

# Bern III Conference

Cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

## Webinar II

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**Preparations for the Bern III Conference on Cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

Monday 15<sup>th</sup> January 2024 from 14:00 (GMT), online

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# Agenda

| Topic  | Time (GMT)  |
|--|-------------|
| <b>Opening Remarks</b><br><i>Diane Klaimi (UNEP)</i>   | 14:00-14:10 |
| <b>Illustration of the potential relationships between the KMGBF and MEAs (cross-mapping)</b><br><i>Jerry Harrison (UNEP-WCMC)</i>                             | 14:10-14:30 |
| <b>Co-Chairs' Reflection Paper</b><br><i>Camilla Zepeda &amp; Clarisse Siebert (Co-Chairs)</i>   | 14:30-15:00 |
| <b>The Global Framework on Chemicals - For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste</b><br><i>Pierre Quiblier (UNEP - Global Framework on Chemicals)</i> | 15:00-15:20 |
| <b>Moderated discussion among participants &amp; panellists</b><br><i>Natasha Walker (Facilitator), Panellists &amp; Participants</i>                          | 15:20-15:40 |
| <b>Next steps</b><br><i>Diane Klaimi (UNEP)</i>  | 15:40-16:00 |

# Illustration of the potential relationships between the KMGBF and MEAs (cross-mapping)

Jerry Harrison, UNEP-WCMC

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**Second webinar in preparation for the Bern III Conference on Cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**  
Monday 15<sup>th</sup> January 2024 from 14:00 (GMT), online

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### Key entry points for cooperation and collaboration amongst MEAs

#### Information paper 3

*This paper has been prepared by UNEP-WCMC and the team developing the Data and Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT) in advance of the Bern III Conference of biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant conventions on implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The aims are twofold:*

- a) to introduce the issues covered to those involved in preparation for the Bern III Conference (recognising that the paper may also have value in other related discussions); and*
- b) to deliver a document, all or part of which could usefully inform discussion at the Bern III Conference (and potentially also inform other MEA meetings and processes).*

*This paper has been prepared under the UNEP Environmental Treaties Programme – Realizing Synergies for Biodiversity, which is financially supported by Switzerland, EU and SIDA. Earlier drafts have benefitted from feedback from MEA secretariats. Further feedback to [jerry.harrison@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:jerry.harrison@unep-wcmc.org) on the value and content of this paper would be welcome, as would any observations on how the work could be developed further.*

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## Purpose of the paper:

*To provide “food for thought” for those participating in the Bern III Conference, particularly during discussion sessions*

*To provide a range of illustrations of potential relationships that may have value in follow up*



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## Preparation of the paper:

*Prepared by UNEP-WCMC and the UNEP DaRT team*

*Drafts made available for review by MEA Secretariats*

*Earlier draft discussed at the Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting*

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## Introducing the paper:

### Context









### Common interests and opportunities

### Previous experience of illustrating interrelationships

## Actions currently being taken by each MEA relating to the framework

- Short illustrative paragraph on each MEA summarising their responses to adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Responses variously include:
  - Welcoming adoption
  - Identifying areas of mutual interest
  - Asking focal points to work together
  - Considering development of guidance
  - Working towards relating strategic documents
  - Considering areas of future mutual support
- This is clearly a work in progress, as work is ongoing within the mandates and timetables of the different MEAs

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

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

# Preliminary cross-mapping of strategies and other activities

# Preliminary cross-mapping of strategies and other activities





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

| Reducing threats to biodiversity  |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <p><b>Target 1:</b> All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero</p> |    | <p><b>Target 2.1:</b> By 2029, all important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices are identified, assessed and monitored to ensure their functionality and ability to support migratory species throughout their life cycles.</p> <p><b>Target 2.2:</b> By 2032, all important habitats for migratory species listed in CMS Appendices are protected, effectively conserved, managed and restored through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.</p> <p><b>Target 3.2:</b> By 2032, the direct mortality of migratory species caused by human-made infrastructure is significantly reduced to levels that are not harmful to species' viability.</p> <p><b>Target 5.4:</b> By 2032, CMS provisions are included in relevant national planning processes and policies for the benefit of migratory species and the ecosystem services they provide.</p> |
|   |    | <p><b>Priority Area 4:</b> Promoting in situ conservation and management of crop wild relatives and wild food plants.</p>  |
|   |    | <p><b>Target 8:</b> National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.</p> <p><b>Target 9:</b> The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone.</p>   |
|   |  | <p><b>Objective 1:</b> To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality</p> <p><b>Expected impact 1.2:</b> The vulnerability of affected ecosystems is reduced and the resilience of ecosystems is increased</p>  |



