes. This will be achieved through considering the following types of questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What outputs will be needed, and in what format?</li> <li>- How will these outputs be communicated?</li> <li>- What outcomes will these lead to?</li> </ul> <p><i>This is discussed before the agenda, as the agenda needs to be considered in the context of what the conference is trying to achieve.</i></p>
<p><b>Agenda</b> of the Bern III Conference</p>	<p><i>Building on discussion in earlier sessions, the purpose of this particular session is to solicit views on the agenda and organization of work of the proposed Bern III Conference. This will be achieved through considering the following questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What sorts of issues should be on the agenda?</li> <li>- Are there considerations on how such issues might be addressed?</li> <li>- Does the identified list of issues deliver all the identified outputs?</li> </ul> <p><i>This session will be informed by examples of issues that might be on the agenda, drawing on resources such as the conclusions of the Bern II consultation. However, it will be important to remember that the expert meeting is focusing on what should be on the agenda of the Bern III Conference, and not slip into a pre-run of the discussion that will be had there.</i></p>
<p><b>Inputs</b> that will be needed for the Bern III Conference</p>	<p><i>Building on discussion in earlier sessions, the purpose of this particular session is to solicit views on background documents and any other advance materials that may be needed in order to support discussion during the proposed Bern III Conference. This will be achieved through considering the following questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What do participants need in terms of input to achieve the above? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Are documents needed to fuel or kick start discussion?</li> <li>o What existing resources are directly relevant?</li> <li>o What new inputs are needed?</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Should slides/summaries of any presentations be available in advance?</li> </ul> <p><i>Inputs are considered after discussion on the agenda, as the inputs need to be focused on what is needed in order to support discussion at the conference. This discussion may be informed by examples of possible inputs (for example on cross-mapping of MEA strategies). However, it is possible that discussion of inputs may also contribute new ideas relating to the agenda and organization of work.</i></p>

<p><b>Participation</b> at the Bern III Conference</p>	<p><i>Building on discussion in earlier sessions, the purpose of this particular session is to solicit views on who the participants in the Bern III Conference would be, and how they would be selected (use description of Bern I and II as our “standard” approach and check for gaps/ need to change within the scope of the Bern III Conference!). This will be achieved through considering the following questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How big should the conference be to achieve its aims?</li> <li>- What criteria should be used in identifying and selecting participants?</li> <li>- What should the balance be between representatives of parties, secretariats and other stakeholders?</li> <li>- How far do we reach outside the “biodiversity cluster”?</li> </ul>
<p>Possible <b>wider engagement</b> in the Bern III Conference</p>	<p><i>Building on discussion in earlier sessions, the purpose of this particular session is to solicit views on opportunities for increasing engagement of relevant stakeholders in the lead up to the Bern III Conference, both to allow input from a more people and to contribute to preparation for the conference. This will be achieved through considering the following questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Should each MEA be encouraged to have its own discussion in advance of the Bern III Conference?</li> <li>- What online mechanisms, such as discussion fora, could be used to support preparation for the meeting?</li> <li>- Should the conference be live streamed and/or recorded to increase outreach, and if so which parts?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning</b> for the Bern III Conference</p>	<p><i>Building on discussion in earlier sessions, the purpose of this particular session is to solicit views relating to the planning of the Bern III Conference. Following explanation of the role of UNEP and UNEP-WCMC in organizing the conference, and the Swiss Government as hosts, this will be achieved through considering the following questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assuming there will be an advisory committee for the conference, who should be on it and how should it work?</li> <li>- Assuming the conference has co-chairs, how will they be identified so that they can engage in the planning process?</li> <li>- How should MEA secretariats be kept informed on plans as they evolve, so that they can inform their parties?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Review</b> of what has been discussed and trends in direction in moving to Bern III</p>	<p><i>The primary purpose of this session is to allow participants to revisit earlier discussions and to bring anything up that they feel has been omitted or has not been sufficiently addressed. This could relate to any item on the agenda of the expert meeting. This will include the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overview of the meeting’s advice and any conclusions (including areas of consensus and divergence)</li> <li>- Consideration of whether there are any further ideas that have not been discussed, or issues not clearly captured in notes circulated</li> </ul>
<p>Consideration of <b>upcoming meetings</b></p>	<p><i>Between the end of the expert meeting and the Bern III Conference there will be various MEA subsidiary and governing body meetings. The aim of this session is to consider these upcoming meetings (a list will be provided) and how they could be used in preparation for the Bern III Conference.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review draft list of meetings where the upcoming conference could be discussed in the margins</li> <li>- Identify what discussions should take place at these meetings in order to increase engagement</li> </ul>
<p>Closing session</p>	<p><i>The purpose of this session is to thank participants and inform them on the next steps. The principal components will be:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brief from UNEP on what happens next</li> <li>- Closing remarks from UNEP and Switzerland</li> </ul>

