

Synergies between Rio conventions : from global commitments to local action



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Agenda

- **Introduction and context**
 - Quick presentation of Rio conventions and their synergies
 - Why synergies matter?
 - COPs calling for synergies
- **Synergies in planning processes**
 - Entry points in NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs, LDN targets, etc
 - Role of National Focal Points
- **Financing opportunities for Synergies**
 - Entry points in Global funds (GEF, GCF, AF, etc)
 - Importance of national and local funding mechanisms (incl. Conservation Trust Funds)



Rio Conventions: the 3 sisters



IN OUR HANDS
EARTH SUMMIT '92
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**



**United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change**



**United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification**



RIO+20
**United Nations
Conference on
Sustainable
Development**

Quick presentation of Rio conventions and their synergies



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



Convention on
Biological Diversity



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

	Climate Change	Biological diversity	Desertification
Contents of the text	26 articles, 2 annexes	42 articles, 2 annexes	40 articles, 5 annexes
Conference of Parties (COPs)	art. 7) COP1 in 1995 COP 29 in 2024 (Baku, Azerbaijan)	art. 23) COP1 in 1994 COP 16 in 2024 (Cali, Colombia)	art. 22) COP1 in 1997 COP 16 in 2024 (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia)
Secretariats	Bonn (art. 8)	Montreal (art. 21)	Bonn (art. 23)
Subsidiary bodies	SBSTA (art. 9) SBI (art. 10)	SBSTTA (art. 25)	CST (art. 24) CRIC

Science-policy interfaces



Why synergies matter?

- Avoiding duplication and reducing complexity
- At the national level, economy of resources in planning and implementation
- Better identification of national priorities through the prism of the themes of the 3 conventions
- Enable more systematic integration of key concepts (REDD+, Ecosystem Restoration, EbA, LDN, etc.)
- Improved use of the resources of the secretariats of the conventions



COPs calling for synergies

UN promoting synergies

United Nations General Assembly:

- Notes the need for enhanced cooperation among the Rio Conventions (Dec. 2009)
- Adopts "The Future We Want", encouraging coordination and cooperation among MEAs (July 2012)

Multiple COP Decisions calling for synergies

XII/20 – decision on climate change – requests the SE to collaborate with the UNFCCC (among others) to promote ecosystem-based adaptation approaches to climate change adaptation

XI/21 - Decision on Climate Change - Encourages Parties to promote synergies between actions and policies on biodiversity and climate change

X/35 – Decision on Dry and Sub-Humid Lands - Para 5. Calls upon Parties to support activities that promote synergies among the Rio conventions at the subnational, national and regional levels



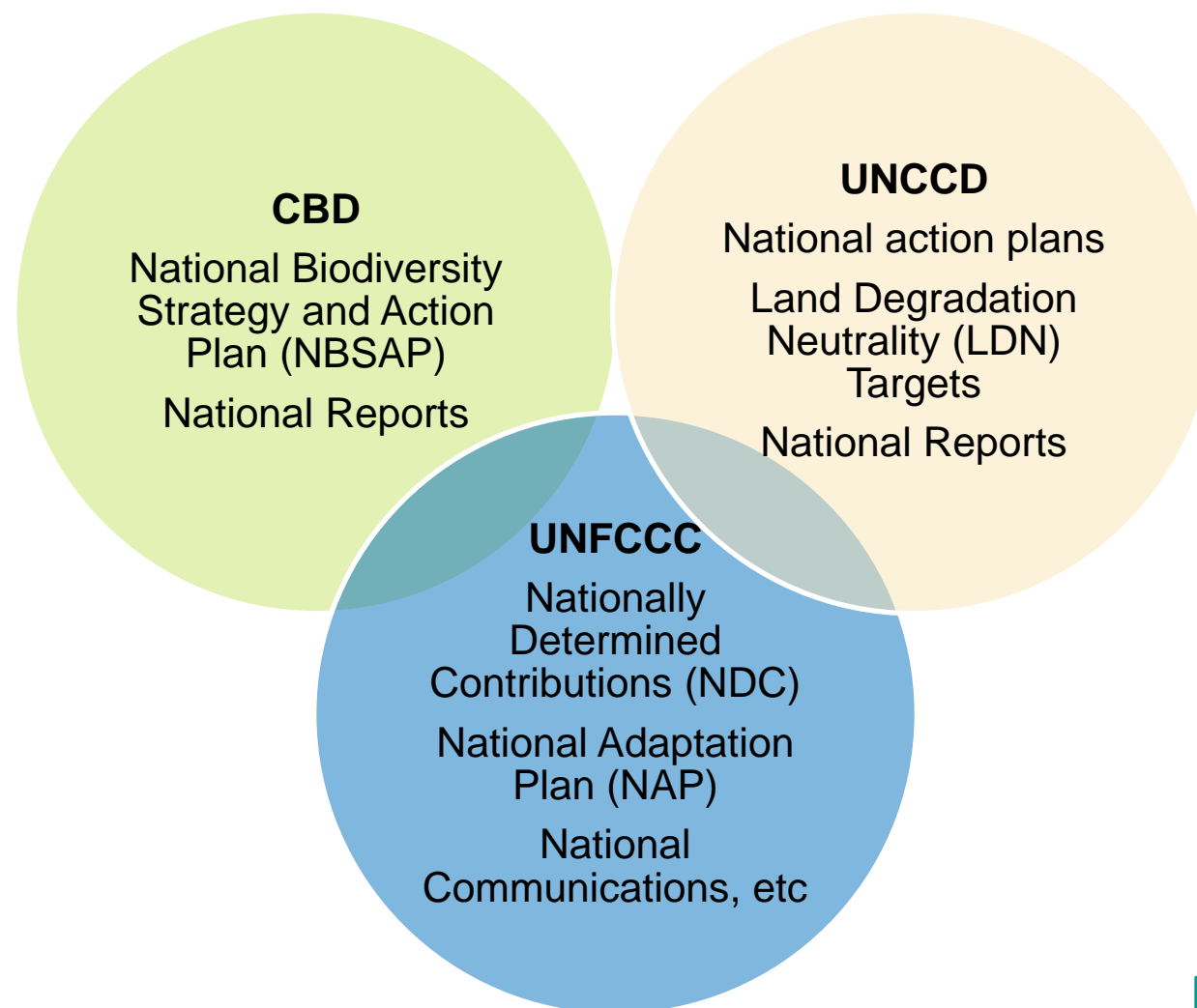
Importance of the Joint Liaison Group (JLG)

