
Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Key entry points for cooperation and collaboration amongst MEAs

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Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Key entry points for cooperation and collaboration amongst MEAs

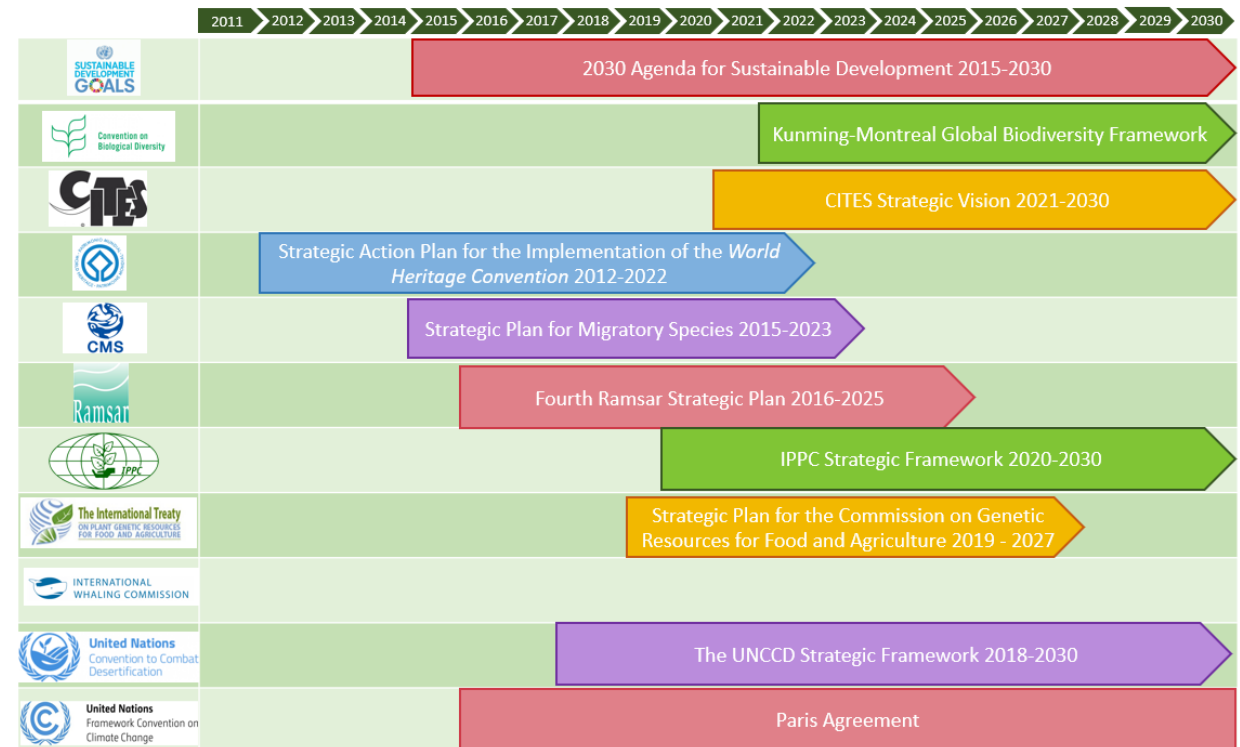


Common interests and opportunities:

- Implementation
- Review of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting
- Cost effectiveness

Previous experience in illustrating interrelationships

- MEA strategies and frameworks
- Cross-mapping strategies and frameworks by individual biodiversity-related MEAs
- Guidance provided by individual biodiversity-related MEAs
- Mapping biodiversity-related MEAs to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- Data Reporting Tool for MEAs (DaRT)



MEA decisions and resolutions calling for increased synergies and collaboration on NBSAPs across biodiversity-related conventions

- **CBD** notes that NBSAPs should promote synergies and planning across biodiversity-related conventions and MEAs ([15/6, Annex 1](#))
- **CITES** adopted the objective that Parties support and enhance existing cooperative partnerships in order to achieve their identified objectives ([18.03](#))
- **CMS** encourages Parties to include in their NBSAPs appropriate reference to other biodiversity-related conventions ([Res 13.1](#))
- **ITPGRFA** invites contracting parties to ensure that the contributions of PGRFA are fully integrated and supported within NBSAPs ([Resolution 13/2022](#))
- The **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands** invites contracting Parties to support the mainstreaming of wetland ecosystem functions and the ecosystem services in NBSAPs ([XIV.6](#))
- **WHC** requests States Parties to ensure their NBSAPs fully consider the importance of natural World Heritage sites ([Decision 37 COM 5A](#))

Mandates of other biodiversity-related conventions on potential alignment





CBD COP decision 15/13 on cooperation:






