Measuring Policy Coherence Among the MEAs

By Anantha Kumar Duraiappah and Asmita Bhardwaj

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International Institute for Sustainable Development
161 Portage Avenue East, 6th Floor
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3B 0Y4
Tel: +1 (204) 958-7700
Fax: +1 (204) 958-7710

E-mail: info@iisd.ca
Web site: http://www.iisd.org/
Introduction

In the wake of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, the UNEP Governing Council established the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Group of Ministers (IGM) to undertake a comprehensive assessment of existing institutional weaknesses and identify means to strengthen international environmental governance (IEG) (UNEP, 2002). Efforts to enhance international environmental governance included, among others, work in creating synergies and coherence between the environmental conventions and supporting the implementation of conventions in member countries.

Presently there are about 13 global multilateral environmental agreements and/or conventions and about 500 international treaties or other agreements related to the environment. This proliferation of agreements has created concern among the international and national communities regarding overlap and duplication of goals and programs. The lack of coherence results in high transaction costs and inefficiencies in achieving the objectives of the various conventions. This growing concern has placed policy coherence as the single most important theme in the dialogue on international environmental governance among the various intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).

The need for coherence is obvious. Better coordination and coherence will: (i) reduce the degree of duplication; (ii) reduce fragmentation of initiatives; (iii) reduce the burden on countries who have limited resources to implement the various MEAs; and (iv) pool resources in a more efficient manner to achieve common objectives across the MEAs.

The positive sign is that there is a growing consensus among the various MEA convention secretariats for the need for better coordination and formulation of more coordinated and coherent approaches to achieving their objectives. Chapter 38 of Agenda 21, decisions of UNEP's Governing Council (17/25, 18/9, 19/9c, 20/18B, 21/21), the recommendations of the United Nations Task Force on the Environment and Human Settlements, the United Nations Secretary-General's report to the
Millennium Assembly, the Nairobi and Malmo Declarations, and the meetings on coordination of environmental conventions convened under the aegis of UNEP (UNEP, 2001), have all contributed over the recent past for greater policy coherence and coordination.

In addition to UNEP's leadership role in this area, a number of additional initiatives are being undertaken by other organizations such as the United Nations University (UNU), United Nations Development program (UNDP), Global Environmental facility (GEF), the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and individual MEA Secretariats. For instance, in 1997, UNU established the Inter-Linkages Initiative which included holding an international conference and several regional and national workshops, particularly in Asia and the Pacific. These workshops and conferences aimed to prepare concrete action plans for implementing MEAs regionally, creating frameworks for integrated capacity development of MEAs and better partnerships among various stakeholders to implement these environmental policies (UNU, 1999).

The GEF supports interlinkages between its six focal areas: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, ozone, land degradation and persistent organic pollutants. In the case of individual MEAs many joint activities include: cooperation between subsidiary scientific and/or technical bodies; joint collaboration in scientific assessments such as the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment; establishment of a joint Web site by five conventions; and a Joint Liaison Group among the three Rio Conventions (UNEP-WCMC, 2004).

The numerous initiatives by the various environmental conventions to foster more effective policy coherence have yielded a more integrated approach towards better environmental management. However, there still remains much to be done. There is still little effort in finding coherence between the environmental agreements and the development initiatives especially the recently designed Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Formulated under the Millennium Declaration in September 2000, the MDGs set a precedent by identifying poverty and human well-being as multi-dimensional and focusing on issues beyond economic growth and material welfare. Constituents like
health, security, education, gender equality, justice and a stable environment were acknowledged as important for well-being. While the MDGs are largely an effort of the development community, environmental sustainability is an integral component of all MDG goals such as health, gender empowerment, alleviating hunger, providing water and sanitation (IIED, 2004). For instance, agriculture that is the main source of livelihood in many developing countries is not only linked to the goals on poverty alleviation but also to environmental sustainability. Unsustainable agricultural practices and insecure property rights can contribute to the destruction of biodiversity. The ecosystem services provided by biodiversity are useful in improving crops, increasing soil fertility and controlling agricultural pests and diseases (CIDA, 2003). Further, good water and sanitation in urban centres are critically dependent on conservation of ecosystems (IIED, 2004). Similarly, availability of natural resources such fuel-wood impacts the time taken to collect them. The time taken to accomplish these household activities is a barrier to access of education for girls, who are usually responsible for such tasks. Clearly, biodiversity conservation is an integral component of improving women’s access to education. Despite the fact that the MDGs and MEAs share a number of common aspects, and some of the MDGs speak to environmental issues with one specifically focussing on the environment, not much has been done to measure or implement policy coherence between the MDGs and the MEAs.

Perhaps this is so because at a very fundamental level there is still a lot of confusion on what policy coherence really means and how coherence can be measured. This paper illustrates some methodological tools to define and measure policy coherence.

The paper is structured as follows. Section 1 provides a brief review of the policy coherence literature and highlights some of the key criteria that emerge from the literature to help decision-makers check for policy coherence. Section 2 presents a brief overview of the two-step methodology to carry out a quantitative measurement of policy coherence. In Section 3, five of the more prominent MEAs are evaluated for the degree of policy coherence. This is followed in Section 4 by a similar analysis that also includes the MDGs. The document concludes remarks on lessons learned and next steps forward.
Section 1. Policy Coherence: Making Sense

Policy coherence is a hot topic these days so therefore, there are many perspectives on and definitions of the issue. Therefore, before we go any further we shall try to illustrate some of the key definitions and ways the concept of policy coherence has been used. To begin, policy coherence is synonymous with terms such as coherent policy-making, policy coordination, policy integration, holistic government and joined-up government coherence (Geerling and Stead, 2004).

Challis et al. (1988) broadly characterizes policy coordination as “a pursuit of coherence, consistency, comprehensiveness and of harmonious compatible outcomes” (1988). Louise O. Fresco, Assistant Director-General, FAO Agriculture Department argues that policy coherence may be a myth or, rather, is based on the three following related myths: (1) we can actually achieve policy coherence; (2) once policy coherence is achieved, everything will fall into place; and (3) policy coherence is about trade policies of developed or OECD countries (FAO, 2004). The OECD-DAC defines policy coherence as “the systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policies across government departments and agencies creating synergies towards achieving the defined objective” (DAC 2001). The North-South Institute in Canada defines policy coherence as ensuring policies are coordinated and complementary or at least not contradictory (NSI 2003).

Providing an overall understanding of policy coherence between various components of a policy system, Brissalous (2004) posits that policy integration can be approached vertically (across levels) and horizontally (on the same spatial levels). Two policies are integrated if their objectives, goals, actors, procedures and instruments (or organizations and administrative procedures) are explicitly linked. Thus, two policies are integrated, if their objectives (goals) have several aspects in common, such as a common scope or a unified manner for treating the common aspects of a problem.

Two policies are also integrated if they share common actors sharing formal or informal relationships, given that these relationships are collaborative and non-adversarial and
actors have shared values, visions or goals and abide by the same rules which might also fall outside the organizational mandates.

Integration among policy structures and procedures can exist among the organizational and administrative bodies of individual policies in terms of administrative procedures and other organizational arrangements, joint decision-making, collaboration and conflict resolution between state and non-state actors, both during policy formulation and implementation.

Duraiappah (2004) comes to similar conclusions when he finds that coherence among policies within and across scales is necessary to reduce duplication and fragmentation. He mentions the need for vertical coherence, horizontal coherence, coherence between instruments and institutions, and organizational coherence. Horizontal coherence means coherence among policies at each level (national, international and local) before actions are implemented. Vertical coherence integrates instruments, institutions and organizations across scales. Organizational coherence calls for coordination between organizations such as the secretariats of international conventions and national level ministries. Institutional coherence, on the other hand, demands synergy and the minimization of conflicts among the various formal and informal rules adopted by the various organizations.

Highlighting the importance of goals, Thomas (2004) argues that goal integration can be achieved through the integration of environmental, economic and social dimensions in a manner where there is a simultaneous realization of goals of each in a single policy, program or project intervention without undermining the integrity of individual goals.

Geerling and Stead (2004) illustrate four types of policy integration (coherence): vertical integration, horizontal integration, inter-territorial integration and intra-sectoral integration. Vertical integration is policy integration between different levels of government. Horizontal integration is policy integration between sectors or professions within one organization. Inter-territorial integration is policy integration between neighbouring authorities or authorities with some shared interest in infrastructure
and/or resources. Intra-sectoral integration is policy integration between different sections or professions within one department of an organization such as integration between different environmental sectors such as air quality and noise or biodiversity.

