

RWANDA WORKSHOP ON IMPLEMENTATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND CHEMICALS AND WASTE MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

**Synergies across the
thematic clusters of
MEAs**

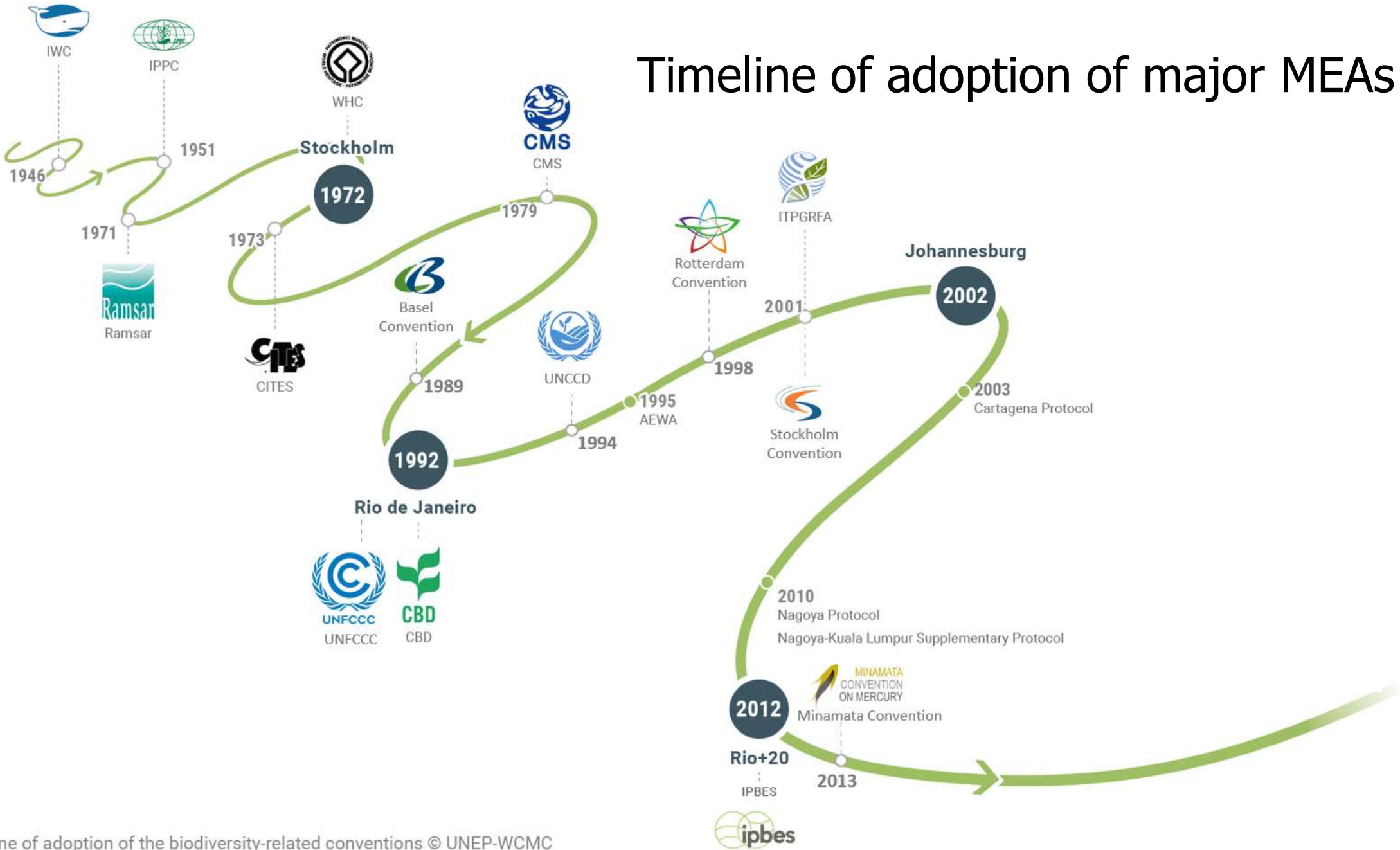
Tita Korvenoja
August 2023

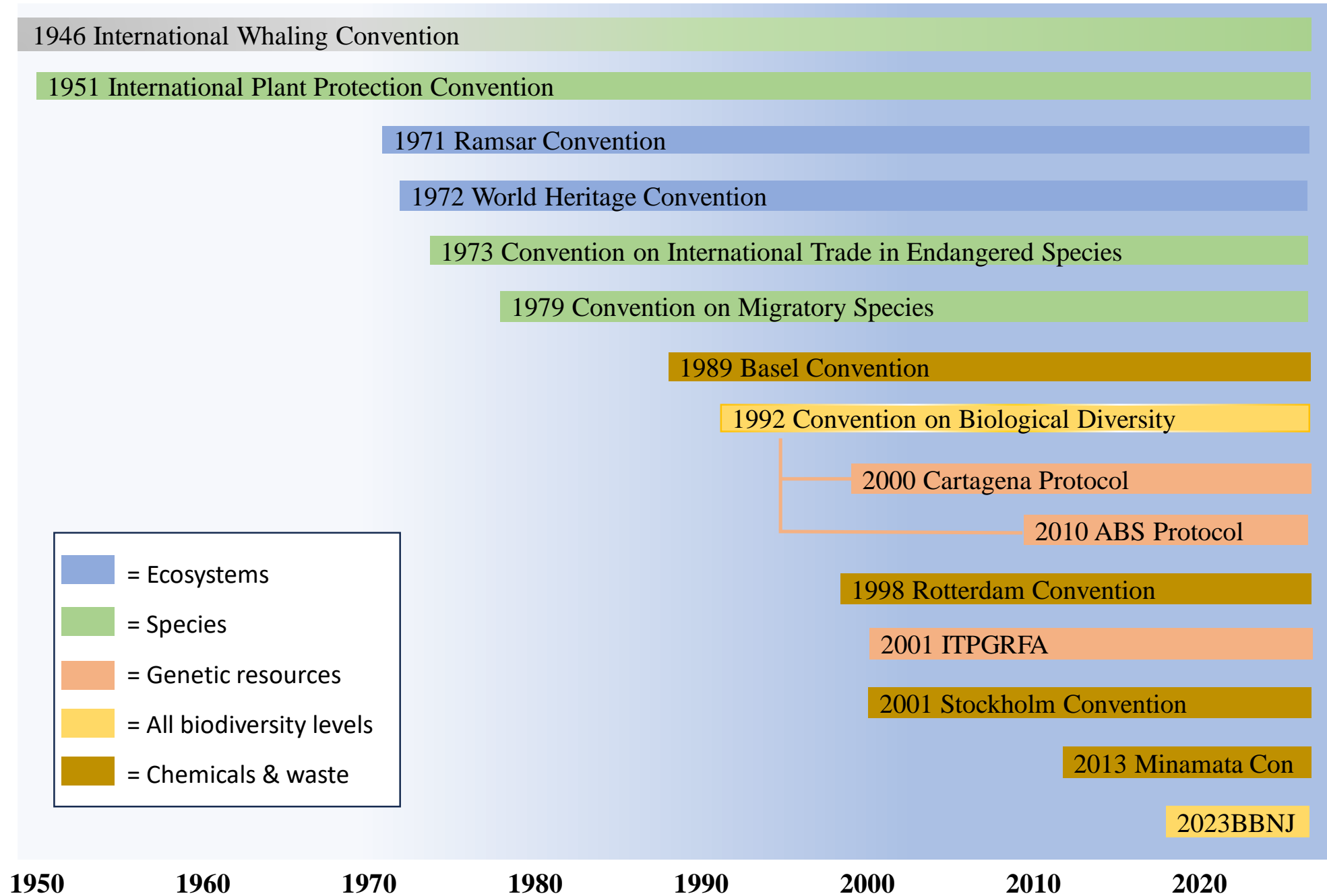


Part 1:

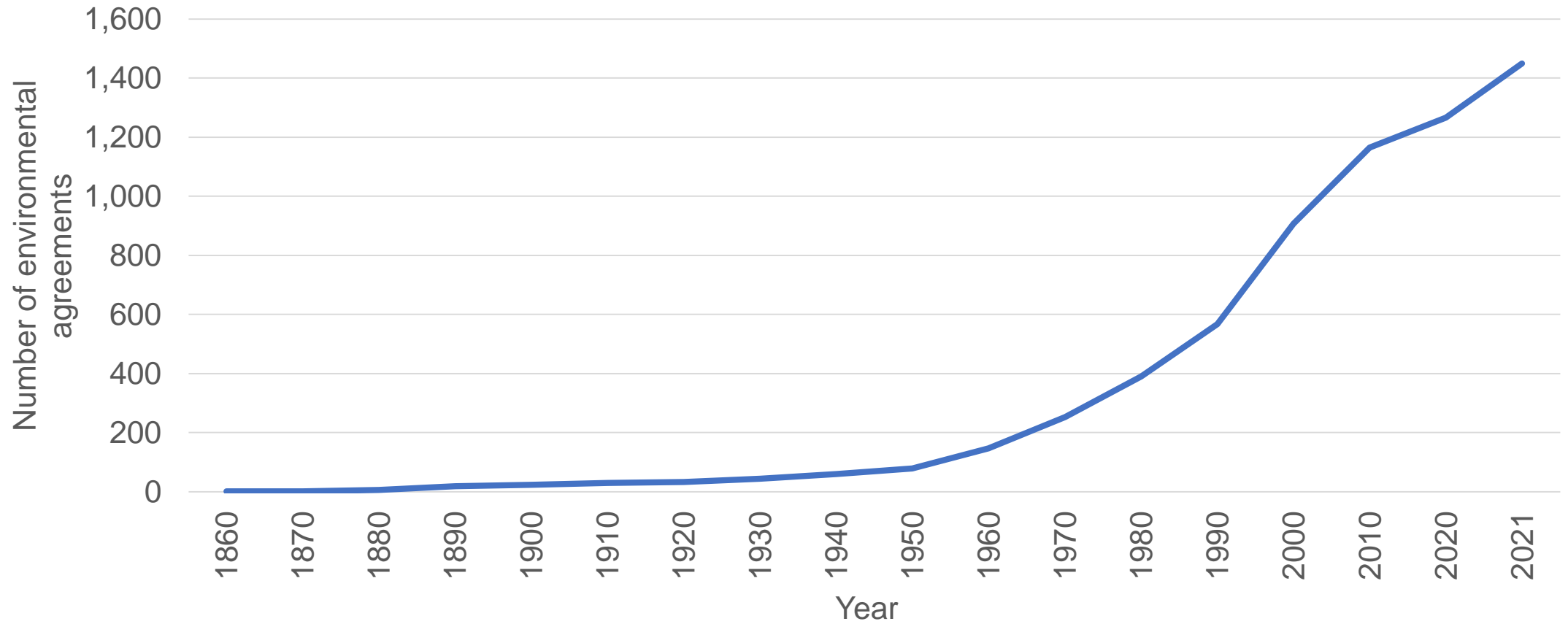
International Environmental Governance landscape

