

Bogis-Bossey Expert Workshop 2025

The Bern Process and the contribution of MEAs to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

27-28 August 2025

Concept, Background, Programme

1. Concept of the Expert Workshop

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is organizing an **Expert Workshop on the Bern Process and the contribution of MEAs to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**, on 27-28 August 2025 in Bogis-Bossey, Switzerland, in partnership with the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) of Switzerland and with technical support from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

This workshop is held in the context of the Bern Process¹ on Cooperation among the MEAs for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF or Framework) and builds on outcomes of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP-15 and COP-16) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Relevant to this workshop, decision CBD COP 16/35² on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations, invites Parties to consider the report of the Bern III Conference, and also invites UNEP to continue to support cooperation and collaboration among the MEAs contributing to the effective implementation of the KM-GBF.

The workshop aims to support the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the KM-GBF by facilitating information exchange and promoting complementarity of inputs from the MEAs to the global review, in line with their respective mandates, and in response to CBD COP decision 16/32³ on Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. It further seeks to provide elements of advice on the future role and objectives of the Bern Process, building on lessons learned, outcomes, and impacts from previous activities. This includes the role of the Bern Process in facilitating effective and coherent participation of MEAs in the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the KM-GBF. The workshop will also discuss the focus and content of a possible future Bern IV Conference in 2026, to further accelerate cooperation and synergies in MEA implementation and support the KM-GBF.

The Bogis-Bossey Expert Workshop and the Bern Process

Although it is held in the context of the Bern Process, it is important to note that the Bogis-Bossey Expert Workshop is not a Bern Consultation or Conference that ordinarily convenes representatives of Parties to all the relevant MEAs. The last Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting “Workshop on Cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in preparation for the Bern III Conference”⁴ was held in June 2023.

¹ <https://www.unep.org/topics/environmental-law-and-governance/strengthening-institutions/bern-process>

² <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-16/cop-16-dec-35-en.pdf>

³ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-16/cop-16-dec-32-en.pdf>

⁴ [Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting 2023 Workshop Report](#)

2. Objectives, Outputs and Outcomes of the Expert Workshop

2.1 Objectives

Building on UNEP's work and actions that took place since the Bern III Conference, and in line with its mandate to continue and build on the Bern Process, the expert workshop aims to:

(1): Discuss views on the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the KM-GBF, including on the draft annotated outline of the global report and contributions of MEAs

(2): Provide input on the role and objectives of the Bern Process in the future, building on the lessons learned, outcomes and impacts from the previous Bern activities

The expert workshop will endeavor to promote and make use of the recommendations of Bern III conference as appropriate, including the use of integrated approaches as well as guidance on mapping targets and strategies.

2.2 Expected Outputs

(1): Input on how to achieve a "concise compilation of examples of contributions of relevant MEAs towards the implementation of the KM-GBF" within the global report, and more generally, how to promote complementarity in the contribution of MEAs in the context of the global review process.

(2): Input on the future role of the Bern Process and potential topics, objectives, and modalities for the next Bern Conference (Bern IV) to accelerate cooperation and synergies in MEA implementation for the KM-GBF.

2.3 Expected Outcomes

The report of the Bogis-Bossey Expert Workshop will summarise the discussions between country experts, secretariats of MEAs, and stakeholders on their contributions to the implementation of the KM-GBF reflecting the potential complementarities as well as the discussions on the Bern Process' potential future role.

3. Background on the Bern Process and related MEA mandates⁵

The Bern Process originated from the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP [decision 14/30](#), which called for a workshop on collaboration among the Parties to the biodiversity-related conventions. It also aligns with the [decision 14/34](#), on a comprehensive and inclusive process for preparing the Global Biodiversity Framework.

The Bern I and II consultations that followed informed the content of the framework accordingly. Subsequently, the CBD ([decision 15/13](#)), the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) ([resolution 13/2022](#)), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands ([resolution XIV/26](#)), and the Carpathian Convention ([decision 7/4](#)) all called for the continuation of the Bern Process by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and encouraged their contracting parties and secretariats to engage with it. Following the adoption of the KM-GBF and building on the outcomes of the Bern consultations, the Bern III Conference on cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was held in January 2024.⁶

The outcomes of the Bern III Conference were welcomed by the CBD ([decision 16/35](#)), the Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) ([SC78 Doc. 16 \(Rev. 1\)](#)), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) ([Resolution 11.10 \(Rev.COP14\)](#)), the UNESCO World Heritage Convention

⁵ Please see the attached "Bern Process Mandates (June 2025 version)", **Attachment 1** for more details.

