

Full list of case studies submitted to the “Bern III Conference on Cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework” by meeting participants

Updated as of 18 January 2024

Reference <i>Randomized</i>	Pos ter?	Contributor <i>As indicated in the online form, without editing.</i>	Title <i>As indicated in the online form, without editing.</i>	Short description of the case study. <i>As provided by the contributor, without editing.</i>
1	Yes	Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments to the Convention on Biological Diversity, coordinated by Regions4 and the Government of Quebec	Mediterranean Climate Action Partnership (MCAP)	<p>MCAP is a global alliance of regions with a mediterranean climate, working together to adapt to drought, wildfire, and heat. Its main objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand public awareness of climate impacts and solutions in the Mediterranean regions and around the world, with innovative communications amplified through a common voice 2. Learn from each other and build capacity around what does and does not work to confront shared climate threats through member convenings, study tours, and expert exchanges 3. Exchange approaches on policies, programs and governance, investment and economic development strategies, and foster research collaboration that advances shared knowledge on trends and impacts 4. Accelerate concrete actions in mediterranean regions to protect communities from climate change impacts, while reducing greenhouse gas pollution, conserving ecosystems, halting biodiversity loss, implementing nature-based climate solutions, increasing nature restoration, and accelerating the clean energy transition 5. Track and report progress to the global community in appropriate Settings
2	Yes	International Whaling Commission	Practical Support for Sustainable Whale Watching: an International Partnership	<p>Whale watching is a rapidly growing activity, and the Whale Watching Handbook was designed to help the industry develop in a way that is sustainable in the long-term, for both the whale populations that are observed and the economies that depend on their presence.</p> <p>As the inter-governmental organisation charged with conservation of whale stocks, the IWC is well-placed to provide the expertise needed to understand and manage the potential impacts of whale watching on the whales. These foundations have been strengthened by a partnership with the Convention for Migratory Species (CMS) and the result is a comprehensive, living and evolving resource on whale watching, available in three languages.</p> <p>The Handbook aims to support three different audiences:</p> <p>Policy makers and regulators who develop rules and guidelines for the whale watching industry at national and regional level; The travel, tour, boat, aircraft, and other businesses that make up the whale watching industry; and members of the public seeking reliable and impartial information to plan high quality whale watching trips. It is a flexible and evolving tool incorporating international best practice, educational resources, and a summary of the latest, relevant scientific information. Content has been drafted and sourced in consultation with IWC and CMS affiliated scientists and managers from around the world and is reviewed regularly.</p> <p>As well as original content designed to support the user groups, the Handbook includes an interactive map with country profiles which explain the whale watching activities in different parts of the world, case studies outlining both positive experiences and any lessons learnt by those involved in the whale watching industry and its regulation, a comprehensive table of the regulations themselves, and a species section, including annotated illustrations and other information to maximise the educational opportunities presented by whale watching trips. The Handbook also provides a variety of downloadable resources including a searchable table of over 500 peer reviewed articles.</p>

3	Yes	Motohiro HASEGAWA - Senior Advisor, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Strengthening of the regional governance on transboundary ecosystems using international designation mechanisms in Central America	<p>The objective of this case study is to identify the tools and mechanisms that can strengthen transboundary land governance based on the concept of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC). The study's findings are used to develop recommendations for CCAD via its regional technical committee to upgrade the Regional Environmental Strategy as a policy framework.</p> <p>Our focus is on 4 types of ecosystems: Selva Maya (Belize and Guatemala), Fonseca Bay (El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua), La Amistad (Costa Rica and Panama) and Monte Cristi (Dominican Republic). Pilot activities are implemented in a selected community from each country to raise awareness of integrated land management over shared ecosystem services with neighboring countries (except Monte Cristi). Since most of the pilot ecosystems contain internationally designated areas, including a Biosphere Reserve (BR), Ramsar site and World Natural Heritage site (WNHS), existing spatial plans with land governance mechanisms are analyzed for possible elaboration. In particular, the study indicates that the peripheries of legally protected areas hold great potential on collaboration with indigenous and local communities enhancing local land governance, which can promote the recognition of OECMs in supporting the 30 by 30 of the GBF. For the implementation of such action, regional intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) play critical roles, including the development of Regional Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (RBSAPs) as a regional policy framework, coordinating multiple National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) with collaboration of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) in regions. Biodiversity loss is a global problem, but it needs to address regional conservation issues as a practical approach to solve the problem.</p>
4	Yes	Ning Liu - Deputy Representative of President and Negotiator for CBD COP15, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, P.R. China	Data Reporting Tool for Multilateral Environmental Agreement (DaRT) roll-out workshop in China	<p>To streamline the reporting process, promote synergies and lessen the burden on countries, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and UN Environment Programme World Conservation and Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) have developed an online platform: the Data Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT). In September 2023, a Beijing workshop organised by UNEP in collaboration with Nanjing Institute for Environmental Sciences (NIES) and UNEP-WCMC brought together for the first time China's biodiversity-related MEA focal points to explore how relevant authorities can use DaRT. Over two days, the workshop facilitated the use and uptake of DaRT by national data experts and stakeholders from relevant research institutions and administrations. Twenty-eight national experts participated in the workshop, with attendees including national focal points of biodiversity-related conventions and MEAs for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance and UNESCO World Heritage Convention. National reporting officers, biodiversity experts, and other relevant national biodiversity stakeholders were also present, with responsibilities and expertise spanning oceanography, climate change, zoology, forestry, and agriculture. During the Beijing workshop, the UNEP DaRT team delivered group exercises and seminars introducing the tool to participants, explaining how it works, how it helps to fill in gaps for national reporting to MEAs, and highlighting how it can be used to update NBSAPs and national reporting in line with the GBF. Participants were able to practice using China's national space within DaRT and provided feedback for further improvement of the tool.</p>