“Also invites the governing bodies of biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, ..., to contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the K-M GBF, in particular by further **strengthening cooperation at the global level** within their respective mandates and **enhancing synergies among themselves**, to encourage mutually supportive decisions, to **coordinate their own strategies with the K-M GBF** and to propose **key issues for thematic discussions** facilitated by the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, taking into account, where appropriate, the conclusions of the Bern II workshop included in document CBD/SBI/3/10;” (para4)

Request secretariats to explore options for strengthening cooperation and collaboration in supporting implementation of the framework:

- CITES [decision 17.56 \(Rev. CoP19\)](#)
- ITPGRFA [resolution 13/2022](#)
- Ramsar Convention [resolution XIV/6](#)
- CMS [decision 13.4](#)
- WHC decision [44 COM 7.2](#)

Mandates of other biodiversity-related conventions on potential alignment

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

					
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Bern process aims to strengthen cooperation among parties and secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant conventions, in implementing the K-M GBF

CBD COP invited UNEP to facilitate strengthened cooperation/collaboration amongst MEAs in implementing the Global Biodiversity Framework, building on experience of the Bern consultations

Working with the Swiss Government and SCBD, UNEP is planning for a Bern III Conference in January 2024 to consider cooperation amongst MEAs in implementing the K-M GBF

- [Bern III Conference on Cooperation for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal GBF](#)



The Data Reporting Tool for MEAs - DaRT



Manage knowledge the smart way: <https://dart.informea.org/>

One
Place

Secure
&
Private

Organize
&
Share

Find
Data

The aim of DaRT is to create:

- **national working spaces**
in which reporters to MEAs
- **organize, share and maintain their documentation**
to facilitate
- **discovery and retrieval of relevant biodiversity information for reporting purposes.**



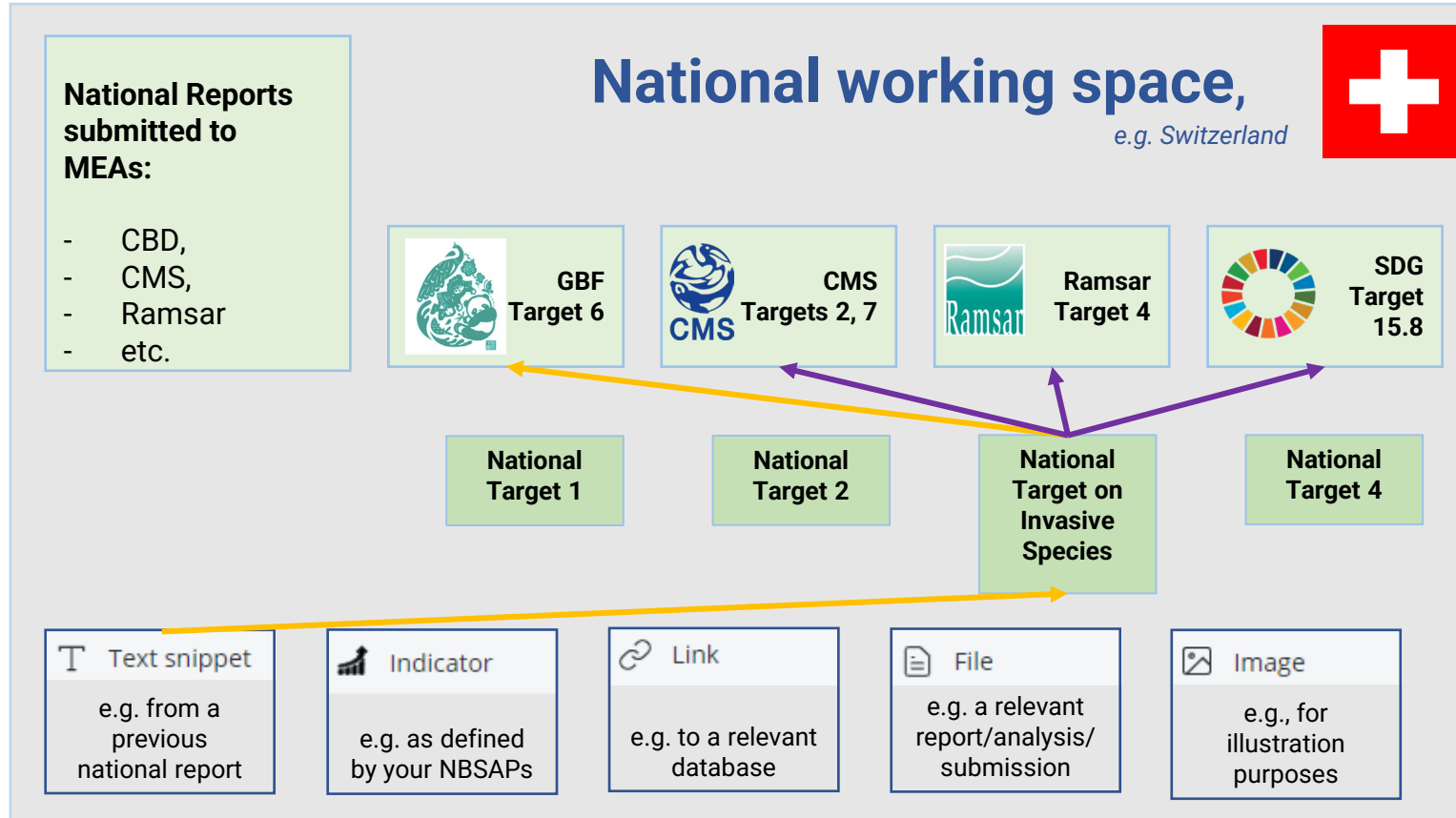
DaRT is a tool for knowledge management at the national level