# Preliminary cross-mapping of strategies and other activities

Annex 8 – Table with illustrative detail for selected targets from the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and four of the biodiversity-related MEAs

| Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework                 | MEA   | Indicative actions relevant to the target   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Target 3:</b> 30% of areas are effectively conserved</p> |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Establish and effectively manage</b> protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures</li> <li>• Ensure networks of protected areas and OECMs cover <b>areas important for biodiversity</b> and ecosystem functions and services</li> <li>• Recognise the values of <b>indigenous and traditional territories</b></li> <li>• Ensure protected areas and OECMs are <b>well connected</b>, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean</li> <li>• Share <b>case studies/best practices</b> and examples of management approaches, governance types and effectiveness related to other effective area-based conservation measures</li> <li>• Provide <b>capacity-building</b>, including training workshops</li> <li>• Facilitate <b>mainstreaming</b> of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures into key sectors</li> </ul> |
|  |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>   |
|  |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop <b>transboundary area-based conservation measures</b></li> <li>• Enhance the <b>quality, monitoring, management, extent, distribution and connectivity</b> of terrestrial and aquatic protected areas, including marine areas</li> <li>• Promote efforts to <b>increase the number and coverage of protected areas</b></li> <li>• <b>Collaborate</b> with existing region-wide networks</li> <li>• <b>Support Parties</b> in the establishment and management of conservation areas and networks</li> <li>• <b>Monitor and assess the effectiveness</b> of the protection and management of the areas and networks</li> </ul>  |
|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List and protect <b>wetlands of international importance</b>, including acting to address any identified as wetlands in danger</li> <li>• Use <b>Protected Area Management Evaluation (PAME)</b> tools for effective management</li> <li>• Develop an integrated <b>planning, management and evaluation system</b> which</li> </ul>  |

# Preliminary cross-mapping of strategies and other activities

## Annex 6 – Preliminary cross-mapping of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework action targets with the Cartagena Convention and its protocols

This table is based on mapping provided by the Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit as the Secretariat for the Cartagena Convention and the Caribbean Environment Programme. This mapping is based on the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region ([Protocol on SPAW](#)); the Protocol Concerning the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage of the Caribbean Region ([Protocol on Oil Spills](#)), and the Protocol Concerning the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage of the Caribbean Region ([Protocol on LBS](#)).

### Reducing threats to biodiversity

**Target 1:** All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero

**Article 10 (Cartagena Convention):** all appropriate measures shall be taken to protect the habitat of depleted or vulnerable species. The Contracting Parties shall not allow the management of such areas to result in the depletion of such species.

**Article 4 (Protocol on SPAW):** The Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures to prevent, control and reduce the discharge of pollutants from land-based sources, including agriculture, industry, urban centers, and tourism, and in accordance with their capabilities, and for the protection of the marine environment, particularly the coastal environment.

**Target 2:** 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration

**Article 4(1) (Cartagena Convention):** The Contracting Parties shall, individually or jointly, in accordance with their capabilities, and for the protection of the marine environment, particularly the coastal environment, take appropriate measures to prevent, control and reduce the discharge of pollutants from land-based sources, including agriculture, industry, urban centers, and tourism, and in accordance with their capabilities, and for the protection of the marine environment, particularly the coastal environment.

**Article 4 (Protocol on SPAW):** The Contracting Parties shall take appropriate measures to prevent, control and reduce the discharge of pollutants from land-based sources, including agriculture, industry, urban centers, and tourism, and in accordance with their capabilities, and for the protection of the marine environment, particularly the coastal environment.

**Article 3(1) (Protocol on LBS):** The Contracting Parties shall, in accordance with their capabilities, and for the protection of the marine environment, particularly the coastal environment, take appropriate measures to prevent, control and reduce the discharge of pollutants from land-based sources, including agriculture, industry, urban centers, and tourism, and in accordance with their capabilities, and for the protection of the marine environment, particularly the coastal environment.

**Target 3:** 30% of areas are effectively conserved

**Article 10 (Cartagena Convention):** all appropriate measures shall be taken to protect the habitat of depleted or vulnerable species. The Contracting Parties shall not allow the management of such areas to result in the depletion of such species.