5	Yes	UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)	Improving access to guidance that supports building of cooperation and synergies in implementation of biodiversity-related MEAs	<p>A series of 'compendia' of guidance were originally published in 2018 as part of joint UNEP and CBD project to supporting implementation of CBD COP decision XIII/24 on cooperation. These were made available as PDFs via the UNEP-WCMC Resources and InforMEA websites.</p> <p>UNEP-WCMC have now developed the compendia into an interactive online resource within DaRT in response to user feedback. This has been developed in collaboration with UNEP and with EU support.</p> <p>The contents of the three original compendia were updated in 2023, and the new online resource has been set up in such a way that new resources can be added. There is also potential to add resources on other topics so as to extend the value of the tool.</p> <p>The site is accessible at Compendia DaRT (informea.org) and both contribution and feedback are very much welcomed as a basis for increasing the value of the resource.</p> <p>The intention is that continuing to invite submissions through the public webform will empower experts, countries, and regional organisations to share knowledge.</p>
6	Yes	Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments to the Convention on Biological Diversity, coordinated by Regions4 and the Government of Quebec	Biodiversity conservation interventions in Lombardy Region (Italy) through the involvement of private sector: Bioclima initiative	<p>Lombardy Region, with the "Bioclima initiative", through a public call, has granted non-repayable funding for interventions to conserve biodiversity, to adapt to climate change and enhance forest ecosystems services, protected areas and regional ecological networks, through the involvement of the private sector. Regional funding was euro 3.5 million.</p> <p>The objectives pursued are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the conservation status of habitats and species consistently with the Regional PAF (Priority Actions Framework) 2021-2027. • Increase the surface area of habitat useful for the biodiversity conservation. • Implement the ecological network on a regional and local level. • Enhance the green infrastructure in the region. • Increase the provision and economic valorization of Ecosystem Services. • Make habitats and human communities more resilient to climate change. • Enhance Ecosystem Services by involving the private sector. <p>The call allows the creation of 12 forestation and biodiversity strengthening projects, which are certified thanks to the FSC® standard and must necessarily guarantee the co-financing of private funds to the minimum extent of 10%. Thanks to the contribution of the Cariplo Foundation and the technical support of Etifor, private companies are contributing to the realization of the projects, also through the crowdfunding platform "wownature!"; so far, a budget of around 1 million euro has been made available from private funding.</p> <p>Following the main outcomes of the initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third-party certification for responsible forest management, for more than 3,000 hectares. • Forest improvements of more than 300 hectares. • More than 27 hectares of specific biodiversity interventions. • Over 66,000 trees planted in reforestation, creation of linear systems, ecological enrichment. • Interventions for the conservation of 16 protected habitats and over 20 protected species. • Resources worth €5.6 million mobilized to finance interventions. • More than 150 people trained on responsible forest management standards and procedures for verifying impacts on ecosystem services.

7	Yes	Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments to the Convention on Biological Diversity, coordinated by Regions4 and the Government of Quebec	Supporting national policies by subnational governments	In order to support the national certification system, Aichi Prefecture is providing companies with information about the system and encouraging corporate efforts to conserve biodiversity. The prefecture aims to secure more OECMs in the prefecture through this program.
8	Yes	Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), Brazil	Enhancing National Coordination to Implement Brazil's Commitments with All Global Biodiversity Conventions and to Update and Implement Brazil's NBSAP and the GBF	<p>Brazil is updating its National Biodiversity Committee (CONABIO) to expand its mandate to coordinate implementation of all global biodiversity conventions and protocols, restore its parity composition (government and civil society organizations) and restore its deliberative power.</p> <p>MMA is establishing a Permanent Task Force to coordinate the updating and implementation of its NBSAP, distributing the responsibility to coordinate each new National Biodiversity Target among some 20 of its departments according to their mandates.</p> <p>The State Environmental Agencies in all 26 Brazilian States and the Federal District have agreed to contribute to the updating of Brazil's NBSAP and have decided to contribute to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by developing and implementing State Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans in all States.</p> <p>MMA in partnership with ABEMA (The National Association of State Environmental Agencies) organized a consultation workshop in November 2023 in Brasilia, where some 80 experts from all States participated sponsored by MMA, to discuss all the 23 GBF Targets and made proposals for their amendment for adoption of National Targets.</p>
9	Yes	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), Germany	NBSAP Accelerator Partnership	The Accelerator is an inclusive, collaborative effort that rallies its diverse membership behind a shared vision, principles, and values to raise ambition for greater biodiversity action and accelerate the implementation of GBF-aligned NBSAPs. It will achieve its goals and vision through two key enablers – a matchmaking service and an in-country facilitation service. The overarching purpose of the Accelerator is to ensure coherent support for the revision and implementation of NBSAPs and to promote increasing ambition over time through an enhanced process of country-specific support, coordination, collaboration and shared learning. It will promote the following mutually reinforcing and interrelated goals:
10	Yes	ICLEI Africa and ICLEI Cities Biodiversity Center	Developing an LBSAP exploring the importance of participatory approaches in Kochi, India	A Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) is a guiding strategy with actions suggested for cities to achieve optimal and realistic governance and management of biodiversity and ecosystem services. While the NBSAP and SBSAP are the primary instruments for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the national and state levels, the LBSAP is the local equivalent and was recognized in CBD Decision X/22. LBSAPs help translate international and national biodiversity policies and targets into implementable action plans at the local level and thereby contribute to the achievement of the Global Biodiversity Targets. Kochi is the first city in India to have developed a scientifically informed and participatory LBSAP, which sets out a

				<p>framework and a plan of action for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and equitable sharing of benefits derived from this use. It was developed as part of the IKI-funded INTERACT Bio Project and provides an overview of key issues, constraints, and opportunities identified during extensive consultation meetings with various city stakeholders.</p> <p>Kochi's LBSAP vision is to "conserve its biodiversity, maintain the uninterrupted flow of ecosystem services, and ensure sustainable, safe and climate-resilient development by managing its mosaic of ecosystems through a participatory planning approach". The city has also identified nine focus areas and 29 biodiversity goals. This LBSAP suggests appropriate actions to achieve these goals, comprising both soft and hard measures to address issues faced in these focus areas.</p> <p>Kochi's LBSAP articulates the method by which to implement the vision, strategic objectives, and actions necessary for the conservation and protection of biodiversity in the city. This LBSAP is based on the inputs received during multiple consultation meetings at the city and ward levels and discussions with councillors of the Municipal Corporation, and subject matter experts.</p>
11	Yes	Indigenous Women Biodiversity Network for Latin America and Caribbean Region (RMIB-LAC) and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)	Indigenous Peoples specially indigenous women Capacity Building on NBSAPs	<p>The Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) recognises the roles, rights, and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities in Section C, Goal C, Targets 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13, 14, 15, 19, 21, 22 and 23, among others. Therefore, indigenous peoples and local communities, especially indigenous women and youth, are key actors in the NBSAP revisions. Based on this, the IIFB-RMIB-LAC aims to promote the full and effective participation of IPLCs, especially indigenous women, in Latinoamerica and the Caribbean region (Spanish-speaking countries) in National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) updates and revisions. Thanks to the financial support by NiaTero Foundation, and in partnership with the Instituto del Mundo del Trabajo de la Universidad Tres de Febrero (Buenos Aires, Argentina), the Latina America and Caribbean University Virtual Course for Indigenous Peoples, especially women and youth on the CBD and KMGBF was organized. The project was implemented in 2023, from October to December, and participants could learn about the NBSAPs process and the GBF goals, targets, and monitoring framework. 6 participants received funding to implement at the local level small projects "advocacy plan" to work on NBSAPs in their communities. As a result of the project, 113 Indigenous Peoples representatives from 16 countries from the LAC region could attend the course and 62 approved it with the successful presentation of an advocacy plan. Among them, 6 advocacy plans got funding to work on NBSAPs at the local level. The outcome of the process is that Indigenous Peoples, indigenous women and youth are ready to make contributions for their participation in the NBSAP's national update or revisions.</p>
12	Yes	UNEP Asia and the Pacific Office	Promoting synergies in implementing NBSAPs	<p>With targeted technical support provided jointly by UNEP and IUCN, ministries of natural resources and environment of Lao PDR and Thailand led the process of promoting synergies among biodiversity-related conventions in implementing NBSAPs. Through national consultations that brought together national focal points of key biodiversity conventions (e.g. CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar, WHC, etc.) and other relevant stakeholders, national action plans for promoting synergies among biodiversity-related conventions and SDGs in implementing NBSAPs were developed and validated, to contribute towards coordinated and coherent implementation of biodiversity-related conventions at the national level. The action plans on synergies include practical actions that contribute towards increased coordination in monitoring and reporting, better understanding of the links between</p>

