



# Overview of case studies submitted by Bern III participants

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Updated as of 18 January 2024

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# Presentation Outline

- *General overview:*
  - Case studies per scope.
  - Case studies per stakeholder group.
  - Case studies submitted from Major Groups and other stakeholders.
  - Case studies per category.
- *Snapshot of case studies:*
  - Examples at the global level.
  - Examples at the regional, national, and subnational levels.

A blue-tinted landscape photograph of a valley. In the foreground, a river flows through a rocky area. The middle ground shows a grassy field with scattered trees. In the background, large, rugged mountains rise under a cloudy sky. The text "General Overview" is centered in the middle of the image.

# General Overview

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# Overview

As of 18 January 2024, the Bern III team received **45 case studies**, including **42** responses to the online questionnaire and **35** poster submissions. These included examples across the following seven categories as defined in the call for case studies:

Capacity building and development across multiple MEAs

Cooperation in the development and implementation of NBSAPs

Enhanced dialogue amongst focal points and other stakeholders

Increased coherence in national reporting

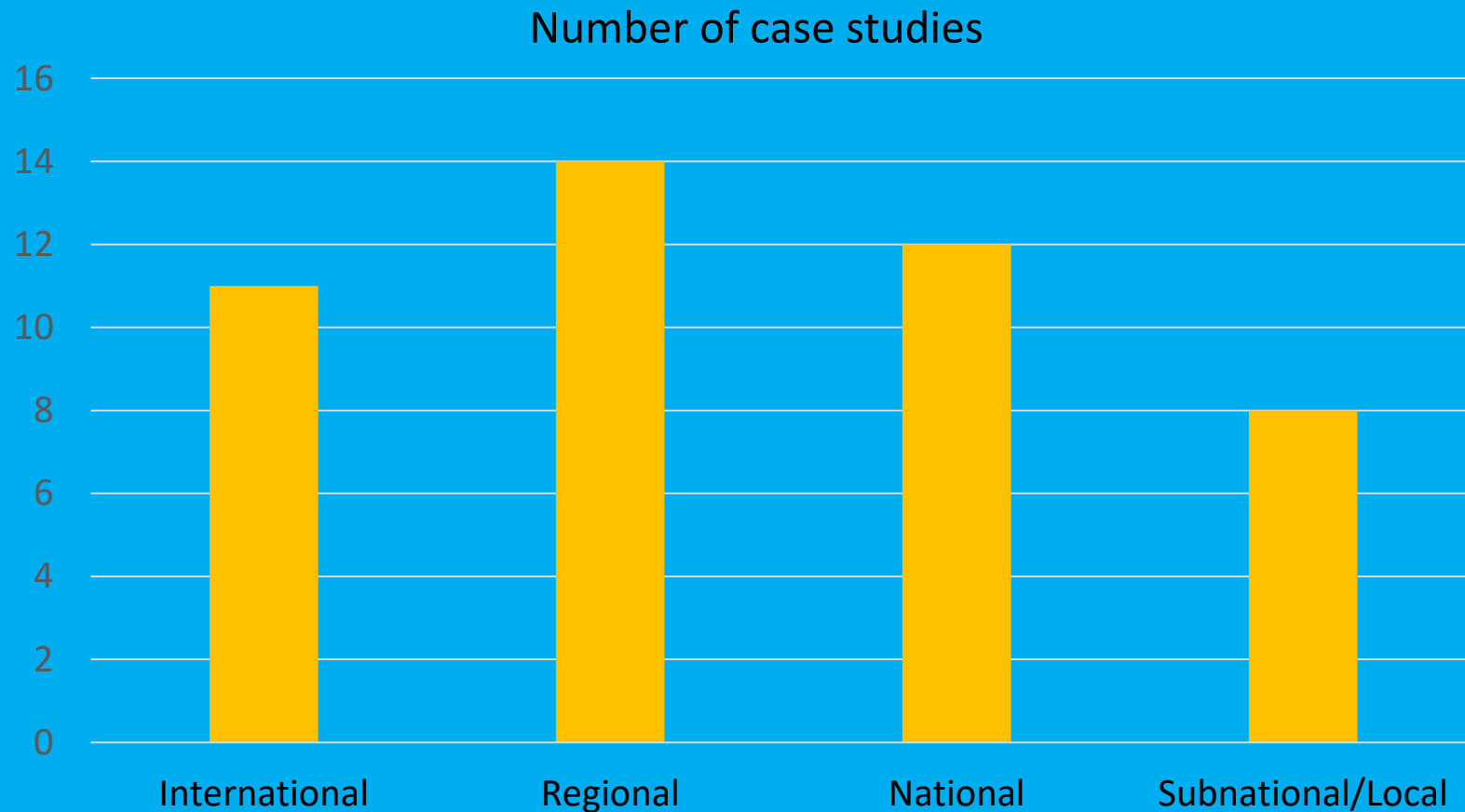
Integrated monitoring and or assessment at the national level for supporting implementation and review of implementation of the GBF

Mutually beneficial actions in delivering on the targets of the GBF

Support at the national, regional and international levels for synergies in countries