- In August 2001, a Joint Liaison Group (JLG) between the 3 Rio Conventions was established as an informal forum for information exchange, to explore opportunities for synergistic activities, aiming at better coordination between the 3 Rio Conventions.
- The JLG is composed of the Executive Secretaries and, where appropriate, members of the Secretariats and Policy Officers of the scientific and technical bodies of the conventions.
- Each COP of the 3 Conventions encouraged the JLG to facilitate cooperation at the national and international levels, identify areas of joint cooperation, and develop coordination (CBD decision VI/20, UNCCD decision 12/COP.6, UNFCCC decision 13/CP.8, etc).
- Among priority themes for collaboration: **adaptation, capacity development, technology transfer and financing**



Entry points in planning processes

- NBSAPs alignment on the Global Biodiversity Framework
- NDC cycle and revisions
- LDN targets include carbon in soils
- Towards joint national reporting and planning systems?



Key topics for synergies



Convention on
Biological Diversity

- REDD+ and LULUCF
- Climate-smart agriculture
- Sustainable management of ecosystems and biodiversity
- Ecosystem-based adaptation
- Conservation Finance, Ecotourism
- Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (ABS, Ethical Biotrade, etc.)
- Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)
 - LDN implementation
- Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR)
- Conservation and rehabilitation of wetlands, etc

*Synergies among
the Rio
Conventions*



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



Role of National Focal Points

- Use planning opportunities (NAP, NBSAPs revision, etc) to reinforce synergies among the 3 Conventions
- Share responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Conventions
- Develop joint projects at the synergy between Conventions
- Establish a database of national experts/skills for the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the 3 Conventions
- Develop a joint national science-policy interface

Project example

Climate-Resilient Agriculture for Integrated Landscape Management in Grenada

GEF financing: 6.3 m USD – Implementing agency: UNDP

Objective:

To operationalize integrated agroecosystem management through mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in production landscapes and increasing the resilience of agricultural systems.

Outcome 1: Systemic and institutional capacity for integrated landscape management at the national level

Outcome 2: National capacity to provide financial, technical, and information services for CSA production

Outcome 3: Operationalization of resilient agricultural practices

Outcome 4: Knowledge management for SLM, CSA, and biodiversity conservation



Entry points for Synergies in Global funds



- GEF national programming process
- Examples of projects building on synergies (e.g. Bangladesh)

- GCF country programme
- REDD+ pilot programme
- Alignment with LDN targets, GBF, etc
- Building capacities of National Accredited Entities on synergies



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND



ADAPTATION FUND

- Increasing portfolio on Ecosystem-based Adaptation, NBS
- Alignment with LDN targets, GBF, etc
- Building capacities of National Accredited Entities on synergies

