

Operationalizing Policy Coherence

UN System Official Side Event

Synergy Solutions: Overcoming Silos and
Policy Incoherence to Close the Climate &
SDGs Ambition Gap

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Policy Alignment and Coherence

- Alignment of economic, social, environmental and governance dimensions across different sectoral policies, across multiple scales and levels of decision making (sub-national to global and across ecosystem boundaries)
- Environmental laws need to be aligned with each other, and laws of other sectors need to be aligned with environmental laws.
- Mutually reinforcing towards Living in Harmony with Nature => Sustainability



Co-designing appropriate actions

- International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) - **a network of >300 diverse organizations working to enable and strengthen socio-ecological resilience at land/seascape levels**
- Collaborative discussions help create a shared vision for ecosystem health and well-being, considering drivers and vulnerabilities.
- Co-designing actions that include diverse sciences and respect various worldviews improves sustainability.
- Mapping vulnerabilities in ecosystems and populations enables more targeted actions.



For more information satoyama-initiative.org
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POLICY BRIEF

No. 09, 2024

Forging Sustainable Green Hydrogen Regional Alliances: Uruguay's and Germany's Path to Equitable Energy Security

Ricarda Leske, Tamara Avellan and Nidhi Nagabhatla

Highlights

- Green hydrogen is a key solution for climate change mitigation, aiming to reduce carbon emissions by 2050. It is produced using renewable energy and water and is vital for decarbonizing sectors like transport, industry, and steel production.
- Germany and Uruguay have emerged as important players in the green hydrogen landscape, each with distinct strategies. Germany, with limited domestic production potential, focuses on importing green hydrogen and establishing international partnerships.
- Uruguay aims to become a green hydrogen exporter, leveraging its renewable energy capacity. Its strategy focuses on developing a green hydrogen economy, with plans to produce 10 GW of green hydrogen annually by 2040.
- In the context of green hydrogen, interregional collaboration can play a crucial role, as exchange on green hydrogen projects can foster effective partnerships, technological exchange, shared investment, and policy alignment.

Introduction

Green hydrogen is widely regarded as a key solution in the climate change debate and is positioned as vital to significantly reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 2050. Produced using renewable energy and water, green hydrogen acts as a zero-emission energy carrier and plays a crucial role in decarbonizing challenging sectors such as transport, industry, steel production, and fertilizers. Green hydrogen represents a critical component of the global transition to sustainable energy, with distinct strategies emerging across different regions.

On the one hand, Germany needs to import green hydrogen to meet its growing energy demand, as domestic production potential is limited. This creates a significant gap that must be filled through bilateral energy partnerships. Germany introduced its first official federal hydrogen strategy in 2020, positioning itself as a global leader in the green hydrogen economy. This strategy focuses on expanding hydrogen infrastructure, developing legislative mechanisms, and promoting green hydrogen production and usage to secure future energy supplies. On the other hand, Uruguay aims to position itself as a green hydrogen exporter and integrate green hydrogen into its domestic energy mix. Uruguay's Green Hydrogen Roadmap, initiated in 2018, outlines a plan to leverage the country's renewable energy capacity to develop

The policy brief underscores the critical need for a just transition in developing green hydrogen projects, highlighting five key action points:

- 1. Development of Sustainability Standards:**
- 2. Participatory Processes:**
- 3. Partnerships and Knowledge Sharing:**
- 4. Addressing Market Dynamics:**
- 5. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms:**

POLICY BRIEF

No. 15, 2024

Ecosystem-based approaches for integrating disaster risk reduction, climate, land and biodiversity goals

Yvonne Walz, Lisa Hartmann, Sally Janzen, Jack O'Connor, Fabian Rackelmann, Marisol Estrella, Chawanangwa Nyirenda, Sandra Amlang, Kristin Meyer, Iria Touzon Calle, Veronica Ruiz Garcia, Dorsa Sheikholeslami, Jeroen Jurriens, Heidi Tuhkanen, Irfan Maqbool, Nidhi Nagabhatla, Johann Georg Goldammer, Nathalie Doswald, Karen Sudmeier-Rieux

Key recommendations

Leverage ecosystem-based approaches as entry points to align policy objectives and address multiple goals of the Rio Conventions and the Sendai Framework simultaneously and effectively