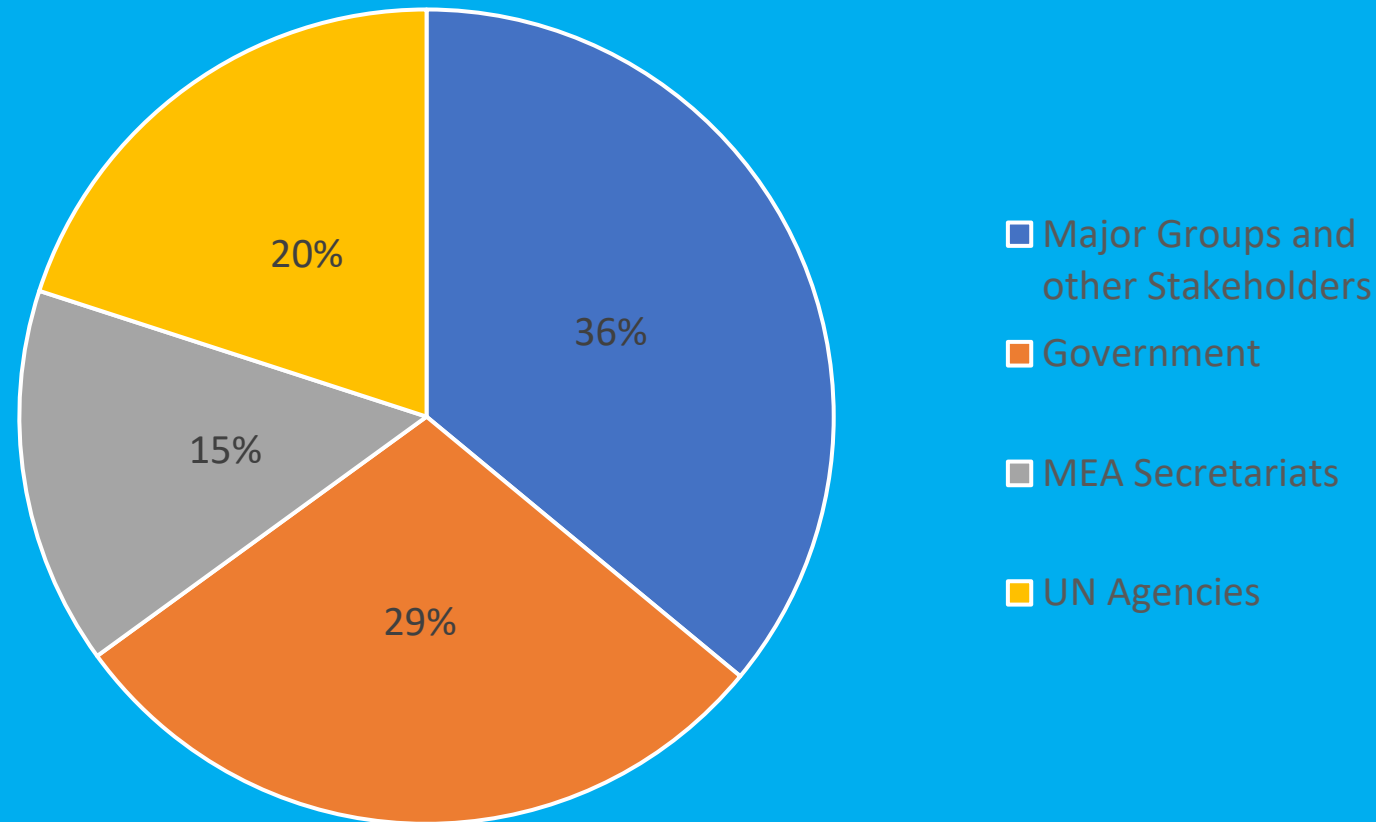
# Case studies per scope

From the case studies, **11** provided examples at the international level and **34** at the regional, national, and subnational levels.



# Case studies per stakeholder group

From the 45 case studies, 16 (**36%**) were submitted by Major Groups and other stakeholders, 13 (**29%**) by governments, 9 (**20%**) by UN Agencies, and 7 (**15%**) by MEA secretariats.



# Case studies from Major Groups and other stakeholders

**16 case studies** were submitted by representatives of Major Groups and other stakeholders, including:

Children and Youth

Indigenous People

Local Authorities

Non-Governmental Organizations

Other stakeholders

# Case studies per category

From the 45 case studies, **12** provided examples of mutually beneficial actions in delivering on the targets of the GBF, and **11** of support at multiple levels for synergies in countries. The distribution of case studies across the seven categories in the call is the following:



Note: The online form included seven categories, and those case studies identified by the contributors as “others” were included in one of the seven categories above by the Bern III Team.





# Snapshot of case studies

*The forty-five case studies provide several examples of how countries and other stakeholders have created true synergies at the global, regional, national, and subnational levels. This section provides more information about some of these examples based on the answers to the questionnaire and poster submissions, acknowledging that all case studies are of equal importance. They are presented in no particular order or format.*

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- *Examples at the international level:*
  1. Win-win and co-benefits in achieving goals and targets of multiple MEAs more effectively and efficiently.
  2. Enhanced collaboration across and within clusters of MEAs and relevant agencies through the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
  3. Synergies between monitoring and reporting processes across MEAs, including through the usage of similar indicators, data sources, and systems.
  4. Recognition of the roles of all relevant MEAs in supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
  
- *Examples at the regional, national, and subnational levels*
  5. Enhanced cooperation in the development and implementation of NBSAPs
  6. Creation of avenues for ongoing dialogue, collaboration, and capacity-building on biodiversity-related issues, both within governments and with a broad range of stakeholders
  7. Alignment of national monitoring, assessment, and reporting systems that support GBF implementation with those for related MEAs
  8. Collaboration at the regional and sub-regional levels to advance the GBF along with related MEAs, aiming to foster lasting partnerships and mutual learning.
  9. Whole-of-society approach in practice and other examples.



# Examples at the international level

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**1. Win-win and co-benefits in achieving goals and targets of multiple MEAs more effectively and efficiently**

### **(International) Synergies between the World Heritage Convention and CITES in protecting the vaquita [...] (Mexico)**

Contributors: UNESCO World Heritage Centre and CITES Secretariat.