## Annex 2 – Participants

### Parties

Adams Toussaint, St Lucia  
Alma Beatriz Rodríguez Aguirre, Mexico  
Anne Theo Seinen, European Union  
Clarisse Kehler Siebert, Sweden  
Liu Ning, China  
Jane Stratford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
Jennifer Shinen, United States of America  
Joaquín Salzberg, Argentina  
Joséphine Thérèse B. Eloundou, Cameroon  
Kelly Hertenweg, Belgium  
Ma Keping, China  
Mphatso Kalemba, Malawi  
Niklaus Wagner, Switzerland  
Norbert Baerlocher, Switzerland  
Peter Justice Dery, Ghana  
Paula Ximena Sanmiguel, Colombia  
Reinhard Schnidrig, Switzerland  
Sophea Chhin, Cambodia  
Sara Tolonen, Finland  
Teona Karchava, Georgia  
Tsepang Makholela, South Africa

### Secretariats

Agustin Harte, BRS conventions  
Chantal Robichaud, CBD  
Francisco López, ITPGRFA  
Imogen Webster, IWC  
Laura Cerasi, CMS  
María Rivera, Ramsar Convention  
Monika Stankiewicz, Minamata Convention (*first day only*)  
Sofie Hermann Flensburg, CITES

### Others

Christian Schwarzer, Global Youth Biodiversity Network  
Sonia Peña Moreno, IUCN  
Tim Badman, IUCN

### UNEP

Diane Klaimi  
Emilie Vauchel  
Jerry Harrison (UNEP-WCMC)  
Mamadou Kane  
Patricia Kameri-Mbote

Natasha Walker, facilitator



## Annex 3 – Mandates

The following clauses have been extracted from decisions of the various MEA governing bodies as they are directly relevant to discussion in the Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting and may help participants during discussion. These are intended as an ‘aide memoire’, and the decisions themselves need to be referred to for the full context. Note that these clauses only relate specifically to the Bern Process and/or the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and do not include other earlier mandates relating to cooperation although these remain relevant.

### 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 biodiversity-related 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)
- “Requests the Executive Secretary and encourages Parties to actively engage in the **Bern process** on cooperation among Parties to the various biodiversity-related conventions facilitated by the United Nations Environment Programme, contributing to effective and efficient implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;” (Paragraph 14)

**ITPGRFA GB [resolution 13/2022](#)** on cooperation with the CBD:

- “Invites the United Nations Environment Programme to build on the **Bern Process** and continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among biodiversity-related 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)
- “Requests the Secretary and encourages Contracting Parties to actively engage **in this effort** contributing to effective and efficient implementation of the Post-2020 GBF, when adopted;” (Paragraph 20)

**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 continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among biodiversity-related Conventions contributing to effective and efficient implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, when adopted, by facilitating the process for cooperation among Parties to the relevant biodiversity-related Conventions;” (Paragraph 46)
- “Requests the Secretary General, encourages Contracting Parties and invites other Governments to actively engage in the **Bern Process** among Parties to the various biodiversity-related Conventions facilitated by UNEP contributing to effective and efficient implementation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, when adopted;” (Paragraph 47)

### Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

**CBD COP [decision 15/4](#)** on the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**:

- “Notes that the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework will be supported by the following decisions adopted by” COP-15 “and affirms that these decisions are of equal standing to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; (a) Decision 15/5 on the monitoring framework ... ; (b) Decision 15/6 on planning, monitoring, reporting and review; (c) Decision 15/7 on resource mobilization; (d) Decision 15/8 on capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation; (e) Decision 15/9 on digital sequence information on genetic resources; (f) Decision 15/13 on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations.” (Paragraph 2)
- “The framework promotes coherence, complementarity and cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other biodiversity related conventions, and other relevant multilateral

agreements and international institutions, respecting their mandates, and creates opportunities for cooperation and partnerships among diverse actors to enhance implementation of the Framework.” (Annex, paragraph 6 in the section on “purpose”)