Similarly, Hertin and Berkhout (2004) present four essential ingredients for achieving policy integration: sectoral integration, horizontal communication, sectoral capacity building and policy learning among sectors. Sectoral integration allows the inclusion of environmental mechanisms such as strategic environmental assessments in standard operating procedures or inclusion of internal environmental expertise in decision-making processes. Horizontal communication attempts to bring together the environmental agendas of different sectors and develop interaction between sectoral and environmental administrations through forums like formalized interdepartmental consultation processes, issue-specific, joint working groups, informal discussions, etc.

Although the various studies mentioned above differ in the way they define and characterize policy coherence, the following common features for policy coherence emerge:

1) Goal Integration without compromising the integrity of each goal;
2) Integration of institutions, administrations and organizations through efforts such as integration of legal arrangements, procedures, infrastructure, decision-making, etc. between sectors; and
3) Integration at the level of actors responsible for policy implementation.

In the next section, we shall demonstrate how the three criteria identified from the literature review can be used to evaluate the degree of policy coherence among the various environmental conventions.
Section 2: Methodology for Evaluating and Measuring Policy Coherence

We use a two-phase procedure to measure the degree of policy coherence. In the first phase, content analysis is used to determine the frequency of specific words or concepts that appear within documents, books or any printed text. The second phase involves using quantitative techniques to convert qualitative information gathered through the content analysis into a numerical measure.

2.1 Phase One: Carrying out a content analysis

To carry out a content analysis on any text, the text is broken down into manageable categories on a variety of levels. Historically, content analysis was time consuming. However, with advances in computational techniques, most documents can now be easily converted into electronic formats. Key words and concepts can be then be easily found in these electronic documents using search engines. There are presently specialized computer programs for conducting a content analysis but we shall in this paper limit our analysis using standard word search engines.

There are two general categories of content analysis. The more commonly used is called conceptual analysis while a more detailed evaluation is called relational analysis. In this paper we shall limit our evaluation to a conceptual analysis and leave a relational analysis evaluation for a later paper. A conceptual analysis will be sufficient at this stage as it will be able to incorporate the three criteria we have identified to evaluate for policy coherence and provide some initial observations of the degree of policy coherence. It would serve as a first estimation from which we can then conduct a more detailed relational analysis at a later stage.

We shall not go into detail on the methods of carrying out a conceptual content analysis in this paper. Instead we shall list out the main steps involved in carrying out a content analysis using the MEAs as our sample study. The reader can find more information at
the following site: (http://writing.colostate.edu/references/research/content/).

Step 1
Identify the subject area under investigation. This could be coherence at the national level across ministries, at international across the MEAs or the various poverty reduction initiatives. The methodology does not impose any limits on the number of organizations to be evaluated for policy coherence.

Step 2
Identify the main organizations and their key documents. This should include strategy documents which spell out the goals, tools or instruments that are being used and the main actors or organizations identified to play key roles in implementing the objectives of the organization. Once these documents have been identified, key words or concepts for each of three main categories are selected. There will therefore be key words associated with the various goals, tools and finally the actors. This is a critical part of the process. In this paper the documents searched are the text of the convention, strategic plans or the latest COP decisions besides the joint programs between the conventions.

Step 3
Once the key words have been selected for the respective organizations, the next step involves checking the main documents of each organization for the key words of the other respective organizations. For example, we shall using a search engine, look for the key words identified for the CBD in the main documents of the CCD, Ramsar, CITIES and UNFCCC. We repeat the procedure for the key words of all the other MEAs/MDGs. The number of times the key words occur are then tabulated and a matrix is created. We call this the policy coherence matrix (PCM). In case of already existing policy coherence initiatives such as the Joint Liaison Group, the points for policy coherence are given to both the conventions. A policy coherence matrix is created with the points in each box denoting a sum of sum of goals, instruments and actors. Computations on the PCM Matrix are carried out in phase two.

2.2 Phase Two: Creating the PCM

Step 1
Create the PCM. See Table 1.

Table 1. A sample PCM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CBD</th>
<th>CCD1*</th>
<th>Ramsar</th>
<th>CITES</th>
<th>UNFCCC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBD</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCD2</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1*: Under this column, you will insert the number of times the issues relating to CCD, Ramsar, CITES and UNFCCC are cited in the CBD documents.
2*: Under this column, you will cite the number of times the issues relating to CBD, Ramsar, CITES and UNFCCC are cited in the CCD document. The diagonal matrix will of course be empty.

**Step 2**
In this step, the numbers in the PCM will be transformed or normalized to lie between zero (0) and one (1). Zero will denote no citations and one will be considered as full coverage. We use the highest number of hits as the normalizing factor. Therefore, every other number then becomes a number which will fall between the range of zero and one.

The normalization procedure is necessary because it provides a benchmark from which we can infer if we have full policy coherence, zero policy coherence (complete incoherence) or a level between the two extremes. Without the normalization procedure, we will not be able to say with any degree of confidence what the final number tells us about the degree of policy coherence. It however must be acknowledged that using the criteria of highest number of hits as the normalizing factor can be criticized as being arbitrary. This may be true but on the other hand we don’t have any other information to use as a base point for comparison and using the highest number of hits is our best available criteria based on the best available information we have.

**Step 3**
In this step, we will compute the degree of policy coherence (dpl). The first property of the matrix is that it will always be square by definition. In this paper we use the simple sum of the absolute difference between the off-diagonal elements as the degree of policy coherence. The DPL is computed using the following simple formula.

$$dpl = \sum_i \sum_j (1 - a_{ij})$$

and  $0 \leq a_{ij} \leq 1$

i and j are the number of organizations we are investigating for policy coherence. The diagonal elements will be always be one by default.

Full policy coherence occurs when $dpl$ is zero

Zero policy coherence occurs when $dpl = (ij) - i$

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1 A more complicated equation using the least squares method is also possible with the $R^2$ giving the degree of policy coherence. We leave that for a later paper.
Section 3. Policy Coherence Among MEAs

In this section, we shall identify the key goals, actors and instruments\(^2\) across a number of key strategy documents for the following five MEAs: The Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD); The Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD); The Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar); The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Annex 1 has a more detailed description of the goals, instruments and actors identified for each MEA and the number of hits that were computed for each MEA. Table 2 below provides the normalized scores for the PCM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CBD</th>
<th>CCD</th>
<th>Ramsar</th>
<th>CITES</th>
<th>UNFCCC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCD</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsar</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The degree of policy coherence using the formula in Step 6 above yields a score of 11.32. Total policy coherence occurs when we get a value of zero (0) and complete policy incoherence in this sample occurs when we get a score of 20 (\(ij-i\) where i and j are equal to 5). Therefore, we have a 56.6 per cent policy incoherence or 43.4 per cent policy coherence across the MEAs analyzed in this paper.

The PCM also allows us to carry out diagnostic checks to identify where policy coherence can be increased in the most effective manner. Table 3 below reflects the computations once the \((1-a_{ij})\) operator has been completed. The final column to the right is the simple addition across the row and this number indicates the degree of coherence with respect to the other MEAs.

\(^2\) Not all the MEA documents contain a mention of actors. Thus analysis of those MEAs, focusses on the goals and the instruments for achieving the goals.
Table 3. Scores after numerical computation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CBD</th>
<th>CCD</th>
<th>Ramsar</th>
<th>CITES</th>
<th>UNFCCC</th>
<th>Row total</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCD</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsar</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 tells us that the CBD has the highest level of policy coherence while CITES has the lowest followed by the UNFCCC. But a word of caution is necessary here. Before conclusions can be made for a need of higher policy coherence in CITES, we will need to go back to the key words we used in our search and observe why there is a much higher level of hits of issues relevant to CITES in the CBD while the same cant be said of CITES with respect to the issues of relevance to the CBD (see Annex 1 for keywords). Some of it may lie in the number of instruments as well as actors but this may provide some guidance in bringing on board actors who may have been overlooked and could provide better outcomes for CITES objectives.

A more detailed analysis of the policy coherence between the MEAs is attached in Annex 1.
Section 4. Policy Coherence Across the MEAs and the MDGs

In this section, we shall carry out a similar exercise as we did in Section 2 but include the MDG documents in the analysis. A detailed documentation of the goals, instruments and actors as well as the number of hits across the various MEAs as well as the number of times they are reflected in the various MEAs are presented in Annex 2. The final PCM matrix for the analysis is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4. PCM for MEAs and MDGs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CBD</th>
<th>CCD</th>
<th>Ramsar</th>
<th>CITES</th>
<th>UNFCCC</th>
<th>MDG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBD</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>53(^3)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>33(^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCD</td>
<td>64(^5)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsar</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>329(^6)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similar to the earlier analysis, we use the highest number of hits as our normalizing point. In this case, it will be the number of CBD-related issues which were reflected in the MDG documents (329). The normalized table is given in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Normalized PCM for MEAs and MDGs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CBD</th>
<th>CCD</th>
<th>Ramsar</th>
<th>CITES</th>
<th>UNFCCC</th>
<th>MDG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBD</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCD</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsar</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As before, we get full policy coherence if the sum of the (1-a\(_{ij}\)) is zero and full policy incoherence if the sum is 30 (\(\sum ij-i\)). The table after the numerical computation is presented in Table 6.

