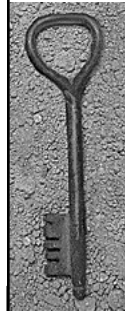
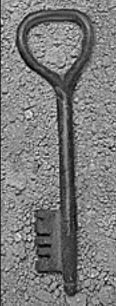
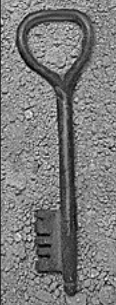
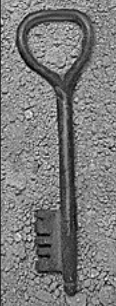
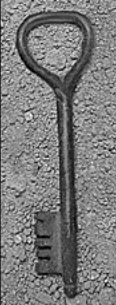
	<h2>Legal and Institutional Prescriptions for the implementation of the 3 Rio Conventions</h2> <p>Annie Roncerel Senior Programme Coordinator Climate Change Programme UNITAR</p>
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	<h2>Presentation outline :</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ The Rio Conventions legal requirements◆ Comparison of data required for their implementation◆ Capacity building Needs◆ Practical country initiatives already carried out.
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	Activities	Biodiversity	Climate Change	Desertification - Land Degradation
	GHG inventories		Article 4 (b)	
	National and regional action plans	“strategies” Article 6 (a), (b)	Article 4 (b)	Articles 9, 10
	Identification and monitoring	Article 8		Article 16
	Develop protected areas	Article 8		
	Legislation	Article 8 (k)	Preamble	Article 5 (e)

	Activities	Biodiversity	Climate Change	Desertification/ Land Degradation
	Legislation	Article 8 (k)	Preamble	Article 5 (e)
	Research	Article 12 (b)	Article 5	Articles 17, 19 (b)
	Public education	Article 13	Article 6	Articles 5 (d), 19, 6
	Environmental impact assessment	Article 14	Article 4 (i) (d)	
	Clearing house for technical information	Article 18		Article 18

	Activities	Biodiversity	Climate Change	Desertification/ Land Degradation
	Public participation	Article 9	Article 6 (i) (a) (iii)	Article 19 (4)
	Information exchange	Article 17	Article 7	Article 16
	Training	Article 12 (a)	Articles 6	Article 19
	Reports	Article 26	Article 12	
	Data collection		(See inventory)	Article 16
	Examine obligations - assess implementation	Article 23	Article 7 (e)	
	Reporting to COP	Article 26	Articles 12	Article 26



Core Sets of Data Needed to implement it:

- ◆ A comparison between the 3 Rio conventions

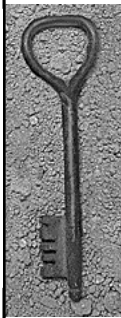
(cf. ‘Synergies’ publication by UNDP)

Core Data Set Needs	Biodiversity	Climate Change	Desertification- Land Degradation
Land use (type)	X	X	X
Vegetation (type)	X	X	X
Forests (type, condition, density)	X	X	
Forest production and export information	X	X	
Forest tenure/land tenure	X		X
Soils (type)	X	X	X
Agriculture (type)	X	X	X

Core Data Set Needs	Biodiversity	Climate Change	Desertification/ Land Degradation
Fertilizer use		X	
Livestock census	X	X	X
Wetlands	X	X	
Oceans	X		
Climate (temperature, precipitation, etc.)	X	X	X
Topography (elevation, slope, aspect)	X		X

<i>Core Data Set Needs</i>	<i>Biodiversity</i>	<i>Climate Change</i>	<i>Desertification - Land Degradation</i>
Surface hydrology (lakes, rivers, streams)	X		X
Estimate of areas' risk of desertification			X
Flora and fauna (species type and density information)	X		
Endangered species habitat	X		
Protected areas (by type and condition)	X		
Human settlements	X	X	X
Indigenous peoples homelands	X		X
Population (count and density)	X	X	X

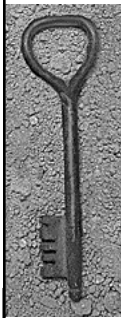
<i>Core Data Set Needs</i>	<i>Biodiversity</i>	<i>Climate Change</i>	<i>Desertification - Land Degradation</i>
Roads	X	X	X
Other infrastructure (transmission lines, etc.)	X	X	X
Power transmission lines	X	X	
Industrial activities	X	X	
Power generation facilities (type, capacity)	X	X	




Information sharing on the web!

