



SUMMIT OF THE THREE BASINS OF BIODIVERSITY ECOSYSTEMS AND TROPICAL FORESTS

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Summit of the 3 basins AMAZONIA - CONGO - BORNEO MEKONG SOUTHEAST ASIA

Panel 1: Inclusive Inter-Basin, Inter-Regional, National, Regional and Local Governance

Organization	
Organization	Summit of the 3 basins organization team
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Theme	<u>Panel 1</u> : Inclusive Inter-Basin, Inter-Regional, National, Regional and Local Governance
Description	<p>Context</p> <p>The 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 27), held in Sharm el-Sheikh (Egypt), in November 2022, ended with the creation of a "loss and damage" fund that has been awaited for more than thirty years by the countries of the South.</p> <p>At the end of the event, His Excellency Denis Sassou-Nguesso called for the establishment of an alliance of the world's three forest and biodiversity basins, whose main objective will be to ensure the global governance of conservation, cooperation and financing policies for the ecological and climatic lungs of the planet, as well as for the holding of this summit of the three basins.</p> <p>The recent 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 15), in Montreal (Canada), under the Chinese presidency, in December 2022, resulted in the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, whose main objective is to "protect 30% of the world's land, inland waters, coastal zones and oceans". A dedicated biodiversity trust fund has been announced and will be established within the Global Environment Facility, with USD 20 billion by 2025 and USD 30 billion by at least 2030.</p> <p>The Sharm el-Sheikh and Kunming-Montreal agreements de facto entrust the three ecosystems of</p>



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biodiversity and tropical forests with the responsibility and legitimacy to establish and implement an operational roadmap that is part of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030), and in particular the Bonn Challenge which aims to conserve and restore 350 million hectares of tropical forests, peatlands and mangroves.

The three ecosystems of the Amazon, Congo and Mekong Borneo basins in Southeast Asia are the last bastions for the survival of plant and animal species and indigenous peoples in the three regions.

The biodiversity and tropical forest ecosystems of the three basins concentrate 80% of the terrestrial and aquatic net carbon sequestration capacity in stock and annual fluxes with forests, mangroves and peatlands. Carbon credits generated by reduction and net removal results are included in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, under the REDD+ mechanism, and Article 6, under the International Carbon Credit Transfer Mechanism, ITMOS.

The implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Agreement through ecosystem conservation, preservation and restoration programs supports and participates in the implementation of the United Nations Decade 2021 - 2030, but it requires several prerequisites:

- On the one hand, a level of structuring and integration of each of the Three Basins with a governance model specific to each of them that respects the sovereignty of the States but gives the basin a capacity for representation and negotiation;
- On the other hand, inter-basin coordination/governance making it possible to:
 - Bring together, in an inclusive manner, all public and private actors, based on values, a common vision and ambition, through structured consultations to solve common problems, promote and accelerate the sharing of experiences, knowledge and technical capacities. This coordination will be able to develop a common strategy, common qualitative and quantitative objectives, action programmes, projects, resources and common tools.
 - Place at the heart of the challenges of their cooperation actions the consideration of indigenous peoples and the protection of animal populations and plant species;
 - Unite their efforts, align their positions and speak, if possible, with one voice, within the multilateral climate and biodiversity bodies to promote the views and expectations of the Three Basins for the conservation, preservation and restoration of ecosystems;
 - Participate in the prefiguration of multilateral financial mechanisms and in the definition of procedures for the governance of these mechanisms;
 - Establish at the scale of three basins and beyond the institutional, legal and operational frameworks for the establishment of a robust, transparent, compliant, ethical, fair and sustainable sovereign carbon market by making the sovereign carbon credit production value chain more reliable and by ensuring the management of supply and demand adjustment mechanisms for quality control and the price of sovereign and premium sovereign carbon (high integrity of biodiversity);
 - To constitute a platform for the monitoring and monitoring of ecosystems based



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	<p>on the mobilization of the scientific and technical community of the States of the three basins, supported by the partner States;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evaluate the conservation, preservation and restoration policies undertaken and take corrective measures. <p>The theme of this panel will be fuelled by four underlyings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies, action programmes and investment plans; • Areas of cooperation and capacity building; • Financing mechanisms; • The framework for "climate - biodiversity" negotiations. <p>Barriers and Objectives</p> <p>Barriers</p> <p>There are a number of barriers and obstacles to the need for enhanced coordination and progressive integration of the policies, strategies, programmes and means of action of the three basins:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The states of the three basins know little or nothing about each other and must learn to understand their differences; • The models of integration and governance of cooperation policies in the fields of biodiversity, climate and the environment are specific to each basin and new rules of sovereignty vary greatly depending on the basin; • The problems and the state of ecosystems are also very different depending on the basin; • To date, the issue of structured coordination between the three basins had been the subject of an attempt in 2011 at the initiative of H.E. Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, but it was probably a little early to join the other two basins. <p>Objectives</p> <p>This panel focuses on the institutional challenges of the Summit in order to structure the enhanced cooperation between the three basins. It has five main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the cooperation/governance models specific to each of the basins • Defining the underpinnings of enhanced cooperation between the three basins • Determine the possible integration models and their temporality • Involving all stakeholders for inclusive cooperation/governance • Placing indigenous peoples, youth and women at the heart of the management of
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	<p>biodiversity ecosystems and tropical forests in each of the basins and the three basins</p>
<p>Keynote address Panelists</p>	<p>INTRODUCTION OF THE PANEL</p> <p>Panel Chair: Keynote address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mrs. Ariette Soudan-Nonault, Minister of the Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin, Technical Coordinator of the CCBC) <p>Panelists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Pierre Mabiala, <i>Minister of State, Minister of Land Affairs and the Public Domain, in charge of relations with Parliament.</i> • Mrs. Eve Bazalba, <i>Minister of State for the Environment of the Democratic Republic of Congo</i> • Mr. Mauro Luis Ruffino, <i>Coordinator of the Bioamazon project and the Regional Observatory of the Amazon (ORA) of OCTA</i> • Mr. Jean-Pierre Elong Bassi, <i>Secretary General of UCLG Africa</i> • Dr. Lucien Manga, <i>WHO Representative in Congo</i> • Dr. Marko Mahin, <i>Pastor and lecturer from Palangka Raya University, Indonesia, representative of indigenous peoples</i> • Madam....., <i>UN Women (remote)</i> • Mr. Nuon Pharat, <i>Vice-Governor of Phnom Penh, Cambodia</i> • Dr. Félicité Tchibindat, <i>Regional Director for West and Central Africa, representative of the UNICEF Executive Director and Head of UNICEF Delegation to the Tri-Basin Summit</i> • Mr Christophe Guillhou, <i>Director of Sustainable Development at the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, France</i> • Mr. XXXXXXXX <i>UNDP (CDN)</i> <p><i>Indicative list subject to completion</i></p> <p>Moderator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Honoré Tabuna Commissioner of the CCEAC <p>Rapporteur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Edmilson Rodrigues, <i>Mayor of Belem, Brazil</i>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>5 main results are expected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good understanding of the principles of governance and the modus operandi specific to each basin • The themes, types of cooperation and level of integration of governance specific to each basin • The structuring axes of future inter-basin cooperation



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders in Inclusive Cooperation/Governance • Working method and next steps
Targeted audience	Large audience