## Annex 7 – Preliminary cross-mapping of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework action targets with the Carpathian Convention

Preliminary cross-mapping of the Carpathian Convention with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is based on the Carpathian Biodiversity Framework ([CC/COP7/DOC7](#)) and a draft matrix of the Carpathian Biodiversity Framework Strategic Objectives and their contributions to the GBF targets provided by the Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention.

### Reducing threats to biodiversity

**Target 1:** All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero

**Strategic Objective 1:** Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Carpathians is enhanced, by harmonized and coordinated efforts and cooperation on conservation, maintenance and sustainable use of natural and semi-natural habitats and securing habitat continuity and connectivity; restoration of degraded habitats; conservation and sustainable use of species of flora and fauna characteristic to the Carpathians, especially endangered or endemic species and large carnivores; and conservation and restoration of wetlands and fresh water ecosystems.

**Strategic Objective 2:** The Carpathian forests are sustainably managed and protected by, inter alia, improving the health and vitality of the forests; improving the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity; identifying and protecting natural, especially virgin forests; promoting the restoration of close-to-nature forests; and enhancing the role of the forest-based sector in mitigating climate change.

**Strategic Objective 4:** Transport and related infrastructure in the Carpathians is developed sustainably with the objective to contribute to the overall sustainable development of the region while avoiding, minimizing and, where necessary, mitigating or compensating negative environmental and socio-economic impacts of transport and related infrastructure development, including through, inter alia, development and promotion of environmentally friendly transport models and systems, particularly in environmentally sensitive areas.

**Strategic Objective 5:** The agriculture sector in the Carpathians, including traditionally cultivated land, is maintained and developed sustainably. Traditional knowledge and sustainable agriculture practices are maintained, enabling rural communities to flourish while preserving the natural resources and cultural heritage of the Carpathians.

**Strategic Objective 6:** The resilience of the Carpathian region is strengthened through climate change mitigation and through increased regional adaptation actions within the Carpathian Convention activities.

**Target 2:** 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration





**Strategic Objective 1:** Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Carpathians is enhanced, by harmonized and coordinated efforts and cooperation on conservation, maintenance and sustainable use of natural and semi-natural habitats and securing habitat continuity and connectivity; restoration of degraded habitats; conservation and sustainable use of species of flora and fauna characteristic to the Carpathians, especially

# Preliminary cross-mapping of strategies and other activities

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

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

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

| Reducing threats to biodiversity   |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Target 1:</b> All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero |    | <b>Target 5:</b> By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.  |
|  |    | <b>Target 14.2:</b> By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans<br><b>Target 15.1:</b> By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements<br><b>Target 15.2:</b> By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally<br><b>Target 15.5:</b> Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species<br><b>Target 15.9:</b> By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts |
| <b>Target 2:</b> 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration   |  | <b>Target 15:</b> By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.  |
|  |  | <b>Target 6.6:</b> By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes<br><b>Target 14.2:</b> By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans<br><b>Target 15.1:</b> By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial   |



## It's not only about targets...

Other issues in mutually supportive implementation:

- Planning, including engagement in NBSAP development
- Identifying common interests and opportunities
- Tools and guidance on implementation
- Means of implementation
- Enabling activities and 'considerations for implementation'
- Review of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting



It's not only  
about  
targets...

