United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Convention on
Biological Diversity

United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

Let's build synergies between the three Rio Conventions !

NAPs as a key entry point for synergies

Training session hosted by the 6th Capacity-Building Hub

Rio Conventions Synergies Day

November 19th, Baku, UNFCCC COP 29

6th
CAPACITY-
BUILDING
HUB

RIO impact
For biodiversity, land and climate benefits

Agenda

Master of ceremony: **Marie Stephania Perrine**, UNFCCC secretariat

Duration	Segment	Speaker & Affiliation
7 min	**Opening**	**Tristan Tyrrell**, CBD secretariat **Marie-Claire Graf**, Youth Negotiators Academy
15 min	**Presentation**: snapshot of entry points for building synergies	**Kazi Amdadul Hoque**, Friendship **Ludwig Liagre**, Rio Impact
18 min	**Guided group work**: divide audience into three groups with three different topics in line with the presentation	All participants
15 min	**Group sharing**: Each group has 3 min to share their insights, plus 6 min for all participants to react to other groups' outcomes	All participants
5 min	**Recap & Closing**	**Alejandro Kilpatrick**, UNFCCC secretariat

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SAVING LIVES

Floating Hospitals
Healthcare for All
Disaster Relief

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Capacity Building
Access to Services
Micro Entrepreneurship

CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Climate Resilience
Locally Led Adaptation
Mangrove Afforestation

EMPOWERMENT

Education & Gender Equity
Awareness of Rights, Ethics & Dignity
Access to Justice & Government Services

FRIENDSHIP

Mangrove restoration: A critical nature-based solution that enhances synergies between the Rio Conventions

www.friendship.ngo

How Mangrove contributes synergies between Rio Conventions

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation (UNFCCC)

Focus: Mitigating climate change by stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere

Key Objectives: Limiting global temperature rise, enhancing adaptation to climate impacts, and ensuring sustainable development

Mechanisms: Annual COP (Conference of the Parties) meetings and frameworks like the Paris Agreement (2015).

Biodiversity Conservation (CBD)

Focus: Conserving biological diversity, sustainable use of its components, and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources

Key objectives : Safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity to ensure a healthy planet.

Mechanisms: Targets like the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and new goals under the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Combating Land Degradation and Desertification (UNCCD)

Focus: Combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought, particularly in areas most vulnerable to land degradation

Key objectives: : Promoting sustainable land management and restoration of degraded land to enhance food security and prevent desertification

Mechanisms: National action plans and international cooperation to achieve land degradation neutrality

These conventions are interconnected, addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, and land degradation, and promoting sustainable development through global cooperation

Friendship Mangrove Restoration Milestones: Empowering Communities and Biodiversity Conservation

FRIENDSHIP

Enabling Inputs

- Technical support from the Bangladesh Forest Department
- Collaboration with local government administration
- Active community participation
- Initial project initiation in 2018

Generates System outputs

- Increased mangrove coverage (200 hectares planted)
- Successful cultivation of Above 6,000,00 pcs mangrove saplings
- Establishment of 12 nurseries for ongoing supply
- Improved living conditions for 142 groups and 82,109 people in Shyamnagar and Assasuni upazilas of Satkhira district.
- Rehabilitation of degraded land through mangrove reforestation

outcomes of the project

- Second line protection.
- Protecting embankment and community.
- Increased green coverage, rejuvenate ecosystems
- Increased resilience to climate change and natural disasters
- Improved livelihoods and well-being of local communities
- Sustainable land management and resource conservation

Impact

- Enhanced community resilience and well-being.
- Enhanced local biodiversity & ecosystem services.
- Sustainable land use and environmental conservation
- Model for future mangrove restoration efforts.
- Carbon Sink/Bank.

Contribution to the SGDs

13 CLIMATE ACTION

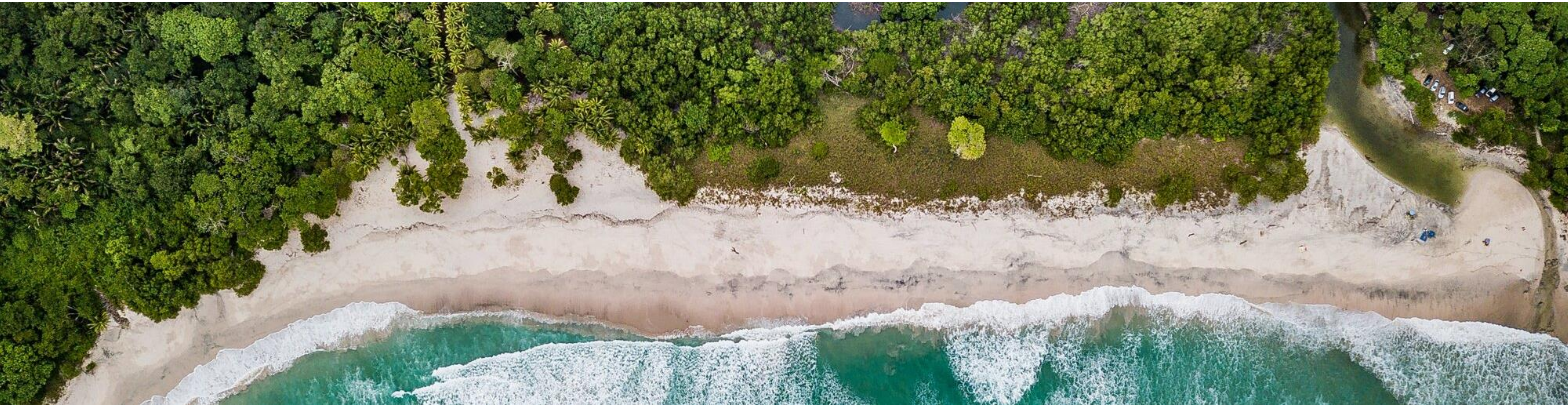
15 LIFE ON LAND

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

1 NO POVERTY

Plantation of Mardarbaria, Sathkhira, Bangladesh by FRIENDSHIP with support from Local government and Bangladesh Forest Department.