Initiative: The UNESCO World Heritage site "Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California" in Mexico is the last habitat of the critically endangered vaquita (*Phocoena sinus*). At the request of the CITES Standing Committee at its 75th meeting, Mexico has prepared a CITES compliance action plan to address this issue. Parallel to that, with support from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the IUCN, Mexico has been developing corrective measures under the WHC as well as indicators that could guide decisions on a future removal of the site from the List of World Heritage in Danger. Regular consultations between the CITES Secretariat and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre ensure coordination and mutual support in addressing the protection of the vaquita and its habitat.

[Poster](#)

Support

### **(International) Use of the UAE-Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the 2030 adaptation target**

Contributor: EU( European Commission).

Initiative: In the context of the two-year UAE–Belém work programme (2023-2025), the EU is committed to aligning its work on indicators with other global frameworks, such as the GBF and its supporting monitoring framework. The contributor pointed out that the UAE–Belém work programme provides a concrete opportunity with a clear timeframe and milestones for the EU to align science-based indicators, metrics, and targets to increase consistency of and streamline reporting on interlinked objectives across the three Rio conventions. This work is to be undertaken in line with existing scientific and technological advice bodies and science-policy interfaces (i.e., IPCC, IPBES, SPI) of the three Rio conventions.

Actions

## **(International) Practical Support for Sustainable Whale Watching: an International Partnership**

Contributor: International Whaling Commission.

Initiative: The IWC partnered with the CMS to develop the Whale Watching Handbook, which is a comprehensive, evolving resource available in three languages (English, French, and Spanish). The handbook seeks to promote sustainable whale watching for both the well-being of whale populations and the economies dependent on them. It offers international best practices, educational resources, scientific information, and an interactive map with country profiles.

[Poster](#)

Capacity-building

## **(Regional/International) The Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative (ACI)**

Contributor: CMS Secretariat.

Initiative: The Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative (ACI) was established in 2020. It aims to support the conservation of iconic African predators like lions, cheetahs, leopards, and African wild dogs, whose populations are declining. This initiative is a collaborative effort between the CMS and CITES. It helps drive more effective conservation of carnivores, avoids duplication of activities, generates resources, and pools funds and expertise. It also creates opportunities for donors to allocate resources to well-coordinated and internationally recognized conservation actions.

Support

**2. Enhanced collaboration across and within clusters of MEAs and relevant agencies, including through the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

## (International) Biodiversity in the context of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Contributors: UNEP - Ozone Secretariat and Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, Montreal Protocol.

Initiative: The Environmental Effects Assessment Panel (EEAP) of the Montreal Protocol assesses the effects of interactions of ozone, ultraviolet (UV) radiation, and climate change on the environment, including their impacts on biodiversity. The EEAP prepares in-depth quadrennial assessment reports on current and projected scientific information relevant to the Montreal Protocol within the scope of environmental effects, as well as complementary Q&As, offering science-based assessments to guide collaborative action. The EEAP's work has informed other assessment bodies, such as the IPCC.

Support

## (Regional/International) IWC Conservation Management Plans: a framework for transboundary conservation

Contributor: International Whaling Commission.  
Initiative: Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) provide a framework to facilitate collaborative efforts among countries and stakeholders for the protection and recovery of vulnerable cetacean populations. These science-driven plans are focused on practical management actions, emphasizing scientific advice and involving governments and experts. The CMPs promoted increased collaboration and communication between the IWC and CMS towards ensuring that priority actions relating to the species involved can benefit the objectives of both MEAs.

Poster

Support



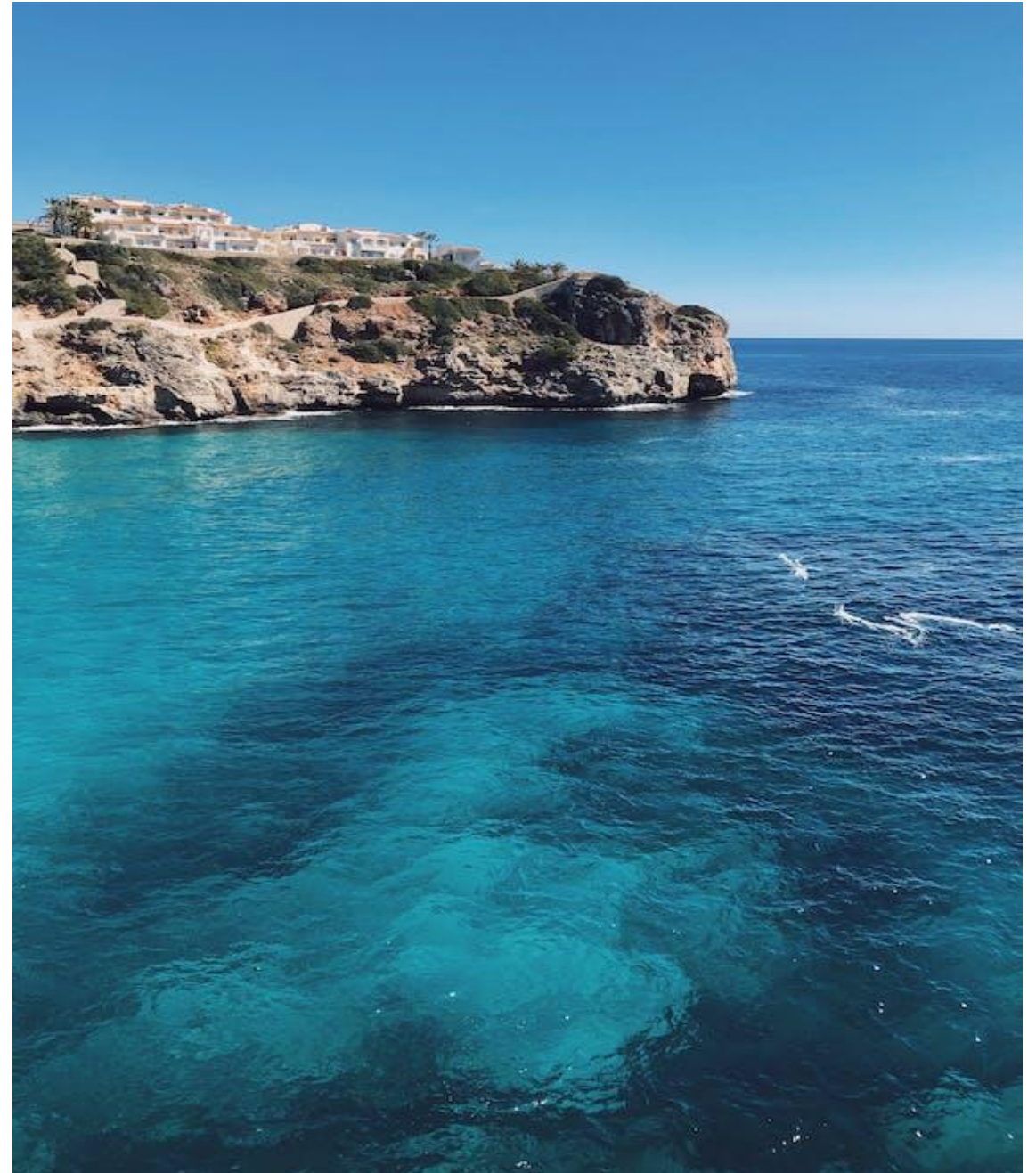
## (Subnational/International) Mediterranean Climate Action Partnership