⁶<https://www.unep.org/events/conference/bern-iii-conference-cooperation-among-biodiversity-related-conventions>

WHC ([decision 46 COM 5A](#)), the International Whaling Commission (IWC) ([resolution 2024-2](#)), the ITPGRFA ([resolution 1/2023](#) and [resolution 13/2023](#)), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) ([CPM-18 Draft Report Part 2](#)), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) ([decision 8/COP.16](#)), the Basel Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions ([draft decisions BC-17/23, RC-12/10, SC-12/24](#)) and the Minamata Convention on Mercury ([decision MC-5/17](#)). In addition, UNEA-6 took note of the Bern III Conference outcomes in [Resolution 6/4](#).

Focus on the Bern III Conference¹⁰

In January 2024, UNEP convened the Bern III Conference on cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF). The conference brought together representatives of parties and secretariats of 16 MEAs, as well as a range of other stakeholders, organisations and individual experts. It built on the previous activities of the Bern Process, including the Bern I and Bern II Consultations. The open discussion on cooperation to implement the KM-GBF resulted in concrete ideas and options for increased collaboration among MEAs at global, regional and national levels. The conference highlighted the value of MEAs in contributing to the global review of collective progress on the implementation of the KM-GBF, and recognised the value of the conference itself, and the potential for building on the “Bern Process. Holding a future Bern conference was considered as one of the options to continue the dialogue on strengthening synergies in the implementation of the KM-GBF.

Following the Bern III Conference, practical actions were presented and promoted in the margins of key governing body meetings of the relevant conventions in 2024-2025, in the biodiversity, climate change, desertification, and chemicals and waste clusters, as well as at UNEA sessions. Furthermore, the Bern III Conference Report¹, including its outcomes, has been introduced as an information document to meetings of relevant conventions. These outcomes were welcomed, and advanced in relevant documents and decisions, thus promoting and facilitating cooperation and synergy in MEA implementation.

At the Bern III Conference, participants reiterated the relevance of MEAs in contributing to the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the KM-GBF. Paragraph 46 of the conference report highlighted that, “MEAs should contribute to the global report with their own chapter on interlinkages of MEAs with the Framework, and their contributions to its implementation. This would be concise and include information *inter alia* on three highlights and/or achievements per MEA that demonstrate contribution to the Framework, indicate which targets or other related issues are being addressed. MEAs might also address the steps they have taken to recognise the links between their work and interests and the Framework, and joint action with other MEAs that they have undertaken”.

3. Background on the Global Review mandates and the work of the AHSTAG

3.1 Background on the Global Review

In 2022, the CBD decision 15/6, adopted an enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review with a view to enhancing implementation of the CBD and of the KM-GBF (paragraph 1), comprising **A Global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework, including the means of implementation, based on national reports and, as appropriate, other sources, to be considered by COP-17 and COP-19 (paragraph 1 (d)).**

In 2025, the CBD decision 16/32⁹ on Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, defined the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the KM-GBF as:

- **A Party-driven process conducted in a comprehensive, facilitative, efficient, inclusive and transparent manner, avoiding duplication of work...** (paragraph 9),

⁷ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-16/cop-16-dec-35-en.pdf>

⁸ Please refer to the attached “Overview on activities conducted since the Bern III Conference by UNEP” and the webinar recording ([link provided](#)) and webpage ([link provided](#)) organised by UNEP in June 2025.

⁹ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-16/cop-16-dec-32-en.pdf>

- *primarily based on (a) national reports [against the countries' NBSAPs] and (b) a global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Framework (paragraph 11).*
- *that will culminate in a decision or decisions at COP-17 (paragraph 7).*

The same CBD decision provided the following provisions on the principles regarding the global report:

- The global report aims to address the collective progress made in the implementation of the Framework, highlight the main success and challenges, and provide illustrative case studies and examples.
- The global report will contain the **structural elements** as outlined in paragraph 17. These are reflected in the draft annotated outline of the global report, which was shared through CBD Notification 2025-93.¹⁰

The global report will primarily be based on national reports (paragraph 18(a)). Complementary sources as outlined in paragraphs 18(b)-(l) will also be considered. Regarding relevant information from MEA secretariats (paragraph 18(k)), the CBD Secretariat circulated an invitation for submissions through Notification 2025-99.¹¹

Focus on MEAs in the structural elements and sources of the global report

This information is expected to be relevant to the role of MEAs and synergies, which will be included in the global report.