				NBSAPs and all the relevant strategies and action plans related to biodiversity-related conventions, improved information and knowledge management, improved awareness and capacity in ensuring synergies in implementing biodiversity-related conventions, and providing incentives to motivate different sectors to conduct synergistic actions. Options for Enhancing Synergies among Biodiversity-related MEAs (UNEP/EA.2/12/Add.1) served as an overall guidance.
13	Yes	ITPGRFA Secretariat	ABS Tandem Workshops for National Focal Points	<p>These workshops involve forming pairs or small teams of national focal points for the International Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol. Working together during the previous workshops, the teams have proved effective in increasing the understanding of the respective instruments' focal points roles regarding the challenges. They also raised the importance of ensuring coherence and mutual supportiveness in the implementation of both instruments at the national level. Previous workshops have also been an excellent platform to connect and foster dialogue among the focal points.</p> <p>The workshops can include presentations by independent experts and stakeholders, whose daily activities are affected by ABS regulations, and discussions in small working groups on hypothetical scenarios that have highlighted overlaps and possible issues in implementing both the International Treaty and the Nagoya Protocol, like the update of the NBSAPs.</p> <p>The workshops previously organized helped to develop a strong spirit of collaboration among the lead agencies and facilitated the revision of the ABS regulations for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the ITPGRFA.</p>
14	No	Marina von Weissenberg - Senior Ministerial Adviser, Government, Ministry of the Environment, Finland	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	<p>Finland is committed to the objectives of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, i.e. the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. Finland is also committed to the effective implementation of these objectives and to align the KMF goals and targets into concrete actions.</p> <p>In the preparation of the revised NBSAP and for implementing the KMF it has been essential to involve the NFPs of all other relevant biodiversity related conventions and agreements (i.e. CITES, CMS, Ramsar, Bern, UNESCO World Heritage, FAO-IT incl. other UN conventions UNFCCC, UNCCD and the international agreement on Forests (IAF). Also the chemicals conventions is part of this work and GEF FP. The cooperation and exchange between NFPs is important and institutionalized in Finland, through the international biodiversity working group additionally to the N-WG on biodiversity. This set up has been functioning over 20 years. The main aim is to integrate biodiversity into other sector policies, and to respond to the main environmental challenges that threaten the natural environment in Finland, particularly climate change and overconsumption. Thanks to the increased research and monitoring, good data is available on biodiversity in Finland and the reporting and communication has increased. The new NBSAP will be approved by the government 2024.</p>
15	Yes	United Nations Environment Programme	Capacity building workshop for national focal points of the MEAs and the Montevideo V Programme to facilitate the	<p>The action provides a practical understanding of how interlinkages between the biodiversity and waste clusters of MEAs could be promoted at the national level to enhance and facilitate their implementation.</p> <p>It focuses on strengthening coordination and collaboration between focal points from selected MEAs and the Montevideo Programme V, as well as on establishing new partnerships and cooperation modalities at the national and sub-regional levels.</p>

			implementation of biodiversity and chemicals and waste MEAs	
16	No	WWF International	Multi-stakeholders dialogues for more equitable and inclusive conservation. Case study from Indonesia, 2020	<p>Following the Constitutional Court landmark ruling published in 2013 that declared that customary forests (or forests claimed, cared for, and managed by Indigenous Peoples) are not state forest but another rightful and separate category of forest land, the Government of Indonesia showed strong commitment to resolve tenure conflicts and allocate 12.7 million hectares of forest land to local communities, including recognizing customary forest. In Indonesia, indigenous conservation practices are at the core of conservation with over 26 million ha of Indigenous territories documented so far, and over 50% in land classified as forest. These territories have a key role in conserving biodiversity sustaining their livelihood and cultures. Despite this, indigenous conservation is often unrecognized. Notwithstanding supportive policy conditions, advances have been slow. limited communication and dialogue have fueled divided visions and misunderstandings around indigenous conservation and its effective contribution to CBD targets and sustainable development. The Working Group ICCAs Indonesia (WGII), a platform of civil society organizations to promote Indigenous rights and biodiversity conservation, organized two national multi-stakeholders dialogues in March and June 2020 to foster the recognition of indigenous conservation in the context of CBD.</p> <p>Government/Ministries: We support in principle conservation based on the values and local wisdom of Indigenous Peoples, but there are technical challenges.</p> <p>Indigenous Leaders: We have values, knowledge, governance practices and institutions to support effective biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. When and where conflicts happen between the visions of government and local communities, reconciliation is critical. The recognition of indigenous territories and customary forests is the starting point for better management of natural resources.</p> <p>The civil society: Indigenous Peoples can be a solution when it comes to conservation and sustainable development in Indonesia, especially in terms of cost efficiency, management effectiveness and equitable governance, ecological, economic and social sustainability.</p>
17	No	EU (European Commission)	GBF as an opportunity to streamline EU & Member States environmental planning, monitoring and reporting	<p>The EU is committed to further streamline environmental planning, monitoring and reporting obligations across the board. This can reduce diverging or duplicated processes and data reporting, increase the interoperability of spatial data sets and services, and increase reliance on openly accessible data, satellite observation and new technologies to reduce reporting burden. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), offers a solid binding basis for streamlining EU and national environmental planning and reporting. As with UNFCCC, all EU Member States and the EU are Parties to the CBD. Within the 10-year GBF cycle of planning, reporting and review, the Parties must align their policy frameworks with the global targets and monitoring framework with indicators, provide biennial headline indicator updates, and report on progress (using headline indicators) at regular intervals (in 2026 and in 2029, for the 2030 cycle).</p>
18	Yes	Joint Nature Conservation Committee, United Kingdom	Reviewing the UK Biodiversity Indicators for the KM-GBF	<p>The UK Biodiversity Indicators are official statistics, produced to high standards and published independently of Government.</p> <p>JNCC and Defra are reviewing the UK Biodiversity Indicators in the light of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and associated Monitoring Framework. The review started in advance of CBD CoP15 by looking at potential improvements to existing indicators and dataflows, and by seeking views from stakeholders</p>

