



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 2: Strategy, programmes and concerted investment plans for enhanced cooperation between the three basins

Organization	
Organization	Summit of the 3 basins organization team
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Theme	Panel 2: Strategy, programmes and concerted investment plans for enhanced cooperation between the three basins
Description	<p>CONTEXT</p> <p>On 1 March 2019, at the initiative of El Salvador, followed by more than 70 other states, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution proclaiming the period 2021-2030 as the Decade for Ecosystem Restoration.</p> <p>The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030) aims to scale up the restoration of degraded and destroyed ecosystems globally as it is essential to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including for the fight against climate change, poverty eradication, food security, water and biodiversity conservation. The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration must be a global effort to restore the planet and ensure the health of people and nature. This immense challenge can only be met if all actors, states, local governments, private sector partners, academia, and civil society, join forces to find viable and sustainable solutions. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) were invited to ensure the implementation of the Decade.</p> <p>It is therefore essential to restore damaged ecosystems such as forests, peatlands and</p>



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mangroves, which act as carbon sinks. Preserved soils can store more nutrients and produce better quality plants, allowing the planet to feed a growing population of 9 billion people by 2050, without worsening deforestation. Protected ecosystems can be home to a wide variety of species of wild fauna and flora, which are now threatened with extinction. The Bonn Challenge sets at 350 million hectares, its area of tropical forests, peatlands and mangroves to be conserved and restored degraded landscapes by 2030 could generate \$9 trillion for rural economies in the form of ecosystem services, thus contributing to poverty alleviation. Restoring coastal and marine ecosystems is helping to protect and restore some of the world's most biodiverse hotspots.

These ecosystems also provide protection from storms, a favourable environment for fisheries and carbon sinks. Between 20% and 50% of the world's blue carbon ecosystems (highly productive vegetated coastal ecosystems such as mangroves, salt marshes and seagrass beds) have already been converted or degraded. Wetland restoration can provide 14% of the mitigation potential needed to limit global warming to 2°C. The area covered by blue carbon ecosystems is equivalent to only 1.5% of terrestrial forest cover, but their loss and degradation is equivalent to 8.4% of CO₂ emissions due to terrestrial deforestation due to their high carbon stocks per hectare.

Rural communities, especially indigenous peoples, have always been the custodians of ecosystems. Guaranteeing their rights and taking their knowledge into account is therefore crucial for the success of restoration and for the preservation and sustainability of much of the planet's terrestrial biodiversity.

The strategy for the decade that emerged from the consultations is to:

- Help set clear and measurable goals;
- Accelerate restoration efforts to restore 350 million hectares of degraded forests by 2030;
- Reduce barriers to restoration efforts hampered by, among other things, lack of funding and lack of access to knowledge. \$1 trillion is needed to restore 350 million hectares, or 0.1% of global economic output, by 2030;
- Governments will be able to align development sector planning with restoration objectives, including through Nationally Determined Contributions, make additional commitments and provide additional resources;
- People contribute in different ways to the restoration of the planet's ecosystems. Recent discussions at the Global Landscapes Forum highlighted the need to combine indigenous knowledge, modern technology and recent advances in scientific research. Ecosystem restoration is a local response to global challenges, as evidenced by the myriad initiatives carried out globally.

The development and operational implementation of this vast project would be the first of the four main drivers on which the coordination/governance of the three basins would be based.

BARRIERS AND OBJECTIVES



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	<p>Barriers</p> <p>The adoption of a common strategy to design, implement, finance and evaluate the Bonn Challenge will be subject to several barriers and obstacles for the three basins:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out technical studies for the implementation of the Bonn Strategy at the level of the three basins; • The development of a financial model of the investment plan; • The sovereign adoption of the States concerned in the basins; • Updating States' NDCs for more ambitious action; • The use of monitoring and evaluation technologies and tools to measure and record progress in real time; • Management of the strategic plan at the level of each of the basins and the three basins; <p>Objectives</p> <p>This panel carries the central corpus that should cement the structuring coordination of each basin and at the transversal scale of the three basins. The objectives of the panel will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of the challenges of the United Nations Decade 2021 – 2030 and the Bonn Challenge; • Define the guiding principles of a common strategy, the broad outlines of an investment program; • Gather the mobilization and commitment of all stakeholders; • Define the conditions required to announce at COP 28 an agreement between the three basins on donor funding for feasibility studies and the overall strategy.
<p>Keynote address Panelists</p>	<p>INTRODUCTION OF THE PANEL</p> <p>Panel Chair: Keynote address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Mauro Luis Ruffino, <i>Coordinator of the "Bioamazon" project and the Regional Observatory of the Amazon of OCTA</i> <p>Panelists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Jean Valentin Ngobo, <i>Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Congo</i> • Mrs. Eve Bazaiba, <i>Minister of State for the Environment of the Democratic Republic of Congo</i> • Mr. Edmilson Rodrigues, <i>Mayor of Belém, Brazil</i> • Mr. Hervé Martial Maidou, <i>Executive Secretary of the Central African Forest Commission</i> • Mr. Nuon Puthera, <i>Governor of the Municipality of Siem Reap, Cambodia</i> • Mr. Arief Wijaya, <i>Program Director, World Resources Institute, Indonesia</i> • Ms. Yustina Lina Dina Wambrau, <i>Lecturer at the University of Papua, Indonesia, representative</i>



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	<p>of indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Cheick Fantamy Kante, <i>World Bank Regional Director for Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Central African Republic and Equatorial Guinea</i> • Mr. Sahba Sobhani, Director, International Centre for the Private Sector in Development, UNDP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Gilles Kleitz, <i>Executive Vice President, Sustainable Development, AFD</i> • Professor Baudouin Michel, <i>Regional Post-Graduate School of Integrated Development and Management of Tropical Forests and Territories (ERAIIFT)</i> <p>Indicative list subject to completion</p> <p><u>Moderator</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Martin Kabaluapa, <i>Regional Director for the Congo Basin, WWF</i> <p><u>Rapporteur</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Sheam Satkuru, <i>Executive Director, International Tropical Timber Organization</i>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>5 main results are expected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas of cooperation between stakeholders in the tri-basin • Gaining stakeholder ownership and buy-in for the challenges of the Decade 2021 – 2030 and support for the Bonn Challenge • Adopt, in principle, the launch of a study on the implementation of the Bonn strategy within the three basins, including a sustainable financial model of the investment plan • Launch the reflection on the mobilization of all stakeholders within each basin • Continue discussions at COP 28 on priority areas of work and cooperation within the three basins with a view to developing a common roadmap • Decide on the timeline for next steps
<p>Targeted audience</p>	<p>Large audience</p>