1. Synergies between the Rio Conventions: Introduction



Critical role of national focal points (NFPs) to build synergies

Key Roles of NFPs

- Coordination and communication
- Policy integration and mainstreaming
- Facilitation of national reporting
- Capacity-building and awareness-raising

Current Status (as of March 2024)

- 153 out of 198 Parties have NFPs for two or all three Conventions within the same ministry.
- 53 Parties have a single individual representing NFPs for multiple Conventions.

Common Ministries for NFPs

- Foreign Affairs
- Environment and Sustainability
- Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

Challenges and Recommendations

- Need for improved communication and coordination among NFPs.
- Support and encourage closer collaboration to enhance synergy with national development goals.

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

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

National planning processes under the Rio Conventions

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDC)

Commitments by Countries:
- Reduce national emissions
- Adapt to the impacts of climate change

Submission Cycle:
- Every five years

Central Role:
- Achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS (NAP)

Objective:
- Reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts
- Build adaptive capacity and resilience

Integration:
- Incorporate climate change adaptation into new and existing policies
- Applicable at all levels of governance

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAP)

Objective:
- Conserve biodiversity
- Promote sustainable use of biodiversity
- Equitably distribute biodiversity benefits

Alignment:
- National policies with global biodiversity goals

LAND DEGRADATION NEUTRALITY (LDN) TARGET SETTING

Objective:
- Set actionable targets to halt and reverse land degradation
- Achieve Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)
- Maintain or increase healthy and productive land resources

Initiatives to support Rio Conventions'planning processes

NDC Partnership

Supports countries in achieving NDCs with technical and financial assistance, collaborating globally.

NAP Global Network

Helps developing countries plan and implement National Adaptation Plans, focusing on capacity building and knowledge sharing.

NAP Global Support Programme

Provides technical assistance and training for NAP processes, integrating climate adaptation into national planning.

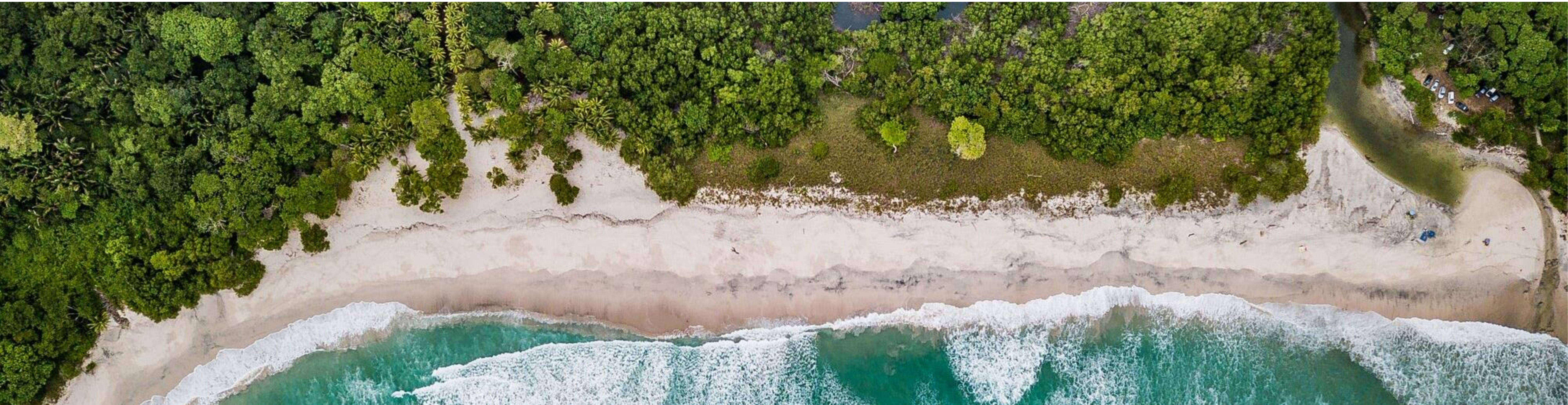
NBSAP Accelerator Partnership

Aids in implementing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, aligning national goals with global biodiversity targets.

LDN Target Setting Program of UNCCD

Assists countries in setting and achieving Land Degradation Neutrality targets, promoting sustainable land management.