- *“Enhanced collaboration, cooperation and synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other biodiversity-related conventions, other relevant multilateral agreements and international organizations and processes, in line with their respective mandates, including at the global, regional, subregional and national levels, would contribute to and promote the implementation of the Framework in a more efficient and effective manner;”* (Annex, paragraph 7q in the section on “considerations” for implementation)

**CBD COP [decision 15/6](#)** on mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review associated with implementation of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**:

- *“Recognizes that other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements will contribute to the implementation with respect to relevant or corresponding elements of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework consistent with their mandates and priorities;”* (Paragraph 22)
- *“Encourages Parties: (a) To include in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports, relevant actions to implement commitments and recommendations under each of the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements to which they are a party; (b) To facilitate, as appropriate, engagement with and coordination among focal points for other relevant multilateral environment agreements and the Rio conventions;”* (Part of paragraph 23)
- *“The NBSAPs should promote synergies and planning across biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements” and “Synergies among NBSAPs and the planning and implementation mechanisms of the other biodiversity-related conventions, Rio conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, and the Sustainable Development Goals should be identified and utilized to maximize efficiency and coherence.”* Two phrases from the annexed guidance for reviewing/revising NBSAPs)

**CBD COP [decision 15/13](#)** on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations:

- *“Invites the governing bodies of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements, as well as international organizations and other relevant programmes, to formally endorse the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** through their own governance processes, as appropriate, in order to support its operationalization and contribute to the transparency and monitoring of progress in its implementation, by, amongst others, using synergetic modular reporting tools such as the Data Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT);”* (Paragraph 3)
- *“Invites the governing bodies of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements, as well as international organizations and other relevant programmes, to contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**, in particular by further strengthening cooperation at the global level within their respective mandates and enhancing synergies among themselves, to encourage mutually supportive decisions, to coordinate their own strategies with the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** and to propose key issues for thematic discussions facilitated by the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, taking into account, where appropriate, the conclusions of the Bern II workshop;”* (Paragraph 4)

**ITPGRFA GB [resolution 13/2022](#)** on cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity:

- *“Requests the Secretary, in line with the guidance provided in this Resolution and in Resolution 11/2019, to continue engaging and providing inputs in the process towards the elaboration of the **Post-2020 GBF**, and its implementation once adopted;”* (Paragraph 10)
- *“Requests the Secretary to report back to the Governing Body at its Tenth Session, on the progress with the adoption of the **Post-2020 GBF**, with recommendations to support the Post-2020 GBF, once adopted, and suggested actions to be taken into account by the International Treaty, for consideration by the Governing Body;”* (Paragraph 11)

- “Decides that at its Tenth Session, it will consider the **Post-2020 GBF**, when adopted, and also consider follow-up actions to support the implementation of the framework and integrate those into its Multi-Year Programme of Work, as appropriate;” (Paragraph 12)

**Ramsar COP [resolution XIV/26](#)** on enhancing the Convention’s visibility and synergies with other MEAs and international institutions:

- “Emphasizing the importance of cooperation among all relevant Conventions, organizations and initiatives to contribute to the objectives of the CBD and its **post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework** once it is adopted ... ;” (Paragraph 4)
- “Recognizing, in the context of the ongoing work on synergies, the importance of the linkages between the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Wetlands and the CBD and its forthcoming **post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework** once adopted ... and related reporting and indicators;” (Paragraph 8)
- “Welcoming the memorandum of understanding and the sixth joint work plan between the Convention on Wetlands and the CBD to enhance the conservation and sustainable and wise use of biodiversity, especially in wetlands, helping to ensure the full achievement of the forthcoming Vision, Mission, and Goals of the CBD’s **post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework** when adopted, and the Mission and Targets of the Convention on Wetlands Strategic Plan 2016-2024, to be signed at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD;” (Paragraph 9)
- “Recognizes the importance of Ramsar Sites for implementation of the CBD and the **Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**,” (Paragraph 43)

**CITES COP [decision 17.56 \(Rev. CoP19\)](#)** on cooperation with MEAs and other international organizations:

- “The Standing Committee shall, with the support of the Secretariat, explore options consistent with the CITES Strategic Vision to strengthen cooperation, collaboration, and synergies at all relevant levels between CITES and the **post-2020 global biodiversity framework**, taking into account the outcomes of the Second Consultation Workshop of Biodiversity-related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (**Bern II**), as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals. This should involve the members of the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, and, as appropriate, engagement with other relevant organizations and processes, including processes under the Rio Conventions.”