Timeline of adoption of major MEAs



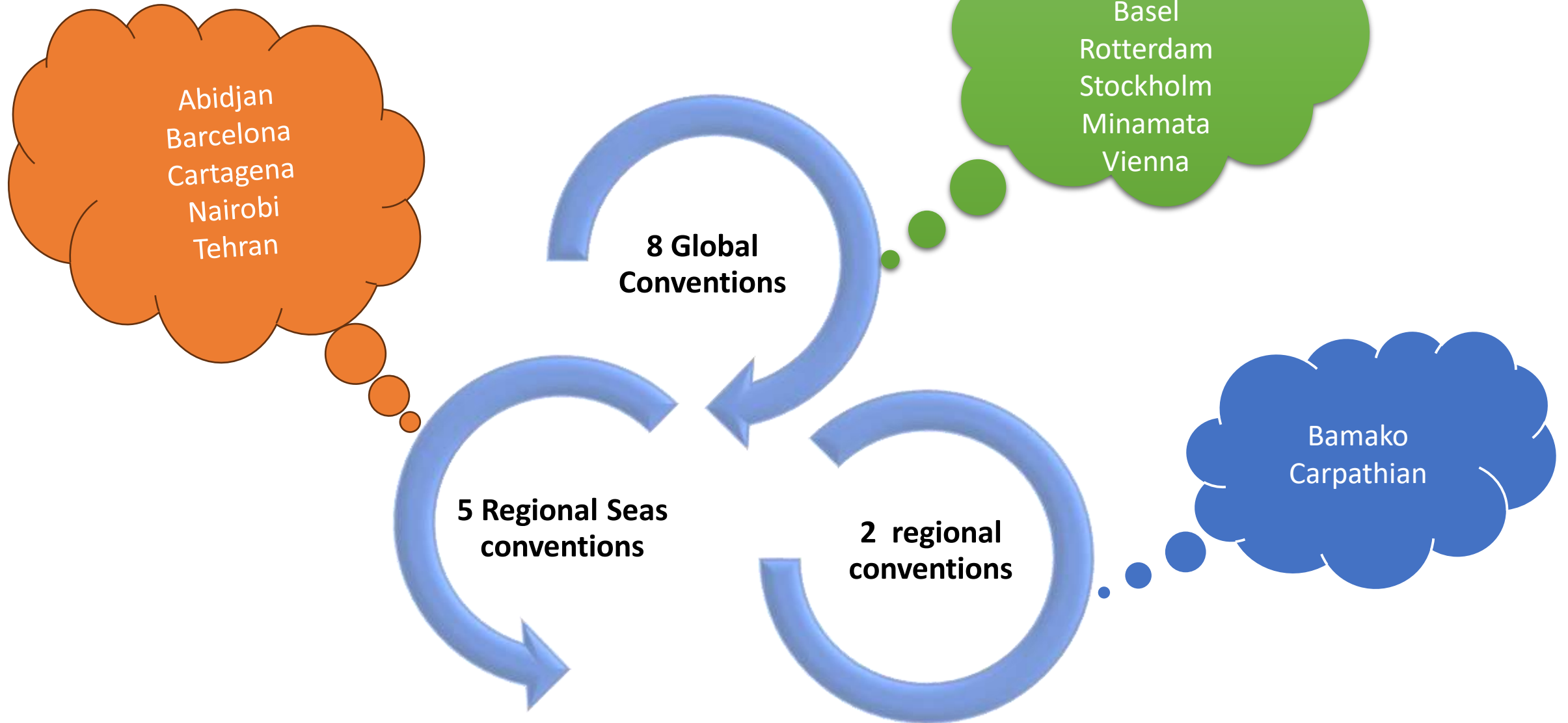


Environmental Agreements



Source: International Environmental Agreements database

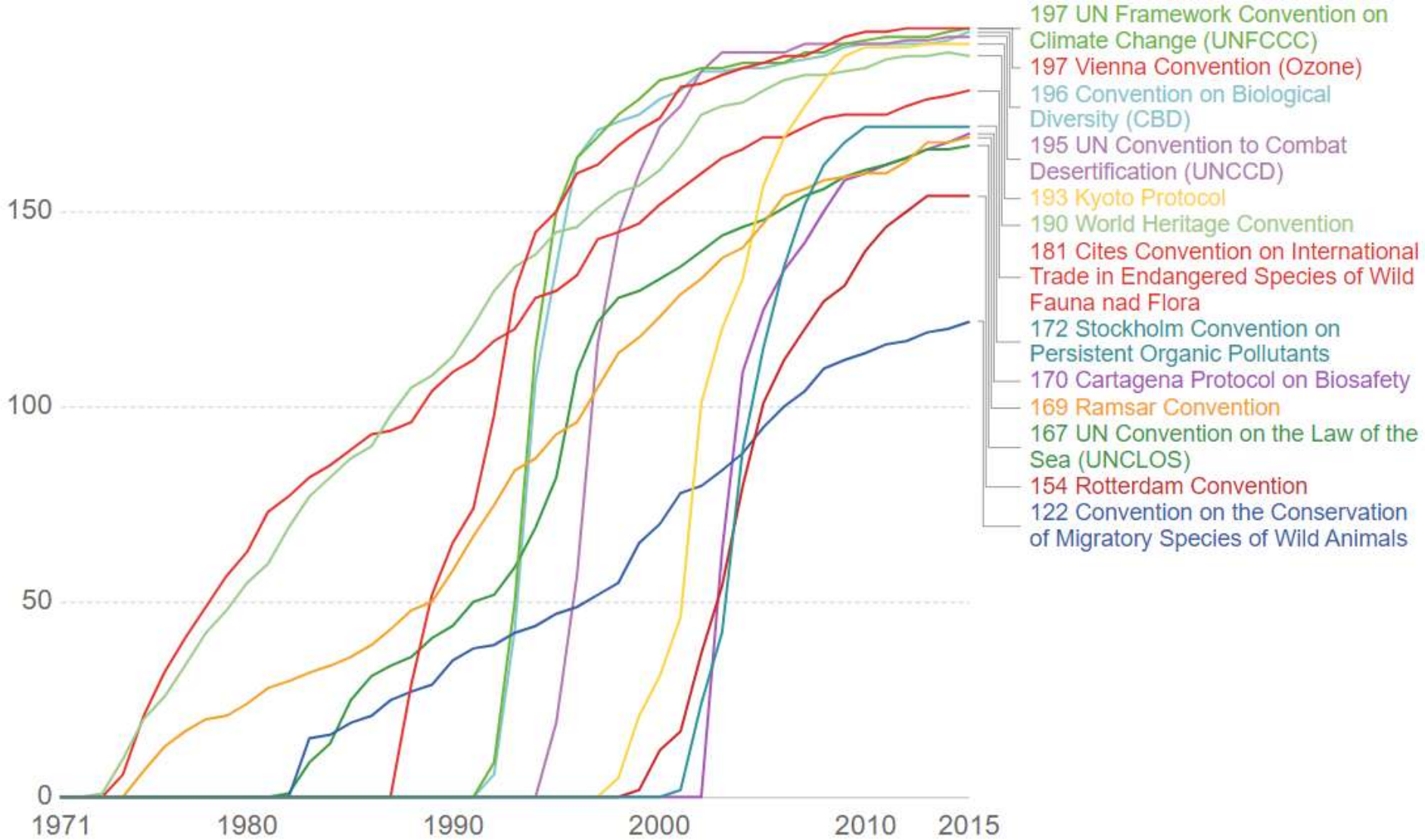
15 UNEP Administered MEAs



THE PARTICIPATING MEAs

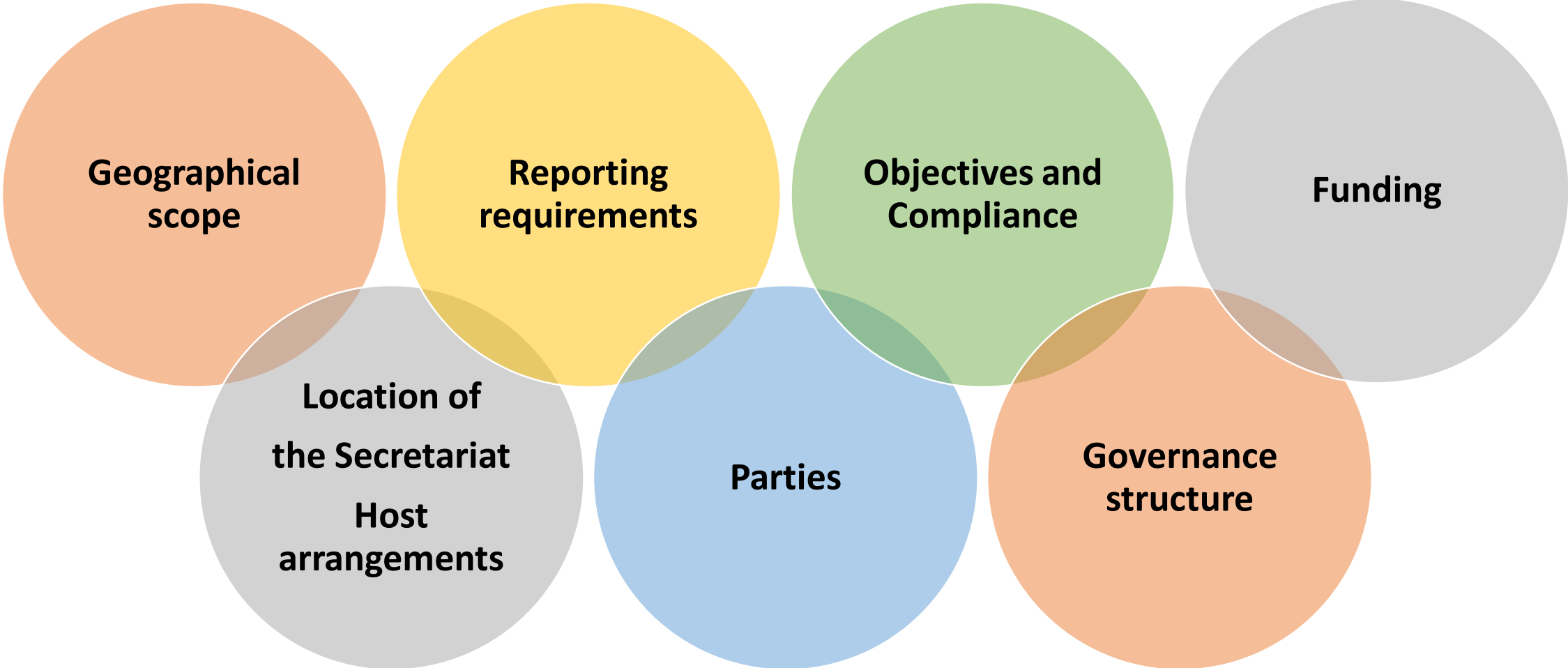
CONVENTION	OBJECTIVE	SCOPE
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	The conservation of all biological diversity, the sustainable use of various aspects of it, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from commercial and other utilization of genetic resources.	All ecosystems, species, and genetic resources
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	Conserve terrestrial marine and avian migratory species throughout their range	Migratory species
Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous wastes and their Disposal	Protect human health and environment from the adverse effects which may result from generation and management of hazardous and other wastes	Hazardous wastes and other wastes.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent organic Pollutants.	Protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants	Persistent organic pollutants
Minamata Convention on Mercury	Protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and release of mercury and mercury compounds.	Mercury and Mercury compounds-added products, mercury wastes as well as manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used.