Contributor: AC SNG, coordinated by Regions4 and the Government of Québec.

Initiative: The Mediterranean Climate Action Partnership was launched at COP28. It represents a global alliance of regions with a Mediterranean climate. The partnership seeks to encourage the sharing of information, facilitate capacity-building, and exchange of approaches in cross-cutting policy areas, among other things. It also aims at accelerating concrete actions in the Mediterranean region 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 promoting a clean energy transition.

[Poster](#)

Capacity-building



**3. Synergies between monitoring and reporting processes across MEAs, including through the usage of similar indicators, data sources, and systems**

## (International) The Data Reporting Tool for MEAs

Contributor: UNEP.

Initiative: The Data Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT) is a tool developed by UNEP to facilitate coherence in national reporting to biodiversity-related conventions. It provides a single national working space for Parties to organize, share, and maintain information, data, and knowledge across conventions and reporting purposes. DaRT also offers visualization of cross-mapping among strategies of multiple MEAs and NBSAPs. It has been positively received for its ease of use, support for synergies at the national level, and its contribution to reducing the reporting burden. Countries like Cameroon, China, Nigeria, and Switzerland have successfully utilized DaRT for different purposes, resulting in increased efficiency and cooperation.

Poster

Reporting

## (International) Improving access to guidance that supports building of cooperation and synergies in implementation of biodiversity-related MEAs

Contributor: UNEP-WCMC.

Initiative: As part of a joint UNEP and CBD Secretariat project supporting the implementation of CBD COP decision XIII/24 on cooperation, a series of 'compendia' of guidance was published in 2018. UNEP-WCMC has now developed the compendia into an interactive online resource within DaRT, which allows users to add new resources.

The tool is available at

<https://dart.informea.org/compendia>.

Poster

Capacity-building

## **(International) Artisanal gold mining (ASGM) and biodiversity: restoring the balance**

Contributors: UNEP.

Initiative: The development of National Action Plans (NAPs) to eliminate mercury use in 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, with some NAPs reporting ASGM within or near protected areas. The data and information collected and presented in the Minamata NAPs could be used as an important data source for the NBSAPs and for a review of the implementation of the GBF in countries where ASGM occurs. On the other hand, information from NBSAPs and other relevant strategy documents could feed into Minamata NAPs.

[Poster](#)

Monitoring



**4. Recognition of the roles of all relevant MEAs in supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

### **(Regional/International) Carpathian Biodiversity Framework – regional instrument for implementing the Global Biodiversity Framework**

Contributor: UNEP Vienna Programme Office - Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention.

Initiative: In 2023, the Carpathian Convention COP7 adopted the Carpathian Biodiversity Framework, which supports the implementation of the GBF within the Carpathian region. The framework translates global biodiversity goals into regional actions, encouraging stakeholder engagement and facilitating its integration into the NBSAPs of Carpathian countries. It also created avenues for continuous cooperation between the Carpathian Convention and the CBD, ensuring a regular exchange between the secretariats and national focal points of both MEAs. A trilateral Memorandum of Cooperation between CBD, the Alpine Convention, and the Carpathian Convention further supports GBF implementation.

[Poster](#)

Support

### **(International) The CITES process for alignment with CBD-KMGBF and IPBES Sustainable Use Assessment**

Contributor: National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity, Mexico.

Initiative: CITES COP19 (2022) instructed the CITES Secretariat to undertake a comparative analysis to illustrate linkages and highlight areas of potential synergy between the CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 and the GBF as a starting point for an assessment of how CITES can contribute to the implementation of the framework. These discussions resulted in a new format for the implementation report that collects information to enable the Strategic Vision indicators to be monitored. Any relevant data collected that can contribute to the GBF's monitoring framework may be shared by the CITES Secretariat with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

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Actions

A scenic landscape of a river valley with mountains and a lake, overlaid with a blue gradient and white text. The text is centered and reads: 

# Examples at the regional, national, and subnational/local levels

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## **5. Enhanced cooperation in the development and implementation of NBSAPs**



### **(International/National) NBSAPs Accelerator Partnership**

Contributor: German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV).