**CITES COP [decision 19.11](#)** on the CITES Strategic Vision:

- “The Secretariat shall undertake a comparative analysis in order to illustrate the linkages between the CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 and highlight areas of alignment with the **post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**, as a starting point for an assessment of how CITES can contribute to the implementation of the **Global Biodiversity Framework** and its monitoring framework; make recommendations for additional actions as appropriate; and present its analysis to the Animals and Plants Committees, followed by the Standing Committee.

**CMS COP [decision 13.4](#)** on options for a follow up to the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023:

- “The Secretariat is requested to: a) undertake an analysis of the **post-2020 global biodiversity framework** once adopted, aimed at assessing its relevance for the mandates of CMS and identifying those aspects of it in which the CMS Family could play a role ; b) compile information on approaches adopted by other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements in defining strategic objectives and strategic planning and in considering the implications for them of the **post-2020 global biodiversity framework**; c) compile information on lessons learned from experience in implementing, monitoring and assessing previous strategic plans and, in particular, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023; d) based on the information and analysis from paragraphs (a) - (c) above, provide recommendations to the Standing Committee for its consideration.”

WHC decision [44 COM 7.2](#) on conservation issues:

- “Considers that the **post-2020 GBF** should provide a common framework for all Biodiversity-related Conventions and build on the strength of each convention.”
- “Requests the World Heritage Centre and IUCN to report back at its 46<sup>th</sup> session, with recommended policies and actions to support the adopted **post-2020 GBF** be taking into account in the processes of the World Heritage Convention.”

In decision **BC-15/25**, decision **RC-10/14** and decision **SC-10/21** on international cooperation and coordination with other organizations, the COPs of the **Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions**:

- “Calls of Parties to take into account the objectives of the **post-2020 global biodiversity framework**, once adopted, in their actions to implement the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions;” (Paragraph 26)
- “Requests the Secretariat to prepare, subject to the availability of resources, a report, including possible recommendations, on how the conventions could contribute to the **post-2020 biodiversity framework**, once adopted for consideration by the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions at their next meetings;” (Paragraph 27)

In [decision MC-4/12](#) on international cooperation and coordination, the COP of the **Minamata Convention**:

- “Requests the secretariat to prepare, subject to the availability of resources, a report, including possible recommendations, on how the Convention could contribute to the **post-2020 global biodiversity framework**, once adopted, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting;” (Paragraph 7)

In addition, the following observations can be made (while recognizing that these are not mandates):

- The **IPPC** Secretariat submitted a [statement](#) on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to CBD SBSTTA-24 and SBI-3 noting that the “**IPPC Community are fully committed to supporting the targets of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**”, and in that reviewing the draft framework they identified “several targets that the IPPC community contributes to, most significantly the ... target on *Invasive Alien Species*”.
- At the 68<sup>th</sup> **IWC** meeting, the Secretariat report on cooperation with other organizations ([IWC/68/14/01/Rev1](#)) included reference to engagement in the post-2020 process, and consideration of “**how the IWC’s ongoing scientific and stewardship work can contribute to tracking and reaching the post-2020 goals and targets**”.
- On World Biodiversity Day, the **UNCCD** Secretariat released a policy brief on [Land Restoration to Safeguard Nature and Livelihoods](#) which highlights the shared agenda of restoration and resilience, identified as being central to both UNCCD and the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**.

## Annex 4 – Previous Bern consultation workshops

The following summary draws on the reports of the two consultations and personal recollections of people involved in the planning and participation. The summary is intended as an ‘aide memoire’ for participants in the expert meeting, summarizing what has previously happened in the “Bern Process” as a basis for discussion on Bern III and the form the meeting might take.