it is not an additional reporting obligation and does not affect the reporting processes established by Agreements.

The Data Reporting Tool for MEAs - DaRT

Manage knowledge the smart way



Experts from ministries



The Data Reporting Tool for MEAs - DaRT

The Dashboard: <https://dart.informea.org/dashboard>



DaRT DASHBOARD ABOUT DART STRATEGIES COMPENDIA TOOLS USER GUIDE CONTACT English Country **Zambia**

Add item

- Link
- Text snippet
- Image
- File
- Indicator

Filter items

Item type

- National report 39
- Text snippet 27

Strategic plans

Choose some options

Reporting obligations

Choose some options

User

All users

Language

All languages

Search content

66 results Sort by relevance Export results

Text snippet

12 Apr 2023 - Imported

Description of the national contribution to the achievement of the targets of indigenous peoples and local communities

In the Zambian context, the concept of indigenous people and category does not apply as what we have is local communities. In terms of implementation of the NBSAP, local communities who work directly on natural resources and ecosystems were involved in the implementation of the Strategy, both directly and indirectly. For the reporting process, this category was involved through representation by members of organized civil society which also represents their views

More

[CBD] Sixth national report

Leave a comment

Text snippet

12 Apr 2023 - Imported

Biodiversity facts: Status and trends of biodiversity, including benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions

Zambia is a land linked (locked) country in southern Africa. Forests, agro-ecosystems and wetlands are the most important ecosystems to the national economy and rural livelihoods. Biodiversity conservation to date has been undertaken through the

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Add item

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Item type

- Text snippet 1
- Strategic plans**
- GBF Target 6
- Reporting obligations

Choose some options

User

...

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1 results Sort by relevance Export results

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9. Invasive Alien Species

Description how and to what extent the country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target

Assessments of most effective way of addressing invasive alien species has been undertaken. Some efforts have also been made in actual removal of some IAS such as mimosa pitta, lantana camera, among others.

Other activities contributing to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Target at the global level include:

Enforcement of phytosanitary regulations which control which biodiversity species can be brought into the country, among others.

More

Aichi Target 9 [CBD] Sixth national report

Leave a comment

Providing a cross-mapping of strategies, goals, targets

A framework to cross-map national targets with the KM-GBF



Based on the mapping of a country's NBSAP with the Aichi Targets,



National Target 1

By 2020, biodiversity values have been integrated into the National Development Plan, Budget Framework papers, Ministerial Policy Statements and District Development Plans.

Mapping with CBD - Aichi Targets



Aichi Target 2 By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

the mapping with biodiversity-related conventions can easily be derived:

Mapping with Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



TARGET 14 Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

► This approach allows the mapping of NBSAP with targets of multiple MEAs strategies.

3. Providing a library of biodiversity publications

The “Compendia”



- Online and Interactive library with key global biodiversity publications and databases in DaRT
- Three compendia published by the SCBD and UNEP in 2018 to support the implementation of CBD COP decision XIII/24:
 - Synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions at the national level,
 - Capturing, managing and using biodiversity-related data and information; and,
 - Key global databases related to the biodiversity-related conventions.
- Launched in December 2022, ongoing update
- Open access

DaRT DASHBOARD ABOUT DART STRATEGIES **COMPENDIA** TOOLS USER GUIDE CONTACT

English Country Zambia

Filter items

Information type

Guidance	82
Data	73
Indicators	8

Topics

+ Ecosystems	44
+ Species	76
+ Genetic Resources	16
+ Society	24
+ Support	22
+ Implementation	78

MEA Relevance

CBD	92
CMS	57
Ramsar Convention	49
WHC	43
AEWA	35
CITES	35
ITPGRFA	23
IPPC	22
UNFCCC	12
UNCCD	3

Show more

Use these pages to explore guidance and global data for reporting and implementation of biodiversity-related conventions

The resources in this library come from 'compendia' of guidance originally developed under the project "Supporting implementation of CBD COP decision XIII/24" jointly implemented by UNEP-WCMC, UNEP, and SCBD.