Structural elements of global report

- *Decides that the global report will be focused primarily on assessing progress in the implementation of the Framework and contain the following structural elements: ... A concise compilation of examples of contributions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements towards the implementation of the Framework, in line with their respective mandates (para. 17.f)*

Sources of global report

- *Also decides that the following sources of information should be drawn upon when preparing the global report... Relevant information from the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and processes, including reports submitted under related conventions and on the Sustainable Development Goals; ((para. 18 (k)).*

National Reports

The global report will have national reports as the primary source of information (para. 18.a).

- The national reporting template was also adopted in decision 16/32 and as part of that template, Parties are asked for each target to "*Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements (optional; Section III; Question 8 of reporting template)*".
- In developing their national report, Parties are encouraged "*to collaborate, where appropriate, with other reporting processes, such as those under the Sustainable Development Goals and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, including by using, on a voluntary basis, the Data Reporting Tool for Multilateral Environmental Agreements or other modular data reporting tools (para 2)*".

3.2 The work of the AHSTAG on the global review

Decision COP 16/32 also established the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (AHSTAG) for the preparation of the global report of collective progress in the implementation of the KM-GBF. To

¹⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-093>

¹¹ <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-099>

date, the AHSTAG has met online three times. One of the AHSTAG co-chairs¹² (Mexico) and some members will participate in the Bogis-Bossey expert workshop. The AHSTAG members are well placed to provide advice on the most useful types of input from MEAs for the global report.

The AHSTAG has developed a draft annotated outline of the global report and guidance related to the outline¹³, which has been made available by the CBD Secretariat for peer review ([CBD Notification 2025-093](#), deadline 27 August 2025). The annotated outline and related guidance will also be made available as part of a working document for the twenty-seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (to be included in document CBD/SBSTTA/27/2).

Based on the structural elements in COP 16/32 (paragraph 17), the draft annotated outline provides more details on the examples of contributions of MEAs in the global report (paragraph 17 (e)). The outline notably indicates that the section on MEA contributions (Part I, Section E of the outline) “*will provide examples of how actions taken at the national and international levels to implement relevant multilateral environmental agreements have created synergies and resulted in progress towards the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*”. This section could be a very useful starting point for framing the Bogis-Bossey discussion.

The CBD Secretariat, under the guidance of the AHSTAG, has prepared and shared a template for the submission of information from other MEA Secretariats, international organizations and processes for the global report ([CBD Notification 2025-099](#), deadline 1 October 2025). Through this template, MEA Secretariats are invited to provide an overview of linkages between the MEAs and the KM-GBF, by specifying how relevant information reported or produced under the MEAs relates to each target of the KM-GBF. They are also invited to share case studies or examples of MEAs towards the implementation of the KM-GBF targets. This information is expected to be based on reporting done under the various MEAs.

In addition, the CBD Secretariat and the AHSTAG Co-Chairs organised a webinar¹⁴ on progress in producing the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the KM-GBF, in July 2025. The CBD Secretariat, under the guidance of the Advisory Group will continue facilitating the submission of information by the MEAs related to the paragraph 18 (k).

4. Preparatory resources for the workshop

Preparatory Webinar: The webinar *From Bern to Action: Advancing Synergies Across MEAs* organised by UNEP on 25 June 2025 gave a briefing on the Bern Process and showcased on-the-ground synergies work that has taken place since January 2024. The recording of the webinar is made available on the UNEP webinar [webpage](#).

Preparatory Documents: Background information on the Bern Process and the CBD Global Review contained in this document as well as the following documents serve as discussion basis for the Bogis-Bossey Workshop:

1. Information on the activities undertaken by UNEP based on the proposed consolidated actions from the Bern III Conference (see **Attachment 1**)
2. Updated note on the Bern Process mandates (see **Attachment 2**)
3. [Recording of the CBD Secretariat and AHSTAG Webinar](#) on *Preparing the global report on implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*
4. Relevant CBD decisions and notifications
 - [CBD Decision 15/4](#): Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

¹² [Report of the Ad Hoc Scientific and Technical Advisory Group for the Preparation of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on its first meeting](#)