Annex 10 – Table providing basic information on MEA reporting arrangements

| MEA                   | Reporting cycle   | Reporting webpage(s)  | Online reporting  | Dashboards linked to reports  |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|
| <a href="#">CBD</a>   | Normally every four years (two COP cycles). Seventh national report due February 2026.  | Webpage on <a href="#">national reports</a> provides links to a range of resources, and to past reports   | CBD online reporting tool developed in house and first available for the sixth national report (due December 2018).   | Basic information on reports received, some graphics (including interactive graphics) and search of reports, all accessible from the <a href="#">national reports</a> webpage. However, this is complicated by not all reports being submitted through the online tool. |
| <a href="#">CITES</a> | Each party is required to submit an Annual Report on its CITES trade, an Annual Illegal Trade report (both next due 31 October 2023) and a biennial Implementation Report (next due 31 October 2024).                                     | Webpages on the <a href="#">Annual Report</a> , <a href="#">Annual Illegal Trade Report</a> and <a href="#">Implementation Report</a> provide an overview of reporting requirements and links to analyses and past reports. | Currently no online reporting tool, reports are emailed to the CITES Secretariat. Development of the <a href="#">eCITES</a> initiative is underway to enable automated reporting of trade in listed taxa. | Data from the annual reports is included in the <a href="#">CITES Trade Database</a> maintained for the Secretariat by UNEP-WCMC. Information from this database can be visualised using the UNEP-WCMC managed <a href="#">CITES Wildlife TradeView</a> .               |
| <a href="#">CMS</a>   | Normally every three years (before next COP). For COP-14 (February 2024) national reports were due 26 April 2023.   | Webpage on <a href="#">national reports</a> providing links to past reports and a user guide for the CMS Online Reporting System.   | Reporting through the <a href="#">CMS Online Reporting System</a> developed with UNEP-WCMC.   | n/a   |
| <a href="#">IPPC</a>  | No periodic reporting, although parties required to report and update information on phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions, list of entry points, list of regulated pests, pest reports and emergency actions ad hoc. | Webpage on <a href="#">national reporting obligations</a> covers all reporting requirements and links to a range of resources.  | Reports are uploaded or updated using the International Phytosanitary Portal through the IPPC website.  | Summary statistics, tables, figures and interactive maps based on reports can be found on the <a href="#">National &amp; Regional Summary Statistics</a> webpage and through links.   |

### Key entry points for cooperation and collaboration amongst MEAs

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|---|--|

## Follow up on the paper:

*Are parts of the paper useful in follow up to Bern III?*

*Will parts of the paper be useful in any other forum?*

*We would welcome any further comment and further input*



# Strengthening Cooperation among Biodiversity-Related Conventions for Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

REFLECTIONS FROM THE BERN III CO-CHAIRS

15 January 2024



# A quick introduction



**CLARISSE KEHLER SIEBERT**

Senior Policy Advisor, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency



**CAMILA ZEPEDA LIZAMA**

Director General for Global Affairs at Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Chief Climate and Biodiversity Negotiator



## Our purpose at Bern III:

- **Share perspectives and experiences** on building synergies between the GBF and related MEAs
- **Explore opportunities** to work together
- Come up with **specific, actionable recommendations** for implementing the GBF by 2030







## Specifically, we will consider:

- Recommendations to the **CBD COP16** on how to foster cooperation among MEAs around the GBF;
- Recommendations to **other MEAs' governing bodies** on engaging with the GBF and finding synergies;
- Advice to **governments** on how to pursue synergies through their NBSAPs and foster collaboration across units and with stakeholders;
- A message for **UNEA-6 participants** about synergies in tackling pollution, climate change, and biodiversity loss.



# Key challenges to overcome:

- Ensuring sustained, meaningful engagement with all relevant MEAs
- Structural constraints within MEAs
- Limited venues for dialogue/collaboration
- Time, resources and “bandwidth” are tight
- Burdensome monitoring and reporting demands
- Need for recognition of value of these efforts
- Institutional culture and skill sets





# Priorities at the global level

- True synergies with GBF implementation, with “win-wins” for all MEAs involved
- Enhanced collaboration among MEAs and agencies with shared concerns/priorities
- Efficient monitoring and reporting processes, using shared indicators/data sources
- Clear recognition of role of relevant MEAs in achieving GBF targets







# Opportunities for action

- Align joint work programmes across MEAs with the GBF, or create new ones to facilitate collaboration
- Identify “custodian conventions” for GBF targets that overlap with specific MEAs
- Develop a mechanism for input to the CBD on further work on the GBF monitoring framework
- Provide written input to the CBD on the global review of collective progress
- Develop model decision language for upcoming meetings of MEA governing bodies
- Special UN rapporteur (or similar role) on synergies between MEAs and cross-cutting biodiversity issues



# Priorities at the national & regional levels

- Enhance cooperation around NBSAPs, engaging focal points for other relevant MEAs and agencies to incorporate mutually beneficial actions
- Create avenues for ongoing dialogue, collaboration and capacity-building within governments and with a broad range of stakeholders
- Align national monitoring, assessment and reporting systems that support GBF implementation with those for related MEAs
- Seize opportunities for collaboration at the regional and sub-regional levels, aiming to foster lasting partnerships and mutual learning.



