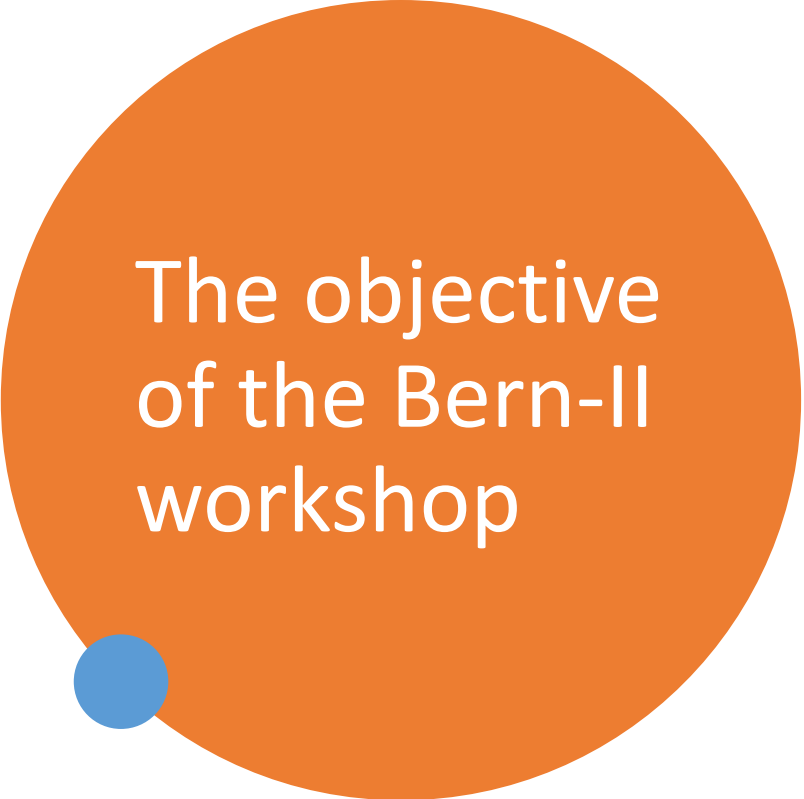




Updates on the Bern II consultation with MEAs, SBSTTA 24 and SBI-3 and roadmap to CBD CoP 15

COBSEA 3rd webinar on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework 8 July, 2021

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The objective of the Bern-II workshop



for Parties and Secretariats in particular to reflect on the best ways to involve biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant MEAs in contributing to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its effective implementation, monitoring and reporting, through coherent, coordinated, complementary and synergistic approaches, working as appropriate with international organizations and programmes.

Bern II workshop

<https://www.unep.org/events/workshop/bern-ii-consultation-workshop-biodiversity-related-conventions-post-2020-global>


- The Second Consultation Workshop of Biodiversity-related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework was convened between **18 January and 2 February 2021** in virtual modality with support of the Government of Switzerland.
- Representatives of **13 MEAs participated** actively in the consultation. A **meeting report** has been prepared and made available as an **SBI3 information document (and SBSTTA 24)**.
<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/39f2/7257/df0b4d2bbdd7e383051e58f0/sbi-03-inf-29-en.pdf>
- The consultation was set up by **three videoconference sessions** and an **online platform for written** submissions to maximise the engagement of other MEAs in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Contributions were made by the **biodiversity, chemicals and wastes-related conventions and Rio conventions** represented by their **parties and secretariats**, youth, IPLCs and women civil societies.
- The consultation was led by **Somaly Chan (Cambodia) and Anne Teller (European Union)**, and additional support **UNEP-WCMC**.

Drawing on the interventions made by representatives of the participating MEAs, a number of conclusions concerning opportunities for setting up increased **cooperation in planning, monitoring, reporting and review of the implementation** of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In addition it addressed technical and political options to advance its operationalization through **cooperation on capacity development, mainstreaming, and resource mobilization**.

Recognising the **independent mandates** and governance structures of the different MEAs, we are conscious that any effective synergistic system for planning, reporting and review will require **text included in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and other CBD COP decisions**, as well as in **decisions of the governing bodies of the other agreements**. To assist the CBD process, the report of the meeting includes a mapping sheet linking the conclusion of the consultation to relevant agenda items.



- ❑ When developing the post-2020 monitoring framework, it is important to use relevant indicators already being used by other conventions and processes including the SDGs. This will avoid duplication and promote synergies.
- ❑ Use of common indicators, and building knowledge management and capacity building around them, will help to drive cooperation at appropriate levels, and help promote a common message.