2. NAPs as key entry points for synergies



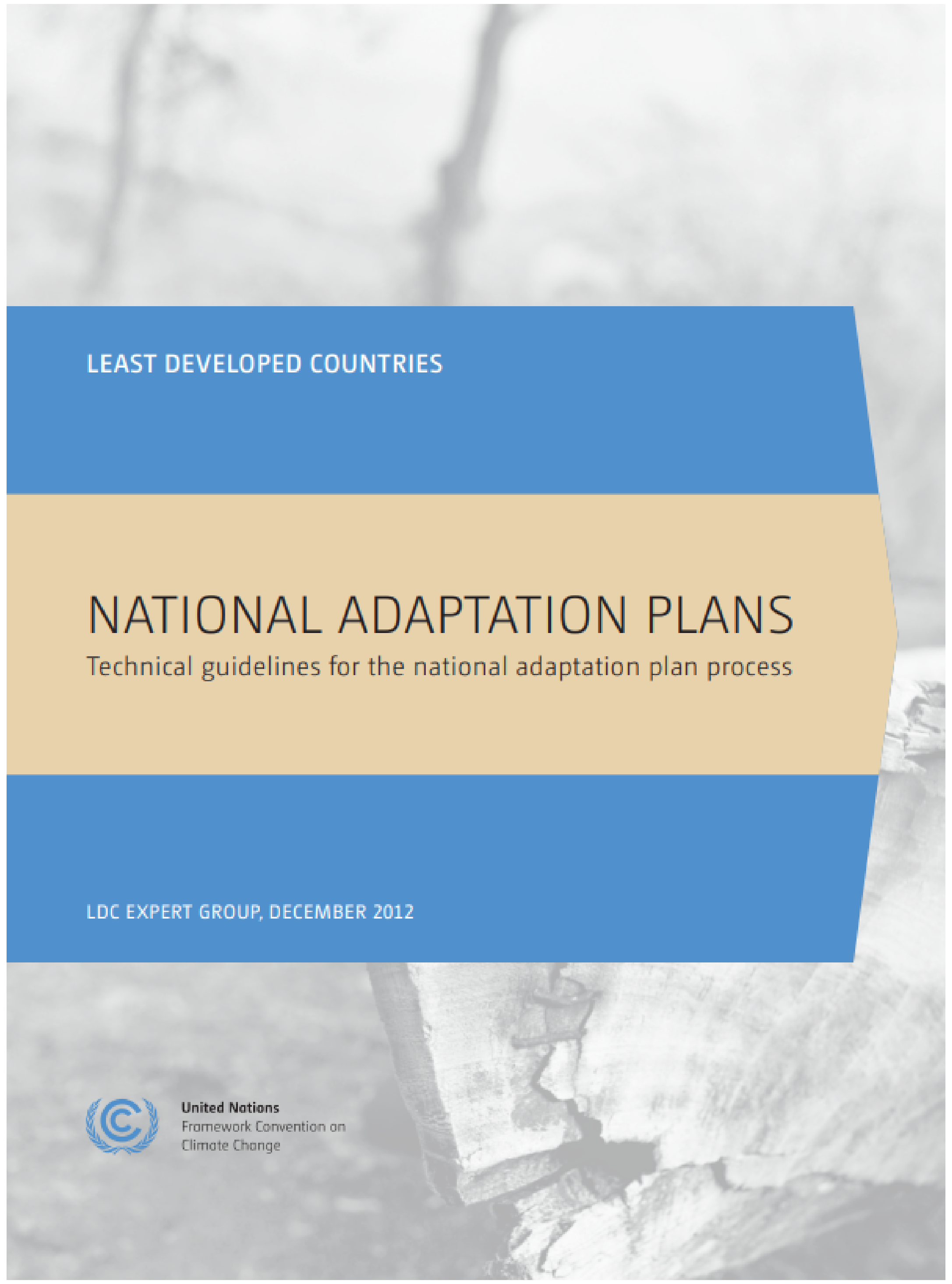
NAPs as an entry point for synergies?

Climate adaptation has the potential to build resilience to climate change while promoting biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management.

Therefore, the national adaptation plan (NAP) process is key to foster and enhance synergies at the national level.

Key topics

- Nature-based Solutions (NbS) & Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)
- Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) & Sustainable Water Management
- Climate-smart Agriculture
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)



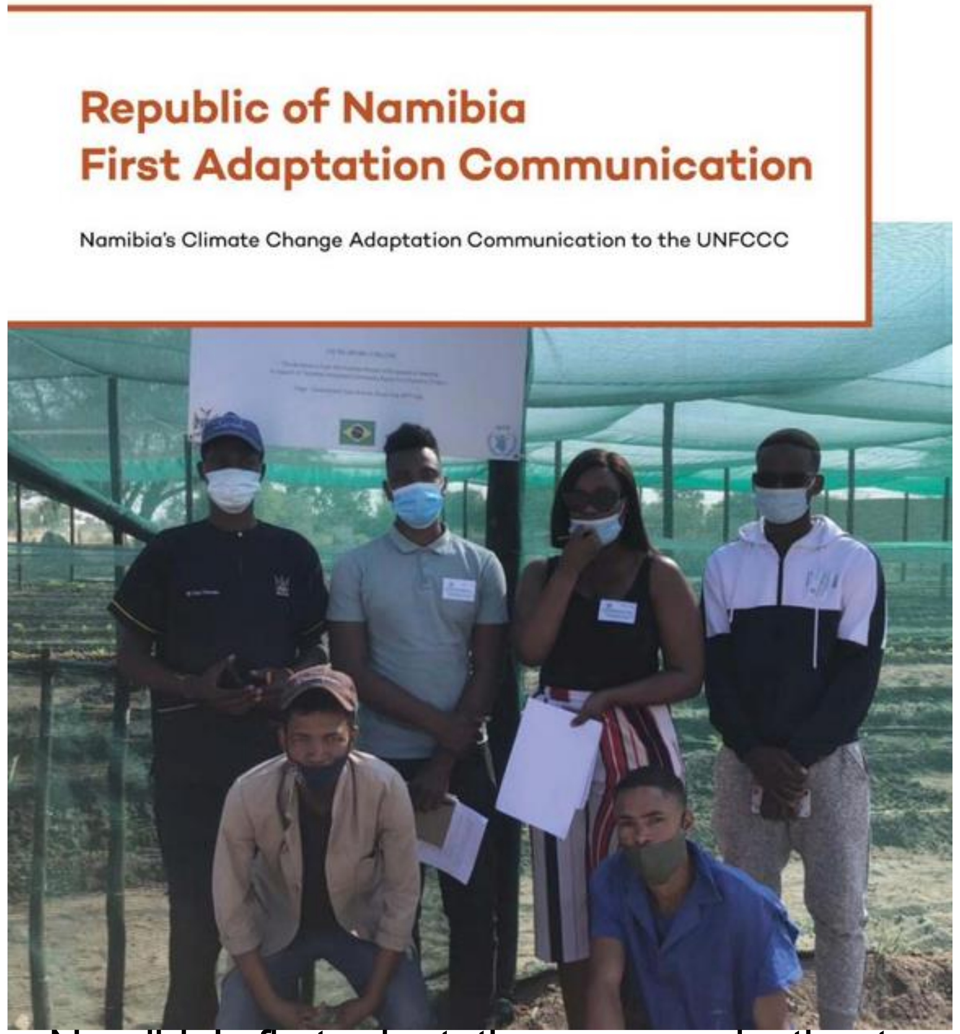
Namibia: Sectoral integration and monitoring the NAP process