				<p>and data providers. The review is ongoing.</p> <p>Progress so far:</p> <p>Consultation with each of the UK's four country administrations (England / Scotland / Wales / Northern Ireland).</p> <p>Deconstruction of the complex KM-GBF Goals and Targets into discrete 'components' / 'component-targets' and identification of relevant headline, component and complementary indicators.</p> <p>Mapping of existing UK and country-level indicators to the deconstructed framework to identify gaps.</p> <p>Joint workshop for the four countries to discuss a shortlist of indicators and priorities for development and gap-filling.</p> <p>Considering the alignment of existing indicators, and what new indicators will be needed as a result of the work by the CBD Indicators Ad-Hoc Technical Expert Group.</p>
19	Yes	Marine Ecosystems Protected Areas Trust (MEPA Trust)	Increased coherence in national reporting requires engagement of Whole-of-Society and Whole-of-Government	<p>To build the synergies between the conventions-people must take the center stage. There must be effective stakeholder inclusion, participation and engagement. At the local level the community based actions are contributing to many global targets and goals. These actions many times are voluntary but to this day are sustainable. For the 6th National reporting and for local stories to be told, MEPA had to be bold, think outside of the box and to bring the local groups together. There was no public call for local consultative processes. In many cases the government machinery does not know who exists and who is doing what. With our ratification to the Escazu agreement-access right-to information, consultation and justice are legally binding with human rights processes enshrined in the agreement. Government alone cannot do it and through this agreement new voices, local knowledge local solution must now be a part of the national decision making processes as the solutions lie within the people. As conventions are moving towards science policy processes, the local knowledge systems and processes must be fully integrated into these processes,</p> <p>By being bold, proactive and taking visionary steps to bring the local groups together with invitations extended to focal points and consultants, the 6th NR included 5 local case studies included that highlighted the synergies between the various conventions and the benefits to people, nature, livelihoods and the economy.</p>
20	Yes	United Nations Environment Programme	Data Reporting Tool for MEAs – DaRT	<p>The Data Reporting Tool for MEAs - DaRT is the first tool supporting Parties to effectively use synergies in the field of knowledge and information management for national reporting to biodiversity-related conventions. DaRT provides Parties to MEAs with a private and secure working space to organize, share, and maintain information, data and knowledge across conventions and across reporting purposes.</p> <p>By providing a single national working space to Parties, DaRT facilitates the re-use of information in the spirit of "enter once, re-use several times", relieves the reporting burden and fosters communication and cooperation across ministries.</p> <p>Integrating national biodiversity information in one place is also of value in the context of analyzing information against the SDGs and ultimately demonstrating the contribution of the implementation of biodiversity-related MEAs towards the Agenda 2030.</p> <p>DaRT is available to parties free of charge.</p> <p>DaRT hosts the Compendia, an interactive online resource developed by UNEP-WCMC (https://dart.informea.org/compendia).</p>
21	Yes	United Nations Environment Programme	Artisanal gold mining and biodiversity:	<p>Pollution, including from the unsound management of chemicals and waste, such as mercury, is one of the key drivers of biodiversity loss. Informal or poorly regulated ASGM, often using mercury and operating around or within the biodiversity hotspots and/or protected areas, has been reported to contribute to deforestation coupled</p>

			restoring the balance	<p>with land degradation, contamination of soil and water bodies, and loss of habitat, eventually resulting in the diminution of ecosystems services.</p> <p>Development of National Action Plans (NAPs) to eliminate mercury use in artisanal and small scale gold mining (ASGM) is a requirement under the Minamata Convention. 27 NAPs submitted to date (June 2023) have expressed concern about observed impacts of ASGM on the surrounding environment and biodiversity. The majority of completed NAPs acknowledged various effects of ASGM practices on ecosystems and wildlife, including: deforestation, soil degradation, chemical pollution of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, loss of habitats and alteration of the physical conditions of watercourses, particularly turbidity.</p> <p>In relation to protected areas, 9 out of 27 submitted NAPs explicitly reported ASGM activities happening inside or in the vicinity of protected areas. For example, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported ASGM presence in almost 40% of protected areas. Lao People's Democratic Republic noted that hard rock mining and processing with mercury occurs within the boundaries of the Nakai-Nam Theun National Biodiversity Conservation Area. Niger reported that ASGM is practiced in some protected areas, such as in the Reserve Naturelle National de l'Air et du Ténére. Mali and Mongolia highlighted the link between ASGM activities and excessive poaching of the wildlife and disruption of migration routes of protected species in the vicinity of or inside protected areas.</p> <p>The scale of interaction between ASGM and biodiversity conservation can be estimated by overlaying ASGM mining sites and regions as reported in NAPs with the key biodiversity hotspots and protected areas. Such an analysis can be facilitated by the creation of a geodatabase of ASGM locations as documented in the NAPs.</p>
22	Yes	Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments to the CBD, coordinated by Regions and the Government of Quebec	<p>Multidisciplinary Hub of expertise on sustainable management in the littoral zone of Lake Saint-Pierre, a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (Québec, Canada)</p>	<p>To develop sustainable agriculture and protect the rich and diverse ecosystems of Lake Saint-Pierre, the Government of Québec announced the creation of a multidisciplinary Hub in July 2018. Its objectives are threefold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop crops and agricultural practices adapted to the specific context of Lake Saint-Pierre (and its floodplain and littoral zone) that have a positive impact on the quality of its ecosystems. • Assess the performance and social, economic, environmental and wildlife impacts of agricultural activities and ecosystem restoration projects. • Propose an agricultural management approach that fosters the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices. <p>Following a stakeholder consultation, the Hub presented its 2019-2022 research program, comprising 25 projects led by almost 30 researchers from participant universities. Twenty-five agricultural producers were actively involved in scientific work by making farmland available and, in some cases, by conducting field operations.</p> <p>The Hub is managed by a Steering Committee composed of three government representatives and three from participating universities. The Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, a university established in the region and knowledgeable about local challenges, is responsible for administrative management. A Partners' Discussion Table supports the Hub's Steering Committee through its knowledge of the agricultural, socio-economic, wildlife and environmental issues related to Lake Saint-Pierre and its littoral zone, which includes 5,000 ha with a history of intensive agriculture that impacts biodiversity and the environment. The table includes a seat for regional and governmental actors directly interested in the sustainable management of the littoral zone of Lake Saint-Pierre. The Partners' Table facilitates the sharing of expectations and concerns of the community and stakeholders. It thus promotes strategic development in keeping with the needs of the community.</p> <p>The Hub has been supported by a four-year funding period initiated in July 2018 and then extended until March 2024 with a total investment of CA\$6.9 million from the Government of Quebec.</p>