### Bern I

The first **Consultation Workshop of Biodiversity-related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework** (Bern I) took place in Bern, Switzerland from 10-12 June 2019. The report of the meeting can be found in [CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/6/2](https://www.cbd.int/post2020/ws/2019/6/2), and the meeting documents [can be found here](#).

- a) **Responsibility for organization:** Responsibility for organization of the consultation rested with the CBD Secretariat and the co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, who were tasked with doing so by the CBD COP through [decision 14/30](#). The workshop was hosted by the Government of Switzerland at the headquarters of the Universal Postal Union in Bern. The provisional agenda was developed by the CBD Secretariat in consultation with the co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Platform.
- b) **Aims:** The aim of workshop identified in [decision 14/30](#), was to be elaborated as being to identify:
  - ways in which the conventions could further contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
  - how the areas of work under other conventions could be reflected in the framework and contribute to its implementation, in order to maximize its common relevance and applicability as a global framework
  - specific elements to be included in the framework according to the mandate, strategy and vision of each convention
  - areas of cross-cutting importance to the conventions, such as capacity-building, resource mobilization and communications, that could be reflected in the framework
  - possible elements that could be included in the framework to increase synergy among the biodiversity-related conventions (such as harmonized reporting and improved coordination among focal points)
- c) **Participation:** Participation was by invitation and comprised representatives of the parties of each convention (as nominated by the chairs of respective governing bodies), representatives from secretariats, and invited observers from international organizations and NGOs in a position to provide expert support. In the most part, the representatives of the parties to the conventions were elected officials of the standing bodies of the conventions. Efforts were made to ensure regional balance among party representatives. Approximately 120 people participated in the meeting, half of whom represented governments.
- d) **MEA representation:** The following MEAs were represented in the consultation: CBD, CITES, CMS, IPPC, ITPGRFA, IWC, Ramsar Convention, WHC from the biodiversity cluster; the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and the Minamata Convention from the chemicals and waste cluster; and UNCCD and UNFCCC.
- e) **Organization of work:** The workshop took place in person over three days, and two representatives were invited to co-chair the workshop, Malta Qwathekana of South Africa and Norbert Baerlocher of Switzerland. Teona Karchava of Georgia was invited as rapporteur, and plenary sessions were facilitated by Neville Ash of UNEP-WCMC. The organization of work included both presentation and facilitated discussion in plenary, and discussion in smaller working groups. In the first round of working group discussions there were eight ‘stations’ addressing different topics for which a discussion lead and reporter had previously been identified, and pre-assigned groups moved through the topics. Suggestions coming from these group discussions led to formation of four further groups for discussion. During the meeting those representing particular conventions (or groups of conventions) were invited to liaise on the issues under discussion, and also to report back.
- f) **Documents:** While there were no formal documents for the meeting other than the provision agenda and annotated agenda, documents made available to participants included the decision on the post-2020 process, the post-2020 discussion paper available at that time, and a synthesis of views on Parties and observers on the scope and content of the framework. Information documents prepared for the meeting

included a note on the strategic frameworks of each of the biodiversity-related conventions, a summary of selected resources relevant to the contribution of other MEAs, and a comparison of approaches to national reporting.

- g) **Presentations:** The meeting included a number of both formal and substantive presentations. The substantive presentations included those by each of the biodiversity-related conventions, the BRS and Minamata conventions, and included presentations of various assessments (IPBES, Global Wetland Outlook, Global Environment Outlook, Global Land Outlook). There were also presentations on SAICM and on the UN Strategic Plan for Forests. Technical presentations were also made on some of the information documents and on DaRT.
- h) **Report:** The report of the meeting is essentially a formal narrative report setting out what took place and why. There are no conclusions *per se*, but there is a summary of the views expressed by participants on: (a) elements that could be included in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework; and ways in which other conventions could further contribute to the preparation of the framework.
- i) **Use of the report:** The report was one of a number of thematic and regional workshop reports that informed the work of the Open-ended Working Group in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The meeting and the meeting report also informed preparation for the second consultation (Bern II).

## Bern II

The second **Consultation Workshop of Biodiversity-related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework** (Bern II) took place online between 18 January and 2 February 2021. The report of the meeting can be found in [CBD.SBI/3/INF/29](#), and the meeting documents [can be found here](#).