Initiative: The NBSAP Accelerator Partnership contributes to greater biodiversity action and the implementation of GBF-aligned NBSAPs. The partnership provides a matchmaking service (to enable countries to access existing technical and financial resources to elevate their NBSAP ambitions) and an in-country facilitation service (country, regional, or transboundary liaisons). The partnership fosters stronger synergies, integration, and alignment in the planning and implementation of conservation and sustainable use plans and strategies and coherence between the nexus of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), recognizing that the increasing and projected impacts of climate change critically threaten biodiversity.

[Poster](#)

NBSAPs

### **(Local/Subnational) Developing an LBSAP exploring the importance of participatory approaches in Kochi, India**

Contributor: ICLEI Africa and ICLEI Cities Biodiversity Center.

Initiative: Kochi's municipality developed a Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) through a participatory process. The LBSAP helps translate international and national biodiversity policies and targets into implementable action plans at the local level. It has identified nine focus areas and twenty-nine biodiversity goals. The LBSAP also includes provisions relating to climate change, mangroves, and the conservation of bird migratory paths (which supports the implementation of the Ramsar Convention, the CMS, and the UNFCCC).

[Poster](#)

NBSAPs

## (National) Promoting synergies in implementing NBSAPs

Contributor: UNEP Asia and the Pacific Office.

Initiative: With the technical support of UNEP and IUCN, the ministries of natural resources and environment Lao PDR and Thailand developed national action plans for promoting synergies among biodiversity-related conventions and SDGs in the implementation of NBSAPs. These plans were developed and validated through national consultations that brought together national focal points of key biodiversity-related conventions (e.g., CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar, WHC, etc.). The plans include practical actions for increased coordination in monitoring and reporting, a better understanding of the linkages between NBSAPs and relevant biodiversity-related strategies and action plans, and improved information and knowledge management, among other things.

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NBSAPs

## (National) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Contributor: Marina von Weissenberg - Senior Ministerial Adviser, Government, Ministry of the Environment, Finland.

Initiative: Cooperation and exchange between national focal points from different MEAs has been institutionalized in Finland for over twenty years. The preparation of the revised country's NBSAP has involved NFPs of all other relevant biodiversity-related conventions (e.g., CITES, CMS, Ramsar, Bern, UNESCO World Heritage, ITPGRFA), other Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, UNCCD), chemicals conventions, the international agreement on Forests (IAF), and the GEF. It also engaged all relevant ministries and stakeholders, including youth and IPLCs (Saami). The new NBSAP will be approved by the government in 2024.

Dialogue

### **(National) Participation of relevant stakeholders for the implementation of GBF and synergies among BRCs**

Contributor: Moustafa M. Fouda - Minister Advisor on Biodiversity and National Focal Points of CBD, RAMSAR, and CMS, Ministry of Environment of Egypt.

Initiative: This case study addressed how Egypt adopted a participatory approach in the process of updating the country's NBSAP in accordance with the GBF. Tools and guidance from UNEP, as well as plain language, were used in the process. The outcome recommendations underscored the importance of online monitoring and reporting, capacity-building, enhancing the national liaison group on biodiversity-related conventions, and establishing a national committee with all relevant focal points to implement a national programme and follow up on emerging issues from all biodiversity-related conventions.

Actions

### **(Regional) IPLCs Capacity Building on NBSAPs**

Contributor: International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

Initiative: The Indigenous Information Network has contributed to networking, coordination, and information exchange between Indigenous stakeholders in the African Region. This included maintaining communication and sharing materials on the GBF and its implementation through online media channels, especially WhatsApp. Indigenous Information Network and IIFB have worked with various actors to ensure capacity building and effective implementation of the GBF. For example, in Kenya, they worked with the Ministry of Environment and other key partners to strengthen cooperation in the development and implementation of the NBSAP.

Poster

Actions

## Indigenous Peoples, specially Indigenous Women, Capacity Building on NBSAPs

Contributor: Indigenous Women Biodiversity Network for Latin America and Caribbean Region and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

Initiative: The Indigenous Women Biodiversity Network for Latin America and Caribbean Region (RMIB-LAC) and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), in collaboration with several partners, organized the "Virtual Course for Indigenous Peoples, especially women and youth, on the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework." One hundred and thirteen participants attended, and six participants received funding to implement "advocacy plans" relating to NBSAPs' implementation at the local level.

[Poster](#)

NBSAPs

## Biodiversity conservation interventions in Lombardy Region (Italy) through the involvement of the private sector

Contributor: AC SNG, coordinated by Regions4 and the Government of Québec.

Initiative: The Lombardy Region, in cooperation with the private sector, has granted non-repayable funding for biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, and enhancement of forest ecosystem service through the Bioclima Initiative. The regional funding was 3.5 million Euros.

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NBSAPs

**6. Creation of avenues for ongoing dialogue, collaboration, and capacity-building on biodiversity-related issues, both within governments and within a broad range of stakeholder**

**(Regional) Capacity building workshop for national focal points of the MEAs and the Montevideo V Programme to facilitate the implementation of biodiversity and chemicals and waste MEAs**

Contributor: UNEP.

Initiative: The Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and UNEP organized a capacity-building workshop for national focal points of MEAs and the Fifth Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law, with participation from nine countries in East Africa and the Southern Development Community (SADC) and several MEA secretariats. It focused on promoting synergies between biodiversity and waste conventions at the regional and national levels, facilitating information-sharing, strengthening coordination, and establishing new partnerships.

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Dialogue

**(National) Multi-stakeholder dialogues for more equitable and inclusive conservation. Case study from Indonesia, 2020.**

Contributor: WWF International.