Membership growth to MEAs

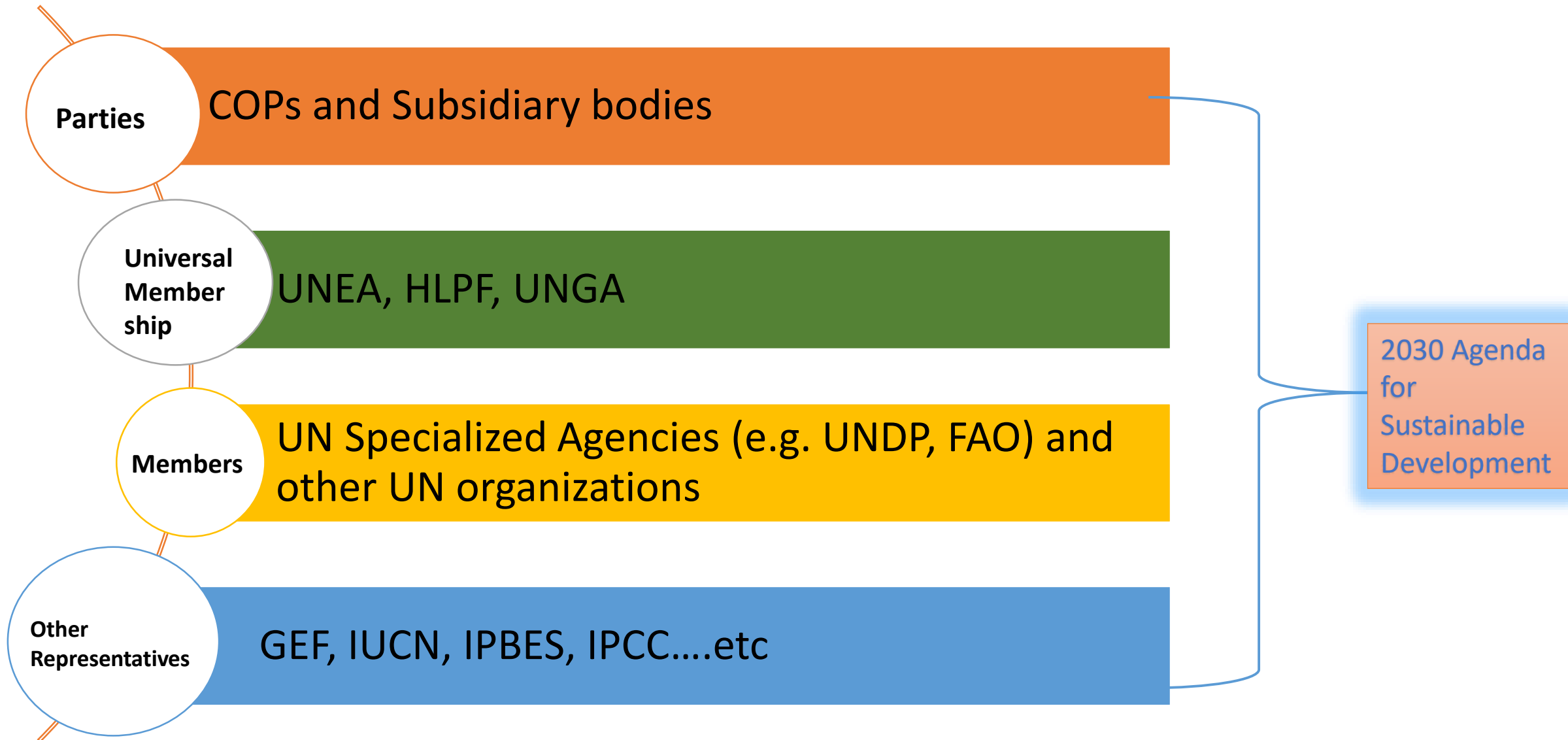


Source: UNCTAD

Diversity of MEAs



Glimpses of global decision making relating to MEAs



2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030



7th National reports due on 28th February 2026

8th National reports due on 30th June 2029



Tri annual national reports are due six months before COP (next COP 14 is in Feb 2024)

6 months before COP 15 in 2027

6 months before COP 16 in 2030



BASEL CONVENTION

Annually



STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

6th reporting cycle due in 2026



Short reports due every 2 years (31st December 2023)

Short reports due in 2027

Full reports due in 2025

Full reports due in 2030

Global Environmental Conventions

Biodiversity



CONVENTION ON WETLANDS
CONVENTION SUR LES ZONES HUMIDES
CONVENCIÓN SOBRE LOS HUMEDALES
(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)