Ecosystem-based approaches can contribute to the specific goals of the Rio Conventions and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (hereafter Sendai Framework). Each Convention has certain goals, targets, tools and processes where ecosystem-based approaches could be emphasized, and their use has been explicitly encouraged in specific targets and decisions related to the Rio Conventions and the Sendai Framework. There is a need for enhanced collaboration among the Rio Conventions and the disaster risk reduction community, to align existing policies and frameworks across sectors and to mainstream multi-goal-oriented, ecosystem-based approaches in national and local-level policy and planning. This can significantly reduce programme costs and increase effectiveness at the same time.

Promote and apply integrated spatial planning tools

Ecosystem-based approaches are inherently "place-based", meaning that they are implemented within specific

geographic areas or landscapes. A forward-looking strategy to address multiple goals using ecosystem-based approaches in strategic and project-based development planning involves applying integrated spatial planning tools, which can be used in terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems. Geospatial data (on disaster risks, ecosystem health, vulnerability, exposure and impacts) enable the use of indicators to track progress under the different Conventions and the Sendai Framework. Such data can also support more transparent and inclusive decision-making processes, by recognizing and integrating diverse knowledge systems, including Indigenous and local knowledge.

Bring science on board to plan and implement multi-goal-oriented, ecosystem-based approaches

Scientific evidence has shown that ecosystem-based approaches can be implemented more efficiently when integrating multiple goals and objectives (for example, disaster risk reduction and biodiversity conservation). This can avoid unintended consequences such as reduced water availability, changes in the composition of biodiversity and adverse livelihood outcomes. Multi-hazard risk assessments and scenario planning, and collaborations such as the Science Based Targets Initiative, can ensure that actions are targeted and that they consider the potential trade-offs between multiple goals. Research efforts to address data gaps and

- 1. Leverage Ecosystem-Based Approaches:** to align policy objectives across the Rio Conventions and the Sendai Framework
- 2. Promote Integrated Spatial Planning:**
- 3. Incorporate Scientific Evidence:** Integrate scientific research into the planning and implementation of ecosystem-based approaches
- 4. Diversify Financing Opportunities:**
- 5. Encourage Multi-Goal Coordination:**

How to ensure alignment and coherence- motivation and building capacities

- Policymaking processes need to be coherent and lead to just and equitable outcomes for all stakeholders, from local communities to global entities.
- Stakeholder engagement
- Communication, education
- Raising awareness for a sustainable lifestyle choices



Circular plastics for a sustainable future
Together we can recycle plastics better

Syschemiq aims to speed up the circular economy by making a significant next step on the roadmap towards a circular urban-industrial plastics district.



Co-creation of multiple tailored interventions



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement 101059909.



- Children as change agents
- Spatial analysis to identify targeted areas
- Waste coach visits in the neighborhoods
- Promotion during the local festivals
- **Co-creation of appealing design** by recycled plastics with artists, student designers, citizen orgs, communication experts

Niet bij het textiel

Sterk bevuild textiel zoals met verf- en olievlekken → restafval
Losse lappen textiel (snijafval) → restafval
Kussens → restafval of milieupark
Vloerbedekking en matrassen → milieupark
Boeken en ander huiswaar → milieupark
Hard speelgoed → milieupark

TIP
Bij de verzamelcontainer Doe textiel **altijd** in een plastic zak en **knoop de zak goed dicht** zodat er geen vocht bij kan komen.

Wit en bont (verpakkings)glas
Jouw lege jampotje wordt een wijnfles

Wel bij het glas

Potten en flessen van groenten, fruit, babyvoeding, bakolie en medicijnen	Potjes en flesjes van cosmetica zoals crèmes, parfums en deodorant	Flessen van dranken zoals wijn
Drinkglazen, schoteltjes, schalen en kristal → milieupark	Vlakglas, vensterglas en spiegels → milieupark	Glasplaatjes van fotolijstjes → milieupark
Aardewerk zoals servies, kruiken en potten → milieupark	Spaarlampen, ledlampen en tl-buizen → milieupark	

TIP
Doppen en deksels mogen blijven zitten. Het glas moet leeg zijn (schrapschoon). Schoonspelen hoeft niet.

