

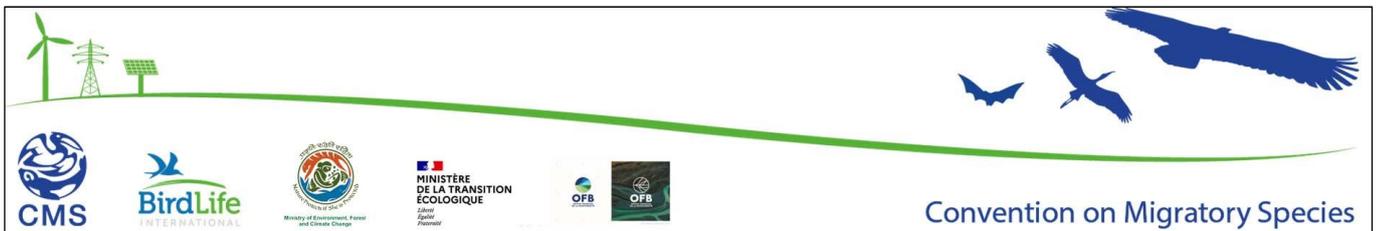
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REPORT FROM MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS ON SYNERGIES WITH THE CMS ENERGY TASK FORCE

Prepared by the CMS Raptors MOU Coordinating Unit for the ETF, UNFCCC Secretariat and CBD Secretariat



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REPORT FROM MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS ON SYNERGIES WITH THE CMS ENERGY TASK FORCE

Introduction

1. The Conference of the Parties, at its 14th meeting (COP14, 2024), reaffirmed the importance of engagement in relevant processes and cooperation with partners through the adoption of [Resolution 11.10 \(Rev.COP14\) Synergies and Partnerships](#). COP14 ([UNEP/CMS/COP14/CRP30.3.2/Rev.1](#)) also reinforced the need to seek partnerships with other intergovernmental organizations, multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs), such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other similar instruments, such the Raptors MOU.
2. A key success of the CMS Energy Task Force (ETF) has been the investment in establishing partnerships with these bodies, to deliver synergistic action where relevant, including for the recently adopted Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF). There is significant opportunity to increase the collaboration and cooperation across conventions and MEAs for cross-cutting issues, such as those addressed by the ETF and delivery of the ETF's workplan.
3. The hosting of the CMS COP14, CBD COP16 and UNFCCC COP29 in 2024 presents a unique opportunity to establish formal and informal contacts and to define activities to further advance the synergistic and cross-cutting agenda between the MEAs, in recognition of the importance of the climate – biodiversity, including migratory species – energy nexus.

RAPTORS MOU UPDATE

4. The Saker Falcon Task Force (STF) was established by the CMS in 2011 in accordance with CMS Resolution 10.28 under the auspices of the Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU. The STF seeks to conserve the Saker Falcon by *inter alia* bringing together Range States, Partners and interested Parties and developing a coordinated Global Action Plan, including a management and monitoring system. Through Resolution 11.18 (Rev.COP12), CMS Parties endorsed the Saker Falcon Global Action Plan (SakerGAP) and decided to continue the STF to actively promote the implementation of the SakerGAP, including the continued facilitation of engagement, communication, cooperation, and collaboration between the stakeholders.
5. Through Resolution 11.18 (Rev.COP14), the CMS COP decided to continue the STF, and instructed it to implement several activities (please see [UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.18 \(Rev.COP14\)](#)). Activities relevant to the work of the ETF, include:
 - a. Work collaboratively with the CMS Energy Task Force (ETF) to ensure synergies and identify priority areas within the range of the Saker Falcon and promote mitigation measures that could reduce the impact of electrocution from power lines and related energy infrastructure on populations of the Saker Falcon;
 - b. In collaboration with the CMS ETF and other expert groups, continue to raise awareness of the serious issue of electrocution of Saker Falcon with energy companies and national governments; and
 - c. Ensure synergies with any relevant work proposed under the CMS Central Asian Flyway Initiative to minimise impacts of energy infrastructure on birds.
6. Other CMS COP14 decisions on Saker Falcon include:
 - a. 14.160: The Secretariat shall, subject to the availability of external resources:
 - i. ensure coordination across CMS working groups and task forces and those of AEWA, especially in relation to the adaptive management of species and in

relation to the assessment of the impact of electrocution on species populations;

- ii. organize regional workshops of the STF within the triennium 2024-2026 in the breeding range, to promote the implementation of the Saker Falcon Global Action Plan (SakerGAP); and
- iii. review and update the SakerGAP.

UNFCCC UPDATE

7. The UNFCCC Secretariat (UN Climate Change) is tasked to support the global response to climate change. The objective of the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement is to stabilize greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system, in a time frame which allows ecosystems to adapt naturally and enables sustainable development.
8. Activities of the Secretariat facilitate intergovernmental climate change negotiations, assist analysis and review of information from Parties, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, and supports climate actions of non-Party stakeholders through a series of events and partnership.
9. Collective level of emissions trajectories under the current NDCs is significantly off track to achieve the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit global temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius and well below 2 degrees Celsius.
10. The first Global Stocktake was conducted between 2021 and 2023 to review collective progress and inform action and support. The outcome adopted by 195 Parties last December, known as the UAE Consensus, highlighted urgency to reduce GHG emissions in this decade and called on governments to transition away from fossil fuels, triple renewable energy capacity by 2030, double energy efficiency improvement rate by 2030.
11. One of the provisions emphasizes the importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems, including through enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of GHGs and by conserving biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
12. The UAE Consensus also highlighted the need of support to developing countries such as finance, technology development and transfer and capacity buildings.
13. Parties to the Paris Agreement are required to submit new NDCs, so-called NDC3.0, with timeframe up to 2035, by next year.
14. The UNFCCC Secretariat appreciates efforts under the ETF to help accelerate implementation of measures to reduce GHG emissions, particularly faster deployment of renewable energy and power grid not only in developed countries but also developing countries given renewable energy investment is concentrated in a limited number of countries and regions.

CBD UPDATE

15. There have been some CBD decisions which specifically relate to the energy sector, especially in relation to migratory species, where Parties have called for the use of environmental impact assessments, appropriate spatial planning, and the precautionary principle. [Decision 14/3](#) welcomed the work done under CMS and the ETF to reduce the impact of energy infrastructure

on migratory species. In general, the focus so far has been more indirect through reducing land and sea use change that could impact migratory species during their lifecycles.

16. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) was adopted at COP15 in December 2022 with a 2050 vision of “A world of living in harmony with nature by 2050”. The mission is, “To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of people and planet.”
17. The KM-GBF includes 23 action-orientated targets with a 2030 deadline. Two targets are particularly relevant to the ETF:
 - a. Target 1: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.
 - b. Target 8: Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.
18. COP16 in October 2024 will, *inter alia*, review the implementation of the KM-GBF to date, including Parties’ alignment of their NBSAPs with the Framework; advance work on the monitoring framework and resource mobilization. Consideration of the biodiversity-climate change nexus is also expected to advance, with potential implications for the ETF and its objectives.

Discussion questions

- How can we improve collaboration and cooperation across MEAs to integrate biodiversity and migratory species conservation needs into national climate and energy policy, planning and action, and in alignment with the KM-GBF, as requested by CMS COP14 decision 14.207?
- How can the CMS, and the ETF in particular, forge stronger links with other MEAs?
- What are the priority actions to strengthen partnerships with the UNFCCC, CBD, Raptors MOU and other multilateral bodies and intergovernmental organisations to expand the role and awareness of the ETF?