# Opportunities for action

- Organize national (or regional) consultations/forums with MEA focal points to explore the GBF
- Organize workshops on monitoring and reporting for the GBF with focal points for different MEAs
- Actively engage with civil society on GBF implementation and potential synergies
- Create national- or regional-level platforms for ongoing collaboration across MEAs







# Shared narratives & ways forward

We need to learn to be **champions for collaboration**, for **breaking down siloes**, and for **holistic thinking and solutions**.  
Let's start by:

- Developing some **shared narratives and common language** on the value of collaboration and the future we aim to build together
- Drafting a **message for UNEA-6** next month
- Reflecting together on **the future of the Bern Process** and how we can make the greatest impact



**We look forward  
to learning  
together and  
sharing ideas and  
inspiration!**





# A planet free of harm from chemicals and waste

Introduction of the Global Framework on  
Chemicals - For a Planet Free of Harm from  
Chemicals and Waste

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

Webinar II

Online, 15 January 2024





# Pollution, a key driver to biodiversity loss

## Examples of the impacts of unsound management of chemicals and waste on biodiversity



Informal or poorly regulated artisanal and small scale gold mining, often using mercury and occurring in the protected areas, causes land degradation and deforestation.



Neonicotinoids, which are among the world's most widely used insecticides, can affect the sperm count of male honey bees and reduce the number of queen bees. (source GCO II)

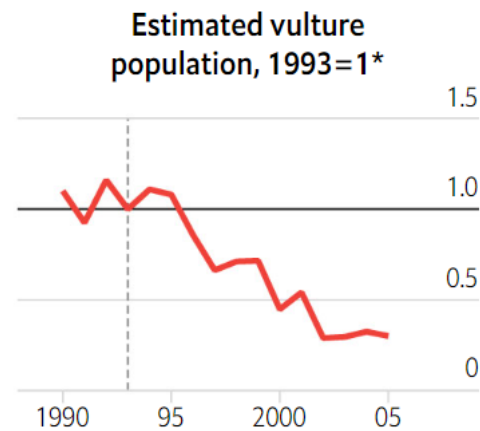


Organic and nutrient enrichment related to sewage/industrial discharges and land run-off have led to increases in hypoxic zones in both marine and freshwater ecosystems in the last 50 years. (source GCO II)