CMS



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Chemicals



BASEL CONVENTION
*the world environmental
agreement on wastes*



**ROTTERDAM
CONVENTION**



**STOCKHOLM
CONVENTION**



**MINAMATA
CONVENTION
ON MERCURY**

Atmosphere

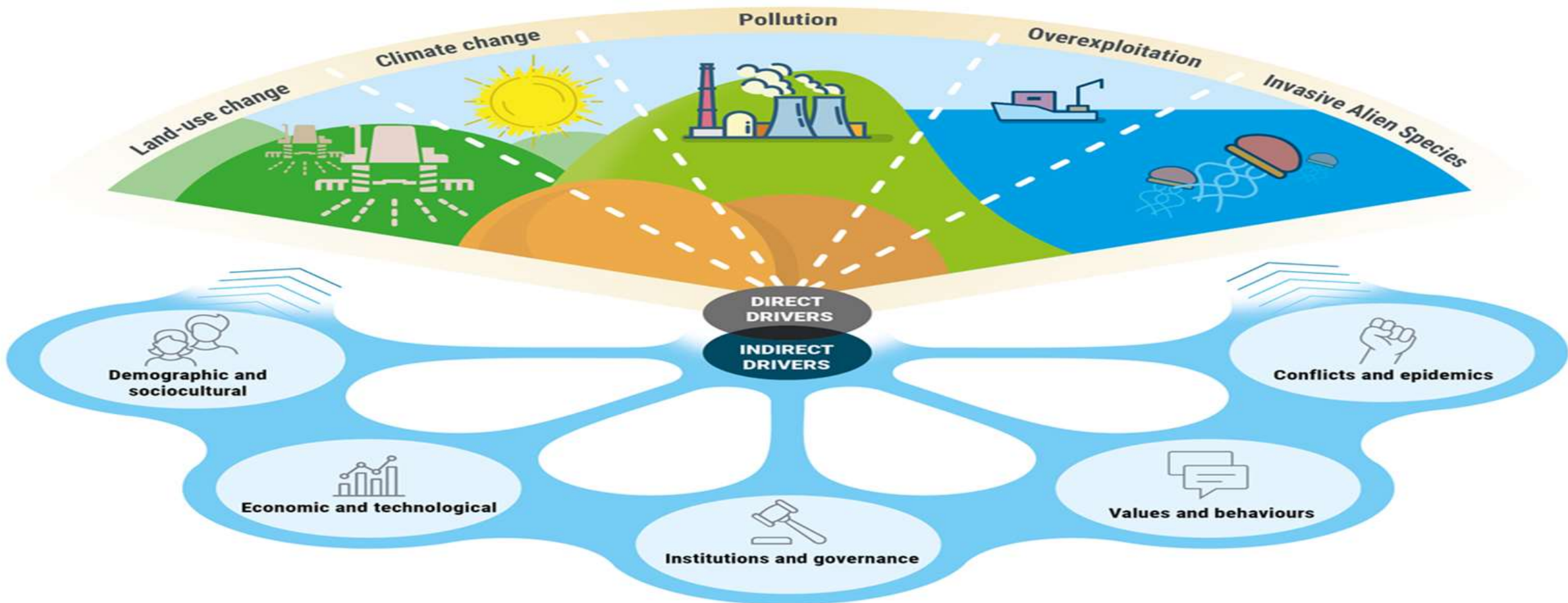


Land



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

A simplified version of: IPBES (2019) IPBES Global Assessment Summary for Policymakers

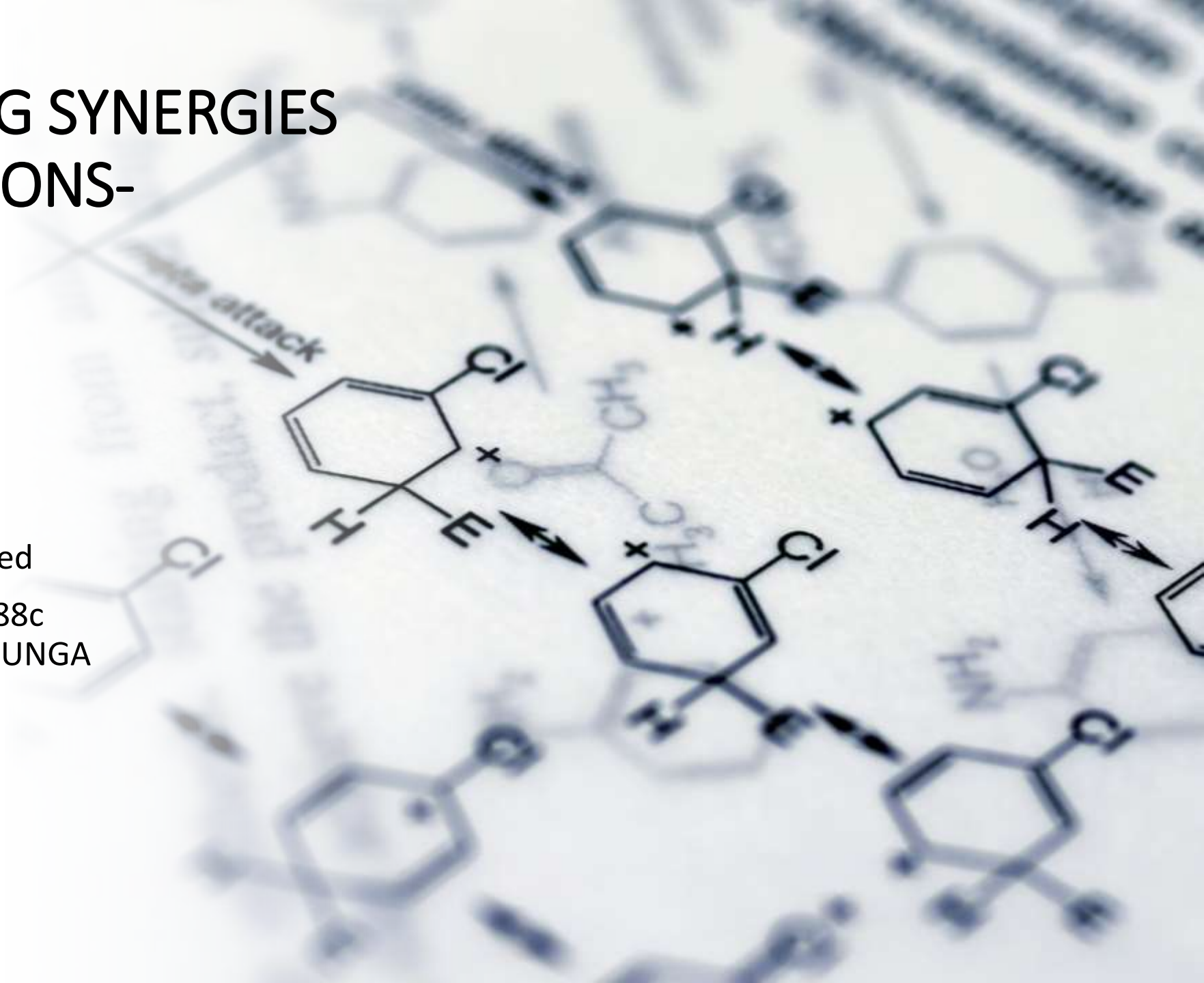




Part II: Opportunities for synergies

CONCEPTUALIZING SYNERGIES - DIMENSIONS-

- Administrative/Programmatic
- Within clusters/Across clusters
- Global/Regional/National
- Framework conventions/other
- Party Driven/Secretariat facilitated
- UNEP-MEAs/MEAs (paragraphs 88c and 89 of the Rio+ 20 Outcome, UNGA resolution 73/333)



Examples of steps on the road to enhancing synergies across clusters



Chemicals and waste cluster

A joint study by the BRS and Minamata Conventions on Interlinkages between the chemicals and waste, MEAs and biodiversity mandated by their COPs.