Kicked off NAP process in 2021

Seven major adaptation sectors, five of which involve co-benefits for biodiversity and land management

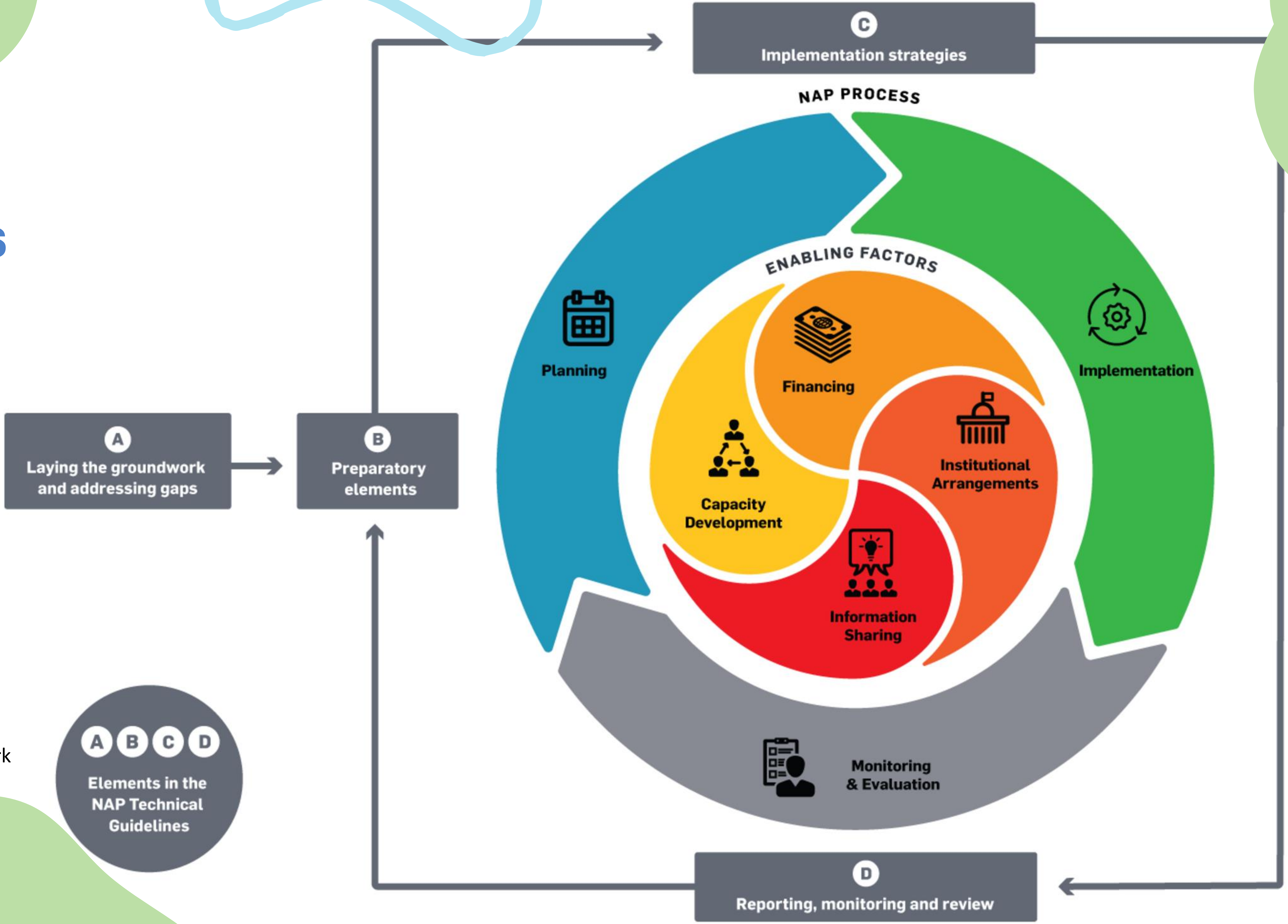
- **Water resources**: attract investment for blue forestry and urban greening
- **Agriculture:** ecosystem-based pest and disease management
- **Forestry**: Savanna restoration & biodiversity conservation
- **Coastal zone:** Wetlands and estuaries rehabilitation, prioritization of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas
- **Tourism:** Eco- and wildlife-tourism

Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL): start as early as possible with the NAP process, integrating synergies (BD and LD cobenefits) in the MEL approach



Namibia's first adaptation communication to UNFCCC (2021)

NAP process



From NAP Global Network

Building synergies throughout the NAP process: A checklist based on UNFCCC NAP guidelines (1)

Steps	Checklist	Sample outputs
Element A. Lay the groundwork and address gaps • Steps 1-4		
Element B. Preparatory elements • Steps 5-9		
Element C. Implementation strategies • Steps 10-13		
Element D. Reporting, monitoring and review • Steps 14-17		

UNFCCC NAP guidelines:

- Four elements consisting of 17 steps throughout the NAP process, from planning to monitoring and evaluation
- Checklist of building blocks, outlining recommended actions to take
- Sample NAP outputs, demonstrating possible outcomes or indicators for reference

Building synergies throughout the NAP process: A checklist based on UNFCCC NAP guidelines (2)

UNFCCC NAP guidelines

E.g. Element A - Step 2

Steps	Checklist	Sample outputs

Element A. Lay the groundwork and address gaps

- **Step 2. Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process**

<u>Checklist of building blocks</u>

- Stocktaking of adaptation activities
- Synthesis of available knoweldge on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation
- Capacity gap analysis
- Barriers analysis

<u>Sample NAP outputs</u>

- Report on synthesis of available information
- Geospatial database in support of the NAP process
- Knowledge-base of observed climate impacts, vulnerabilities and potential interventions
- Gap and needs analysis report
- Barrier analysis report

Building synergies throughout the NAP process: A checklist based on UNFCCC NAP guidelines (3)

How-to NAP checklist for synergies:

E.g. Element A - Step2

Steps	**Checklist**	**Sample outputs**
• Same four elements to ensure consistency • Steps adjusted to reflect integrated actions	Climate, biodiversity & land elements included	Synergy-oriented indicators & outputs

Element A. Lay the groundwork and address gaps

- Step 2. Stocktaking: Identify available information on climate change impacts **while assessing knowledge and data gaps related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management.**

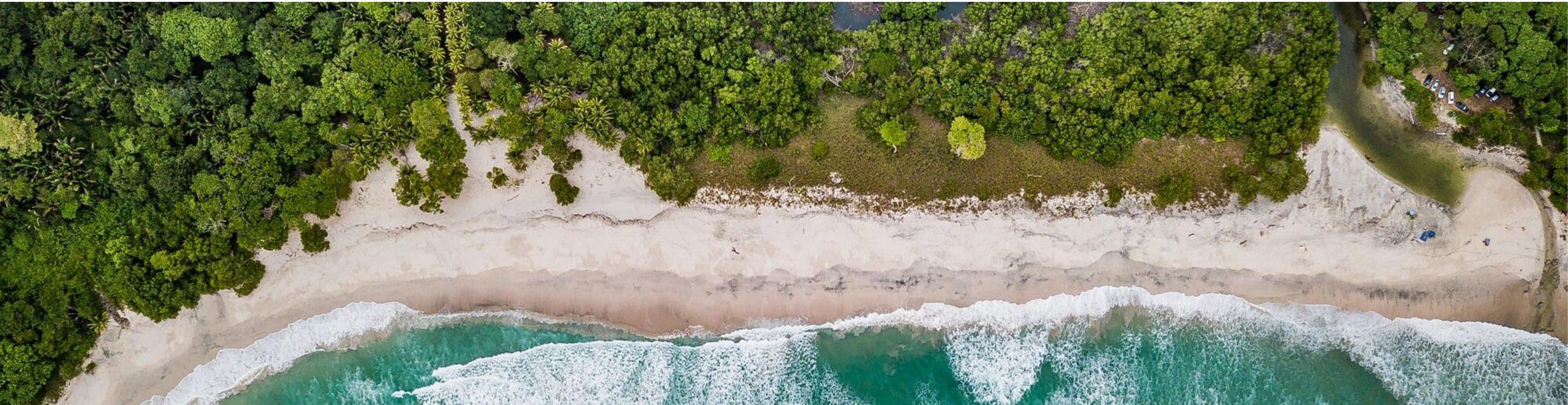
Checklist of building blocks

- Synthesis of available knowledge on **climate impacts, ecosystem vulnerability, and land degradation**
- Capacity gap analysis in **integrating biodiversity and land actions into climate adaptation**

Sample NAP outputs

- Geospatial and knowledge database supporting climate adaptation, biodiversity, and land management efforts
- Gap and needs analysis report for adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable land management

3. Accessing and Mobilizing Finance for Synergistic Projects



Entry Points for Synergies for Different Global Funds

gef

- STAR allocations
- Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF),
- Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF),
- The Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF)