- a) **Responsibility for organization:** Responsibility for organization of the consultation was given to UNEP who initiated the process by asking secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions to provide their views on the first workshop and how this experience could be built upon. This helped to inform preparation for the second consultation.
- b) **Steering Committee:** UNEP convened a steering committee to oversee preparations for the consultation, which comprised representatives of UNEP, the CBD Secretariat, the host Government of Switzerland and UNEP-WCMC. Representatives of two Parties were invited to co-lead the consultation and join the steering committee, these were Anne Teller of the European Union and Somaly Chan of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
- c) **Aims:** The overall aim of the second consultation was to strengthen cooperation among and coherent implementation of conventions with respect to biodiversity, by identifying: (a) concrete elements, including on common areas of work and cooperation among the conventions, that could be included in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and mechanisms for the monitoring and review of its implementation; and (b) ways in which conventions other than the CBD can further contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its operationalization.
- d) **Participation:** Participation was by invitation and comprised representatives of the parties of each convention (as nominated by the chairs of respective governing bodies), representatives from secretariats, and invited observers from international organizations and NGOs in a position to provide expert support. In the most part, the representatives of the parties to the conventions were elected officials of the standing bodies of the conventions. Efforts were made to ensure regional balance among party representatives.
- e) **MEA representation:** The following MEAs were represented in the consultation: CBD, CITES, CMS, IPPC, ITPGRFA, IWC, Ramsar Convention, WHC from the biodiversity cluster; the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and the Minamata Convention from the chemicals and waste cluster; and UNCCD.
- f) **Webinars in advance of the workshop:** Delays in convening the workshop resulting from the COVID pandemic led to a decision to hold online briefing sessions in March 2020 and September 2020. In each briefing session the process and background documents were presented, together with the views of the co-leads on the organization of the work. Feedback from participants was also taken into account in preparation for the second consultation.

- g) **Organization of work:** There was an opening virtual session on 18 January to introduce the process and documents and allow for initial discussion. This was followed by opening an online platform from 18-26 January to receive inputs from participants across a range of identified topics, and a virtual session on 22 January to also allow for verbal contribution on the same topics. A final virtual session was then held on 2 February to present a synthesis of the various inputs and allow for facilitated discussion. The opening and final sessions were open to observers through webcasts.
- h) **Documents:** The two key documents prepared for the consultation were a [background document](#) prepared by UNEP-WCMC early on in the process in order to encourage discussion (this was first presented at the webinars in 2020), and a [co-leads paper](#) made available early in 2021 ahead of the first session of the consultation. Recognising the breadth of potential topics and the need to focus discussion, the aim of the co-leads paper was to help guide discussion.
- i) **Presentations:** Presentations during the virtual sessions were restricted to explanations of the organization of work, introduction to the background document and co-leads paper, reports on progress with the post-2020 negotiations (and follow up from the previous workshop), and synthesis of inputs made during the online sessions and online platform. The aim was to maximise discussion during the online sessions, all of which was in plenary sessions.
- j) **Report:** The report of the meeting describes the background and the process that took place, and sets out a series of twelve conclusions and a range of related observations resulting from the various sessions and considered during the final session. In the executive summary of the report these conclusions are related to the agenda items in the upcoming meetings of SBSTTA and SBI to facilitate further uptake. The report also included a two-page summary of the views of the co-leads of the consultation on the next steps.
- k) **Use of the report:** The report of the consultation was communicated to a range of MEA advisory and governance bodies during 2021 and 2022, and has had some influence on interventions made on behalf of a number of MEAs during discussions on the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It has also informed planning for future work on cooperation and synergies by UNEP, and is informing preparation for Bern III.

Annex 5 – Poster boards on “purpose” questions

**1**

- Concrete ideas <sup>for tangible means</sup> for synergies, ideas for synergistic implementation
- NBSAPs integrated, covering several conventions
- Strengthen the implementation  $\rightarrow$  for biodiversity
- Contribution from different partners beyond UN formal processes: should include
  - Organisation e.g. IUCN
  - Academia
  - Scientific progress (IPBES, SBSTTA)
  - NGOs
  - stakeholder groups
  - IPLCs
- For the different groups to be able to identify common elements from GBF that can allow them to collaborate. e.g. on cross-cutting indicators
- unified, recognizable message for all
  - $\rightarrow$  shared “identity” for shared goals
  - awareness overview of tools & instruments
  - awareness + overview of where cooperation/synergies matter most

If Bern III is a success, what will be its **value** for **whom**?