Initiative: The Working Group for ICCAs in Indonesia, a platform for national civil society organizations, organized two multi-stakeholder dialogues in 2020 to foster the recognition of indigenous conservation in the context of the CBD. These dialogues brought together Indigenous Leaders and representatives from the Ministries of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Marine Affairs. They initiated a process to help build a common and integrated vision around the recognition, mainstreaming, and support of indigenous biodiversity governance practices in conservation and climate resilience.

Dialogue

## **(National) ABS Tandem Workshops for National Focal Points**

Contributor: ITPGRFA Secretariat.

Initiative: Between 2014 and 2018, a number of tandem workshops for national focal points (NFPs) for the ITPGRFA and the Nagoya Protocol were organized. These workshops brought together NFPs in small groups to facilitate dialogue and improve understanding of their roles, challenges, and the importance of coherence in implementing both instruments at the national level. They also included presentations by experts and discussions on hypothetical scenarios to address overlaps and issues. The workshops promoted collaboration among lead agencies, facilitated the revision of ABS regulations, and helped develop common plans, milestones, and monitoring mechanisms.

[Poster](#)

Dialogue

## **(Regional) Promoting synergies between food systems transformation and MEA implementation**

Contributor: UNEP Asia and the Pacific Office

Initiative: In the third quarter of 2023, FAO and UNEP, in collaboration with the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub and other partners, organized technical workshops for representatives of planning, agriculture, and environment ministries in Southeast Asia and South Asia. The workshops highlighted the need to strengthen the environmental dimensions of food systems in both national agrifood systems pathways and action plans. Participants also suggested specific entry points and opportunities to assist such process (e.g., through connecting with MEA implementation such as NBSAPs, NDCs, and NAPs).

[Poster](#)

Support

## (National) Enhancing National Coordination to Implement Brazil's Commitments with All Global Biodiversity Conventions and to Update and Implement Brazil's NBSAP and the GBF

Contributor: Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA).

Initiative: Brazil is in the process of expanding the mandate of its National Biodiversity Committee (CONABIO) to include the coordination of implementation of all global biodiversity conventions and protocols. In addition, the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change co-organized a consultation workshop in 2023 focused on the twenty-three GBF targets, which brought together experts from all Brazilian states and prepared proposals for national targets. The Ministry is also establishing a Permanent Task Force to coordinate the update and implementation of the country's NBSAP.

[Poster](#)

NBSAPs

## (National) Reviving Endangered Species and Critical Habitats: A Participatory Approach to Biodiversity Conservation

Contributor: Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination, Pakistan.

Initiative: Since the early 1990s, Pakistan has been implementing a community-based trophy hunting program, which generates revenue used for wildlife protection and local community development. Provincial wildlife authorities designated community-managed conservation areas, managed according to Conservation Management Plans with clear roles for local communities. This initiative has increased wildlife protection and social benefits, leading to its replication in other parts of Pakistan. As pointed out by the contributor, the protection of species through sustainable use of natural resources and sharing of resources with local communities contributes to the priorities of all the relevant biodiversity-related conventions.

Actions



## **(Regional) Regional Dialogue on Biodiversity Beyond Borders and Raptor Monitoring Strategy for West Asia**

Contributor: UNEP, Regional Office for West Asia.

Initiative: The UNEP Regional Office for West Asia partnered with the Convention on Migratory Species and its Abu Dhabi Office to hold a regional dialogue focusing on strengthening regional cooperation for biodiversity and ecosystems in West Asia. The dialogue brought together national focal points of biodiversity-related MEAs, including CBD, CMS, and CITES. It aimed at identifying priorities, opportunities, and practical experiences for regional cooperation. Key outcomes included an enhanced understanding of the GBF and the identification of key priorities for regional cooperation in the next two years, namely, NBSAP revisions, data sharing, regional Migratory Flyway conservation, and regional cooperation platforms.

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Support

## **Establishment of a Regional Learning Hub for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Paris Agreement**

Contributor: Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact and International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

Initiative: The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) established a Regional Learning Hub for the implementation of the GBF and the Paris Agreement. Since 2019, the AIPP's annual conference has served as a forum for Indigenous Peoples and other Indigenous stakeholders to stocktake the implementation of the CBD and the UNFCCC at the local level. The 2023 Conference resulted in a three-year action plan to facilitate the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in the implementation of NBSAPs and NDCS.

Actions

**7. Alignment of national monitoring, assessment, and reporting systems that support GBF implementation with those for related MEAs**

## **(Regional) GBF as an opportunity to streamline EU & Member States environmental planning, monitoring and reporting**

Contributor: EU (European Commission).

Initiative: The EU is committed to further streamlining environmental planning, monitoring, and reporting obligations across the board. The GBF offers a solid binding basis for streamlining EU and national environmental planning and reporting. For example, the EU Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action supports aligned, coordinated processes across the EU and Member States for target-setting, monitoring, and reporting. The EC Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity (KCBD) and its Science Service for Biodiversity are supporting these developments by setting up ad hoc technical groups with the objective of working on a detailed technical overview of the methods used. If successful, this work could result in technical guidance papers.

Reporting

## **(National) Increased coherence in national reporting requires engagement of Whole-of-Society and Whole-of-Government**

Contributor: MEPA Trust.

Initiative: Community-based actions contribute to the achievement of many global targets and goals. In Antigua and Barbuda, the MEPA Trust brought together local groups, National Focal Points, and experts to discuss and develop case studies that highlighted synergies between the various conventions. Five of them were included in the country's Sixth National Report. The case study also underscores the added value of synergies between the Escazu Agreement and the GBF.

Poster

Reporting

## **(National) Reviewing the UK Biodiversity Indicators for the KM-GBF**

Contributor: Joint Nature Conservation Committee, United Kingdom.