SISEI = ‘*Environmental Information Systems on the Internet*’ a capacity development programme on integrated management of data and information jointly conceived by national and subregional entities (CILSS, UMA, IGAD)


- ✓ To create the necessary conditions for the establishment of a coherent and efficient institutional and technical framework to overcome constraints related to accessing information
- ✓ To promote the development and appropriation of technological tools for the access, exchange and circulation of information useful for the implementation of MEAs



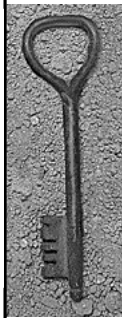
SISEI – 2 examples:



On-line portal for Benin:
www.sisei.net/nationaux/benin/



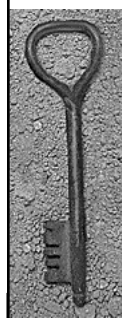
On-line portal for Morocco:
www.sisei.net/nationaux/maroc/



Identification of Capacity building needs

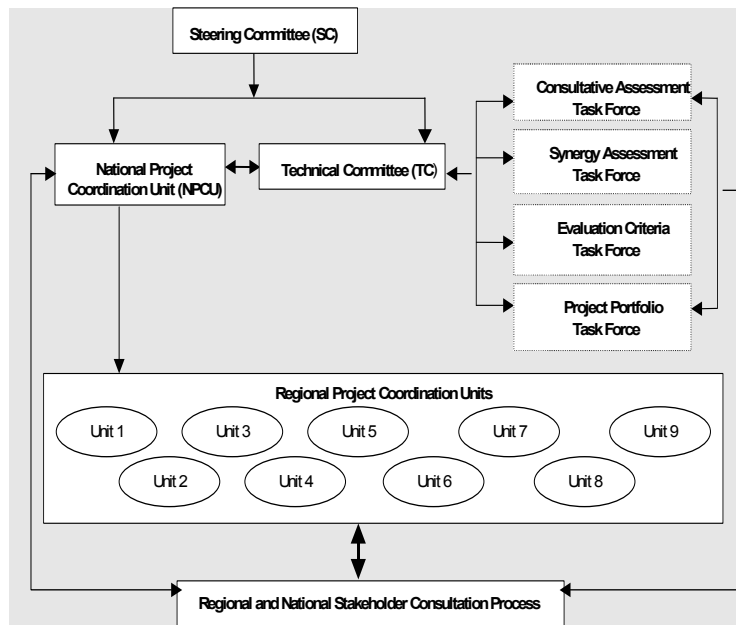
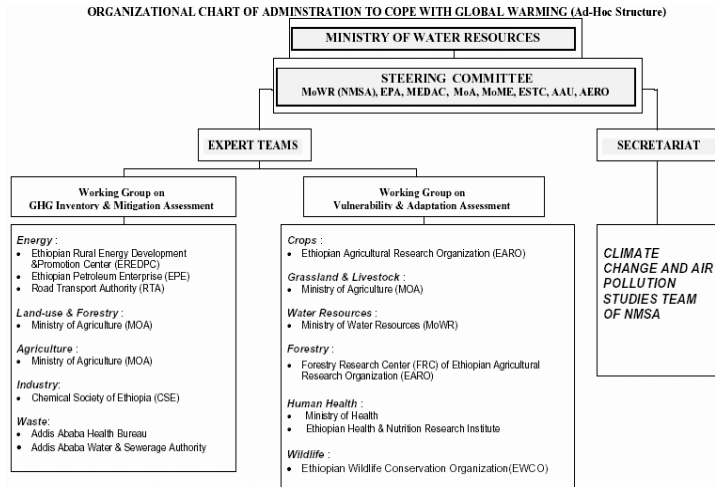
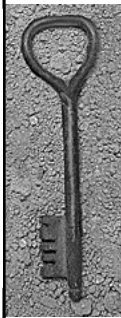
- ◆ **‘National Self Needs Assessment’**:
Methodology proposed for each steps during the implementation of the three conventions under the GEF
- ◆ Many of those are common to the 3 conventions and could possibly be addressed through integrated training.