Importance of national and local funding mechanisms

Conservation Trust Funds (CTF), National Climate funds, National forest funds (NFF), etc

- Example of a domestic fund operating as GEF implementing entity



- Examples of national funds accredited to the Green Climate Fund



Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation

- Domestic funds “accredited” to the Adaptation Fund



Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation

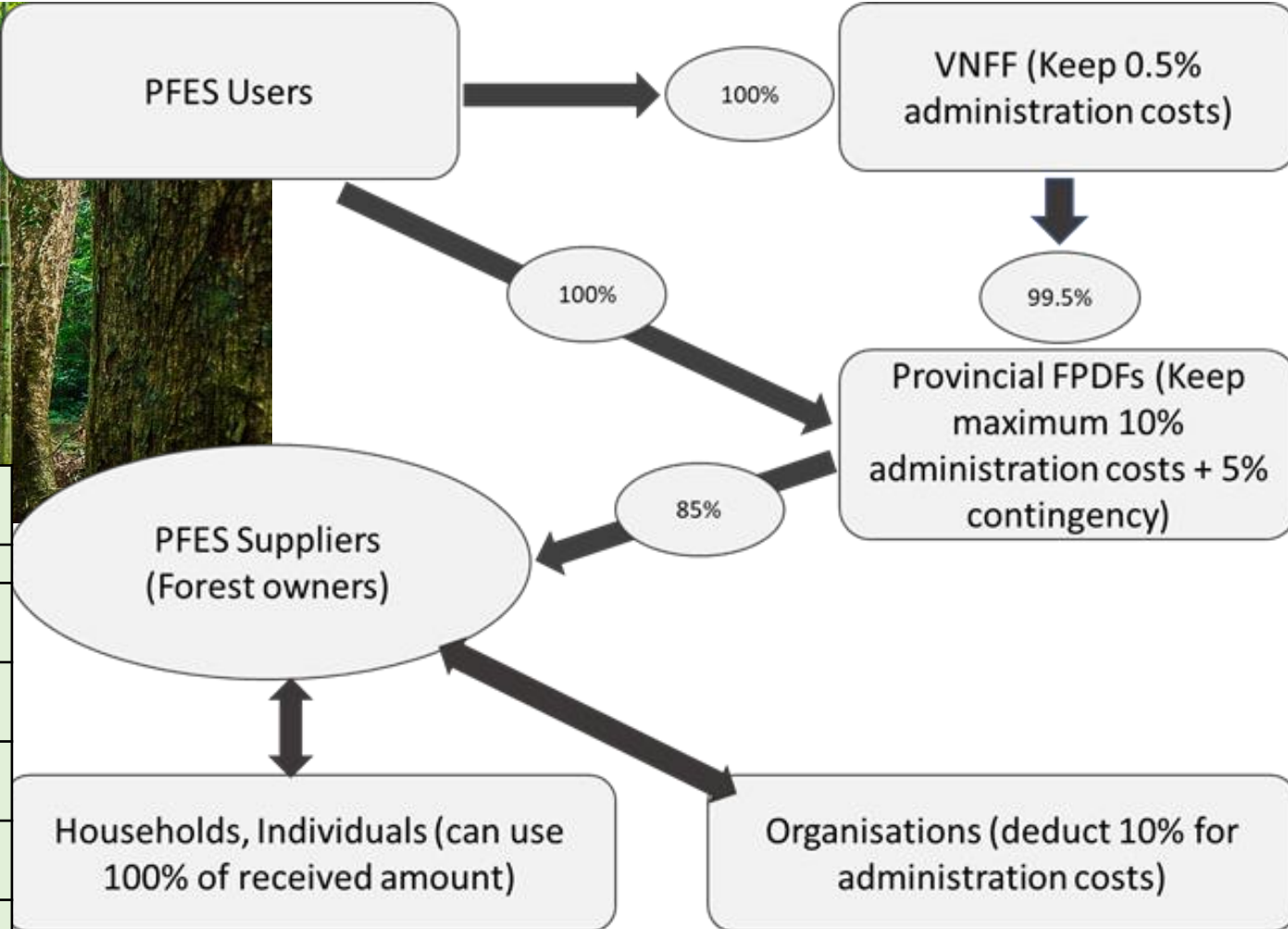


FONDO ACCION



Example: Vietnamese National Forest Fund (VNFF)

