

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, dynamic feel. The central area is white, providing a high-contrast space for the text.

# **POST 2020 GBF WITH THE BIODIVERSITY RELATED CONVENTIONS**

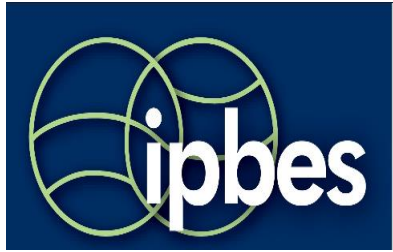
# BACKGROUND

- ▶ CBD COP 13 (2016) Decision XIII/24
  - ▶ Annexes I and II with areas for synergies
  - ▶ Informal Advisory Group on Synergies
- ▶ CBD COP 14 (2018) Decision XIV/30 cooperation with other MEAs/Org
  - ▶ workshop to explore ways in which the conventions can contribute to the elaboration of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
  - ▶ and to identify specific elements that could be included in the framework

# BACKGROUND

- ▶ Meeting held in Bern 10-12 June 2019
- ▶ Representatives from various MEAs and other international organizations
- ▶ Party representatives from various MEAs

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PROCESS BY VARIOUS MEAs AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS



# CONTRIBUTIONS

- ▶ The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions
- ▶ International Chemicals Management
- ▶ The Minamata Convention on Mercury
- ▶ The United Nations Forum on Forests
- ▶ The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations



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# CONTRIBUTIONS

- ▶ **Nature's contributions to people - of which were directly related to climate change and were deteriorating worldwide, reducing people's quality of life and threatening sustainable development**
- ▶ **Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective**

# CONTRIBUTIONS

- ▶ Advocating for a common agenda to stop anthropogenic damages to the environment.
- ▶ Called for action which must be transformational.
- ▶ Awareness-raising is critical
- ▶ Future world would be different



# CONTRIBUTIONS

- ▶ Based on the experience of UNCCD, the essential elements for the post-2020 biodiversity framework were: an easily communicated overarching target, supported by an implementation and monitoring framework at various levels

# CONTRIBUTIONS

- ▶ Actions, that serve as a common agenda for biodiversity-related conventions,
- ▶ Synergies between the conventions are important
- ▶ Lack of synchronization between the cycles of the various conventions,

# CONTRIBUTIONS

- ▶ Governing bodies encouraging NFPs to participate in the post-2020 framework to ensure that priorities of different MEAs are included
- ▶ The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 was developed based on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets
- ▶ The importance of connectivity It should be the key word for conservation
- ▶ In 2018, the Standing Committee of the CMS set up a working group (WG) to contribute to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

# CONTRIBUTIONS

- ▶ The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) mirrored the three objectives of the CBD.
- ▶ Loss of genetic diversity and how it reduces options to ensure human health by limiting nutrition.

# CONTRIBUTIONS

- ▶ Emphasis on the importance of maintaining and strengthening targets for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture

# CONTRIBUTIONS

- ▶ The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions: The secretariats of the three conventions had been integrated and other synergies had been achieved through a process starting in 2006.
- ▶ The post-2020 framework might learn from the process for integration of the three conventions and could contribute to an integrated, multi-sector approach for implementation of MEAs

# KEY MESSAGES

- ▶ **Independent legal framework:** Multilateral Environment Agreements have their own legal framework, constituencies and often their own strategic plans (lack of an overarching governing body)
- ▶ **Enhanced cooperation:** Nevertheless a broad understanding of the importance to mutually support each other's activities and of the need to enhance cooperation and synergies among the biodiversity related conventions (push by the IPBES Global Assessment)
- ▶ **Participation** in Global biodiversity Framework post-2020: Representatives of the parties and secretariats expressed keen interest to be part of the GBF post 2020 (part of the actual momentum to put nature high on the political agenda)

# KEY MESSAGES

- ▶ **Common ownership:** Willingness to participate actively in the process to shape the new framework and to develop a common ownership of the framework (BRC including BRS+SAICM, Minamata, UNFF) and alignment of the specific strategies of MEA
- ▶ **Party driven process:** Need to involve their governing bodies and parties to consolidate and adopt a MEA specific position for the GBF
- ▶ **Conflicting institutional arrangements/timetables:** Challenge to coordinate the processes of the MEAs and the OEWG in the next 16 month to be ready to feed timely into the negotiations process (involvement in OEWG as well as in thematic workshops)



# KEY MESSAGES

- ▶ **Coordination of implementation:** With regard to the future implementation of the GBF by all participating MEAs, need for a more coherent way of bringing all actions together (discussion at UNEA or the HLPF or “COP for Nature”?)
- ▶ **Areas for enhanced synergies** (beside the definition and implementation of the GBF post-2020): communication, capacity building, project finance and reporting
- ▶ **Coordination on national level:** closer cooperation among the National Focal Points and the development of an integrated reporting system (e.g. DaRT).

END

▶ THANK YOU