Outcomes of
Bern II workshop
on MEAs
contribution to
the Post 2020
GBF



At national level

- ❑ close interaction amongst the national focal points for the different MEAs is essential for strengthening cooperation and collaboration in implementation.
- ❑ Conducting this in the context of the national mechanism that coordinates actions on the SDGs may provide additional benefits

Elements for a coherent, synergistic and effective implementation and operationalization of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

- With respect to the system for planning, monitoring, reporting and review for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, a move towards indicator-based monitoring, periodic reporting and reviews of progress is currently being discussed in the negotiation process.
- Key elements of a mechanism in which monitoring, reporting and review by relevant MEAs can feed into any system for planning, monitoring, reporting and review agreed on for tracking progress in the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Tools like the Data Reporting Tool (DART) could play an important role for streamlining reporting.



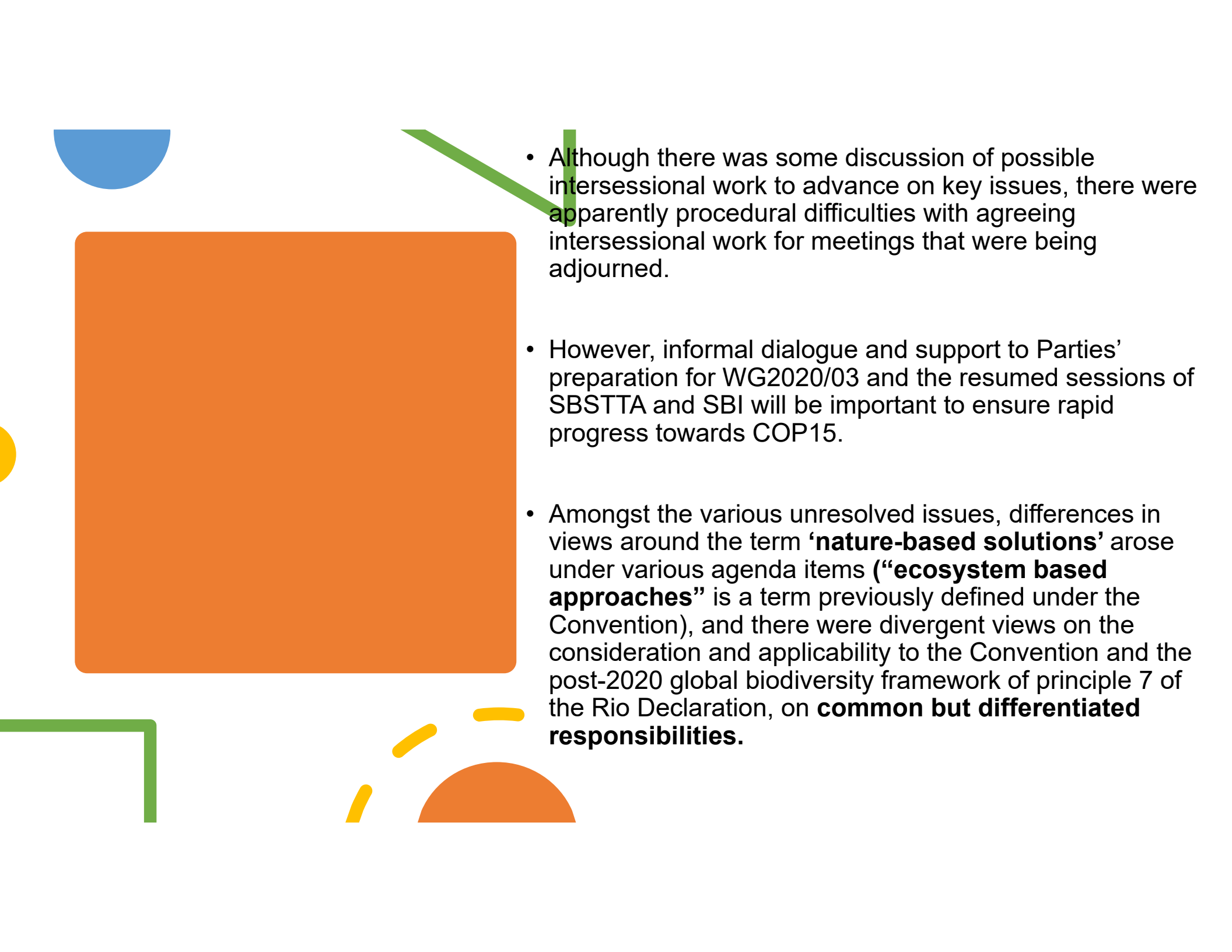
SBSTTA 24 and SBI-3 Formal sessions

- Building on the **informal virtual sessions** convened in February and March 2021.
- **formal CBD subsidiary body meetings** convened virtually over a **series of plenary and contact group discussions** between 3rd May and 13th June.
- considerable momentum maintained, and they were the **first negotiations on elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**;
- Finally, both meetings were **adjourned** until such time as in person discussions may take place to finalize the agenda items.