23	Yes	Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments to the Convention on Biological Diversity, coordinated by Regions4 and the Government of Quebec	Conexão Mata Atlântica in Rio de Janeiro	<p>Conexão Mata Atlântica, is a collaborative effort of three Brazilian states, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas Gerais, and the Federal Government's Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MCTI). The project exemplifies a comprehensive approach to environmental conservation and sustainable development. MCTI oversees the Central Coordination Unit, steering the project towards its goals through systematic monitoring and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission protocols. The states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas Gerais are pivotal in bolstering carbon stocks in the Paraíba do Sul River Basins, employing the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) mechanism. Moreover, São Paulo, in particular, extends efforts to enhance Conservation Units along the Serra do Mar corridor, incorporating certification initiatives, sustainable value chains, and PES within these units and Buffer Zones.</p> <p>Following the Project Management for Results (PM4R) methodology from the IDB, Conexão Mata Atlântica emphasizes outcomes and products over activities and budget cycles.</p> <p>In Rio de Janeiro a diverse range of activities, from public PES selections to rural assistance, contributed to the conservation and restoration of nearly 2,440 hectares of land, benefitting approximately 240 farming families. The project's success is underscored by achievements such as increased resilience to extreme weather, GHG mitigation, water regulation, enhanced connectivity between forest remnants, and the preservation of biodiversity and soil properties.</p> <p>Notably, in Rio de Janeiro the initiative has catalyzed agroforestry systems, converting 542 hectares of degraded pastures into environmentally beneficial agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. PES investments totaling US\$1.7 million have not only transformed the landscapes but also empowered farming families economically, particularly those lacking personal funds or access to credit lines. This, in turn, has stimulated the local economy, creating a harmonious synergy of economic, social, and environmental benefits.</p>
24	Yes	Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments to the Convention on Biological Diversity, coordinated by Regions4 and the Government of Quebec	Subnational cooperation across borders - Group of Leading Subnational Governments toward Global Biodiversity Targets (GoLS)	<p>GoLS members have shared experiences and insights through regular meetings and joint projects, including the publication of booklets. Each member has promoted a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, along with the implementation of practical local initiatives to contribute to the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework</p>
25	Yes	Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments to the Convention on Biological Diversity, coordinated by Regions4 and the Government of	Ecological Tax Distribution in Brazil	<p>The "Ecological ICMS" was established in Paraná, Brazil, in 1991 to distribute tax revenues (ICMS) to municipalities based on predefined criteria related to environmental conservation. Its main goal is to compensate municipalities hosting protected areas or serving as water sources for neighboring cities, fostering the expansion of protected areas and promoting sustainable resource management.</p> <p>To carry out the fiscal distribution of these environmental taxes, the Paraná government (through the Water and Land Institute - IAT) employs instruments such as Evaluation Tables, applied by technicians using ArcGIS Survey123 software, and Technical Investigative Inspection Reports detailing the state of Protected Areas. Environmental factors are calculated using variables like municipality area, unit area, Basic Conservation Factor, maximum score, and Evaluation Table score.</p>

		Quebec, on behalf of Paraná (Brazil)		<p>The IAT also offers an interactive dashboard for Ecological ICMS-related information searches. A simulation tool estimates transfer amounts, enhancing transparency.</p> <p>Positive impacts include a significant increase in protected areas from 8,485.50 to 395,412.05 hectares (1991-2022). It has also facilitated the creation of biological corridors, connecting vegetal fragments for wildlife reproduction. Socioeconomic benefits are evident, with 270 municipalities receiving a total of \$17 million (R\$94,543,920.69) in 2022. For 29% of municipalities, these revenues represent over 5.1% of income. Municipalities invest in key areas like education, health, and infrastructure, and the project promotes environmental education, restoration projects, and research.</p> <p>Paraná gained international recognition, receiving praise from the United Nations and the Henry Ford Award as a top-ten global ecological project. Currently, 16 Brazilian states use environmental criteria for ICMS resource distribution among municipalities.</p>
26	Yes	Campaign for Nature	<p>Example of financing and implementing national 30x30 plans to achieve Target 3 in the GBF</p>	<p>Overseen by Campaign for Nature, "SPACES" is a consortium that provides technical support to low and middle-income nations to help them develop fully costed national plans and the related policy and financial strategies needed to achieve Target 3 of the KMGBF and related nature and climate targets relevant to their NBSAPs and NDCs.</p> <p>Due to a partnership with SPACES, Panama is one of the first countries in the world to develop a comprehensive implementation plan for Target 3 based on integrated spatial planning (Target 1). Panama's plan protects the nation's natural ecosystems and mitigates the effects of climate change, while maximizing the socioeconomic benefits of investments in natural capital.</p> <p>The result is a uniquely ambitious initiative, which commits to the creation of new protected areas (PAs) and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) (e.g., protection of ~274k ha of at-risk areas), integration in wider landscapes (e.g., sustainable agriculture in ~490k ha of non-PAs), investments in management of existing PAs (e.g., ~180 park rangers for terrestrial PAs and 40+ new rangers for marine PAs), measures to improve sustainable use, and measures to improve the function of ecosystems (e.g., 17 riverside community waste management programs)—as well as catalyzing the creation of new carbon and biodiversity credit markets that may bring in new revenue to the country and lead to restoration of tens of thousands of hectares of important connectivity ecosystems.</p> <p>Once implemented, the plan will generate \$700M+ in ecosystem services every year, including creating thousands of new jobs in vulnerable communities. It will also lead Panama to exceed the KMGBF Target 3 of protecting 30% of lands and waters by 2030. The detailed implementation plan, and financing needs, of the Panama 30x30 program is currently being used to explore a Project for Permanence (PFP) deal.</p>
27	Yes	Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN)	<p>Examples from the GYBN Community of youth-led actions to support Synergies between MEAs</p>	<p>If possible, if I would like to deliver a presentation during Bern III and share some best-practice examples but also lessons learnt as well as challenges from the GYBN community and our partners, including GYBN national and regional chapters as well as sister youth constituencies, about the work that we are doing and how it contributes to targets established under multiple MEAs and what would be required to scale up this work and engage youth more effectively in the realization of synergies in the implementation of MEAs. [...]</p> <p>--</p> <p><i>Excerpt from the poster submission:</i> Synergies are natural to Young People in the GYBN Community. Youth do not divide their areas of work by MEA mandates</p> <p>85% of GYBN national chapter members look at Biodiversity issues in a holistic way and are also active on other</p>

				<p>issues.</p> <p>GYBN national chapters naturally collaborate with other youth groups, NGOs and government departments that work on other issues such as Climate Change or Illegal Wildlife Trade.</p> <p>67% of GYBN national chapters collaborate with their national government not only on Biodiversity but also on other environmental issues</p> <p>Top 5 MEAs other than the CBD that GYBN chapters contribute to:</p> <p>89% UNFCCC</p> <p>56% contribute to CITES</p> <p>44% to RAMSAR</p> <p>33% UNCCD</p> <p>33% INC on Plastics</p>
28	Yes	ICLEI Africa and ICLEI Cities Biodiversity Center	Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda partners with CWN to mainstream the whole-of-government approach in reporting and monitoring	<p>The Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People was spearheaded by the Egyptian and Chinese Governments with the support of the CBD in 2019 to raise public awareness of urgent action from a broad base of non-state actors to support the implementation of the post-2020 GBF. Local and subnational governments committed to supporting the Action Agenda in the Sharm El-Sheikh Communiqué for Local and Subnational Action for Nature and People adopted at the 6th Summit Global Biodiversity Summit of Local and Subnational Governments (official side event of CBD COP14). This support was operationalized through the announcement of CitiesWithNature, a game-changing global initiative by founding partners ICLEI, TNC, and IUCN. CitiesWithNature serves as an online ‘one-stop-shop’ for all levels of subnational governments to share and report on their actions in contributing to achieving global biodiversity targets.</p> <p>The CitiesWithNature Action Platform, developed during the post-2020 GBF process, provides a platform where the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) are interpreted into actions, targets, and commitments that are relatable to the local context. It is recognized in CBD Decision 15/12 as the online platform where cities and subnational governments can report on, and track progress against, their commitments to contributing to international biodiversity goals. The media campaign launching the opening of the Action Platform took place on 26 March 2022. Since then several of the over 300 cities (e.g. New York, São Paulo, London, Cape Town, Istanbul, Montreal, and Melbourne) that have joined CitiesWithNature since 2018 have made more than 300 commitments on the Action Platform in support of contributing to the GBF. These include 32 actions taken by Mexico City, 28 actions by the City of Cape Town, 6 actions taken by the Aichi Prefectural Government, and 18 actions by the City of Nagoya.</p>
29	Yes	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity	IPLCs Capacity Building on NBSAPs	<p>Indigenous Information Network has worked with various actors in different regions in Africa to ensure capacity building and effective implementation of the Kunming- Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Regionally, we have fostered close communication with each other, meeting in caucuses in international meetings and maintaining communication and sharing materials on the KM-GBF and its implementation through online media, especially, WhatsApp group chat. At the local level, the whole of society approach is ensure to have men, women, children, youth and elders build their capacity and have their contributions to conservation recognized and shared further.</p> <p>In Kenya for example, cooperation in the development and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Plans (NBSAPs) has been strengthened. We work with the Ministry of Environment and other key partners in Kenya to ensure the full, effective, and meaningful participation of IPLCs, following the process and our interests</p>