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\(^3\) CBD and CCD: The number of times a CCD issue is cited in CBD documents.

\(^4\) CBD and MDG: The number of times an MDG issue is mentioned in CBD documents.

\(^5\) CCD and CBD: The number of times a CBD issue cited in CCD documents.

\(^6\) MDG and CBD: The number of times a CBD goal is cited in the MDG documents.
Table 6. Table of MEAs and MDG after numerical computation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CBD</th>
<th>CCD</th>
<th>Ramsar</th>
<th>CITES</th>
<th>UNFCCC</th>
<th>MDG</th>
<th>Row totals</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCD</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsar</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.87</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The duplication between the MEAs and MDGs is computed at 26.2. The percentage of policy incoherence is therefore approximately 87 per cent (26.2*100/30) or there is a 13 per cent level of policy coherence. As suspected, there is a significant level of policy incoherence and more can be done to improve the situation.

The MDGs seem to have done a relatively better job incorporating issues of relevance to the MEAs but the same can’t be said of the MEAs. The high score reported for the number of CBD-related issues in the MDGs caused some of the low scores observed among the MEAs. However, it should also be noted that other than the CBD, not much mention is made of the issues of relevance to the other MEAs. This is particularly problematic when we consider that much of the world’s poorest of the poor live in drylands and who are represented by the CCD. The same is true for the CCD which also scored low on the number of MDG issues reflected in their strategies.

A more detailed analysis of the policy coherence between the MEAs and the MDGs is attached in Annex 2.
Conclusion

The results presented in this paper show that we still have a long way before we achieve some acceptable level of policy coherence. It should also be acknowledged that the method we used in this paper can be considered as the minimum criteria for policy coherence and the actual situation might be worse. For example, the analysis does not capture instruments which may be working against each other. This can be captured by a relational analysis whereby positive and negative impacts are recognized. In this study, we explicitly assume that the presence of similar goals produces policy coherence in the pursuit of final objectives. This may not always be the case and a relational analysis will be needed as the next level of investigation.

However, barring the weaknesses of the approach, it does help us identify through the row ranking of specific areas where more can be done and extra efforts need to be directed. The row ranking together by observing the actual values computed in the respective matrix cells tells policy-makers if there is an asymmetric treatment across the respective goals. For example, CITES was ranked last in both cases. However on closer observation, the number of times CITES issues are reflected in the other convention and MDG documents is also low and a qualitative assessment of if whether CITES should be included in the analysis is warranted. If the analysis does suggest that there should be coherence, then an analysis of the sort done in this paper highlights a major problem area which needs to be resolved if the rate of success of achieving the goals of all conventions and MDGs is to be increased.
References


- Duraiappah (2004). Exploring the Links. UNEP-IISD.

  
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doc

- UNEP-WCMC (2004), Synergies and Cooperation, http://www.unep-
• UNU (1999): The Inter-Linkages Initiative:
http://www.unu.edu/esd/projects/interlinkages.htm

• CIDA (2003): Promoting sustainable Rural development through agriculture:

http://www.iied.org/docs/mdg/MDG2.pdf


• DAC (2001). From aid effectiveness to development effectiveness: strategy and policy coherence in fragile states.
Annex 1

Measuring Policy Coherence Between MEAs

1) United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Goals

- Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (in sectors such as water-resource and river-basin management, marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, mountain biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity).
- Fair and equitable benefit sharing (arising out of the utilization of genetic resources including from biotechnology which also includes access to genetic resources and appropriate technology transfer).
- Protecting traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.

Instruments

- Ecosystem approach for integrated natural resources management
- Integration of ecosystem management and sustainable forest management
- Adaptive management of resources
- Impact assessment of developments on biological diversity
- Sustainable tourism development
- Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas
- Conserve protected areas
- Protection of ecosystems
- Promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas
- Protect/Restore degraded ecosystems
- Protect threatened species and populations
- Prevent risks associated with LMOs
- Control and eradicate invasive alien species
- Regulate and manage ex-situ collections
- Integration of biodiversity concerns and national biodiversity strategies into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans
- Improve status of threatened species
- Sustainable management/ use of biodiversity-based products
- Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihood
- Promote the conservation of genetic diversity
- Promote incentives for biodiversity protection
- Reduce habitat loss, land use change/degradation, and unsustainable water use
- Promotion of responsible resource management
• Support for sustainable livelihoods
• To integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into all relevant sectors of water-resource and river-basin management, taking into account the ecosystem approach
• Protect rights of indigenous communities over traditional knowledge
• Impact assessment of all projects on traditional communities
• Adopt integrated land and catchment/watershed/river basin management
• Encourage the adoption of such integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management strategies
• Integrate into land-and water-use management approaches to combat climate change
• Sustainable use of inland water biodiversity
• Sustainable use of freshwater fish stocks
• Sustainable agricultural practices in association with inland water ecosystems
• Biosafety capacity building
• Create enabling environment for technology transfer

References

Strategic Plan: http://www.biodiv.org/sp/default.asp

Actors


Reference


**Measuring Policy Coherence**

a) CBD and CCD

**Goals**

- Combat desertification and mitigate drought: 10

**Instruments**

- Ensure/improve food security (systems): 19
• Improve livelihoods/sustainable/alternate livelihoods: 9
• Adaptation and biodiversity conservation: 1
• Adaptation and sustainable land management: 1
• Use of ecosystem approach for adaptation: 1
• Use of ecosystem approach for synergies amongst conventions: 1
• Synergies between the three conventions through the NAPAs: 1
• Capacity building: 1
• Common approaches to adaptation: 1
• Common approaches to technology transfer: 1
• Joint activities on education and awareness: 1
• A process for the periodic assessment of the status and trends of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands should be adopted: 1
• Develop assessments for status and trends of biodiversity in dry and sub-humid lands: 1
• Develop policies for sustainable use of biodiversity in dry lands: 1
• Joint reporting: 1
• Information exchange: 1
• Collaboration among national focal pts: 1
• Collaboration between the secretariats: 1
• Complementarity between National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs), National Action Plan to combat desertification (NAPs), and National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPAs): 1
• Case studies on climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation: 1
• Development of common methodologies across conventions: 1
• Training and capacity building: 1
• Collaboration of technology transfer: 1
• Collaboration on research and monitoring: 1
• Collaboration on information exchange and outreach: 1
• Common reporting formats: 1
• Provision of scientific and technical expertise commonly across conventions: 1

Common Actors

9 (FAO, UNFCCC, UNICEF, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFF, WMO)

TOTAL PTS: 72

b) CBD and CITES

Goals

• Regulate trade of endangered species: 1

Instruments
• Control trade in invasive alien species: 2
• Use principles of biodiversity conservation from CBD: 1
• Share experiences on sustainable use at the national level: 1
• Ensure coordination between the national focal points: 1
• For sustainable use of biodiversity components harmonize other international laws, practice adaptive management, remove perverse incentives for biodiversity conservation, interdisciplinary management, sustainable use management, consider needs of local communities and education and public outreach: 6
• Strengthen benefits to local communities in the CITES context: 1
• Improve communication both nationally and internationally: 1
• Develop integrated management for sustainable use and conservation of species: 1
• Ensure mutual support between the Conventions concerning access and benefit-sharing: 1
• Integrate CBD processes more effectively with CITES concerns, processes and experience: 1
• Ensure that parties to CBD and CITES, as well as Convention bodies, interpret their respective mandates in a manner which facilitates cooperation: 1
• Document case examples of synergy between CITES and CBD: 1
• Develop of complementary CITES and CBD national legislation: 1
• Strengthen sustainable development by (a) improving the making of non-detriment findings and (b) developing indicators for sustainability: 1
• Provide CBD with CITES experiences on the design and implementation of licensing and permitting systems: 1
• Include access and benefit-sharing issues in CITES outreach and capacity-building activities: 1
• Improve communication between the two Conventions especially on ecosystem approaches: 1
• Enhance attention to CITES-listed species in designing and implementing CBD programs of work, specially recovery of threatened species: 1
• Ensure site-based CBD activities reinforce CITES management and trade controls: 1
• Integrate CITES implementation in the development and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans: Using CITES species as indicators under CBD processes: 1