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Prioritizing

- REDD+ programme
- NBS
- EbA projects

CIF CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

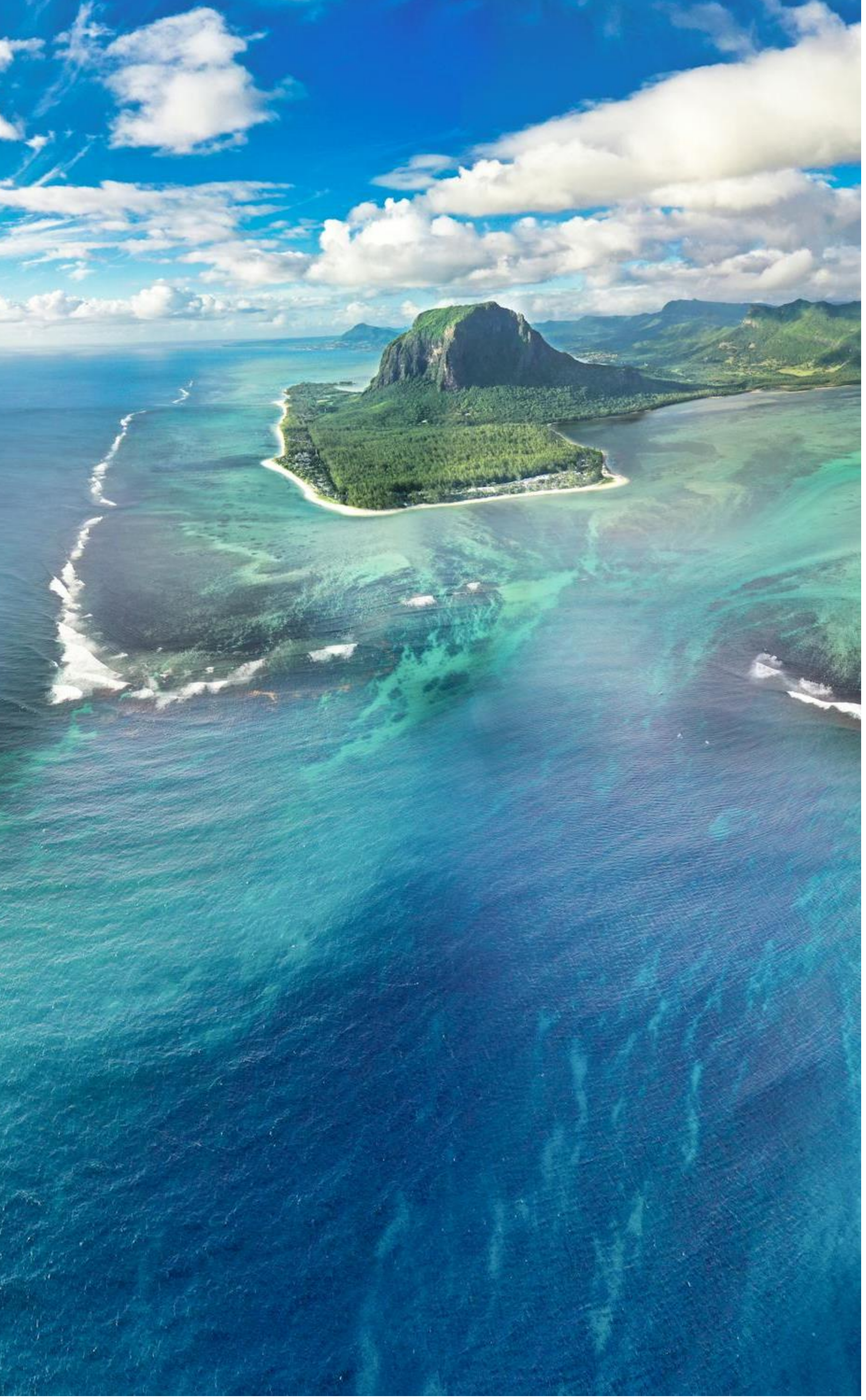
Prioritizing

- Forest Investment Program
- Nature, People, and Climate program,
- The Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries program

ADAPTATION FUND

Prioritizing

- EbA
- Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA),
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR),
- Disaster risk management (DRM)
- NBS



National and Local Financing Mechanisms

1

Build domestic funding mechanisms

- Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
- FAPBM (Madagascar), BIOFUND (Mozambique), and Biodiversity and Climate Fund (Papua New Guinea).

2

Develop innovative domestic financing options

- Earmarking of fees, taxes, and royalties on the extractive industry and the tourism sector.
- Use of green bonds to address climate change, desertification, and biodiversity loss-related issues.

3

Use existing national institutions and their experience.

- Direct Access Entities of the GCF
- National Implementing Entities of the Adaptation Fund
- Example: South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI).

Case Study: SANBI

SANBI

South African National Biodiversity Institute

Biodiversity for Life

01 Initially established for biodiversity policy and management.

02 Successfully implemented GEF-funded projects.

03 Gained AF and GCF Accreditation, enhancing access to climate financing.

04 Currently working on multiple synergistic projects with GCF.

Example of Adaptation Fund project

AF grant: 2.44 M USD.
Direct access: SANBI/South Africa National Biodiversity Institute

A Micro-financing Facility for local climate action: directing adaptation to the field

Component 1: Small grants - Microfinancing for Vulnerable Communities

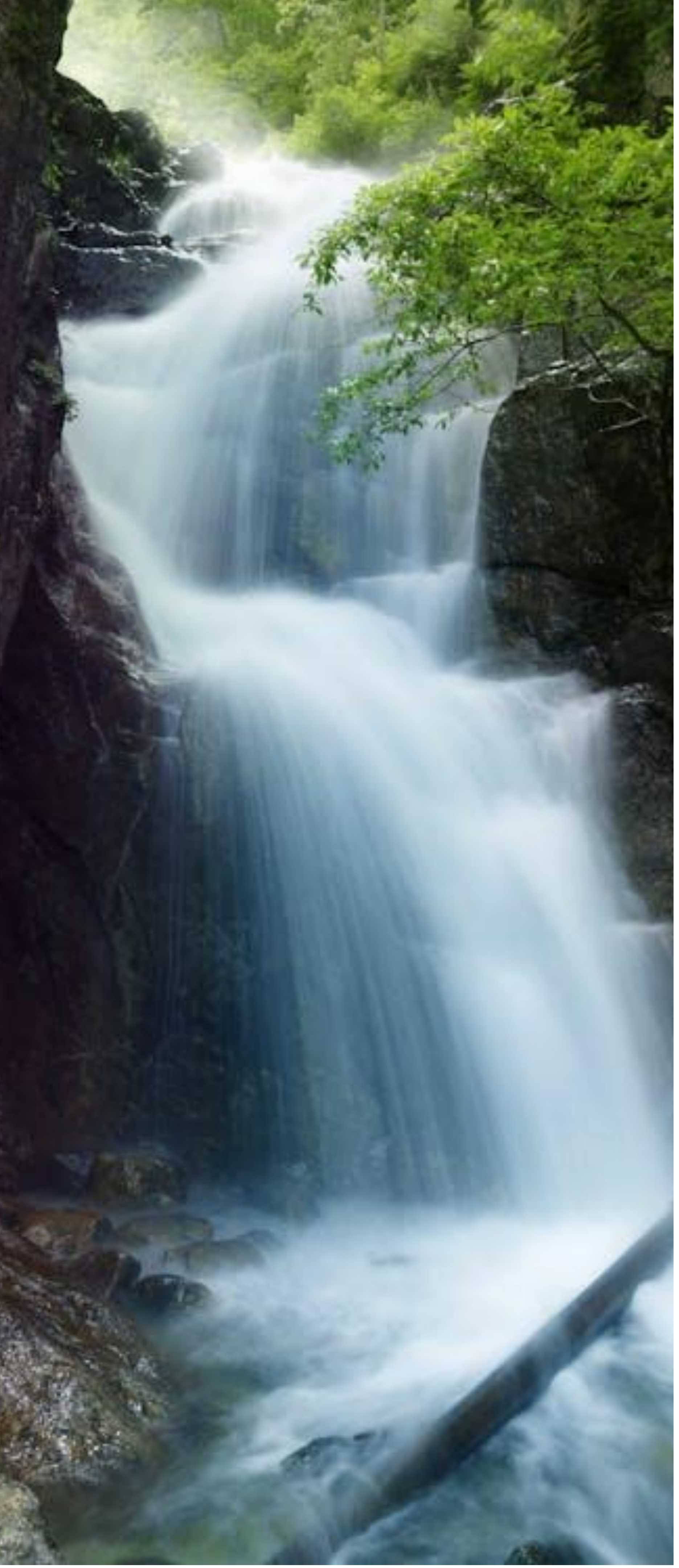
Component 2: Institutional Capacity - Local Institutions Strengthened to Identify and Implement Adaptation Measures