- several Parties expressed concern about the **virtual process**, including connectivity, difficulties for Parties joining across time zones, unbalanced geographic attendance.
- The **tight schedule** of both SBSTTA and SBI meant that there was little time for interventions from observer organisations,
- many issues will require further discussion **in contact groups** to resolve divergent views.
- some entire SBI **CRPs were put into brackets** as part of a “package” of issues relating to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
- Negotiations in many of the virtual contact groups reached a point of saturation and will require **in person resolution**

Outputs from sessions of both meetings

- Conference Room Papers (CRPs) with variable bracketed text, and various non-papers / co-chairs summaries. These will be taken forward through two pathways:
 - 1) As relevant directly to the Open-Ended Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which will convene for a 3rd session (WG2020/3) from 23 August – 3 September 2021, and the OEWG co-chairs preparation of the 1st full draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which will be available by 12th July.
 - 2) At a resumed session of the subsidiary bodies (see below) for subsequent consideration by CBD COP15.

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- Although there was some discussion of possible intersessional work to advance on key issues, there were apparently procedural difficulties with agreeing intersessional work for meetings that were being adjourned.
 - However, informal dialogue and support to Parties' preparation for WG2020/03 and the resumed sessions of SBSTTA and SBI will be important to ensure rapid progress towards COP15.
 - Amongst the various unresolved issues, differences in views around the term '**nature-based solutions**' arose under various agenda items ("**ecosystem based approaches**" is a term previously defined under the Convention), and there were divergent views on the consideration and applicability to the Convention and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework of principle 7 of the Rio Declaration, on **common but differentiated responsibilities**.

The state of discussion on various agenda items

SBSTTA agenda items:

- 7 – biodiversity and agriculture
- 8 – programme of work on IPBES
- 9 – biodiversity and health
- 10 – invasive alien species

SBI agenda items:

- 8 – cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives
- 10 – review of effectiveness of the processes under the Convention and its protocols
- 12 – specialized international ABS instruments in the context of Art 4 para 4 of the Nagoya Protocol
- 14 – administrative and budgetary matters.

More challenging and contentious issues :

• SBSTTA agenda items:

- 3 – post-2020 global biodiversity framework (scientific and technical review of targets and the monitoring framework)
- 4 and 5 – synthetic biology and risk assessment and risk management of LMOs

• 6 – marine and coastal biodiversity

• SBI agenda items:

- 5 – post-2020 global biodiversity framework (various elements not covered under other agenda items)
- 6 – resource mobilization and the financial mechanism
- 7 – capacity building, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer, knowledge management and communication
- 9 – mechanisms for reporting, assessment and review of implementation
- 11 – mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors and other strategic actions to enhance implementation
- 13 – global multilateral benefit sharing mechanism (Nagoya Protocol Art 10)

Agenda item 6. Marine and coastal biodiversity

Parties voiced support to the work on Ecological and Biological Sensitive Areas (EBSAs), Sustainable Ocean Initiative and coral reef/marine spatial planning good practices and capacity building, and the UNEP paper on the Regional Seas and the post 2020 global biodiversity framework (INF/24), was referenced by Parties (under the related agenda item 3).

It was agreed to separate the draft recommendation into two texts: one on EBSAs and one on other marine and coastal biodiversity issues. A contact group focussed its discussion on processes for updating information on EBSAs, and there remain divergent views on processes related to EBSAs within areas of national jurisdiction. Numerous square brackets remain, and difficult discussions on EBSA are expected at COP15.

Key issues requiring follow up by UNEP:

- UNEP should make available a summary for policy makers on the role of the regional seas in the post 2020 global biodiversity framework in advance of WG2020/3;
- UNEP can further support and guide ICRI engagement on the coral related targets and indicators during the WG2020/3;
- Building on previous EBSA regional workshops supported by UNEP and regional seas conventions and action plans, UNEP should support the anticipated post-COP15 process of further description of EBSAs, with a focus on regional and ABNJ;
- UNEP should proactively support the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, particularly on Global Dialogues with Regional Seas Organisations and Regional Fisheries Bodies processes as called for in the draft recommendation to COP.

Next steps:

- The next negotiations on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will take place at WG2020/3 scheduled virtually for 23 August-3 September 2021. These will be informed by SBSTTA and SBI outcomes, and the **first full draft** of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
- There is consensus that **in-person sessions** are required to finalize the work of SBSTTA-24, SBI-03 and WG2020, and so widespread realization that convening COP in October is not feasible. Consideration is therefore being given to **whether to postpone COP in its entirety to 2022, or whether to open COP formally in October 2021 and consider administrative and possible other matters, then adjourn COP15 until 2022** (in a similar manner to UNEA-5). Consideration is also being given to the convening by China of a High-Level Event in October 2021 to help maintain momentum towards COP.
- Switzerland have also offered to host resumed in-person meetings of SBSTTA-24, SBI-03 and WG2020 in January 2022, in Geneva
- All in-session documents (CRPs and other draft outcomes from discussions at these first sessions) are available at <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SBSTTA-24> and <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SBI-03>.

Thank you



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