Common Actors

None

**TOTAL PTS: 26**

c) CBD and Ramsar

Goals
• Conservation/management and sustainable use of wetlands: 6

Instruments

• Identify wetlands of importance/wetland classification: 4
• Address invasive alien species in wetlands: 1
• Joint River Basin Initiative: 1
• Coordination by Secretariats: 1
• Information exchange on Program of work: 1
• Cooperate in scientific expertise: 1
• Sharing case studies: 1
• Jointly develop technical guidelines on rapid assessment of biological diversity of inland water ecosystems: 1
• Jointly organize liaison group meetings to review and refine the programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems: 1
• Cooperation on conservation of inland water ecosystems: 1
• Cooperation on conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems: 1
• Cooperation on conservation of forest ecosystems: 1
• Cooperation on conservation of agricultural lands: 1
• Cooperation on conservation of conservation of forest ecosystems: 1
• Cooperation on conservation of drylands, savannahs and med ecosystems: 1
• Cooperation on conservation of mountain ecosystems: 1
• Cooperation on dealing with the threat of invasive alien species: 1
• Cooperation on developing common methods and indicators: 1
• Cooperation on environmental impacts assessments: 1

Common Actors

8 (CITES, FAO, UNESCO, CMS, IUCN, WWF, TNC, BirdLife International)

**TOTAL PTS: 35**

d) CBD and UNFCCC

Goals

• Stabilize and reduce emissions: 2

Instruments

• Promote adaptation measures: 18
• Promote Mitigation measures: 9
• Coastal (zone) management: 7
• Promote sustainable development: 1
• Adaptation and biodiversity conservation: 1
• Adaptation and sustainable land management: 1
• Use of ecosystem approach for adaptation: 1
• Use of ecosystem approach for synergies amongst conventions: 1
• Synergies between the three conventions through the NAPAs: 1
• Capacity building: 1
• Common approaches to adaptation: 1
• Common approaches to technology transfer: 1
• Joint activities on education and awareness: 1
• Ecosystem management and adaptation: 1
• Climate change and biodiversity conservation: 1
• Collaboration among national focal points: 1
• Collaboration between the secretariats: 1
• Complementarity between NBSAPs, NAPs and NAPAs: 1
• Case studies on climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation: 1
• Development of common methodologies across conventions: 1
• Training and capacity building: 1
• Collaboration of technology transfer: 1
• Collaboration on research and monitoring: 1
• Collaboration on information exchange and outreach: 1
• Common reporting formats: 1
• Provision of scientific and technical expertise commonly across conventions: 1

Common Actors


TOTAL PTS: 67

References

Strategic Plan: http://www.biodiv.org/sp/default.asp
Joint Liaison Group: http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/workshops/other_meetings/application/pdf/reportjlg5.pdf
A joint programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands has been developed jointly by the secretariats of the CBD and UNCCD:

Ad hoc Technical Group on climate change and biodiversity (CBD

Joint Work Plan between Ramsar and CBD:
http://www.ramsar.org/key_cbd_jwp2_e.htm

Synergy between CBD and CITES

Addis Ababa Principles between CBD and CITES:

A joint programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands has been developed jointly by the secretariats of the CBD and UNCCD:

2) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD)

Goals

- Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought (in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification to achieve sustainable development).

Instruments

- Long-term strategies of improved productivity of land
- Rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources
- Promote sustainable development in arid lands
- Integration of measures to combat desertification with poverty alleviation
- Improve food security systems
- Prepare drought contingency plans
- Promote sustainable irrigations plans
- Sustainable management of natural resources
- Developing efficient/alternative energy forms
- Promote an economic environment conducive to sustainable development
- Promotion of alternative livelihoods
- Sustainable agricultural practices
- Development and efficient use of various energy sources;
- Strengthening of capabilities for assessment
- Systematic observation
- Capacity building, education and public awareness
- Increase incomes and employment opportunities
- Develop markets for farm and livestock products;
• Create financial instruments suited to local
• Encouraging diversification in agriculture
• Develop economic activities of a para-agricultural type;
• Incentives for productive investment
• Price and tax policies
• Defining and applying population and migration policies to reduce population pressure
• Promote the use of drought resistant crops
• Application of integrated dry-land farming systems
• Measures to conserve natural resources
• Sustainable use of scarce land and water resources in affected areas

References

Text of the Convention including Annex: http://www.unccd.int/
COP-6 Decisions: http://www.unccd.int/
COP-6 add: http://www.unccd.int/

Actors


Reference

COP-6 Proceedings: http://www.unccd.int/

Measuring Policy Coherence

a) CCD and CBD

Goals

• Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity: 1
• Protection of traditional knowledge: 6
Instruments

- Promote sustainable (responsible) management of natural resources: 8
- Protect dryland ecosystems: 3
- Promote sustainable livelihoods: 2
- A process for the periodic assessment of the status and trends of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands should be adopted: 1
- Develop assessments for status and trends of biodiversity in dry and sub-humid lands: 1
- Develop policies for sustainable use of biodiversity in dry lands: 1
- Joint reporting: 1
- Information exchange: 1
- Collaboration among national focal pts: 1
- Collaboration between the secretariats: 1
- Complementarity between NBSAPs, NAPs and NAPAs: 1
- Case studies on climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation: 1
- Development of common methodologies across conventions: 1
- Training and capacity building: 1
- Collaboration of technology transfer: 1
- Collaboration on research and monitoring: 1
- Collaboration on information exchange and outreach: 1
- Common reporting formats: 1
- Provision of scientific and technical expertise commonly across conventions: 1
- Adaptation and biodiversity conservation: 1
- Adaptation and sustainable land management: 1
- Use of ecosystem approach for adaptation: 1
- Use of ecosystem approach for synergies amongst conventions: 1
- Synergies between the three conventions through the NAPAs: 1
- Capacity building: 1
- Common approaches to adaptation: 1
- Common approaches to technology transfer: 1
- Joint activities on education and awareness: 1

Common Actors

9 (FAO, UNFCCC, UNICEF, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFF, WMO)

TOTAL PTS: 64

b) CCD and CITES: 0
c) CCD and Ramsar

Goals: 0
Instruments

- Cooperation between the Secretariats: 1
- Cooperation between the national focal points: 1
- Procedures for information exchange: 1
- Consultative agreements for preparation of relevant documents: 1
- Common capacity building and training: 1
- Hotlinking Web sites: 1
- Joint activities in areas such as roster of experts, traditional knowledge and benchmarking: 1
- Coordination of programs of work: 1
- Joint actions for encouraging harmonization of wetland and desertification policies: 1
- Pilot projects for restoration of wetlands: 1
- Cooperation on conservation of drylands, savannahs and med ecosystems: 1

Common Actors

4 (UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, CMS)

TOTAL PTS: 15

d) CCD and UNFCCC

Goals

- Contributing to the objectives of the climate change convention: 5

Instruments

- Promote sustainable development: 33
- Reduce Impacts, vulnerability: 2
- Adaptation and biodiversity conservation: 1
- Adaptation and sustainable land management: 1
- Use of ecosystem approach for adaptation: 1
- Use of ecosystem approach for synergies amongst conventions: 1
- Synergies between the three conventions through the NAPAs: 1
- Capacity Building: 1
- Common approaches to adaptation: 1
- Common approaches to technology transfer: 1
- Joint activities on education and awareness: 1
- Collaboration among national focal pts: 1
- Collaboration between the secretariats: 1
- Complementarity between NBSAPs, NAPs and NAPAs: 1
• Case studies on climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation: 1
• Development of common methodologies across conventions: 1
• Training and Capacity Building: 1
• Collaboration of technology transfer: 1
• Collaboration on Research and Monitoring: 1
• Collaboration on information exchange and outreach: 1
• Common Reporting Formats: 1
• Provision of scientific and technical expertise commonly across conventions: 1

Common Actors

4 (UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, WB)

**TOTAL PTS: 65**

References

COP-6 Decisions: [http://www.unccd.int/](http://www.unccd.int/)
COP-6 add: [http://www.unccd.int/](http://www.unccd.int/)
A joint programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands has been developed jointly by the secretariats of the CBD and UNCCD: [http://www.biodiv.org/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-10/information/sbstta-10-inf-09-en.doc](http://www.biodiv.org/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-10/information/sbstta-10-inf-09-en.doc)
Joint Liaison Group: [http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/workshops/other_meetings/application/pdf/reportjlg5.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/workshops/other_meetings/application/pdf/reportjlg5.pdf)

3) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Goals

• Regulation of trade in listed species (export, import and introduction)
• Promotion and regulation of the sustainable management of flora and fauna

