Synergies and Coordination in German Technical Cooperation

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The Rio Conventions in German Development Cooperation

• Since 1998 Sustainable Development is the overall concept in German development cooperation.

• The "Program of Action 2015" is the contribution of the German government to the goal of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015 (MDG’s).

• Intervention priorities in the Program are *inter alia* food security and agricultural reforms as well as environmental protection and safeguarding access to resources.
Environmental Conventions

- Montreal Protocol 1987 Phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances
- Convention on Biological Diversity 1992
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 1992 Kyoto Protocol 1997
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 1994
- Rotterdam Convention (1998) and Stockholm Convention (2001) on toxic chemicals

Public and Private Partners and Networks in Developing, Transitional and Industrialised countries

"Implementing the Biodiversity Convention"
"Combating Desertification"
"Pilot Project Chemical Safety"

"PROKLIMA" Protecting the Ozone Layer

"Climate Protection Programme"

Convention projects in German Technical Cooperation

- "PROKLIMA" Protecting the Ozone Layer
- Implementing the Biodiversity Convention
- Climate Protection Programme (GaPP)
- Combating Desertification
- Chemical Safety

Advising the Implementation of International Conventions
Institution Building, Capacity Building, Training, Networking

Regional Alliances for information and expertise pooling
Phase out of toxic Methyl Bromide in agriculture
Conversion of industrial production lines and consumption patterns
Information management for Biodiversity and Biosafety
Access to genetic resources / benefit-sharing
Traditional knowledge and use, IPR
Implementing the ecosystem approach
Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in energy, transport, industry and waste management
"Clean development mechanism" (CDM)
Adaptation to climate change in most vulnerable countries
Implementation of National Action Programmes to combat desertification
Sustainable management of transboundary natural resources
Pilot projects for community based resource management
Risk reduction for hazardous chemicals
Poison control centres
Disposal of obsolete chemicals
Dioxin emission reduction
Structure of the GTZ

- Regional and country projects
- Regional departments
- Sector and convention projects
- Sector departments

*Synergies*

Project A
Project B
Project C

Project 1
Project 2
Project 3

Rio-Synergies: Projects and Initiatives

**Mauritania**
- Ongoing project
- Synergies between CBD and CCD
- Pilot project in progress
- Mainly government advice
- In preparation: protection of fishing grounds and avoidance of degradation in the coastal area

**China**
- Project idea in pipeline (SEPA)
- Source area of the Yellow river
- Damaged ecosystems and endangered biodiversity
- Land erosion, reduction in water regulation ability
- Causes due to global climate changes (?) and increased human activities
- Cooperation with CaPP and BIODIV under consideration

**Tunisia**
- Common FCCC / CCD-project in pipeline
- Governmental advice in the following sectors:
  - Adaptation to climate change
  - Implementing the CDM
  - Combating desertification
  - Linking departments and issues through GTZ
Common Action of Convention Projects (1)

• General aim
  - Larger attention to conventions through synergies.
  - Working with a holistic approach.
  - Assistance in institutional strengthening.
  - Due to reduced interest in environmental issues:
    New approaches, co-operations and partnerships to regain attention are required!
  => Revitalisation of environmental issues by integration into other DC fields and vice versa => poverty alleviation, PRSP’s

Common Action of Convention Projects (2)

• Concrete actions
  - Regular internal convention meetings.
  - Exhibits at environmental fairs
  - Presentation to public e.g. at EXPO 2000.
  - Common presentation and discussions at GTZ internal expert meetings (EFTA).
  - Concerted and harmonised PR-work.
  - Common concept paper and basic studies.
  - Publications on all conventions projects.
Poverty and Climate Change – Reducing the Vulnerability of the Poor through Adaptation

Requirements of Climate Protection with Regard to the Quality of Ecosystems: Use of Synergies between the FCCC and the CBD

Environment, Poverty and Sustainable Development

Implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreements

Akzente special: Global Environmental Policy – From Rio to Johannesburg

Example: One formula fitting two conventions?

Endangerment of arid environments to become degraded is part of FCCC

Endangerment + Vulnerability of human systems

Vulnerability of natural systems

With regard to desertification, subarea of FCCC

With regard to desertification, subarea of FCCC

Risk

To be managed
**Interfaces between FCCC and CCD – Priority Areas**

- Coordination of strategies for risk management

  - Identification of indicators for vulnerability of human and natural systems concerning desertification.
  - Identification of regional potentials of endangerment with regard to desertification.
  - Early warning systems (Monitoring).
  - Economic risk assessment with regard to the loss of sustainable development processes and economic loss adjustment.
  - Identification of priorities for adaptation measures.

**Options for Actions in Arid Environments (1)**

- Sustainable resource management (community-based).
- Cooperation of civil society and government
- "Advanced" early warning systems.
- Provision of climate relevant information for the population.
- Risk management by indicators for vulnerability.
Options for Actions in Arid Environments (2)

- Compilation of Best-Practices of “adaptation strategies to climate variabilities”.
- Enhancement of soil fertility.
- Soil and water conserving activities.

Links between FCCC und CBD (1)

Example sinks:

- Rules for sinks in the CDM are still under discussion; effects on biodiversity and natural ecosystems are not yet discussed in an comprehensive manner.
- Information exchange between FCCC and CBD convention projects regarding sinks in the framework development cooperation.
Links between FCCC und CBD (2)

Recommendations of a study from the Federal Environmental Agency:

- Impacts of FCCC-activities depend on the selection of practices; management options; biological and physical / socio-economic conditions.
- Ecosystem approach (CBD) can provide useful guidance to FCCC.
- List with sites of high interest for biodiversity from CBD.
- Identification, Monitoring and Reporting should be adjusted.
- Information exchange as well as tools and instruments should be strengthened.
- Improved cooperation on impacts of adapatation measures. (negatives Bsp.)
- GEF should link thematic areas, governments, int. organizations and NGO’s.

Links for a cooperation between FCCC, CBD and CCD

- Strengthening of “adaptive capacity” and “reducing vulnerability” via sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity, capacity building and institution building - development of common instruments
- Learning from NAP’s and NBSAP’s for NAPA’s.
- Coping Strategies.
- Concerted Mainstreaming.
- Identification of common partners (SADC; India, China).
- Identification of common development cooperations (regarding crisis, poverty, decentralisation, etc.)
### Implementation on the local level

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**Dryland: New focal area since Oct. 2002**

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### Outlook

- Screening of German development cooperation projects:
- **BIODIV**: complete screening of German technical and financial cooperation.
- **DESERT**: overview of ongoing projects, establishment of a network.
- **CaPP**: focus on adaptation measures, screening has just started.
- Next steps: synthesis of the results and analysis regarding common concerns. => joint activities, strategies
- Technology and know-how transfer regarding the conventions => development of common methodologies and instruments.
Thank you for your attention