The 'compendia' have been transferred from PDF form into an interactive online resource to enhance access and searchability. This is a project which has been led by UNEP-WCMC, with financial support provided by the EU.

This is an ongoing project, and there are **significant updates planned for 2023**. This includes addition of new content. As a result, we are keen to get **feedback from you** about how the web can be improved. To provide this feedback, please leave your comments via the questionnaire pop up below, or email Jacinta Jackson.

Compendia

Search Sort by Relevance Search

Elaboration of options for enhancing synergies among biodiversity-related conventions. (2016)
http://medwet.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/elaborations-options-enhancing-syn...
Publisher(s): UNEP

Sourcebook of opportunities for enhancing cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions at national and regional levels. (2015)

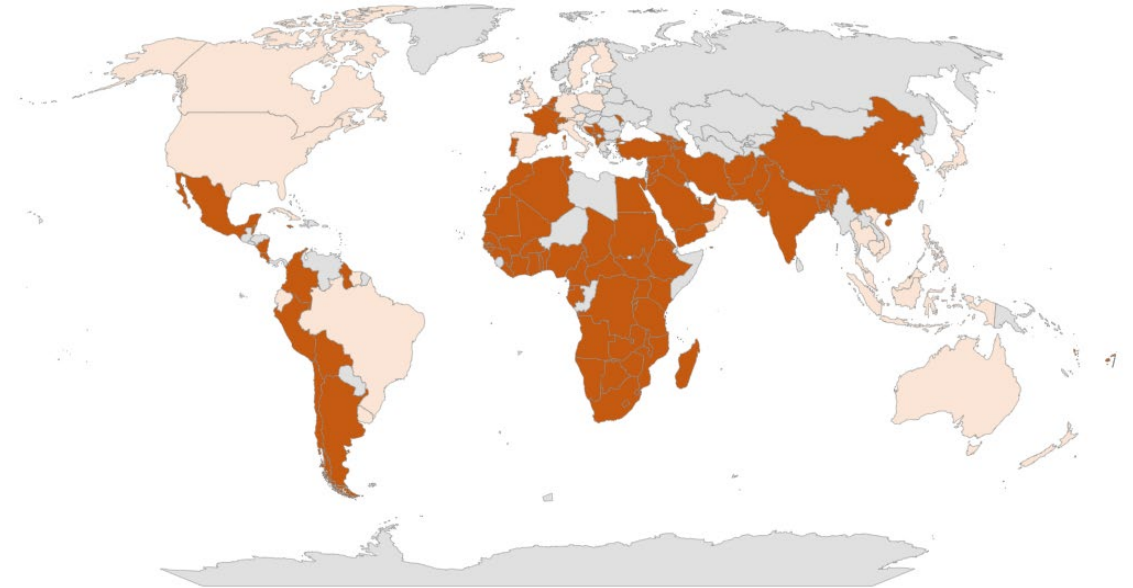
<https://dart.informea.org/compendia>

What we achieved so far

DaRT countries today



- Over 150 countries attended a DaRT event: workshop or webinar
- 104 countries have a DaRT working space
- 30 countries participated in a DaRT workshop
- Cameroon, Switzerland and China are DaRT flagship countries



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Countries with DaRT working spaces & having attended workshops and webinars (104)

Countries having attended webinars, without working space established (38)

Recommendations:

The following suggested recommendations could be considered in the context of other decisions being taken by the COP...

- Requests the Secretariat to continue to **explore the alignment of objectives and activities** of the Convention with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and to advise Parties on the opportunities that this helps to identify.
- Requests the Secretariat to work with the United Nations Environment Programme to further **identify tools and guidance** that will support Parties in developing coherent and synergistic approaches to implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreements.
- Urge Parties to establish **close collaboration between Convention focal points** and the focal points of other relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements in order for governments to develop coherent and synergistic approaches in implementation, thereby increasing efficiency and effectiveness.
- Urge Parties to work with the national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity in order to ensure the **inclusion of strategies and actions relevant to the Cartagena Convention in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans**, and in associated knowledge management and reporting.
- Invites Parties to **explore the benefits of using the Data Reporting tool for MEAs (DaRT)** developed by the United Nations Environment Programme as a tool to support national reporting to Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

Thank you!