Instruments

• Regulation of cross boundary movement of personally owned live animals of the listed species
• Encourage ex-situ and in-situ conservation of listed species
• Manage the threat on biodiversity from the trade of invasive alien species
• Promote review of policies affecting trade such as land tenure, access to natural resources, handling and housing of specimens
• Prevent loss of species during catching, storage and transportation
• Develop standardized units for trade analysis and reporting for certain commodities

Common Actors
Not listed in reviewed documents

References
Convention Text: http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/text.shtml
COP-13, Control of Trade in Personal and Household effects: http://www.cites.org/eng/res/all/13/E13-07.pdf

Measuring Policy Coherence

a) CITES and CBD

Goals

• Sustainable management of wild flora and fauna/species conservation/reduce biodiversity loss: 11

Instruments

• Promote in-situ conservation: 4
• Promote ex-situ conservation: 4
• Use principles of biodiversity conservation from CBD: 1
• Share experiences on sustainable use at the national level: 1
• Ensure coordination between the national focal points: 1
• For sustainable use of biodiversity components harmonize other international laws, practice adaptive management, remove perverse incentives for biodiversity conservation, interdisciplinary management, sustainable use management, consider needs of local communities and education and public outreach: 6
• Strengthening benefits to local communities in the CITES context: 1
• Improving communication both nationally and internationally: 1
• Developing integrated management for sustainable use and conservation of species: 1
• Ensuring mutual support between the Conventions concerning access and benefit-sharing: 1
• That CBD processes integrate more effectively CITES concerns, processes and experience: 1
• Ensuring that Parties to CBD and CITES, as well as Convention bodies, interpret their respective mandates in a manner which facilitates cooperation: 1
• Documenting case examples of synergy between CITES and CBD: 1
• Development of complementary CITES and CBD national legislation: 1
• Strengthening sustainable development by (a) improving the making of non-detriment findings and (b) developing indicators for sustainability: 1
• Providing CBD with CITES experiences on the design and implementation of licensing and permitting systems: 1
• Including access and benefit-sharing issues in CITES outreach and capacity-building activities: 1
• Improving communication between the two Conventions especially on ecosystem approaches: 1
• Enhancing attention to CITES-listed species in designing and implementing CBD programmes of work, specially recovery of threatened species: 1
• Ensuring site-based CBD activities reinforce CITES management and trade controls: 1
• Integrating CITES implementation in the development and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans: Using CITES species as indicators under CBD processes: 1

Common Actors: 0

TOTAL PTS: 43

b) CITES and CCD: 0
c) CITES and Ramsar: 0
d) CITES and UNFCCC: 0

References

Convention Text: http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/text.shtml
COP-13, Control of Trade in Personal and Household effects: http://www.cites.org/eng/res/all/13/E13-07.pdf
21st Meeting of the Animals Committee: Review and Implementation of the Strategic Plan till 2007 and 2013
4) Ramsar Convention

Goals

- Conservation and wise use (sustainable use) of wetlands.
- Identify and maintain wetlands of strategic importance which are important for the conservation of global biological diversity and for sustaining human life through their ecological functions.

Instruments

- Undertaking wetland inventory, assessments and monitoring
- Managing wetlands adaptively in response to the impacts of global climate change and sea-level rise
- Developing more sustainable agricultural practices
- Restoring and rehabilitating the many degraded or lost wetlands
- Addressing the threats from invasive alien species to wetlands
- Promoting existing incentives for the conservation and wise use of wetlands
- Involving the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands
- Encourage active and informed participation of local communities and indigenous people, in particular women and youth, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands
- Promote integrated management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins
- Promote cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species
- Promote the sharing of expertise and information on drought
- Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands
- Strategic planning in coastal zones
- Promotion of cooperation on the economic valuation of wetlands
- integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management
- Participatory Environmental Management (PEM) as a tool for management and wise use of wetlands
- Apply the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance
• Maintain the Ramsar Sites Database and constantly update it with the best available information
• Maintain the ecological character of all Ramsar sites
• Monitor the condition of Ramsar sites
• Environmental impact assessment
• Wetland Risk Assessment Framework
• Ramsar Framework for Wetland Inventory
• Gaps and harmonization of Ramsar guidance on wetland ecological character, inventory, assessment and monitoring
• Assessing and reporting the status and trends of wetlands
• New Guidelines on management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands
• Waterbird population estimates
• Intensifying international cooperation activities for transboundary freshwater and coastal wetlands and transboundary water resources and shared wetland-dependent migratory species
• Promoting regional wetland sustainable use initiatives;
• Promoting the application of sustainable agriculture and sustainable harvesting practices in trade of wetland-dependent plants and animals
• Ensure that wetland-related investment is consistent with the principles of conservation and wise use.

References

Resolution 3 COP-8 decisions: http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_viii_03_e.pdf
Resolution 4 COP-8 decisions: http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_viii_index_e.htm
Resolution 18 COP-8 decisions: http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_viii_18_e.pdf
Resolution 34, COP-8 decisions: http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_viii_34_e.pdf

Actors


**Measuring Policy Coherence**

a) Ramsar and CBD

**Goals**

- Biodiversity management/maintenance/sustainable use of biodiversity/ecosystems: 11

**Instruments**

- Harmonization of frameworks with national biodiversity status reports: 1
- Protecting/recognizing traditional knowledge: 4
- Assessment of wetland biodiversity: 1
- Control invasive alien species in wetlands: 4
- Integrating biodiversity related issues in the environmental impact assessment relevant to wetlands: 1
- Sustainable agriculture: 2
- Joint River Basin Initiative: 1
- Coordination by secretariats: 1
- Information exchange on programme of work: 1
- Cooperate in scientific expertise: 1
- Sharing case studies: 1
- Jointly develop technical guidelines on rapid assessment of biological diversity of inland water ecosystems: 1
- Jointly organize liaison group meetings to review and refine the programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems: 1
- Cooperation on conservation of inland water ecosystems: 1
- Cooperation on conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems: 1
- Cooperation on conservation of forest ecosystems: 1
- Cooperation on conservation of agricultural lands: 1
- Cooperation on conservation of conservation of forest ecosystems: 1
- Cooperation on conservation of drylands, savannahs and med ecosystems: 1
- Cooperation on conservation of mountain ecosystems: 1
- Cooperation on dealing with the threat of invasive alien species: 1
- Cooperation on developing common methods and indicators: 1
- Cooperation on environmental impacts assessments: 1
Common Actors

9 (CITES, FAO, UNESCO, CMS, IUCN, Ramsar Secretariat, WWF, TNC, BirdLife International)

**TOTAL PTS: 51**

c) Ramsar and CCD

Goals

- Combat desertification and drought: 4

Instruments

- Harmonization with strategies for desertification: 3
- Cooperation between the Secretariats: 1
- Cooperation between the national focal points: 1
- Procedures for information exchange: 1
- Consultative agreements for preparation of relevant documents: 1
- Common capacity building and training: 1
- Hotlinking Web sites: 1
- Joint activities in areas such as roster of experts, traditional knowledge and benchmarking: 1
- Coordination of programs of work: 1
- Joint actions for encouraging harmonization of wetland and desertification policies: 1
- Promote pilot projects for restoration of wetlands: 1
- Cooperation on conservation of drylands, savannahs and med ecosystems: 1

Common Actors

4 (UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, CMS)

**TOTAL PTS: 22**

d) Ramsar and CITES: 0

e) Ramsar and UNFCCC

Goals: 0

Instruments

- Manage wetlands to reduce/address impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change: 16
• Use of wetlands in mitigation of climate change: 9
• Integration with climate change policies: 1
• Promote sustainable development: 15
• Promote coastal protection or coastal zone management: 22

Common Actors

3 (BirdLife International, TNC, WWF)

TOTAL PTS: 66

References

The Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008:
http://www.ramsar.org/key_strat_plan_2003_e.htm
Resolution 3 COP-8 decisions: http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_viii_03_e.pdf
Resolution 4 COP-8 decisions: http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_viii_index_e.htm
Resolution 18 COP-8 decisions: http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_viii_18_e.pdf
Resolution 34, COP-8 decisions: http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_viii_34_e.pdf
Joint Work Plan between Ramsar and CBD
http://www.ramsar.org/key_cbd_jwp2_e.htm
MOC between Ramsar and CCD:

5) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Goals

• Stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions (to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner and to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally)

