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SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN IMPLEMENTATION OF CBD

SOME POSSIBLE AREAS OF COOPERATION

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SOME POSSIBLE AREAS FOR COOPERATION

- ➔ **CAPACITY BUILDING** in the following fields:
1. **Taxonomy** including putting in place the necessary infrastructure – **very critical for monitoring status of biodiversity**
 2. **Biotechnology** to created knowledge and skills to address emerging issues e.g. synthetic biology, issues on redress and liability
 3. **Valuation of biodiversity/ecosystem services** – including biodiversity in national accounting, **linking biodiversity to national development (economic terms)**. **Valuation is also critical for negotiating benefit sharing, poverty alleviation and contribution to MDG**

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SOME POSSIBLE AREAS FOR COOPERATION

- Sharing experiences** in the implementation of the Convention, the programmes of work, cross cutting issues, implementation national laws on ABS and the international Regime on ABS
- Collaboration in implementation of some of the elements of 2020 targets** – these could be prioritized and given timeframe and regional initiatives put in place - Biodiversity loss outside protected areas-biodiversity corridors
- Research** – collaboration should aim at creating capacity for the host country to be able to do the analysis or carry out the research in their country
- Documentation of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices** – some of these are getting lost due to many factors, rewarding IPR of ILCs
- Monitoring and addressing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity** – ecosystems and species biodiversity

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9. **Management of invasive alien species** – Capacity building for early detection, prevention, control and where possible eradication, restoration
10. **Sharing experience and knowledge on bio-fuel production** – How can we deal with the practical challenges on the choice of the bio-fuel? How can issues of food security and land security be guaranteed especially for the ILCs?
11. **Restoration of ecosystems** – as contribution to achievement of 2020 target to reduce biodiversity loss, enhancing ecosystem resilience, human well-being and national development
12. **Engagement of the private sector** – how best can this be done to ensure that the three objectives of the Convention is achieved but also that the business appreciates their contribution to biodiversity conservation?

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13. **Incentives** for local communities on **livelihood improvement and poverty eradication**
14. **Mobilization of financial resources** for targeted projects/programmes. How can we take advantage of emerging financing opportunities?

WHY SSC FOR CBD CAN SUCCEED

- a) It is in the part of the world with rich biodiversity – mega diverse countries
- b) The highest number of Parties for the Convention
- c) Regional and sub-regional exists to enhance regional projects/programme, some trans-boundary projects in place
- d) Pool of knowledge and expertise exists
- e) Opportunity for Triangular Cooperation with the North-South
- f) Opportunities to demonstrate the importance of biodiversity to dev't and livelihood improvement

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WHY SSC FOR CBD CAN SUCCEED

- g) Implementing agencies such as UNEP, UNDP, WB and Dev't partners have on-going projects or programmes
- h) Provides opportunity for **on-ground activities** – relevant to countries
- i) Willingness and commitment from Governments
- j) The decade for biodiversity- 2011-2020- expected to be declared by UNGA

THE CHALLENGE

- ☞ Adequate, sustainable and predictable financial resources. SSC has the LDCs, Countries with Economies in Transition and SIDS. These countries need financial support from the developed countries
- ☞ Lack of adequate financial resources may result in the MYPOA on SSC for CBD not being implemented – it will remain on paper.