Component 3: Lessons Learned - for replication and scaling of microfinance approaches

- Local adaptation funding
- Implication of civil society
- Direct payments to individuals/associations/companies (towards a PES approach?)
- Initiation of of a regional/local climate fund?
- Multiple benefits for land, biodiversity and climate

ADAPTATION FUND

SANBI
South African National Biodiversity Institute
Biodiversity for Life



Group exercise:
How to build a NAP conducive for synergies?

Excerpts from a NAP document (illustrative case study)

Three groups:

- **Group 1: Private sector engagement**
- **Group 2: NAP financing strategies**
- **Group 3: NAP monitoring and evaluation**

QUIZZ

-

Synergies between Rio conventions

1) What is the name of the coordination body for the three Rio conventions' executive secretaries?

A) Rio coordination committee (RCC)

B) Joint Liaison Group (JLG)

C) Conventions coordination group (CCG)

3) Which ecosystem-based approach is recognized for its benefits across all three Rio conventions?

A) Renewable energy installations

B) Monoculture plantations

C) Landscape restoration

3) Under which Rio convention is the REDD+ mechanism primarily developed, and what synergistic benefits does it offer to the other conventions?

A)UNFCCC; supports biodiversity conservation and reduces desertification risks

B) CBD; enhances carbon stocks and promotes sustainable land management

C) UNCCD; mitigates climate change and promotes biodiversity

4) Which ones of these global funds can support synergistic projects across Rio conventions?

GEF

GCF

AF

CIFs

5) Among these acronyms, which one(s) do not refer to Rio conventions national planning processes?

NBSAP	NAP
EbA	NDC
NBS	LDN targets

Follow us on the webpage of Rio Conventions Joint Capacity-building Programme!

Thank you very much!

RIO impact

For biodiversity, land and climate benefits

6th CAPACITY-BUILDING HUB

United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change

Convention on Biological Diversity

United Nations
Convention to Combat Desertification

NAP Group Exercise

Guiding questions

Group 1: Private sector engagement

1. What capacity gaps and needs private sector actors might have to align their adaptation strategies with biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management practices?

2. What financing mechanisms (e.g., blended finance, de-risking capital) can be designed to promote synergies between climate adaptation, land restoration, and biodiversity conservation

Group 2: NAP financing strategies

3. Compared to domestic sources, what are the advantages and disadvantages of international sources when funding synergistic adaptation projects?

4. What should a national climate trust fund management team do to enhance the co-benefits of adaptation activities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management?

Group 3: NAP monitoring and evaluation

1. How can the NAP's M&E framework integrate biodiversity and land management indicators to measure the effectiveness of nature-based solutions in reducing climate vulnerability?

2. How can the NAP’s periodic reviews and updates incorporate new findings on the synergies between climate change, land degradation, and biodiversity loss to continuously improve the effectiveness of adaptation actions?

Group 1: Private sector engagement

Country A’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP) outlines two main strategies for engaging the private sector in climate change adaptation:

- Private Sector-Led Adaptation: Encouraging businesses and industries to adopt climate-resilient practices and integrate adaptation into their operations.
- Private Sector Financing for Adaptation: Involving private sector financial institutions in providing capital and services for climate adaptation, especially in vulnerable sectors like agriculture and CMSMEs (climate-sensitive micro, small, and medium enterprises).

In response to the challenges addressed by the two strategies, the NAP proposes the following solutions:

- Innovative incentives: Introducing financing tools like blended finance, de-risking capital, and index-based insurance to attract private investment. Providing targeted incentives (e.g., subsidies, risk recovery mechanisms) based on risk mapping of vulnerable sectors.
- Enabling policy environment: developing supportive policies, offering incentives (e.g., green credit guarantees, tax exemptions), and reducing bureaucratic barriers.
- Awareness and Capacity Building: Engaging local actors, including smallholder farmers and rural SMEs, through training programs that raise awareness of climate risks and opportunities for adaptation.
- Technological support: Encouraging industries and financial institutions to lead in research, innovation, and the development of bankable climate adaptation products, such as stress-tolerant seeds, eco-friendly construction materials, and renewable energy-based solutions.
- Climate Finance Mobilization: Facilitating access to international climate funds, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and promoting corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sustainable finance policies.
- Gender inclusive business pattern: Special focus on expanding the role of women-led businesses in climate adaptation and mobilizing climate finance.