				are considered when developing, implementing, and later on in the reporting of the same making our contributions on biodiversity conservation visible. This is further shared among IPLCs in the region through Linking and Learning programs established.
30	No	Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, Pakistan	Reviving Endangered Species and Critical Habitats: A Participatory Approach to Biodiversity Conservation	<p>In line with the objectives of NBSAP, a network of Protected Areas in Pakistan has been expanded to about 18% at present. The establishment and objective of PA network is to protect and conserve species and their inhabiting ecosystems through law enforcement and engaging the relevant stakeholders, especially the custodian communities in wildlife protection, sustainable use and benefits sharing. Within this overarching conservation framework, a community-based trophy hunting program is being implemented in Pakistan which is world recognized. The concept was initially piloted in early 90s in Torghar area of Balochistan, and the revenue generated was used to hire wildlife guards from local communities to stop poaching. A similar programme was initiated by WWF-Pakistan in Barr Valley of Gilgit-Balistan. The idea was to conserve wildlife by involving local communities through incentive mechanism. The local communities get 80% shares of the revenue generated, which is used for community based conservation activities and socio-economic uplift and the remaining 20% goes to the government i.e. Wildlife Department as service charges.</p> <p>In 1992 Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri</i>) was transferred to CITES Appendix I which affected legal trophy hunting of species by foreign hunters in member countries as export of trophies was halted. Accordingly, 10th meeting of CITES Conference of Parties was approached in 1997 which allocated annual quota of six Markhor to Pakistan (Resolution Conf. 10.15). Subsequently, the quota was increased to 12 at CITES CoP-12 on request of Pakistan. The allocation of provincial quota is made at the meeting of CITES Management Authority by the federal Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination in consultation with the relevant stakeholders. Provincial/territorial wildlife authorities have designated community managed conservation areas in key habitat of the species. The areas are managed as per the Conservation Management Plans in which roles of local communities are clearly defined through recognized community organizations. The marketing of trophies is done at provincial/territorial level through open auction participated by international hunters. The last year trophy was auctioned at the highest price of US\$ 212000 of single kill of Markhor. Hunting of trophies is arranged by registered trophy hunting outfitters and the process is monitored by provincial/territorial wildlife departments in collaboration with local communities.</p> <p>The association of price tag with the species has resulted in increasing ownership and protection of wildlife in community conservancies with positive impacts on population of target ungulate species within the protected area, as revealed from the wildlife surveys and enhanced sightings of the species. The increase in prey species has positive impact on non-target predator species such as, Snow Leopards in some of the protected areas with more frequent sightings, reduction in illegal poaching and retaliatory killings; habitat improvement and socio-economic uplift within community managed conservation areas.</p> <p>Looking at the success, the initiative was scaled up and replicated to management of protected areas in other parts of the country, with positive outcomes both for the species populations.</p>
31	No	Moustafa M. Fouda - Minister Advisor on Biodiversity and National Focal Points of CBD, RAMSAR,	Participatory of relevant stakeholders for the implementation of	Participatory approach via capacity building to updating NBSAP in accordance with GBF. Transformative changes (do not leave anyone behind, use Sustainable Development Goals as umbrella, ensure economy be based on job creation, institutional accountability, and partnerships at all levels. Tools and guidance of UNEP were used. Communication language were simplified to understand the linking of the NBSAP with GBF and SDGs, tools for measuring mainstreaming across all sectors, harmonization with the national plans and priorities, reporting and

		and CMS, Ministry of Environment of Egypt	GBF and synergies among BRCs	monitoring, synergies among biodiversity related conventions and scientific finding of IUCN and IPBES, information management and awareness raising, funding and resource efficiencies, and institutional collaboration. The main recommendations included the urgency to speed up the process of finishing NBSAP before COP 16, online monitoring and reporting, is crucial for both NBSAP and GBF, improve capacity building, enhance national liaison group on biodiversity related conventions, immediate implementation the GBF resource mobilization strategy, establish a national committee of all relevant Focal Points to implement a national programme and follow up with new trends and emerging issues related biodiversity related conventions.
32	Yes	National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO), Mexico	CITES process for alignment with CBD-KMGBF and IPBES Sustainable Use Assessment	<p>CITES regulates international trade of endangered species as defined in the Convention text, and through a dynamic set of Resolutions and Decisions that can be formally updated. Where Resolutions have a more permanent nature, guiding implementation of the Convention over longer periods of time; Decisions are time-bound concrete actions. Over various CoPs, Resolutions and Decisions have been adopted or amended to promote and strengthen cooperation, coordination and synergies among biodiversity-related conventions. Recently, CoP19 (2022) instructed the Secretariat to undertake a comparative analysis to illustrate linkages and highlight areas of alignment between the CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), as a starting point for an assessment of how CITES can contribute to KMGBF implementation and its monitoring framework. These discussions resulted in a new implementation report format that collects information to enable the Strategic Vision indicators to be monitored. Any relevant data collected that can contribute to the monitoring framework of the KMGBF, may be shared by the CITES Secretariat with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).</p> <p>Regarding IPBES Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species, the Plants and Animals Committees established a joint intersessional working group to review the technical-scientific aspects, while the Standing Committee established an intersessional working group to review political aspects. Both groups will identify elements from the Assessment that may be relevant for CITES implementation, and Resolutions and Decisions that may require amendments to ensure full alignment within CITES mandate.</p>
33	No	UNEP - Ozone Secretariat; Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, Montreal Protocol	Biodiversity in the context of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	<p>The Environmental Effects Assessment Panel (EEAP) of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is tasked with assessing the effects of interactions of ozone, ultraviolet (UV) radiation and climate change on the environment including the impacts on biodiversity. Every four years, the Panel prepares an in-depth quadrennial assessment report on current and projected scientific information relevant to the Montreal Protocol within the scope of environmental effects. In the intervening years, updates are prepared on highlighted topics. These assessments/reports are considered by the parties to the Montreal Protocol and assist them to make informed decisions. The last EEAP assessment is set out in its 2022 Quadrennial Assessment Report entitled "Environmental effects of stratospheric ozone depletion, UV radiation, and interactions with climate change" (https://ozone.unep.org/system/files/documents/EEAP-2022-Assessment-Report-May2023.pdf).</p> <p>Additionally, a set of associated Questions and Answers (Q&As) was produced in early 2023 for policymakers, government organizations, scientists, teachers and the general public, in an easily accessible format to increase awareness and understanding (https://ozone.unep.org/system/files/documents/EEAP-assessment-report-2022-QA.pdf).</p> <p>The EEAP Quadrennial Report and its complementary Q&As focus on topics such as biodiversity in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, human health, climate change interactions and pollution. The overall intent of the reports</p>