Initiative: The United Kingdom, through JNCC and Defra, is reviewing the UK Biodiversity Indicators in the light of the GBF and associated monitoring framework. The review is ongoing and has included so far (a) consultation with each of the U.K.'s four-country administrations, (b) the deconstruction of the complex GBF goals and targets into discrete 'components' / 'component-targets' and identification of relevant headline, component and complementary indicators, (c) mapping of existing UK and country-level indicators to the deconstructed framework to identify gaps, among other steps. Indicators can focus on outcomes that are common across Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).

[Poster](#)

Reporting

## **(National) A Data Reporting Tool for Multilateral Environmental Agreement (DaRT) roll-out workshop in China**

Contributor: Ning Liu, Deputy Representative of President and Negotiator for CBD COP15, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, P.R. China.

Initiative: UNEP, in collaboration with the Nanjing Institute for Environmental Sciences (NIES) and UNEP-WCMC, has organized a two-day workshop in China about the Data Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT). The tool is designed to streamline reporting processes and promote synergies. The workshop brought together, for the first time, China's biodiversity-related MEA focal points alongside other relevant stakeholders to explore how DaRT could be used in the country. Participants were able to practice and provide feedback for further improvement of the tool.

[Poster](#)

Capacity-building

**8. Collaboration to advance the GBF along with related MEAs, aiming to foster lasting partnerships and mutual learning**

## **(Local/Subnational) Conexão Mata Atlântica in Rio de Janeiro**

Contributor: AC SNG, coordinated by Regions4 and the Government of Quebec.

Initiative: Three Brazilian states (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais) and Brazil's Federal Government established the project titled "Conexão Mata Atlântica," which promotes land restoration, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation in the Mata Atlântica region, including through systematic monitoring and payments for ecosystem services. The conservation and restoration actions implemented and the support for implementing agroforestry systems directly contribute to meeting ecosystem conservation targets and restoring degraded areas in zones of high biodiversity importance.

[Poster](#)

Actions

## **(National) Example of financing and implementing national 30x30 plans to achieve Target 3 in the GBF**

Contributor: Campaign for Nature.

Initiative: SPACES is a consortium that provides technical support to low and middle-income countries in the development of national plans and related policy and financial strategies to achieve target 3 of the GBF. In partnership with SPACES, Panama has developed a comprehensive implementation plan for Target 3 based on integrated spatial planning. The implementation plan jointly addresses the protection of nature and climate change mitigation.

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Actions

# **9. The whole-of-society approach in practice and other examples**

## **(Regional) The KAZA Carnivore Conservation Coalition - A Case Study for Transboundary Conservation**

Contributor: Lusizi M Mwale, Principal Wildlife Warden, CITES Management Authority, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Ministry of Tourism, Zambia.

Initiative: The KAZA Carnivore Conservation Coalition (KCC) was established in 2015 to address large carnivore conservation challenges in the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA). The Coalition identified five focal areas and focused on five-year plans for eighteen priority projects under these areas. It adopted a collaborative approach to implementation, which engaged 177 participants from over 100 organizations and brought together government wildlife authorities from KAZA states. The Coalition was formalized as a sub-working group of the KAZA Treaty institutional framework and prepared a clear strategy providing a roadmap and framework for action.

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Support

## **(Local/Subnational) The multidisciplinary Hub of expertise on sustainable management in the littoral zone of Lake Saint-Pierre, a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (Québec)**

Contributor: AC SNG, coordinated by Regions4 and the Government of Québec.

Initiative: The Government of Québec created a multidisciplinary Hub in 2018 to develop sustainable agriculture and protect the ecosystem of Lake Saint-Pierre. Following a stakeholder consultation, the Hub presented its 2019-2022 research program, comprising 25 projects led by almost 30 researchers from participant universities. 25 agricultural producers were actively involved in scientific work by making farmland available and, in some cases, by conducting field operations. The Hub's governance structure involves several key stakeholders.

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Actions



## **(Local/Subnational) Subnational cooperation across borders - Group of Leading Subnational Governments toward Global Biodiversity Targets (GoLS)**

Contributor: AC SNG, coordinated by Regions4 and the Government of Québec.

Initiative: The "Group of Leading Subnational Governments toward Global Biodiversity Targets" (GoLS) brings together subnational governments from around the world to share experiences and case studies, as well as develop awareness-raising materials in support of the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

[Poster](#)

Actions

## **(National) Whole-of-Society, Whole-of-Government Approach in engagement**

Contributor: National Environment Management Authority of Uganda.

Initiative: The case study enumerates concrete examples of initiatives taken by Uganda to foster synergies at the national level for the implementation of multiple MEAs through a whole-of-society, whole-of-government approach. These include the development and implementation of cross-cutting legislation, integrated reporting under Minamata, and a joint project for the implementation of BRS, Minamata, and the CBD.

Support

**(Regional) Strengthening of the regional governance on transboundary ecosystems using international designation mechanisms in Central America**

Contributor: Motohiro Hasegawa, Senior Advisor, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Initiative: This case study is funded by JICA and aims to identify tools and mechanisms to strengthen transboundary land governance within the framework of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor. It focuses on four specific ecosystems (Selva Maya, Fonseca Bay, La Amistad, and Monte Cristi), which encompass internationally designated areas such as Biosphere Reserves (BRs), Ramsar sites, and UNESCO World Natural Heritage sites. Pilot activities are implemented in selected countries and include the analysis of existing spatial plans. The results indicate that the peripheries of legally protected areas hold great potential for collaboration with indigenous and local communities, enhancing local land governance, which can promote the recognition of OECMs.