A call by BRS and Minamata COPs to its parties to take into account the objectives of the KM-GBF in their actions to implement the Conventions.



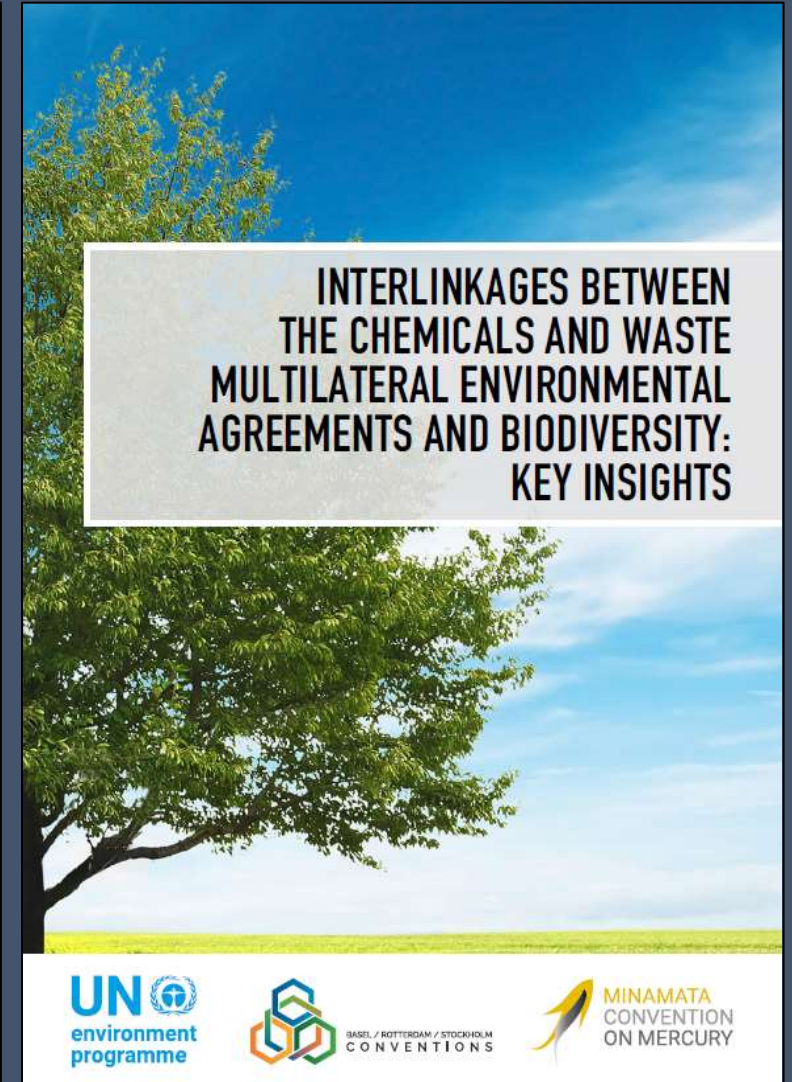
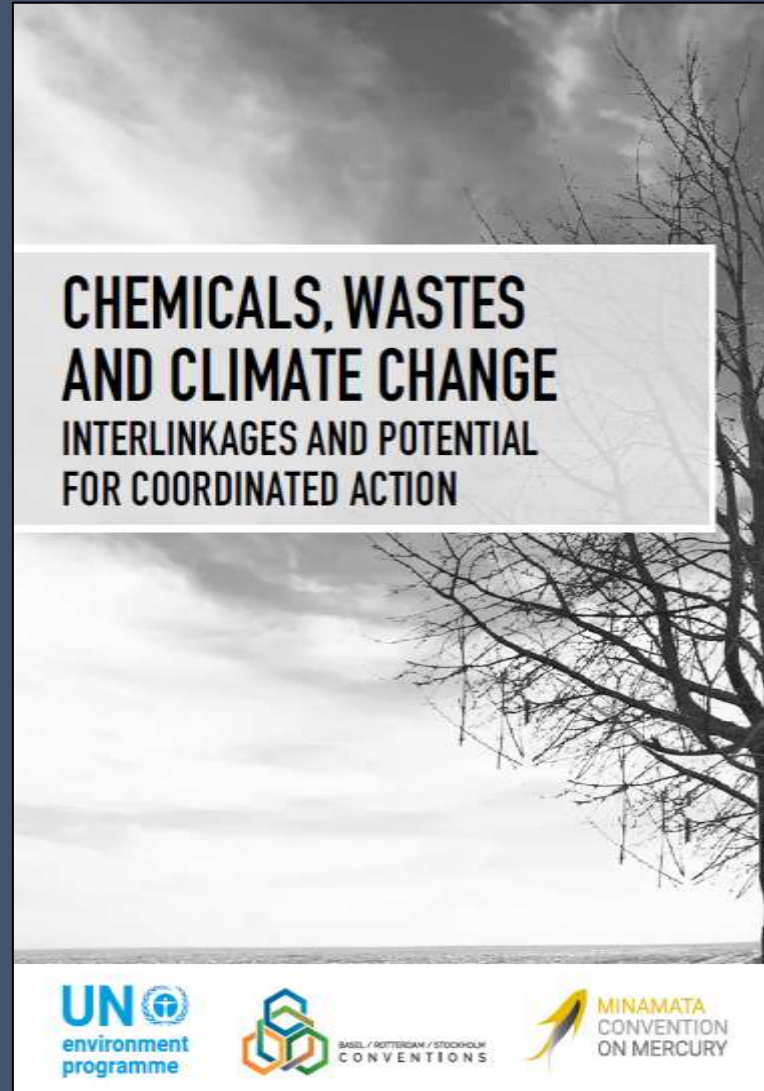
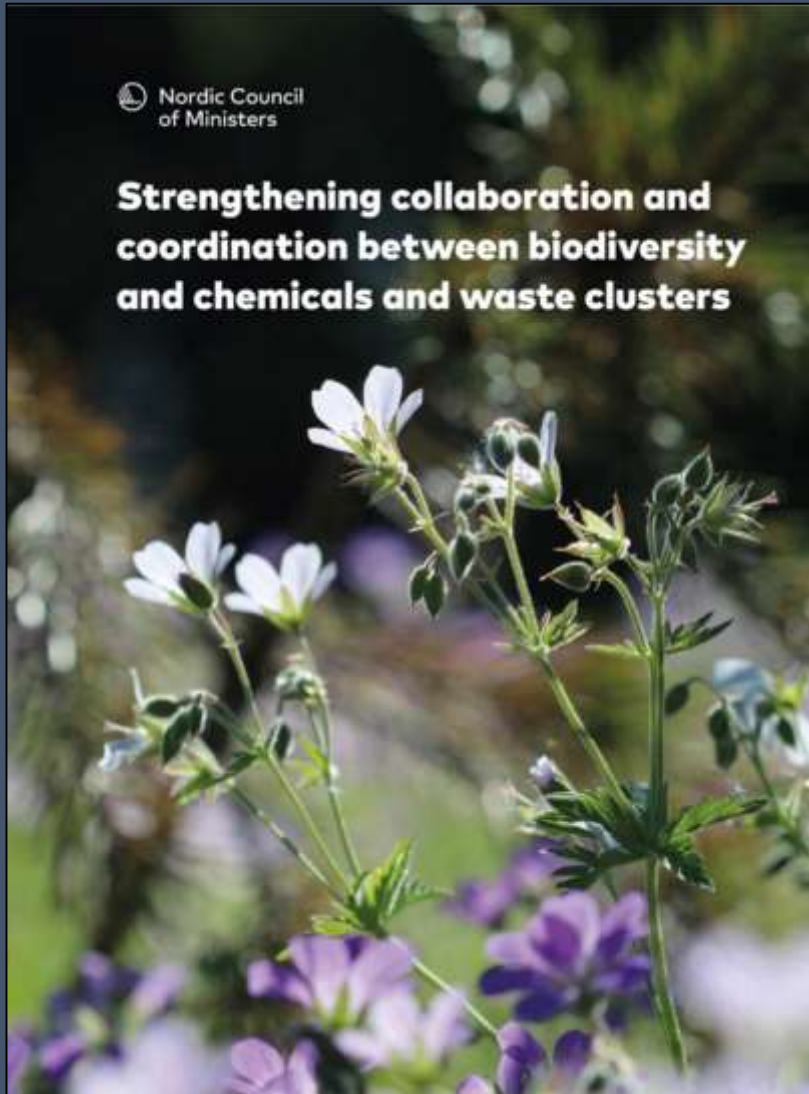
Biodiversity cluster