				is to provide science-based assessments as a guide and knowledge base for collaborative action to safeguard life on Earth.
34	No	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) and International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)	Establishment of Regional Learning Hub for the implementation of Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Paris Agreement	<p>Analysis conducted by Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact on Nationally Determined Contributions (https://shorturl.at/kuNOQ), the Asia regional coordinator of the IIFB, underscores that climate policies almost exclusively fail to address land tenure insecurity—often stemming from the lack of legal recognition of customary land rights—and the associated threats to traditional livelihoods faced by Indigenous Peoples. Without the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Women, Indigenous Youth, and Indigenous Persons with Disabilities in the decision-making processes related to climate change and biodiversity, and without due respect, recognition, and promotion of customary land tenure rights and governance systems of Indigenous Peoples, the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework remains elusive.</p> <p>Since 2019, AIPP has been convening Indigenous Peoples, who are actively engaged in both conventions, along with leaders of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Women, and Indigenous Youth working at local, national, and regional levels. Climate and biodiversity are not only interrelated but also interdependent. Therefore, AIPP’s annual conference represents a deliberate effort to establish a regional learning hub to stocktake the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Paris Agreement at the regional level.</p> <p>The annual Conference of 2023 led to the drafting of the E-Sak Ka Ou Declaration highlighting the proposals of Indigenous Peoples on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Paris Agreement. The declaration is accessible at https://shorturl.at/euzPR. The Conference also resulted in the drafting of three-year action plan (2023-2026) to facilitate the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Women, Indigenous Youth, and Indigenous Persons with Disabilities in the revision, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).</p> <p>The Conference was made open to partner and donor organizations to learn and network with the representatives of Indigenous Peoples.</p>
35	No	CMS Secretariat	Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative (ACI)	<p>The Lion, Cheetah, Leopard, and African Wild Dog are iconic predators in Africa, vital for maintaining healthy ecosystems. However, their populations are in constant decline, with threats such as habitat degradation, fragmentation, conversion of habitat into agricultural land, prey depletion, human-carnivore conflicts and illegal wildlife trade. In response, the joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative (ACI) was established in 2020 by the Conferences of the Parties (COPs) of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), supported by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The aim is to be a vital support platform to facilitate the effective conservation of the four carnivores both as flagship species of African wildlife and important predators in African ecosystems.</p>
36	Yes	International Whaling Commission	IWC Conservation Management Plans: a framework for transboundary conservation	<p>Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) are an important conservation initiative of the IWC. They provide a framework for countries within the range of vulnerable cetacean populations to work together, and in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders, to protect and rebuild those populations. The CMP program provides a mechanism for IWC member governments to work together towards conservation of their shared cetacean species by addressing transboundary gaps in existing conservation measures.</p> <p>CMPs are science-driven and focus on practical management actions that have the greatest chance of achieving</p>

				<p>improvements in the recovery of cetacean populations. The CMP programme is managed by close collaboration between the Scientific and Conservation Committees and governments to ensure that policy and management actions are underpinned by the best available scientific advice.</p> <p>For example, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay manage the Franciscana CMP and their objective is to protect Franciscana habitat and minimise anthropogenic threats, particularly by-catch. A second CMP in the South Atlantic is the South Atlantic southern right whale CMP managed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay. This CMP aims to protect habitat for the population and minimise anthropogenic threats to maximise population recovery. Each CMP sets a workplan where priority actions are identified and include public awareness and capacity building from research through to mitigation. Currently, the IWC has three other active CMPs that include cooperation across ten countries in three regions.</p>
37	Yes	Lusizi M Mwale - Principal Wildlife Warden, CITES Management Authority, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Ministry of Tourism, Zambia	KAZA Carnivore Conservation Coalition - A Case Study for Transboundary Conservation	<p>In October 2015, a coalition of 37 individuals from diverse backgrounds convened in Zimbabwe to address large carnivore conservation challenges in the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA). The participants aimed to establish a collective understanding of KAZA's importance for large carnivores and identify key habitats and connectivity pathways. Through collaborative efforts, they identified five focal areas aligning carnivore and human needs, forming the KAZA Carnivore Conservation Coalition (KCC).</p> <p>The KCC committed to developing comprehensive conservation programs across borders, agencies, and sectors, uplifting communities in the process. The coalition focused on 5-year plans for 18 priority projects within the five focal areas. These projects aimed to protect core habitats, secure connectivity pathways, and engage communities as active partners in conservation and business.</p> <p>Additionally, three cross-cutting projects addressed KAZA-wide concerns, including a carnivore monitoring program, an evaluation of connectivity requirements, and a pilot study for a commodity-based trade (CBT) for beef. The CBT project explored disease management at the livestock-wildlife interface, offering a non-geographic approach to cattle production systems.</p> <p>The strategy emphasized SMART criteria for project design, ensuring specific, measurable, action-oriented, results-driven, and time-bound objectives. While the primary focus was carnivore conservation, the strategy acknowledged the broader impact on other wildlife, including elephants.</p> <p>The collaborative approach involved 177 participants from over 100 organizations and integrated government wildlife authorities from KAZA states. The strategy outlined a vision to create a network of habitats and connectivity pathways, stabilizing carnivore populations, and empowering communities over the 2018–2022 timeframe.</p> <p>The overarching goal was to sustain a large carnivore habitat network across KAZA, enabling wildlife to thrive within protected areas and fostering a wildlife economy. The strategy provided a clear roadmap for informed project planning and funding prioritization, guiding a cohesive and collective conservation effort across organizations and sectors in securing carnivore populations at scale. Accompanied by a detailed action plan, the strategy aimed to ensure outcomes were specific and that key players took ownership of implementation.</p>
38	No	National Environment Management Authority of Uganda	Whole-of-Society, Whole-of-Government Approach in engagement	<p>Development and implementation of MEA crosscutting legislation, consultative reporting on Minamata Convention on Mercury, joint project development and implementation for Minamata, BRS, CBD.</p>