- Ownership of stocktake of other MEAs (global)
- reporting synergistically <sup>planning, monitoring</sup> but  $\rightarrow$  pragmatic and realistic.
- opening the stocktake for other MEAs (2016)
- $\rightarrow$  for Parties + non-Parties!
  - for the planet
  - Organisations
- Visibility Conventions/processes for all <sup>efficiency effectiveness</sup> environmental agenda
- NATURE and PEOPLE
  - for experts at national level + local points
  - for secretariats + staff
  - for experts contributing to intersessional work
  - for BLG
  - for decision makers / governing bodies

$\rightarrow$  Streamline processes for ALL.

$\rightarrow$  Equity for future generations

**2**

Great that Bern III contributed to ~~getting~~ <sup>getting</sup> the Bern on track towards implementing together the GBF, with all relevant MEAs contributing at global + national level

What do we want people to say in 2027 / 2026 about how Bern III has contributed to GBF?

**Parties to the MEAs**

Collaboration/synergies is great “Let’s have a party”

- Let’s carry on and continue
- maintaining biodiversity in other non-biodiversity <sup>conventions/sectors</sup>
- Clarity in priorities
- National level collaboration
- Common reporting, where relevant
- Stakeholders (e.g. farmers)
- understanding linkages between MEAs
- NBSAP inclusive of all MEA relevant issues, more powerful tool with tangible means for implementation + buy in.
- Surprised (positively) by level of ambition.
- effective collaboration of NGOs.
- and ability to implement wider across MEAs – avoiding duplications
- Resource mobilisation
- communication + messaging outside of convention space (and among conventions)

**Major groups (e.g. Youth, indigenous)**

- $\rightarrow$  Our voice was heard
- $\rightarrow$  We were engaged
- $\rightarrow$  Effective/efficient imp.
- $\rightarrow$  Our role is recognised + supported

**NGOs 190’s**

**Private Sector**

- $\rightarrow$  business case for biodiversity across Conventions
- $\rightarrow$  Understanding their role under  $\neq$  Conventions
- $\rightarrow$  Reporting
- $\rightarrow$  Resource mobilisation
- $\rightarrow$  Clearer needs + priorities
- fully engaged
- Public - private
- “thanks for making it easy for us to contribute”

**Secretariats**

- $\rightarrow$  Defined <sup>Conv</sup> contribution to imp. + chemicals
- How the contributions of the conventions are visibly reflected
- It brought us to implement our work easier + more effective (parties to MEAs) + secretariats
- “thanks for supporting us, happy to join the party”

**Data Managers**

- 1 Stop-shop on data
- more collected + focused
- Streamlined monitoring
- easier communication together



3

③ All 2030 GBF targets achieved with everybody/all MEAs involved/ contributing ✓

- Fluid & effective communication amongst all involved
- Efficiency + effectiveness

- Every COP thinks beyond its "borders" / Impacts on other conventions.

- Integrated planning/reporting @ national level. imp.

- ONE JOINT COP!!! (take stock + agree on next steps)

- Joint (PoW) on GBF

- Special Rapporteur on GBF

- Bern Process that will be a well-established and proceeds on its own

What will you personally be excited about Bern III achieving by 2030?

- New strong partnerships are in place; not discussing merely about mandates but more about action

- Transparency in knowledge management

- Digitalization to better organize the work

- NBSAPS that reflect relevant MEA's under implementation

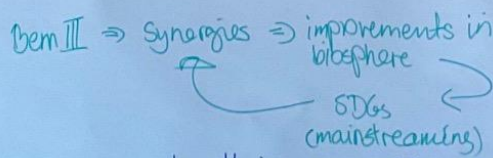
- Reports that highlight the different achievement from Bern III etc outputs

- Tangible means for <sup>national</sup> implementation increased

- Synergies Action plan with focused + clear Goals (maximum 5)

- Common headline indicators identified

- Elevated to now start engaging other MEA's beyond biodiversity related.