Bern process – mandate by the CBD COP to identify concrete areas of work and cooperation amongst the conventions on the GBF. Bern II outcomes recognized by several MEAs governing bodies.



The Nordic Council of Ministers workshop and report on strengthening collaboration and coordination between biodiversity and chemicals and waste clusters (options for action).

- *Recent publications to promote synergies across thematic clusters*



The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework as an entry point for enhancing synergies and cooperation

1

Aim to catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss

2

Address key drivers of biodiversity loss, including pollution (target 7), as part of a series of interlinked targets

3

Recognize that achievement of goals and targets will require an effective whole of government/whole of society approach

4

Recognize that other intergovernmental agreements and processes have a critical role to play: Paragraph 24, Section C on cooperation and synergies

The **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** and the associated package of decisions adopted by Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 2022:

Invited **governing bodies of other biodiversity-related conventions** to take specific actions **to align their processes** in support of implementation and monitoring of the framework, and **called for continuation of the Bern Process** to strengthen cooperation and collaboration among parties and secretariats of the various MEAs in delivery

Based on the mandate from COP15, UNEP is planning for a **Bern III Conference in January 2024** to consider cooperation amongst MEAs in implementing the KM-GBF. The **Bogis-Bossey Expert Meeting** held in June 2023 kicked off the preparations for the Conference.

Opportunities for Action

i. Institutional mechanisms at national level

1. Encouraging national focal points from different MEAs and processes to work together.
2. Ensuring that institutional mechanisms are in place to bring together the competent national authorities. Building on possible national coordination mechanisms of SDGs may provide additional benefits.
3. Ensuring clarity on how the objectives, roles and responsibilities of each MEA are integrated to the GBF implementation at national level.

ii. Strategic planning and implementation

- 4. Aligning strategies and work plans for implementing MEAs, GBF and SAICM+ at the national level. Cooperating to deliver on capacity building.**
- 5. Strengthening policy and legal frameworks in implementing the MEAs. Enhancing MEAs implementation through collaboration with the Montevideo Programme.**
- 6. Collaborating in development and implementation of NBSAPs so that they effectively address all the relevant conventions. Collaborating directly in addressing Target 7 of the framework.**
- 7. Increasing cooperation on monitoring, indicators, knowledge management, reporting and review**

iii. Regional and International cooperation

- 8. Working together on knowledge management, communications and messaging relevant to both clusters.**
- 9. Working together to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation.**
- 10. Encouraging financial institutions to support integrated approaches.**
- 11. Developing collaborative projects on key issues/approaches of common interest.**
- 12. Raising the profile of cross cluster collaboration through intergovernmental processes.**