39	Yes	Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention	International cooperation on a Lynx Initiative to generate joint conservation actions under the Convention on Migratory Species	<p>Early 2023, the Macedonian Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, together with the relevant environmental ministries of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (two entities), and Uzbekistan, submitted a proposal for a possible listing of the Eurasian Lynx in Appendix II and the Critically Endangered subspecies Balkan Lynx in addition in Appendix I to the Convention for Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.</p> <p>If accepted, it is expected to contribute greatly to the conservation of this species, especially on the policy level, and has the potential to attract more funds to implement further conservation measures, as well as improve transboundary cooperation between neighboring range countries.</p> <p>The listing proposal has received (so far) positive feedback and will be dealt with at the CMS COP in February 2024 in Uzbekistan.</p> <p>The Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention together with the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group have furthermore submitted a supporting Concerted Action (CA) proposal.</p> <p>The listing and the CA should facilitate international and inter-institutional cooperation across the species' range, bringing together national authorities, scientists, conservation organizations and the public to support the conservation of the four southern subspecies of the Eurasian lynx.</p>
40	Yes	UNEP Asia and the Pacific Office	Identifying needs for integrating One Health and NBSAPs	<p>One Health is an integrated approach aimed at preventing and mitigating health threats at the interface of humans, animals, plants, and the broader environment. It is recognized that 75% of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases originate from animals, with the Asia-Pacific region being a source of a number of concerning zoonotic diseases (diseases that can transmit between people and animals). Based on the recognition that human health, animal health, ecosystem health, and food security are inextricably linked, countries in Asia-Pacific region are increasingly interested and engaged in promoting One Health approach at the national level. In September 2023, representatives of ministries of public health, agriculture and environment of 17 countries participated in the Asia-Pacific Quadripartite One Health Workshop, held jointly by FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOAHP to discuss future plans for rolling out the One Health Joint Plan of Action at the national level. The representatives from some member states, namely Australia, Cambodia, Japan, Philippines and Sri Lanka specifically highlighted their needs for integrating One Health into NBSAPs.</p>
41	Yes	UNEP Asia and the Pacific Office	Promoting synergies between food systems transformation and MEA implementation	<p>Agriculture in Asia and the Pacific region is increasingly challenged to provide enough food to feed the hungriest and most populated region of the world, in an environmentally resilient and inclusive way that will benefit all. There is an urgent need for agrifood systems transformation to take place that begins on the farm or at sea, and extends all the way throughout agrifood value chains. Addressing triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution should be placed at the heart of national efforts towards agrifood systems transformation, and in this regard, integrating the environmental dimension into national pathways for agrifood systems transformation, through effective implementation of MEAs is essential. FAO, UNEP, in collaboration with the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub and other partners held technical workshops in November and December 2023, targeted for representatives of planning, agriculture and environment ministries of countries from Southeast Asia and South Asia. The workshops highlighted the need for further strengthening environmental dimensions of food systems (in both national agrifood systems pathways and action plans), and suggested specific entry points and opportunities to assist such process (e.g. through connecting with MEA implementation such as NBSAPs, NDCs and NAPs).</p>
42	Yes	UNEP Vienna Programme Office -	Carpathian Biodiversity	<p>The Carpathian Biodiversity Framework, adopted at the Carpathian Convention COP7 in 2023, serves as a comprehensive instrument supporting implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</p>

		Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention	Framework – regional instrument for implementing the Global Biodiversity Framework	<p>(KM-GBF) within the Carpathian region.</p> <p>This regional framework translates global biodiversity goals and targets into tangible actions, encouraging diverse stakeholders to contribute to transformative initiatives in the region. By adapting the KM-GBF to the regional level, the Carpathian Convention enhances synergies with and fosters implementation processes across biodiversity-related conventions, emphasizing the importance of mountain biodiversity.</p> <p>The envisioned integration of the Carpathian Biodiversity Framework into revised National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) of Carpathian countries aims to synergize efforts of both the Carpathian Convention and CBD by preventing isolated approaches and optimizing limited resources. This ensures a more impactful conservation strategy that mainstreams the Carpathian Convention into global reporting mechanisms and national strategies.</p> <p>Additionally, a trilateral Memorandum of Cooperation between CBD, the Alpine Convention, and the Carpathian Convention further supports KM-GBF implementation, reinforcing collaborative efforts in the pursuit of global biodiversity targets with a focus on precious mountain ecosystems.</p>
43	Yes	UNESCO World Heritage Centre; CITES Secretariat	Synergies between the World Heritage Convention and CITES in protecting the vaquita, flagship species of the UNESCO World Heritage site “Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California” (Mexico)	<p>The “Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California” UNESCO World Heritage site in Mexico is the only remaining place on the planet where the vaquita (<i>Phocoena sinus</i>) lives. This species is listed in CITES Appendix I and the population has been decreasing rapidly because of increased mortality as a result of entanglement linked to illegal fishing of totoaba, another CITES listed species harvested for its bladder, which is smuggled to markets in Asia, in particular a couple of towns in the south of China. The rapid decline of the vaquita has resulted in the inscription of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger and has triggered requests for actions under CITES to address the illegal trade of totoaba bladders. At the request of the CITES Standing Committee at its 75th meeting, the State Party of Mexico prepared a CITES compliance action plan to address this issue, including milestones and indicators; the implementation of the action plan is ongoing. At the same time, with the support of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and IUCN, Mexico has been developing a set of corrective measures under the World Heritage Convention as well as indicators that could guide decisions on a future removal of the site from the List of World Heritage in Danger. To ensure coherence between these different actions, there have been regular consultations between the CITES Secretariat and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre to identify synergies and to facilitate that the Decisions of the Governing Bodies of both Conventions are mutually supportive, addressing recommendations and required actions under the respective Conventions in a complementary manner. The Secretariats of the two Conventions are working together in the field to support the Mexican authorities and local communities on the use of alternative nets, e.g. suriperas, aimed at reducing the use of prohibited gill nets within the vaquita refuge outside of the zero-tolerance area.</p>
44	Yes	United Nations Environment Programme, Regional Office for West Asia	Regional Dialogue on Biodiversity Beyond Borders and Raptor Monitoring Strategy for West Asia	<p>United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for West Asia (UNEP-ROWA), in partnership with the Convention on Migratory Species, Abu Dhabi Office (CMS Abu Dhabi) convened a dialogue to strengthen regional cooperation to address common and shared challenges relating to biodiversity and ecosystems in West Asia. The regional dialogue brought together national focal points of the biodiversity-related MEAs, namely, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).</p> <p>The focus of the dialogue was to:</p> <p>Identify priorities and opportunities to strengthen regional cooperation for the conservation of biodiversity and effective implementation of MEAs</p>

				Discussions on global and regional instruments and institutions to foster regional cooperation, including their scope and mandates Identify priority species for raptor monitoring in West Asia Share practical experiences and best practices of regional cooperation and joint initiatives and MEAs implementation.
45	No	EU (European Commission)	Use of the Belem work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the 2030 adaptation target	In line with the recommendations from the Joint statement from the 3 Presidents of the Rio conventions at UNFCCC COP28 on the importance of national and global actions to maximise delivery of the interlinked objectives, and the two-year UAE – Belem work programme on indicators in particular, the EU is committed to align this work with other global frameworks such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its supporting monitoring framework.