Country A is committed to tracking the progress of private sector engagement through coordination with various ministries, development partners, and private sector organizations. Specifically, private sector actors with high interest and capacities will be engaged in NAP implementation and in mobilizing domestic climate funds for adaptation and resilience, whereas those with high interest but low capacities will need technical capacity and awareness to integrate adaptation and mitigation in sectoral strategies and activities.

<u>Group 2:</u> NAP financing strategies

Country A currently allocates around 6-7% of its annual budget to climate change adaptation, primarily funded by domestic sources. Currently, Country A's national climate change trust fund is the primary funding mechanism for climate adaptation, relying mostly on national resources while international funding from sources like the GCF, Adaptation Fund, and other bilateral and multilateral funds remains insufficient.

However, adaptation finance needs will increase due to frequent extreme weather events and slow-onset impacts. Total adaptation costs are projected at $55.17 billion for coastal zones and $26.71 billion for inner lands by 2050. Moreover, country A is committed to graduating least development country status by 2026, adding pressure on domestic resources, making international climate finance more critical.

To mobilize domestic and international funds more efficiently, country A's NAP financing strategy proposes to

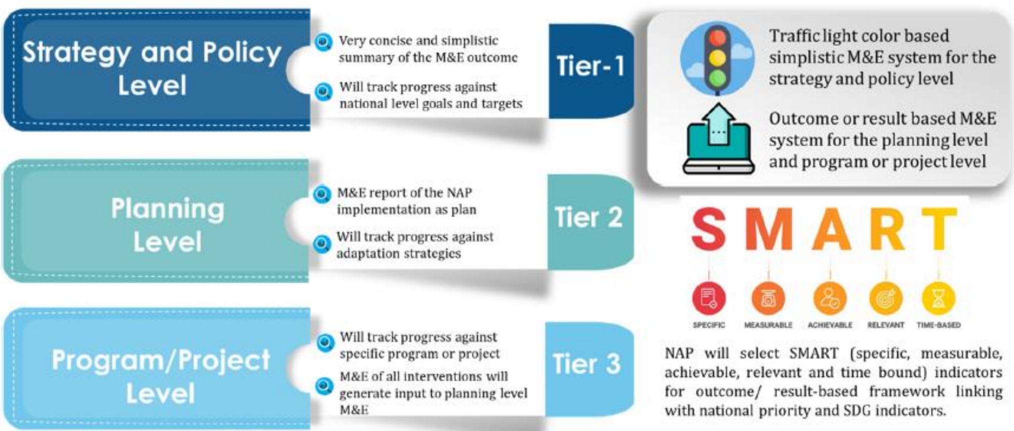
- Mobilize international development finance: including from bilateral sources, United Nations entities, the World Bank, the ADB, the International Monetary Fund, JICA, KOICA and other appropriate global financing institutions based on grants and concessional loans for adaptation-related projects.
- Strengthen the climate-inclusive public financial management (PFM) system: this will be achieved through an updated climate fiscal framework to access, allocate, prioritize and utilize climate funds from public, private and international sources, efficiently and in a transparent way.
- Mobilizing domestic finance through innovative financing instruments and locally led adaptation (LLA): the NAP implementation process will increase access to low-interest loans for ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) funding available and payment for ecosystem services instrument (PES). The NAP also aims to establish a local government fund for climate risk management to strengthen the capacities of promoting locally led adaptation. Another approach is to expand green banking in alignment with the corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies of country A.
- Coordination in terms of stakeholders and lawmaking: a wide range of financial institutions and governmental departments will be engaged in the NAP financing strategy to ensure consistency and promote integration of climate finance into the national economy. In addition, Country B plans to update its climate law to establish a dedicated unit to coordinate and mobilize funding for the national climate change trust fund in collaboration with the stakeholders mentioned above.

<u>Group 3</u>: NAP monitoring and evaluation

Country A's NAP will function as a living document, with a planning horizon extending into the 2050s, updated every five years to reflect evolving climate impacts. The five-year cycles will involve regular reviews and updates, incorporating lessons learned from previous cycles to tackle new challenges and improve effectiveness. The revision process will be coordinated with the national planning cycle, ensuring that each new plan iteration integrates current Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) findings.

The purpose of the NAP M&E system is to provide stakeholders and policymakers with clear, updated information on adaptation targets and outcomes, thereby fostering transparency, accountability, and efficient resource use. This system aligns with international standards, such as the MRV (Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification) framework established under the Bali Action Plan and reinforced by the Paris Agreement, to monitor national contributions to global adaptation efforts. Moreover, the framework is built on the theory of change and is aligned with other national M&E initiatives, such as the SDG trackers, environment and disaster statistics, and financial tracking, ensuring coherence across multiple frameworks, including the NDCs, and sector action plans.

The M&E system applies a threefold monitoring approach, covering strategy and policy, planning, and project/program levels across the NAP planning and implementation process as elaborated below. Each level outlines indicators and scoring system tailored to the six goals of the NAP, including: (1) Ensure protection against climate change variability and induced natural disasters; (2) Develop climate resilient agriculture for food, nutrition, and livelihood security; (3) Develop climate-smart cities for improved urban environment and well-being; (4) Promotion of nature-based solutions for conservation forestry, biodiversity and well-being of communities; (5) Good governance through integration of adaptation into planning processes; and (6) Ensure transformative capacity-building and innovation for Climate Change Adaptation.



NAP M&E Framework