Instruments

• Promote sustainable development
• Promote an open/supportive international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development
• Cooperation in preparing to adapt to impacts of climate change
• Prepare national communications on greenhouse gas emissions and actions taken towards mitigation and adaptation
• Creation of a special climate change fund for projects relating to adaptation, capacity building and technology transfer, energy, forestry, agricultural, forestry and waste management.
• Transfer of environmentally sound technologies and creation of enabling environments
• Address changes in land use, land use cover and forest change to address climate change
• Use of flexibility mechanisms like emissions trading, Clean development mechanism and joint emissions trading
• Provide climate change insurance
• Collecting information on impacts, adaptation, and vulnerability
• Financial and technical assistance for measures to mitigation and adaptation
• Measures to mitigate the effects of climate change
• prepare for adaptation to impacts of climate change
• Promote conservation of sinks and reservoirs
• Exchange of information related to climate change
• Develop plans for coastal zone management, water resources management
• Protection and rehabilitation of areas affected by drought and desertification
• Promoting greater energy efficiency
• Research and systematic observation

References

COP-10 decisions: Buenos Aires Plans of Work:

Actors


Reference

List of Participants, COP-10: http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop10/inf03.pdf

Measuring Policy Coherence

a) UNFCCC and CBD

Goals: 0

Instruments

- Preserve sinks (could include forests): 2
- Adaptation and biodiversity conservation: 1
- Adaptation and sustainable land management: 1
- Use of ecosystem approach for adaptation: 1
- Use of ecosystem approach for synergies amongst conventions: 1
- Synergies between the three conventions through the NAPAs: 1
- Capacity building: 1
- Common approaches to adaptation: 1
- Common approaches to technology transfer: 1
- Joint activities on education and awareness: 1
- Ecosystem management and adaptation: 1
- Climate change and biodiversity conservation: 1
- Collaboration among national focal pts: 1
- Collaboration between the secretariats: 1
- Complementarity between NBSAPs, NAPs, and NAPAs: 1
- Case studies on climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation: 1
- Development of common methodologies across conventions: 1
- Training and capacity building: 1
- Collaboration of technology transfer: 1
- Collaboration on research and monitoring: 1
- Collaboration on information exchange and outreach: 1
- Common reporting formats: 1
- Provision of scientific and technical expertise commonly across conventions: 1

**Common Actors**


**TOTAL PTS: 32**

b) **UNFCCC and CCD**

**Goals**

- Combat desertification/drought: 5

**Instruments**

- Energy efficiency/alternate energy forms: 1
- Promote sustainable development: 8
- Adaptation and biodiversity conservation: 1
- Adaptation and sustainable land management: 1
- Use of ecosystem approach for adaptation: 1
- Use of ecosystem approach for synergies amongst conventions: 1
- Synergies between the three conventions through the NAPAs: 1
- Capacity building: 1
- Common approaches to adaptation: 1
- Common approaches to technology transfer: 1
- Joint activities on education and awareness: 1
• Collaboration among national focal pts: 1
• Collaboration between the secretariats: 1
• Complementarity between NBSAPs, NAPs and NAPAs: 1
• Case studies on climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation: 1
• Development of common methodologies across conventions: 1
• Training and capacity building: 1
• Collaboration of technology transfer: 1
• Collaboration on research and monitoring: 1
• Collaboration on information exchange and outreach: 1
• Common reporting formats: 1
• Provision of scientific and technical expertise commonly across conventions: 1

Common Actors

4 (UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, WB)

TOTAL PTS: 38

c) UNFCCC and Ramsar

Goals: 0

Instruments

• Promote coastal zone management: 1
• Promote sustainable agriculture: 1

Common Actors

3 (BirdLife International, TNC, WWF)

TOTAL PTS: 6

d) UNFCCC and CITES: 0

References

COP-10 decisions: Buenos Aires Plans of Work:
Joint Liaison Group:
http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/workshops/other_meetings/application/pdf/reportjlg_5.pdf
Synergies between Rio conventions
Final Analysis

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7 CBD and CCD: The number of times a CCD issue is cited in CBD documents.
8 CCD and CBD: The number of times a CBD issue cited in CCD documents.
Annex 2

Part A: Policy Coherence Between the MDGs and MEAs

1) Goal 1 of the MDG

Goals

- Reduce hunger and poverty

Instruments

- Strengthen the contributions of donor countries and national governments to activities that combat hunger
- Improve public awareness of hunger issues and strengthen advocacy organizations
- Strengthen developing country organizations that deal with poverty reduction and hunger
- Strengthen accurate data collection, monitoring and evaluation
- Promote an integrated policy approach to hunger reduction
- Restore budgetary priority to the agricultural and rural sectors
- Build developing country capacity to achieve the hunger Goal
- Link nutritional and agricultural interventions
- Increase poor people’s access to land and other productive resources
- Empower women and girls
- Strengthen agricultural and nutrition research
- Remove internal and regional barriers to agricultural trade
- Increase the effectiveness of donor agencies’ hunger-related programs
- Create vibrant partnerships to ensure effective policy implementation
- Improve soil health
- Improve and expand small-scale water management
- Improve access to better seeds and other planting materials
- Diversify on-farm enterprises with high-value products
- Establish effective agricultural extension services
- Promote mother and infant nutrition
- Reduce malnutrition among children
- Reduce vitamin and mineral deficiencies
- Reduce the prevalence of infectious diseases that contribute to mal-nutrition
- Build and strengthen national and local early warning systems
- Build and strengthen national and local capacity to respond to emergencies
- Invest in productive safety nets to protect the poorest from short-term shocks and to reduce long-term food insecurity
- Invest in and maintain market-related infrastructure
- Develop networks of small rural input traders
- Improve access to financial services for the poor and food-insecure people
- Provide and enforce a sound legal and regulatory framework
- Strengthen the bargaining power of the rural and urban poor in labor markets
• Ensure access to market information for the poor
• Promote and strengthen community and farmer associations
• Promote alternative sources of employment and income
• Help communities and households restore or enhance natural resources
• Secure local ownership, access, and management rights to forests, sheries, and rangelands
• Develop natural resource-based “green enterprises”
• Pay poor rural communities for environmental services

Reference

Halving Hunger: It can be done.
http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/HTF-SumVers_FINAL.pdf

Measuring Policy Coherence

a) Goal 1 of the MDG and CBD

Goals

• Reduce poverty: 51
• Reduce hunger: 11

Instruments

• Improve soil management: 1
• Combat malnutrition: 1
• Improve access to land: 1
• Develop community participation/organization: 26
• Improve food security: 24

TOTAL PTS: 114

b) Goal 1 of the MDG and CCD

Goals

• Reduce poverty: 49
• Reduce hunger: 3

Instruments

• Improve food security: 9
• Improve employment opportunities: 1

TOTAL PTS: 62
c) Goal 1 of the MDG and CITES: 0

d) Goal 1 of the MDG and Ramsar

Goals

- Reduce poverty: 11

Instruments

- Improve food security: 4

**TOTAL PTS: 15**

e) Goal 1 of the MDG and UNFCCC

Goals

- Remove poverty: 5

**TOTAL PTS: 5**

2) Goal 3 of the MDG\(^9\)

Goals

- Promote gender equality and empower women

Instruments

- Strengthen opportunities for post-primary education for girls while simultaneously meeting commitments to universal primary education
- Guarantee sexual and reproductive health and rights
- Invest in infrastructure to reduce women’s and girls’ time burdens
- Guarantee women’s and girls’ property and inheritance rights
- Eliminate gender inequality in employment by decreasing women’s reliance
- Reduce occupational segregation
- Increase women’s share of seats in national parliaments and local governmental bodies
- Combat violence against girls and women

\(^9\) The Task Force Report on Goal 2 was inaccessible and Goal 2 has been not included in the analysis.
Reference