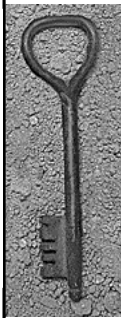
✓ cf. UNU ASEAN workshop March 2003



Cross-cutting Capacity Constraints Examples	Biodiversity	Climate Change	Desertification/ Land Degradation	Opportunities for Cross-cutting Capacity Building
1. Information management	- ... - ...	- ... - ...	- ... - ...	- ... - ...
2. Negotiation skills				
3. Planning skills				
4. Global environmental issues low priority				
5. etc...				
6. etc...				

An institutional opportunity for LDCs via the NAPAs : Ethiopia



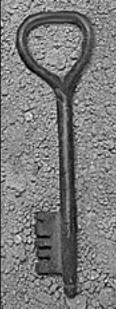


At project level:

Excerpt from a
UNCCD document reviewing
the triple impact of project ideas

	UNCCD	CBD	UNFCCC
Integrated watershed management: Agroforestry firewood, fodder, annual crops, run-off harvesting for trees and range	No overexploitation of local water hence low salinization risk; run-off harvesting, terraces and trees conserve soil	Conserves much of the watershed's biodiversity, utilizes parts of it thus contributing to overall sustainability	Maintains soil organic carbon and above-ground vegetation as carbon sink and reservoir
Intensive but sustainable cropping (drought and salinity-resistant high-yield crops)	Increased agricultural productivity with no soil erosion and salinization	Local biodiversity may be used to improve crops, or to provide new crops	Reclaims soil carbon reservoir by re-sequestering soil organic carbon, and maintaining sink function
Intensive greenhouse agri- and aqua-culture (cash crops, fish, industrial materials from algae)	High income per unit soil and water used, thus economizing on land and water resources	Reduced pressure on land leaves habitats for in-situ biodiversity conservation, thus promoting its utilization	Reduced pressure on land (a) maintains carbon sink and reservoir; (b) allows conservation of biodiversity resistant to climate change

	UNCCD	CBD	UNFCCC
Use of treated waste water for agriculture, range, tourism	Reduces water overexploitation hence salinization of groundwater	Promotes rangeland biodiversity	Conserves wetland water resources
In-situ conservation of biological resources, wildlife conservation	Potential for economic exploitation as an alternative livelihood; promotion of ecotourism	Global benefits from dryland biodiversity assets	Conservation of genetic diversity instrumental in restoring climate-change damaged ecosystems
Ecotourism, wildlife tourism	Diversifies sources of income, reducing resource overexploitation in droughts	Increases awareness of wild life conservation	
Run-off harvesting for afforestation	Soil conservation, firewood substitutes vegetation use	Improved soil water regime for wild vegetation	Increases carbon sink and reservoir
Local use and potential for commercial production of solar energy	Reduced need for firewood maintains soil vegetation cover, preventing soil erosion	Reduced need for firewood conserves plants and their associated animal species	Substitution of fossil fuel with non-emitting energy, reduced need for firewood conserves carbon sink

	<p>Thank you for your attention</p> <p>UNITAR</p> <p>Climate change programme</p> <p>◆ Website: www.unitar.org/ccp</p> <p>◆ Tel : +41 22 917 85 82</p>
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