

CAPACITY BUILDING RELATED TO MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS IN AFRICA, CARIBBEAN, AND THE PACIFIC COUNTRIES (ACP MEAS)

Objective:

- To build national and institutional capacity in African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries to achieve environmental goals through support in the implementation of multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) in the biodiversity and chemicals and waste clusters--
- To strengthen institutional frameworks in the regions through regional hubs that support countries
- To build national capacity through endogenous national level mechanisms
- To promote an integrated, cross-sectoral, and synergistic approach in the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)
- Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Contribution towards Sustainable Development Goals

- **SDG 12:** Promoting the sound management of chemicals and waste by developing national legislative frameworks and integrated strategies, for example, regulatory frameworks for persistent organic pollutants in Liberia and Burkina Faso (Target 12.2; 12.4; 12.5; 12.A)
- **SDG 14:** Protecting life below water through the development of National Environment Management Strategies, which serve as the single strategic document for an integrated approach to the environment in many Pacific countries (Target 14.1, 14.2, 14.5, 14.7);
- **SDG 15:** Preventing biodiversity loss by integrating biodiversity into national planning and strategic instruments, for example, in Sudan and Benin and supporting the implementation of revised NBSAPs (contributes to all targets);
- **SDG 16:** Promoting strong regional institutions for environmental governance (16.6; 16.7; 16.8; 16.A);
- **SDG 17:** Building capacity and promoting partnerships, especially South-South cooperation to achieve the SDGs (17.9);

Contribution towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The ACP MEAs programme has played a key role in the past decade of its implementation in mainstreaming biodiversity by supporting countries develop and integrate biodiversity issues in national policies and frameworks. Thus, it has played a crucial role in achieving **Strategic Goal A (Targets 1-4)**: 'Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society'.

- **Target 17:** Support to ACP countries in updating National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans and mainstreaming biodiversity into national policy planning.
- **Strategic Goal E, Targets 17 through 20:** Strengthened capacities of national focal points by providing negotiations training, enhancing understanding of indigenous knowledge on conservation and supporting preparatory meetings ahead of Conference of the Parties for various MEAs.
- **Target 16:** Preparatory support provided to ACP countries in acceding and effectively implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing

Project's results :

Institutionalization of MEAs at the regional and national level by enhancing capacities of regional institutions, national bodies, and most fundamentally, empowering the change makers of the field. A few milestones include:

- Creation of national environmental management strategies in Small Island developing states like Tuvalu, Vanuatu, with support provided in the review processes in Tonga, Solomon Islands, the Republic of Marshall Islands, among other Pacific Island States. These single national planning documents bring an integrated approach for the implementation of various MEAs (NBSAPs, National Action Plans for climate change or National Adaptation Programme of Action) and have been particularly successful in tackling environmental challenges in the Pacific Island States.
- Anticipated finalization of the first ever regional Biodiversity Strategy for the Caribbean by the CARICOM Secretariat, which is the ACP MEAs regional hub in the Caribbean.
- Launch of the Pesticide Registration Toolkit, a key instrument to support the work and decision-making process of pesticide registrars worldwide that are tasked with evaluating and authorizing products.
- First Parliamentarian Colloquium in Africa held in 2012 with a focus on environmental issues that led to the creation of the network of African Parliamentarians known as the Green Birds Africa to promote environmental sound management through legislative and national channels.

Angola
 - Antigua and Barbuda -
 Belize - Cabo Verde - **Comoros**
 - Bahamas - Barbados - Benin - Botswana
 - **Burkina Faso** - Burundi - Cameroon - Central
 African Republic - Chad - Congo – Democratic Republic
 of the Congo - Cook Islands - Cote d'Ivoire - **Cuba** - Djibouti
 - Dominica - **Dominican Republic** - Eritrea - Ethiopia - Fiji
 - Gabon - Gambia - Ghana - Grenada - Guinea - Guinea-Bissau -
 Equatorial Guinea - **Guyana** - Haiti - Jamaica - Kenya - **Kiribati**
 - Lesotho - Liberia - Madagascar - Malawi - Mali - Marshall Islands
 - Mauritania - Mauritius – Micronesia - Mozambique - Namibia -
 Nauru - **Niger** - Nigeria - Niue - Palau - **Papua New Guinea**
 - Rwanda - Saint Kitts and Nevis - Saint Lucia - Saint Vincent and
 the Grenadines - **Solomon Islands** - Samoa - Sao Tome
 and Principe - Senegal - Seychelles - **Sierra Leone** -
 Somalia - South Africa - Sudan - Suriname - Swaziland
 – United Republic of Tanzania – Timor-Leste -
 Togo - Tonga - **Trinidad and Tobago**
 - Tuvalu - Uganda - Vanuatu -
 Zambia - Zimbabwe

Links to websites for further information

acpmeas.info

Publication: <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/20477/environmental-change-capacity-building-2017.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>



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