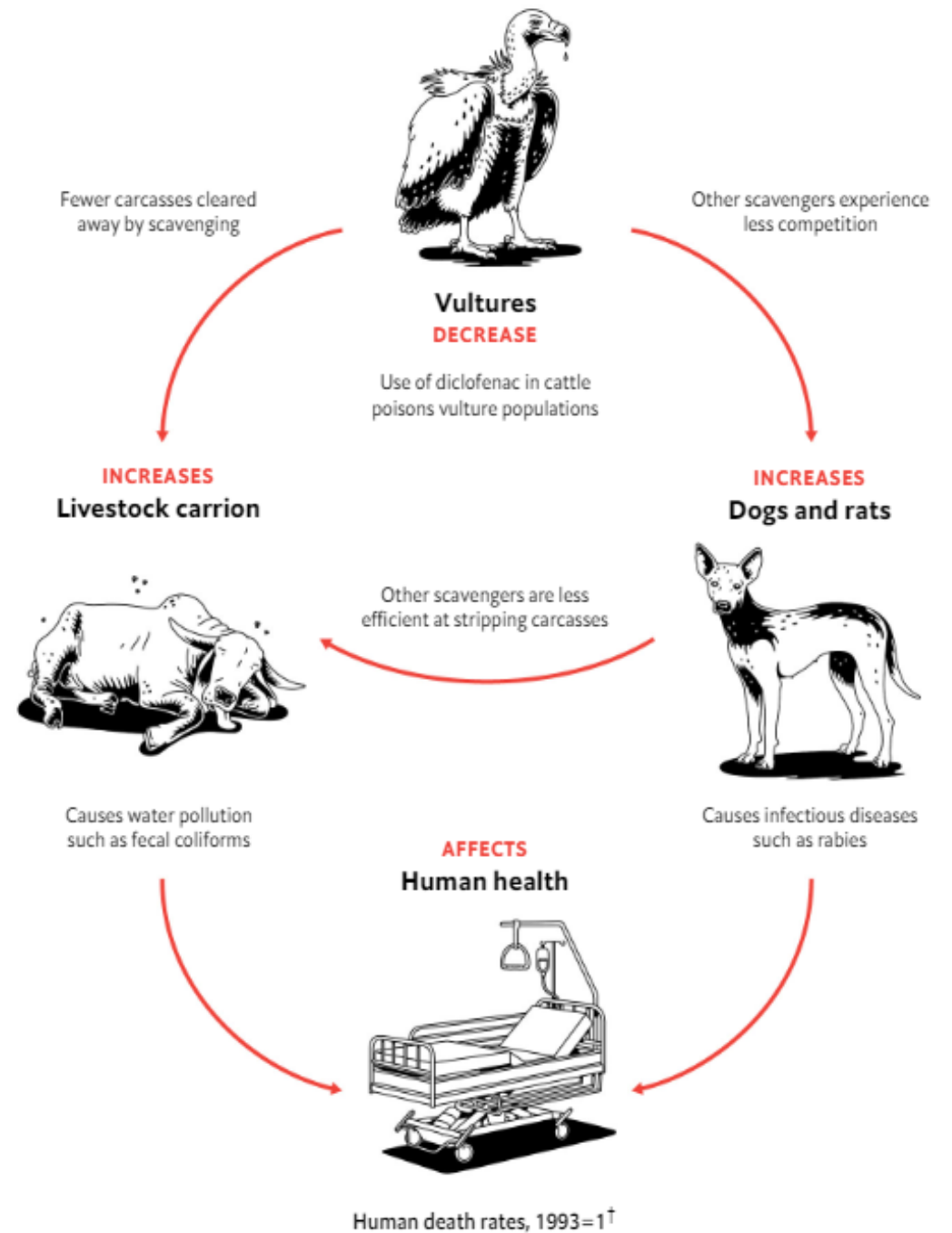


Marine plastic pollution in particular has increased tenfold since 1980, affecting at least 267 species, including 86 per cent of marine turtles, 44 per cent of seabirds and 43 per cent of marine mammals. (source: IPBES)

# Example of how chemical pollution impacts biodiversity which in turn impacts human health in a quantifiable way

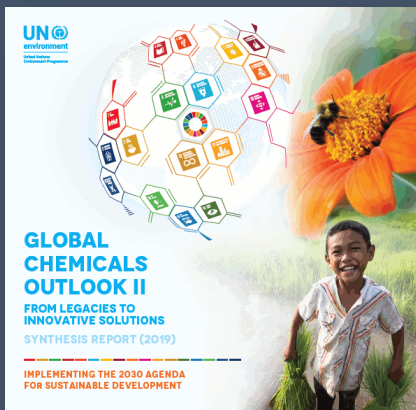


\*Based on share of observations in eBird birdwatching records †Weighted by population  
 Source: "The social costs of keystone species collapse", by Eyal G. Frank & Anant Sudarshan



# LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW

## International Governance on chemicals, waste and pollution



### UNEA 5

- **Resolution 7: Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste**
- **Resolution 8: Science-Policy Panel** to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution
- **Resolution 14: End plastic pollution:** Towards an international legally binding instrument
- **Resolution 12: Environmental aspects of minerals and metals management**



# Global Framework on Chemicals

For a Planet Free of Harm  
From Chemicals and Waste

## The Bonn Declaration

## A Global Framework on Chemicals Fund



5 Strategic Objectives



28  
Targets



Multisectoral and multistakeholder

We the ministers, heads of delegation, and stakeholder leaders, having gathered in Bonn, Germany, at the fifth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5) to strengthen action to tackle the crisis of pollution from chemicals and waste

A UNEP-administered Global Framework on Chemicals Fund time-limited, that allow multilateral, bilateral and private sector sources was established

# Bonn Declaration for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste



United Nations entities and other relevant international organizations, including the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization, are invited to strengthen their role in generating reliable chemicals- and waste-related data, and to facilitate relevant action and collaboration based on scientific evidence.

The governing bodies of those organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, are invited to strengthen their cooperation and coordination to support the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste, and to integrate its goals into their programmes of work and budgets.





## **The Framework covers the life cycle of chemicals, including in products and waste.**

It promotes initiatives to enhance the sound management of chemicals and waste, takes due account of other chemicals and waste instruments that have been developed to date, and is flexible enough to take account of new instruments.



