

Building a Greener Economic Environment



CNVP looks external



CNVP's Mission:

Use evidence-based analysis to improve the sustainable livelihoods of Balkan rural communities affected by ongoing environmental and climate change.



CNVP's external focus to achieve its mission includes:

- Being currently active in Macedonia, Kosovo, Albania, Montenegro, Serbia and Bosnia Herzegovina, with a view to working subsequently in Turkey as well as the ENS and MENA areas;
- Linking with international networks:
 - European Centre for Nature Conservation (ECNC)
 - Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)
 - International Land Coalition (ILC)
 - Partnership for Rural Europe (Prepare)
- Supporting key international organisations:
 - UN Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
 - UN Convention for Combating Desertification (UNCCD)
 - Convention for Bio-Diversity (CBD)
 - United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)



As well as supporting international movements, particularly:

- 17 Sustainable Development Goals
- COP21 (Paris, December 2015)
- Cork Declaration #2 (Cork, September 2016)
- COP22 (Marrakech, November 2016)
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification



17 Sustainable Development Goals, (Paris, September 2015)

Including the availability and sustainable management of water/sanitation (#6), access to affordable, reliable and modern renewable energy sources (#7), climate change mitigation (#13), and particularly #15 which aims to:

- Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems
- Combat desertification
- Halt and reverse land degradation
- Prevent bio-diversity loss



COP21 (Paris, December 2015)

195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal that sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change.

A bridge between today's policies and achieving climate-neutrality before the end of the century, a key element is mitigating to reduce emissions by:

- keeping the increase in global average temperature in the long term to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels;
- limiting the increase to 1.5°C, (in order to reduce risks and the impacts of climate change significantly);
- recognising the need for global emissions to peak as soon as possible, (taking longer for developing countries); and
- undertaking rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science.



Cork Declaration #2 (Cork, September 2016)

- 1. Promoting rural prosperity
- 2. Strengthening rural value chains
- 3. Investing in rural viability and vitality
- 4. Preserving the rural environment
- 5. Managing natural resources
- 6. Encouraging climate action
- 7. Boosting knowledge and innovation
- 8. Enhancing rural governance
- 9. Advancing policy delivery and simplification
- 10. Improving performance and accountability



COP22 (Marrakech, November 2016)

- Endorsing the Partnership for Global Climate Action, 2017-20;
- Raising ambition and strengthening cooperation to close the gap between current emissions trajectories and the pathway needed to meet the long-term temperature goals of COP21;
- Strengthening efforts to eradicate poverty, ensure food security and take stringent action to deal with climate change challenges in agriculture;
- Working on water scarcity, water cleanliness and waterrelated sustainability;
- Increasing the volume, flow and access to finance for climate projects, alongside improved capacity and technology;
- Endorsing the principle of a larger, more effective/efficient public/private funding; and
- Reaffirming the \$100 billion mobilization goal.



UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) #12 (Ankara, October 2015)

COP12 aimed to make the area of healthy and productive land stay stable starting in 2030. It adopted the Ankara initiative to:

- Establish indicators for land degradation neutrality
- Combat desertification
- Restore degraded land and soil
- Support implementation of SDGs



CNVP's four core values are:

- Green intervenes to build a greener economic environment within the ongoing process of climate change
- Clean promotes renewable energy and improved household/industrial waste management
- Seen operates in the Balkans (now), and aims to be active in the surrounding European Neighbourhood Space and MENA area (future)
- Lean improves continuously and systematically the efficiency of its service delivery

Thank you for your attention.