[Poster](#)

Capacity-building

**(Local Subnational) The Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda partners with CWN to mainstream the whole-of-government approach in reporting and monitoring**

Contributor: ICLEI Africa and ICLEI Cities Biodiversity Center.

Initiative: ICLEI, TNC, and IUCN launched the CitiesWithNature initiative, which 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. Since its launch, over three hundred commitments have been made through the platform in support of the GBF implementation. The platform helps cities to set their targets, track progress, and compare actions with other cities, both nationally and globally.

[Poster](#)

Actions

## Examples from the GYBN Community of youth-led actions to support Synergies between MEAs

Contributor: Global Youth Biodiversity Network.

Initiative: The Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) national chapters from all over the world and partner youth constituencies have organized a large number of activities, projects, and campaigns on all levels (global, regional, national) that have contributed to the implementation of targets under various MEAs as well as to the coordination of youth actions working on different international processes, contributing to synergies. GYBN representatives are keen to share some best-practice examples and lessons learned during the meeting. Examples of the main GYBN contributions to creating synergies include the organization of youth consultations, participation in national-level initiatives relating to NBSAP-NDC implementation, and awareness-raising campaigns.

Capacity-building

## (Local/Subnational) Supporting national policies by subnational governments

Contributor: AC SNG, coordinated by Regions4 and the Government of Québec.

Initiative: The Prefecture of Aichi launched a program to support the 'Other effective area-based conservation measure' (OECM) national certification system and is building the capacity of corporate stakeholders to conserve biodiversity.

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NBSAPs

## **(Regional) Identifying needs for integrating One Health and NBSAPs**

Contributor: UNEP Asia and the Pacific Office.

Initiative: In September 2023, the Asia-Pacific Quadripartite One Health Workshop, jointly organized by FAO, UNEP, WHO, and WOA, brought together representatives from seventeen countries in the Asia-Pacific region to discuss plans for implementing the One Health Joint Plan of Action at the national level. During the workshop, a number of countries expressed the need to integrate One Health into their NBSAPs, recognizing the interconnections between human health, animal health, ecosystem health, and food security.

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Support

## **(Regional) International cooperation on a Lynx Initiative to generate joint conservation actions under the Convention on Migratory Species**

Contributor: Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention.

Initiative: The Macedonian Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, along with other environmental ministries of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Uzbekistan, submitted a proposal for listing the Eurasian Lynx in Appendix II of CITES and the critically endangered subspecies Balkan Lynx in Appendix I of CITES. This listing aims to enhance lynx conservation on a policy level, attract more funding, and promote transboundary cooperation among neighbouring range countries. The listing proposal received positive feedback and will be discussed at the CMS COP in February 2024.

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Support

## **(Local/Subnational) Ecological Tax Distribution in Brazil**

**Contributor:** AC SNG, coordinated by Regions4 and the Government of Québec.

**Initiative:** The "Ecological ICMS" initiative in the state of Paraná, Brazil, was established in 1991 and is currently ongoing. It involves the distribution of tax revenues to municipalities based on environmental conservation criteria. This led to a significant increase in protected areas' cover and the creation of biological corridors. Paraná gained international recognition, receiving praise from the United Nations and the Henry Ford Award as a top-ten global ecological project. Currently, sixteen Brazilian states use environmental criteria for "ICMS" resource distribution among municipalities.

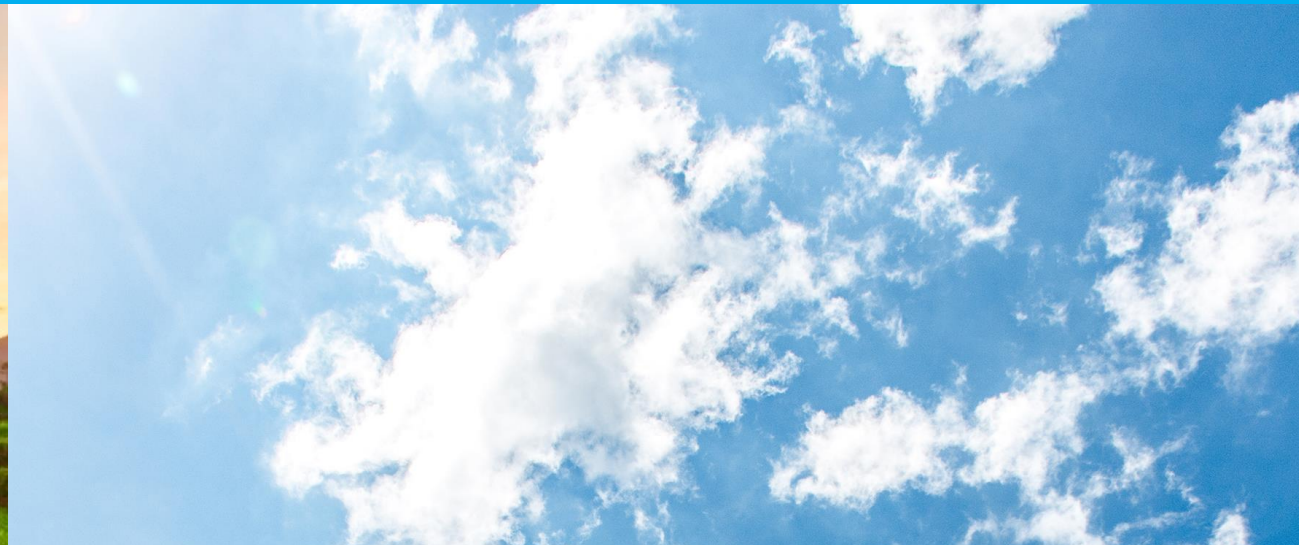
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Actions



# Full case study submissions

- The posters are available on the [conference website](#), together with the [full list of case studies](#) received by the Bern III Team.





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