## 5 strategic objectives

- **Legal frameworks, institutional mechanisms and capacities** are in place
- Comprehensive and sufficient knowledge, **data and information** are generated, available and accessible
- **Issues of concern** are identified, prioritized and addressed.
- **Safer alternatives and innovative and sustainable solutions** in product value chains **are in place**
- **Enhanced implementation** occurs through increased and **effective resource mobilization, partnerships, cooperation, capacity-building**

# 28 Targets



**Target A1** - By 2030, Governments have adopted and are implementing and enforcing legal frameworks, and have established appropriate institutional capacity to prevent or, where prevention is not feasible, minimize adverse effects from chemicals and waste as appropriate for their national circumstances.

**Target B3** – By 2035, stakeholders generate data on the production of chemicals, including the use of chemicals in materials and products, in addition to data on emissions and releases of chemicals and waste to the environment, making these data available and publicly accessible.

**Target E6** – By 2030, stakeholders identify and strengthen, as appropriate, synergies and linkages between chemicals and waste management and other key environmental, health and labour policies, such as those related to climate change solutions, biodiversity conservation, human rights protection, universal health coverage or primary health care.



5 Strategic Objectives



28  
Targets



Multisectoral and Multistakeholder

The Framework confirms an integrated approach to financing: mainstreaming, private sector financing, and dedicated external financing.





- **Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste** aims at **strengthening collaboration and coordination among stakeholders**, to address the triple crisis for our common environment of **climate change, biodiversity loss** and pollution.
- **Framework calls** stakeholders, in the context of capacity building, **to align activities** with those undertaken by **other multilateral environmental agreements** to increase the effectiveness of cooperation including with efforts to address **biodiversity loss**.



## ICCM5 resolution on international cooperation and coordination (1/2):

- **Bringing and endorsing** the Framework by the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations and multilateral agreements;
- Also **considering the incorporation in the programmes of work**, mutually supportive activities that contribute to the achievement of the strategic objectives and targets of this Framework;
- Encouraging all relevant international organizations to **continue promoting the broad engagement of stakeholders and sectors** in national and regional efforts related to chemicals and waste.





## ICCM5 resolution on international cooperation and coordination (2/2):

- **Welcomed the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** and **invited stakeholders** to take into account the objectives of that framework in their actions to implement the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste.
- **Requested the Secretariat**, subject to the availability of resources and in collaboration with relevant organizations, to prepare a **report on interlinkages between the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**.
  - It should **outline entry points for enhancing collaboration and cooperation** in the implementation of the two frameworks.
  - Report is to be provided for **consideration by the International Conference in 2026**.





## ICCM5 resolution on implementation arrangements:

- Urges intergovernmental organizations **to comprehensively implement** the Framework.
- Invites the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, Governments, stakeholders, as well as other international organizations to collaborate on and **develop proposals for implementation programmes**, for further consideration at the International Conference in 2026, the following possible areas of work:
  - **Developing integrated national chemicals and waste management systems and capacities** at the national and regional levels;
  - **Integrating sound chemicals and waste management in economic and industrial sectors** along value chains;
  - **Integrating sound chemicals and waste management in sustainable development** decision-making processes, as appropriate;
  - **Addressing issues of concern**, as appropriate.





## ICCM5 resolution on measurability structure

- **Decided** to establish an **open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators** that will work by electronic means with the aim of **preparing recommendations for the finalizing of the measurability structure and a proposal for a set of indicators** for annex III to the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste

## ICCM5 resolution on programme of work and budget:

- **Invited** the secretariat of the Framework to **further increase cooperation and coordination** with relevant stakeholders, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.**





## Next steps?

- **Sharing outcomes** of the UNEP-WCMC and UNEP/DaRT work on illustration of the potential relationships between the GBF and MEAs (cross-mapping).
- **GBF involvement in the work** on potential **implementation programmes** and **measurability structure** under the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste
- **GBF involvement in the preparation of a report on interlinkages** between the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Discussion on **potential areas of increased cooperation and coordination** between the Secretariats on possibly broadening sectoral engagement and economic and industry involvement in the implementation of both Frameworks.
- **Strengthen the collaboration on the cross-cutting issues** – e.g. pesticides or artisanal and small scale gold mining – through projects on the ground that contribute to implementation of various MEAs and other instruments and frameworks.



An aerial photograph of a tropical river or lagoon. The water is a calm, greenish-grey color. A long, narrow wooden pier extends horizontally across the middle of the frame. On the left side of the pier, there is a small structure with a red roof. The banks are densely packed with palm trees, their green fronds creating a textured border around the water. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

**Thank you!**



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# Website



<https://www.unep.org/events/conference/bern-iii-conference-cooperation-among-biodiversity-related-conventions>