

Convention on Biological Diversity

Third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (informal sessions)

**Joint NGO Statement on Agenda Item 9 - Mechanisms for reporting,
assessment and review of implementation**

8-14 March 2021

Signatories:

BirdLife International

ClientEarth

Conservation International

Greenpeace International

International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)

The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF)

Thank you Madame Chair for this opportunity.

This intervention is delivered on behalf of BirdLife International, ClientEarth, Conservation International, Greenpeace International, IFAW, RSPB, TNC, WCS and WWF [on agenda item 9 on enhancing reporting and review mechanisms with a view to strengthening the implementation of the convention, of the informal session in preparation for the 3rd meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation].

Given the collective failure to achieve the Aichi targets, we believe that the process of enhancing implementation, monitoring, reporting and review of the Global Biodiversity Framework is crucial and will be essential to its success.

All individual components for planning, monitoring, reporting and review should be connected as parts of a structured cycle where each element informs the next step in the process, leading to a ratcheting of action over time.

In terms of planning, “national commitments” could be useful in encouraging Parties to quickly translate the GBF’s targets at the domestic level. National commitments should also inform a revision of the NBSAPs. Revised NBSAPs should include standardized minimum contents, defined in a CoP15 decision and [should include] actions on meeting each of the individual targets of the GBF. When it comes to reporting, national reports should be more consistent and include data on all Headline Indicators [of the Monitoring Framework], thus facilitating both the country-by-country review and the global biodiversity stocktake and associated gap analysis.

In terms of review, country-by-country review should track progress on the basis of national reports against NBSAPs and national commitments, while the global biodiversity stocktake and gap analysis should aggregate results from all submitted national reports and other sources, in order to measure the gap between progress made to date and progress required

for the timely achievement of the 2030 Milestones. Finally, we believe that in order to enhance the effectiveness of the Peer Review, the Open-Ended Forum and other elements of the multidimensional monitoring, review and evaluation mechanisms, the SBI should organize more stakeholder discussions on these topics prior to its 3rd meeting in order to discuss potential improvements.

The outcomes of the review process and global biodiversity stocktake should be used to strengthen the implementation of the GBF on the ground, through an action-oriented ratcheting mechanism. The main objective of the ratcheting mechanism should be to allow Parties to ramp up the delivery of domestic plans and measures, in order to accelerate the implementation of the GBF at the domestic level.

Looking ahead, it will be critical for SBI 3 and OEWG 3 to provide enough space and time for Parties to advance the development of an effective and robust implementation mechanism for the GBF. Our organizations stand ready to assist Parties with implementation, monitoring, reporting and review of the post-2020 GBF.

ClientEarth[®]

ifaw


BirdLife
INTERNATIONAL

CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL 

GREENPEACE

 giving
nature
a home


WCS

The Nature
Conservancy 
Protecting nature. Preserving life.


WWF[®]