Measuring Policy Coherence

a) Goal 3 of the MDG and CBD

Goals: 0

Instruments

• Better property rights for some stakeholders: 2

b) Goal 3 of the MDG and CCD: 0

c) Goal 3 of the MDG and CITES: 0

d) Goal 3 of the MDG and Ramsar: 0

e) Goal 3 of the MDG and UNFCCC: 0

3) Goal 4 and 5 of the MDG

Goals

• Reduce child mortality
• Improve maternal health

Instruments

• Promote health systems for sustainable and equitable delivery of technical interventions
• Prevent excessive segmentation of the health system
• Enhance poor people’s access to health care
• Increased development aid to strengthen health sector
• Increase country level allocation to health sectors
• Abolish user fees for basic health services
• Address rights and livelihoods of the health workers
• Build a cadre of skilled birth attendants
• Ensure universal access to reproductive health services
• HIV/AIDS initiatives should be integrated with programs on sexual and reproductive health and rights
• Attention to adolescents for services that are sensitive to their increased vulnerabilities
• Ensure women’s access to quality services for abortion
• Revise laws that jeopardize women’s health
• Better child health interventions
• Better child nutrition
• Invest in preventing neonatal deaths
• Accessibility of emergency obstetric care for all women
• Increase the number of skilled birth attendants
• Global institutions should commit to long-term investments
• Restrictions to funding of salaries and recurrent costs should be removed
• Align donor funding with national health programs
• Health stakeholders to participate fully in policy development and funding plans
• Indicators of health system functioning must be developed and integrated into policy and budget cycles
• Health information systems should provide appropriate, accurate and timely information to inform management and policy decisions
• Strengthen vital registration systems
• Implement progressive financing mechanisms
• Reinforce the commitment to health as a right
• Establish transparent and participatory decision-making processes
• Improve resource allocation to underserved areas based on measures of equity
• Create transparency in allocation and expenditure groups claims
• Share resources including information and technology
• Discourage segmentation of health sector
• Reinforce quality in public and private health sectors
• Document, monitor and publicize disparities in health status and healthcare across population groups
• Regulate to ensure appropriate public inclusion in health institution management in both the public and private sectors
• Use space opened by consumer rights movement for advocating claims
• Support and encourage existing civil society organizations to help monitor facilities and providers
• Ensure government mechanisms exist to improve responsiveness to health claim
• Strengthen the primary healthcare system
• Promote universal access to sexual and reproductive health information and services

Reference

Measuring Policy Coherence

a) Goal 4/5 and CBD

Goals

- Achieve health-related goals of MDGs: 1

Instruments

- Meet health needs/health care enhancement: 35

**TOTAL PTS: 36**

b) Goal 4/5 of the MDG and CCD: 0

c) Goal 4/5 of the MDG and Ramsar: 0
d) Goal 4/5 of the MDG and CITES: 0
e) Goal 4/5 of the MDG and UNFCCC: 0

4) Goal 6 of the MDG

Goals

- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other diseases

Instruments

- Improve education and behaviour change campaign for youth and general population
- Voluntary testing and counselling
- Harm reduction, behaviour change and condom campaign
- Control of sexually transmitted infections
- Health systems precautions and blood safety
- Ensure equitable access to treatment
- Invest in health systems as AIDS services are expanded
- Integrate prevention and treatment
- Empower women and girls
- Plans for orphans and vulnerable children
- Expanding international and domestic aid
- Empower governments and hold them accountable
- Develop surveillance systems for early malaria detection
• Promote partnerships for malaria control
• Secure affordable access to treatment
• Invest in research and development of malaria control tools
• Develop efficient systems for the procurement and distribution of medicine
• Improve technical assistance to build expertise in effective procurement, quality control, and quality assurance systems for medicines
• Strengthen national regulatory bodies to eliminate waste and loss of medicines
• Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM) and the World Bank Multi-Country HIV/AIDS Program (MAP) to provide developing countries with resources and incentives to improve their procurement and medicines management systems.
• The WHO prequalification project to identify good-quality products for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria medicines for procurement by UN agencies
• Simplify registration procedures for priority medicines
• International agencies and donors need to make safety and quality of medicines a higher priority by supporting regulatory strengthening and the timely exchange among countries
• Strengthen WHO prequalification project
• Prequalify individual products for high-priority diseases and extend factories producing these products
• International organizations should share information about poor quality medicines and strengthen systems for sharing information on benefit-risk assessment and regulatory decisions
• International organizations should also support existing adverse event monitoring systems.
• International organizations should work to strengthen national regulatory capacity through training, capacity building, information sharing of best practices, and sustained funding
• Increase in the public sector budget for essential medicine
• Reduce prices of medicines in developing countries must be reduced to the minimum sustainable level
• Internationally there is the need to identify and adopt strategies that will permit continued production and supply of low-cost generic medicines for poor populations
• Monitor impact of Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) compliance
• Pharmaceutical companies should be willing to negotiate medicines prices based on a concept of equity
• Design policies to favour international competition in the pharmaceutical field.
• Disseminate health literacy information
• Increase the number of qualified health workers and improved distribution, especially in poorer and rural areas
• Upgrade curricula for all healthcare workers involved in prescribing and dispensing education
• mobilization of community in healthcare planning and delivery of large-scale treatment programs  
• Donor financing to subsidize staff wages in critical need areas  
• Methodologies and clinical trials need to be gender responsive

Reference

Prescription for Healthy Development: Increasing Access to Medicines  

Measuring Policy Coherence

a) Goal 6 of the MDG and CBD: 0  
b) Goal 6 of the MDG and CCD: 0  
c) Goal 6 of the MDG and Ramsar: 0  
d) Goal 6 of the MDG and CITES: 0  
e) Goal 6 of the MDG and UNFCCC: 0

5) Goal 7 of the MDG

Goals

• Ensure environmental sustainability

Instruments

• Promote sustainable agriculture techniques
• Restore and manage desertified lands
• Increase income in informal forest sector activities
• Integrate ecosystem management of river basin systems
• Protect and restore representative areas of all major ecosystems
• Reduce demand for freshwater, especially in cropping systems
• Minimize pollution levels in surface water and groundwater sources
• Maintain aquatic biodiversity
• Implement an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management
• Restore depleted fish population levels
• Establish a network of representative, fully protected marine reserves
• Reduce exposure to toxic chemicals in vulnerable groups
• Reduce the atmospheric levels of the six key pollutants and methane
• Invest in cost-effective and environmentally sustainable energy
• Promote and engage climate-friendly carbon and technology markets
• Mainstream responses to climate change and variability
• Train, recruit, and retain environment experts
• Secure sufficient funding for environmental institutions
• Reform governmental institutions and improve interagency coordination
• Improve governance and gender equality
• National accounting of environmental degradation
• Introduce payments for ecosystem services
• Reform tax structures
• Phase out environmentally harmful subsidies
• Develop trade regulations to promote legal, sustainable harvesting of natural resource products
• Strengthen property and land-tenure rights
• Improve national and international regulatory frameworks
• Mobilize science and technology on a national scale
• Establish mechanisms for science and technology advice to policymakers
• Train civil servants and political decision-makers in environmental management
• Provide public access to information
• Improve extension training and services so that they are based on locally-derived solutions
• Strengthen global scientific assessments
• Ensure that all project proposals and poverty reduction strategies submitted to funding agencies include an assessment of their environmental impacts
• Establish a system of targeted incremental funding of national environmental programs
• Increase funding to countries for implementing existing multi-lateral environmental agreement
• Prioritize sanitation crisis
• Countries must ensure that policies and institutions for water supply and sanitation service delivery, as well as for water resources management and development, respond equally to the different roles, needs, and priorities of women and men
• Promote users pay for water and sanitation while meeting the needs of the poor households
• Planning and investment in sound water resources management and infrastructure
• Prioritize sanitation crisis in governmental policy
• Pursue investment and reforms in water and sanitation
• Sustainable service delivery of water and sanitation
• empower local authorities and communities to manage water supply and sanitation
• Ensure gender equity in water resources management
• Pursue national poverty reduction strategies countries as a larger framework for coherent water resources development
• Support a wide range of water and sanitation technologies
References

Environment and human well-being: a practical strategy
Health, Dignity and Development: What Will It take?

Measuring Policy Coherence

a) Goal 7 of the MDG and CBD

Goals: 0

Instruments

- Promote ecosystem management/ approach: 40
- Mainstream climate change: 2
- Sustainable agriculture: 4
- Improve water resources management: 1
- Strengthen tenure: 14
- Environmental management: 43
- Prevent climate change: 61

**TOTAL PTS: 161**

b) Goal 7 of the MDG and CCD

Goals: 0

Instruments

- Promote alternate energy sources: 5
- Improve water resources management: 1

**Total Pts: 6**

c) Goal 7 of the MDG and Ramsar

Goals: 0

Instruments

- Promote climate change mitigation: 61
- Promote ecosystem management: 4
• Promote sustainable agriculture: 2
• Improve water resources management: 8
• Improve water and sanitation: 2

**TOTAL PTS: 76**

d) Goal 7 of the MDG and CITES: 0
e) Goal 7 of the MDG and UNFCCC

Goals: 0

**Instruments**

• Promote climate change mitigation: 45
• Improve water resource management: 1
• Promote efficient energy: 4