¹³ [global-report-kmgbf-peer-review-annotated-outline-en.docx](#)

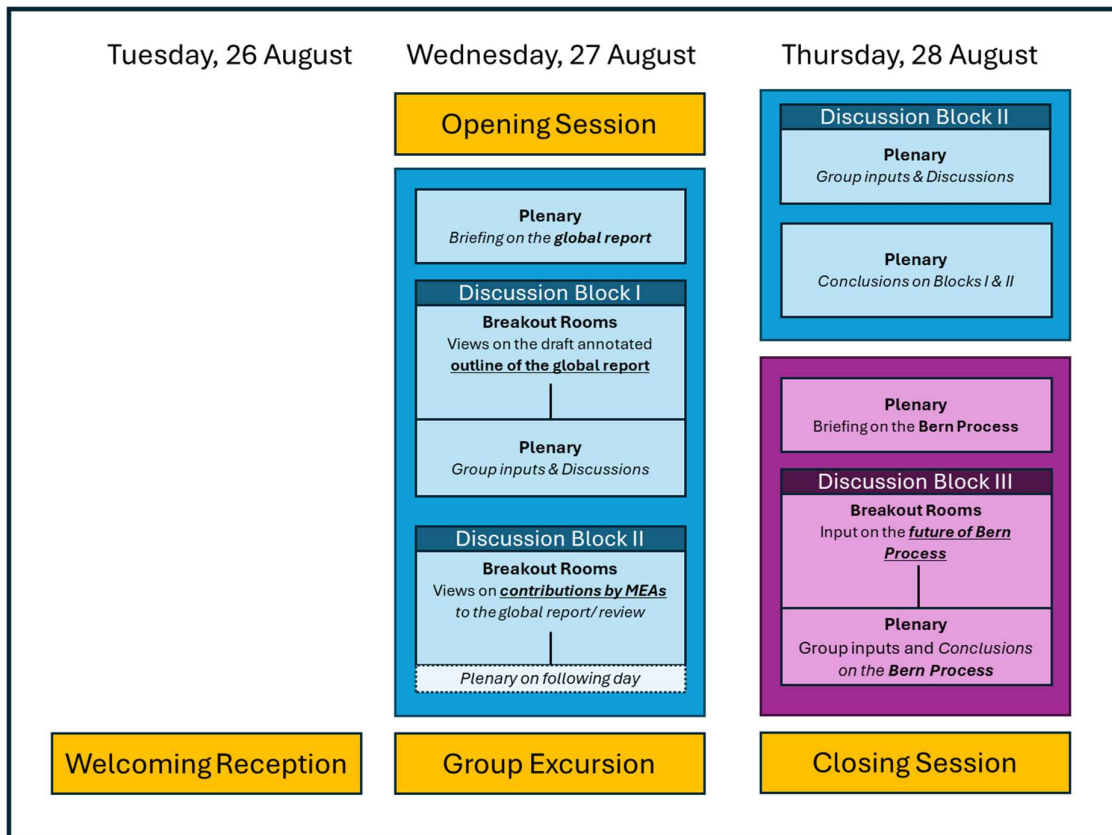
¹⁴ The recording of the webinar can be accessed here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=efQX9L1Z_qM

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- [CBD Decision 16/32](#): Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to be conducted at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties
- [CBD Notification 2025-93](#): Invitation to participate in the peer review on the draft annotated outline of the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- [CBD Notification 2025-99](#): Invitation to submit relevant information to support the production of the global report on collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Details on the workshop and links to the relevant documents can also be found on the [UNEP workshop webpage](#).

6. Programme



Time	Activity	Location
Day 0 (26 August 2025)		
19:00-20:30	Welcoming Reception Swiss Apéritive, welcoming remarks & tour-de-table	Salle Orangerie/ Terrace
Day 1 (27 August)		
08:15-09:00	Registration & DSA Processing (kindly bring your <i>Boarding Pass</i> and <i>Passport Copy</i>)	Lobby Conference (outside of Salle Genève/ Lausanne)
09:00-09:15	Official Opening Swiss Government, UNEP, CBD Secretariat	Salle Genève/ Lausanne
09:15-10:00	Setting the Stage: Framing the Expert Workshop and the Bern Process UNEP	
10:00-10:20	Briefing on the Process of the Global Review of Collective Progress on the implementation of the KM-GBF CBD Secretariat	
10:20-10:45	Briefing on the Work of the AHSTAG on the Global Report AHSTAG Co-Chair	
10:45-11:00	Introduction to Group Discussion Modalities	Lobby Conference
11:00-11:30	Coffee break	