Payments for Forest Ecosystem Services, + 100 million USD / year mobilized

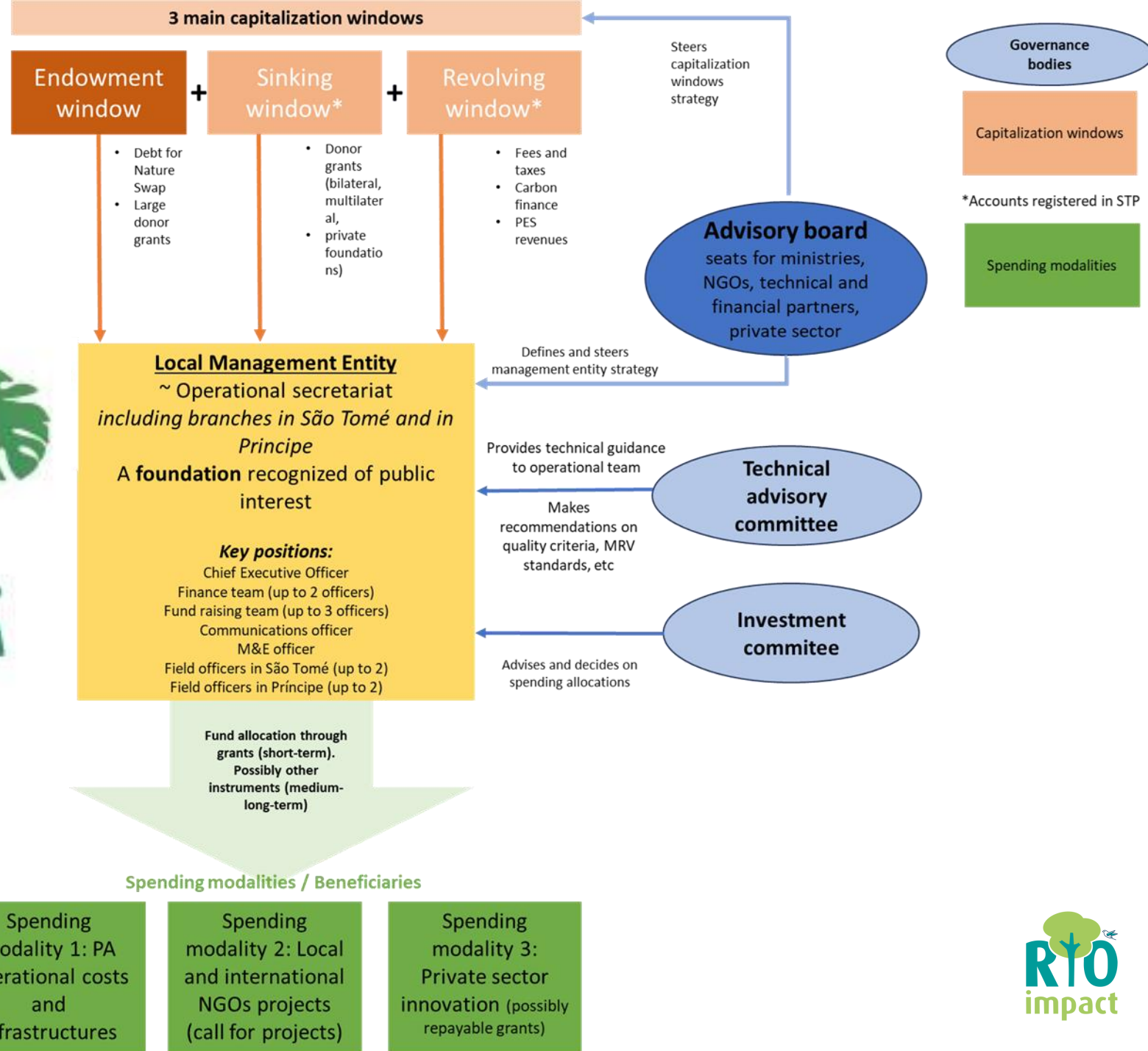


Revenue/PES spending	Amount (USD)	%
Hydropower (indirect)	0,0015 USD/kwh	96.7%
Clean water suppliers (indirect)	0,0022 VDN/m ³	2.9%
Industry facilities (indirect)	0,0021 VDN/m ³	0.01%
Eco-tourism operators (direct)	Min. 1% revenue	0.3%
Aquaculture producer (direct)	Min. 1% revenue	0.001%
Large CO2 emitter (piloted)	0,0002 USD/kwh; 0,0912 USD/ton clinker	-

Ongoing : design of the EcoTela Fund in São Tomé & Príncipe



Call for proposals – selection and appointment of an endowment fund manager (offshore)



- Sustainable financing for terrestrial and marine protected areas
- +1.5 million USD needed / year

Taking into account best practice standards, and leveraging existing CTF networks



Practice Standards for CONSERVATION TRUST FUNDS

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Many thanks for your attention

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