**TOTAL PTS: 50**

6) Goal 8 of the MDG

Goals

• Ensure a global partnership for development

**Instruments**

• Liberalization of trade in developing countries by removal of non-tariff barriers, domestic support and export subsidies
• To make developing countries special and differential treatment more effective
• As soon as possible and no later than 2010, all export subsidies should be abolished, with comparable disciplines on similar instruments
• Decouple all support payments to farmers by 2010 and cap all domestic support measures at 10 per cent of the value of agricultural production (on a by-product basis) by 2010 and at five per cent by 2015
• Support for diversification, transportation subsidies for farm products, consumption subsidies for domestic food aid, public assistance for establishing farm cooperatives, or institutions promoting marketing and quality control
• Developed countries should bind all tariffs on nonagricultural merchandise at zero by 2015
• Developing countries should bind all their tariffs in coherence with their applied rates
• Duty-free and quota-free access for all exports from the poorest countries should be extended by all developed countries
• The liberalization of General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)
• Developing countries' liberalization to foreign direct investment must be matched by developed country liberalization to foreign labor.
• Revision of the traditional approach to special and differential treatment to adjust to trade liberalization and real and substantial aid for trade
• A temporary “aid for trade fund” to support countries in addressing adjustment costs associated with the implementation of a Doha reform agenda.
• Identification of new and existing channels through which this additional funding could be available for relevant targeted projects in developing countries
• Openness in services
• Better national development strategies that integrate trade as a key component
• Increased and effective international financial and technical assistance for developing production and trade capacities
• Create a more enabling international trade environment.
• Adoption of sound complementary policies to manage liberalization
• Ensure trade policymaking is appropriately informed by expertise across a range of policy areas
• Integrating trade policy into national development plans
• Ensure public debate on trade policy
• A mutually supportive relationship between trade and other policies at the national and international levels with a view to achieving the Goals.
• Increase research efforts at the national level should aim to ensure that trade policy decisions, including WTO negotiating positions, are based on sound analysis
• Increase capacity of bilateral and multilateral assistance to promote technological innovation
• Increasing developing country capacity for using technology
• Strengthening UN capacity to use scientific and technical advice
• Managing benefits and risks of new technology
• Protecting rights of inventors while promoting technological development in developing countries
• Attracting foreign direct investment
• Promote regional markets
• Stimulating the creation of small and medium size businesses
• Using government procurement to stimulate technological innovation
• Increasing participation in international trade
• Training decision-makers in science technology and innovation
• Increasing the capacity of multilateral and bilateral donors to enhance science and technology
Measuring Policy Coherence

a) Goal 8 of the MDG and CBD:

Goals: 0

Instruments

• Protecting rights of inventors (IPRs) and promoting technology development: 15
• Promote technological innovation: 1

TOTAL PTS: 16

b) Goal 8 of the MDG and CCD:

Goals: 0

Instruments

• Promote technological risks: 1
• Promote technological cooperation: 4

TOTAL PTS: 5

c) Goal 8 of the MDG and Ramsar: 0

d) Goal 8 of the MDG and CITES: 0

e) Goal 8 of the MDG and UNFCCC: 0

References for the MEAs

Strategic Plan: http://www.biodiv.org/sp/default.asp
Joint Liaison Group:
http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/workshops/other_meetings/application/pdf/reportjlg5.pdf
Synergies between Rio conventions  

A joint programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands has been developed jointly by the secretariats of the CBD and UNCCD:  

Adhoc Technical Group on climate change and biodiversity (CBD  

Joint Work Plan between Ramsar and CBD:  
http://www.ramsar.org/key_cbd_jwp2_e.htm

Synergy between CBD and CITES  

Addis Ababa Principles between CBD and CITES:  

A joint programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands has been developed jointly by the secretariats of the CBD and UNCCD:  

Text of the Convention including Annex for CCD: http://www.unccd.int/

COP-6 Decisions: http://www.unccd.int/

COP-6 add: http://www.unccd.int/

MOC between Ramsar and CCD:  

A joint programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands has been developed jointly by the secretariats of the CBD and UNCCD:  

Joint Liaison Group:  
http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/workshops/other_meetings/application/pdf/reportjlg5.pdf

Synergies between Rio conventions:  

Convention Text: http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/text.shtml

COP-13, Control of Trade in Personal and Household effects:  

COP-13, Encouraging Cooperation between Parties for Ex situ and In situ Conservation:  

21st Meeting of the Animals Committee: Review and Implementation of the Strategic Plan till 2007 and 2013:  
http://www.cites.org/eng/com/AC/21/E21-06-01.pdf and  

21st Meeting of the Plants Committee: Review and Implementation of the Strategic Plan till 2007 and 2013:  
http://www.cites.org/eng/com/PC/15/E-PC15-06-01.pdf and  

Convention Text: http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/text.shtml
COP-13, Control of Trade in Personal and Household effects:  

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21st Meeting of the Plants Committee: Review and Implementation of the Strategic Plan till 2007 and 2013:  
http://www.cites.org/eng/com/PC/15/E-PC15-06-01.pdf and  

Synergy between CBD and CITES  

Addis Ababa Principles between CBD and CITES:  

The Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008:  
http://www.ramsar.org/key_strat_plan_2003_e.htm

Resolution 3 COP-8 decisions: http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_viii_03_e.pdf
Resolution 4 COP-8 decisions: http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_viii_index_e.htm
Resolution 18 COP-8 decisions: http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_viii_18_e.pdf
Resolution 34, COP-8 decisions: http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_viii_34_e.pdf

**Part B: Policy Coherence Between the MEAs and MDGs**

1) United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and MDGs

a) CBD and Goal 1 of the MDG:

**Goals:** 0

**Instruments**

- Conservation of natural resources: 1

**TOTAL PTS: 1**

b) CBD and Goal 3 of the MDG: 0

c) CBD and Goals 4/5 of the MDG:

**Goals:** 0

**Instruments**

- Promote technology transfer: 4
d) CBD and Goal 6 of the MDG:
Goals: 0
Instrument
- Promote technology transfer: 2

**TOTAL PTS: 2**

e) CBD and Goal 7 of the MDG:
Goals: 0
Instruments
- Promote biodiversity conservation: 5
- Promote ecosystem management: 2
- Improve water resources management: 3
- Improve protected areas: 3
- Control alien invasive species: 1
- Conservation/protection of natural resources: 5
- Coordinate with CBD: 1

**TOTAL PTS: 20**

e) CBD and Goal 8 of the MDG:
Goals: 0
Instruments
- Promote ecosystem management/ rehabilitation: 1
- Include traditional knowledge: 5

**TOTAL PTS: 33**

2) United Nations Convention to combat desertification (CCD) and MDGs

a) CCD and Goal 1 of the MDG:
Goals: 0
Instruments

- Improve food security: 13
- Conserve natural resources: 4

**TOTAL PTS: 17**

b) CCD and Goal 3 of the MDG: 0
c) CCD and Goals 4/5 of the MDG:
   - Improve child and maternal health: 0
d) CCD and Goal 6 of the MDG: 0
e) CCD and Goal 7 of the MDG:
   - Goals: 0

Instruments

- Prevention of desertification: 2
- Improve food security: 5
- Coordinate with CCD: 1

**TOTAL PTS: 8**

f) CCD and Goal 8 of the MDG

Instrument

- Food security: 3

**TOTAL PTS: 27**

3) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and MDGs

a) CITES and Goal 1 of the MDG: 0
b) CITES and Goal 3 of the MDG: 0
c) CITES and Goal 4/5 of the MDG: 0
d) CITES and Goal 6 of the MDG: 0
e) CITES and Goal 7 of the MDG: 0
f) CITES and Goal 8 of the MDG: 0

4) Ramsar and MDGs

a) Ramsar and Goal 1 of the MDG: 0
b) Ramsar and Goal 3 of the MDG: 0
c) Ramsar and Goals 4/5 of the MDG: 0
d) Ramsar and Goal 6 of the MDG: 0
e) Ramsar and Goal 7 of the MDG: Goals: 0

Instrument

• Coordinate with Ramsar convention: 1

TOTAL PTS: 1

f) Ramsar and Goal 8 of the MDG: 0

5) United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) and MDGs

a) UNFCCC and Goal 1 of the MDG: 0
b) UNFCCC and Goal 3 of the MDG: 0
c) UNFCCC and Goal 4/5 of the MDG: 0
d) UNFCCC and Goal 5 of the MDG: 0
e) UNFCCC and Goal 6 of the MDG: Goals: 0

Instruments

• Implement mitigation activities: 2
• Implement adaptation activities: 3
• Coordinate with UNFCCC: 1
• Sustainable development: 5
• Risk management for climate change: 1
**TOTAL PTS: 12**

f) UNFCCC and Goal 8 of the MDG:

- Promote sustainable development: 1

**TOTAL PTS: 1**

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\(^{11}\) CBD and MDG: The number of times an MDG issue is mentioned in CBD documents.

\(^{12}\) CCD and CBD: The number of times a CBD issue is cited in CCD documents.

\(^{13}\) MDG and CBD: The number of times a CBD goal is cited in the MDG documents.