Discussion Block I: Views on the draft annotated outline of the global report		
11:30 - 12:30	Group Discussions: Global Report Guiding Themes: 1) Usefulness of the Global Report for MEAs 2) MEA-specific information in Global Report & potential gaps 3) MEA synergies in the Global Report & potential gaps 4) MEA information in CBD National Reports and NBSAPs	Salon Jaune & Salle Jura
12:30-13:30	Lunch	Salle Orangerie
13:30-15:00	Plenary: Gathering inputs from groups and advancing discussions on the global report	Salle Genève/ Lausanne
15:00-15:30	Coffee Break	Lobby Conference
Discussion Block II: Views on other opportunities for MEAs to contribute jointly to the global review and how to showcase these opportunities		
15:30-16:50	Group Discussions: Global Review & MEA Contributions Guiding Themes: 1) Joint submissions of MEAs to the global report and use of existing guidance 2) Visibility of MEA contributions in the global review process beyond the global report 3) MEAs alignment with KM-GBF indicators	Salon Jaune & Salle Jura
19:00-20:00	Dinner	Salle Orangerie
20:00-21:30	Further Discussions (optional)	<i>Optional</i>

Day 2 (28 August)		
09:00-09:10	Recap of Day 1	Salle Genève/ Lausanne
09:10-10:30	Plenary: Group Inputs & Advancing Discussions on the Global Review and MEA Contributions	
10:30-11:00	Coffee break	Lobby Conference
11:00-11:45	Plenary: Summary and Conclusions on Blocks I & II Discussions	Salle Genève/ Lausanne
11:45-12:30	Briefing on the Bern Process and its achievements <i>UNEP & Bern III Co-chair</i>	
12:30-13:30	Lunch	Salle Orangerie
Discussion Block III: Input regarding the future role and objectives of the Bern Process		
13:30-14:30	Group Discussions: Future of the Bern Process Guiding Themes: 1) The role of the Bern Process in supporting the KM-GBF implementation and Global Review 2) Next priorities and relevant activities/ events for the Bern Process 3) Considerations towards a potential Bern IV Conference	Salon Jaune & Salle Jura
14:30-15:00	Coffee Break	Lobby Conference
15:00-16:00	Plenary: Group Inputs & Advancing Discussions on the Future of the Bern Process	Salle Genève/ Lausanne
16:00-16:30	Closing Session & Way Forward <i>Switzerland, UNEP, CBD</i>	

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Illustration on the cross-mapping of MEAs goals and targets with the KM-GBF (November 2024)

														
Target 1 (spatial planning)		✓✓		✓✓		✓✓✓		✓✓						
Target 2 (restoration)						✓✓✓		✓✓		✓✓	✓✓	✓✓		
Target 3 (protected areas)		✓✓				✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓						
Target 4 (species conservation)	✓✓	✓✓✓		✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓			✓✓	✓✓	✓✓		
Target 5 (sustainable use of species)	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		✓✓										
Target 6 (invasive alien species)			✓✓✓			✓✓								
Target 7 (pollution)										✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
Target 8 (climate change)						✓✓			✓✓✓					
Target 9 (species management)	✓✓	✓✓✓		✓✓	✓✓									
Target 10 (other key sectors)				✓✓✓		✓✓					✓✓			
Target 11 (nature's contributions to people)						✓✓	✓✓		✓✓✓					
Target 12 (urban nature)														
Target 13 (access and benefit sharing)				✓✓✓										
Target 14 (mainstreaming)		✓✓												
Target 15 (business and biodiversity)				✓✓✓										
Target 16 (sustainable consumption)										✓✓	✓✓	✓✓		
Target 17 (biosafety)														
Target 18 (incentives and subsidies)														
Target 19 (financial resources)				✓✓✓										
Target 20 (capacity-building)				✓✓						✓✓	✓✓	✓✓		
Target 21 (data, information, knowledge)				✓✓						✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓		
Target 22 (IPLCs)								✓✓		✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	
Target 23 (gender equality)								✓✓		✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	

✓✓✓	Potential 'champion' or partner	✓✓	Contributing 'champion' or partner		Also relevant to the MEA
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