Synergies built in - no need for processes

- DART + INFORMEA
- DART as a tool to support the process
- Unified message on conserving nature
- More opportunities for non-parties to engage + support GBF
- More shared processes among conventions by 2030 + beyond
- Contribution <sup>of all</sup> MEAs to sustainable use + ABS

### What is NOT the goal of Bern III

- ② Action oriented w/c**
- to take prescriptions
  - to take decisions
  - to renegotiate Convention decisions
  - to build hierarchies among Conventions
  - to encourage ~~mandate~~ change
  - to interpret mandates (but do encourage good follow-up decisions)
- ① Not reinvent the wheel** (Mandates, decisions Bern I+II)
- not duplicate existing processes and mechanisms
  - not cover everything
  - raise too high / unrealistic expectations
  - to create synergies ~~between~~ bureaucracy
  - ~~Not an academic process~~
  - ~~Not separate synergies from GRF & NRSAP implementation~~ working towards
  - having one COP
  - recommend merging secretariats
  - transform into political process
- To repeat Bern I and II.
- To repeat / duplicate mandate of Parties + COPs + scientific bodies
- To negotiate / push partisan agendas.
- to not be too general & not include concrete proposals
- ~~→ failing to not include ministers → political commitment~~

### If Bern III fails, it will be because of...

1. Lack of clarity of purpose / scope / focus
2. Lack of engagement / communication
3. Unrealistic expectations / ~~ambitions~~
4. Purpose not meeting needs of parties to the conventions
5. ~~inappropriate representation from Parties + conventions + observers~~ **Lack of Participation**
6. Zero-sum resource competition at all levels
7. Lack of ownership from contracting Parties + observers
8. If it doesn't ~~benefit~~ **TRUST**
9. Lack of coordination / synergy @ National level
10. If it doesn't benefit all Conventions
11. Lack of information / information sharing
12. Lack of preparation / uneven preparation / transparency
13. Timing
14. Lack of tangible means or ignoring focus on tangible means of implementation
15. Academic + ~~theoretical~~

- Creating ~~new~~ Sense of additional work or burden rather than lessening it
- ~~Lack of communication + feedback + reporting~~
- Can not demonstrate impact
- Not learning from past including Bern I + II
- 14. No value addition to Bern I & II
- 15. Being partisan.
- 16. Concrete action points / recommendation (lack of outcomes)
- 17. Lack of timelines of actions.
- 18. " " Buy-in / clear responsibilities & roles
- 19. External factors.
- 20. Non-binding recommendations (!)
- 21. Lack of political commitment
- 22. Lack of Ministers participation (Buy in?)
- 23. Prevailing global crises, e.g. pandemic, wars...
- 24. Inadequate resource mobilization; financial incentives for synergies.
- 25. Lack of cooperation between MRAs

- ### LACK of
- clarity of purpose / scope / focus
  - communication & engagement / commitment ~~and~~
  - adequate design (not fit for purpose)
  - adequate resources / means / capacities / technology
  - ~~concrete~~ ~~concrete~~ inclusiveness

Why and how can Bern III be especially important for your work?

- Sourcing key elements for NBSAP development from MEA's (Biod.)
  - Coordination at the national level is improved - NBSAPs
  - no longer need to explain what is, should be obvious / known to everyone: we all implement the GBF together
  - it allows addressing issues in a coherent manner (eg intergenerational equity)
  - enhanced + coordinated stakeholder + right holder engagement
  - enhanced understanding of roles of MEA secretariats and of Parties
  - enhance capacities to follow-up
- Identifying entry points for enhancing collaboration in implementation.
- Promote the GBF as the framework which other MEA's can/should align to.
- Unified positions on decision across conventions
- Identify gaps + duplicative efforts (policy, practice, etc.)
- ~~Identify~~ component indicators that are linked among conventions (insert verb here)

6

- help elevate contributions & resources.
- Joint/programming across sectors/communities integrating planning.
- replication of global process at national level
- provide for more balanced politics & policy at national level.
  - Force/foster collaboration between areas at national level.
- to recognize the contribution of Minamata Convention
- easier coordination of Resolutions at national level
- Policy coherence in development & implementation of policies
- knowledge management - inter-operability of data
- increase number of Parties that will increase efforts with input at national level.
- Mainstreaming tools, whole-of-gov approaches
- platforms for Conventions & MEAs to come together more