Vraag de grondstoffencoach
Twijfel je welk afval in welke bak mag? Kijk dan op afvalseparatiewijzer.nl of vraag onze grondstoffencoaches! Zij komen graag bij je langs. Dit is een gratis service van RWM. Een afspraak maken kan via 046 - 21 00 120 of e-mail naar grondstoffencoach@rwm.nl. Meer tips vind je op rwm.nl.

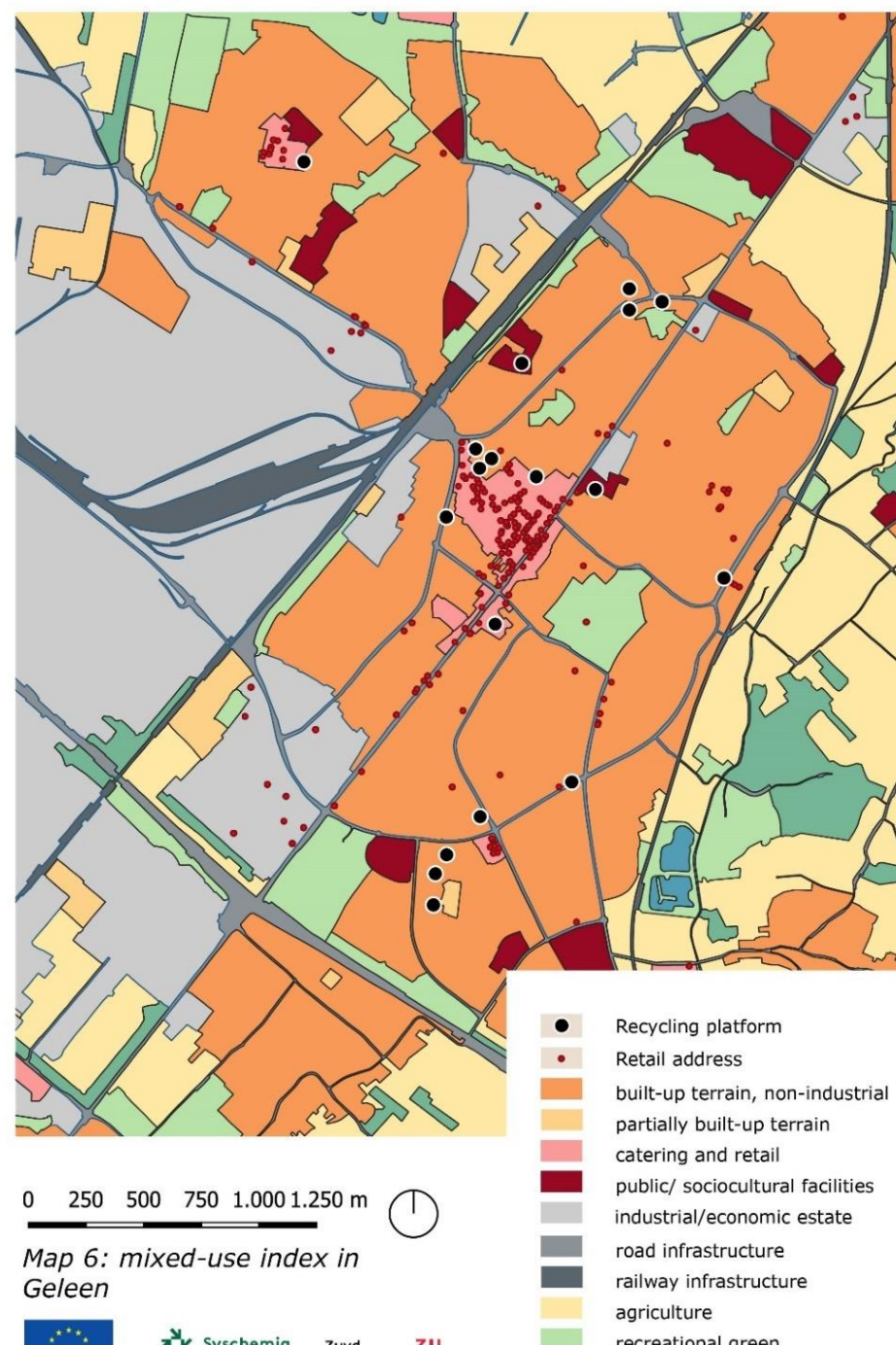
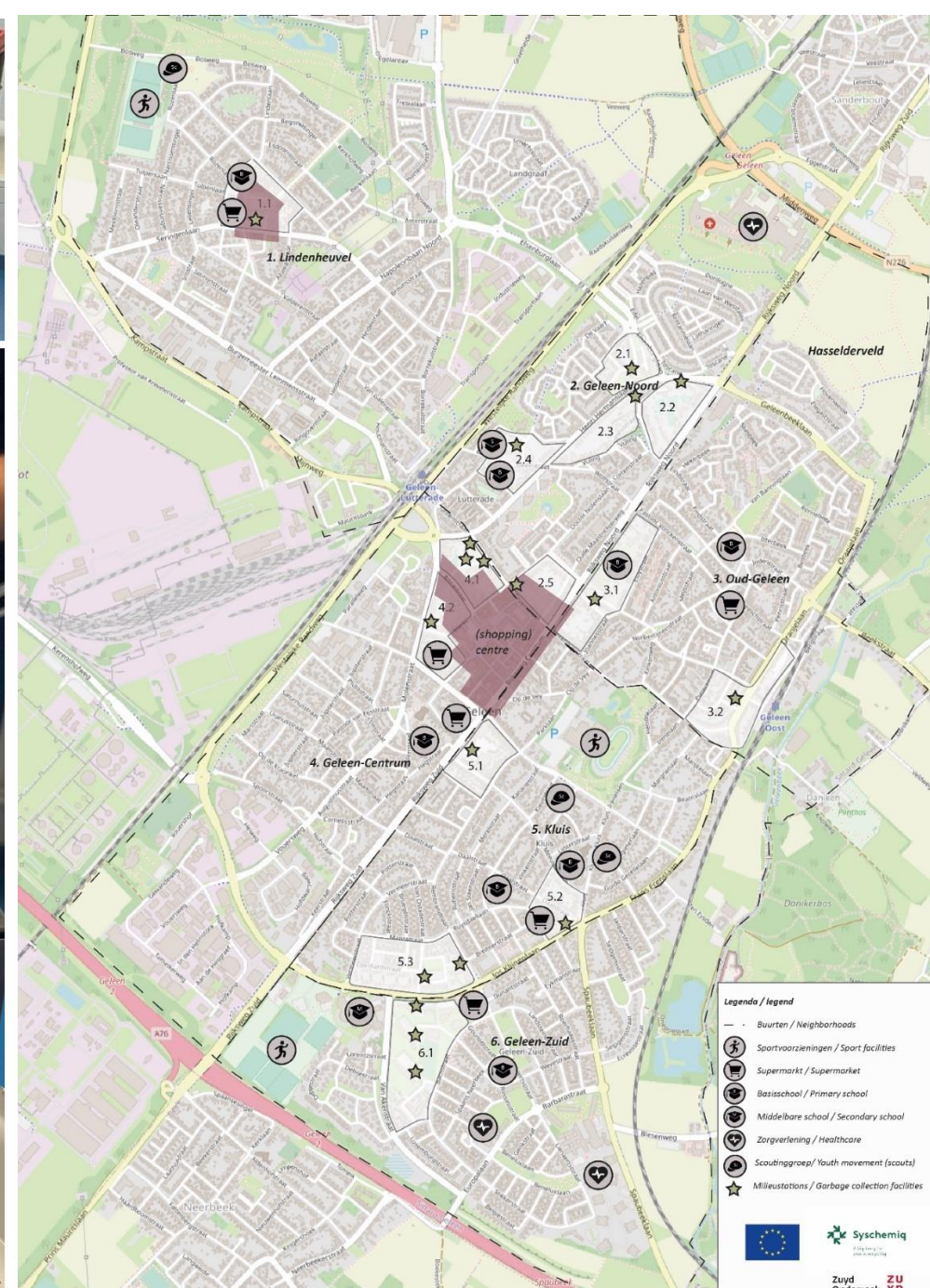
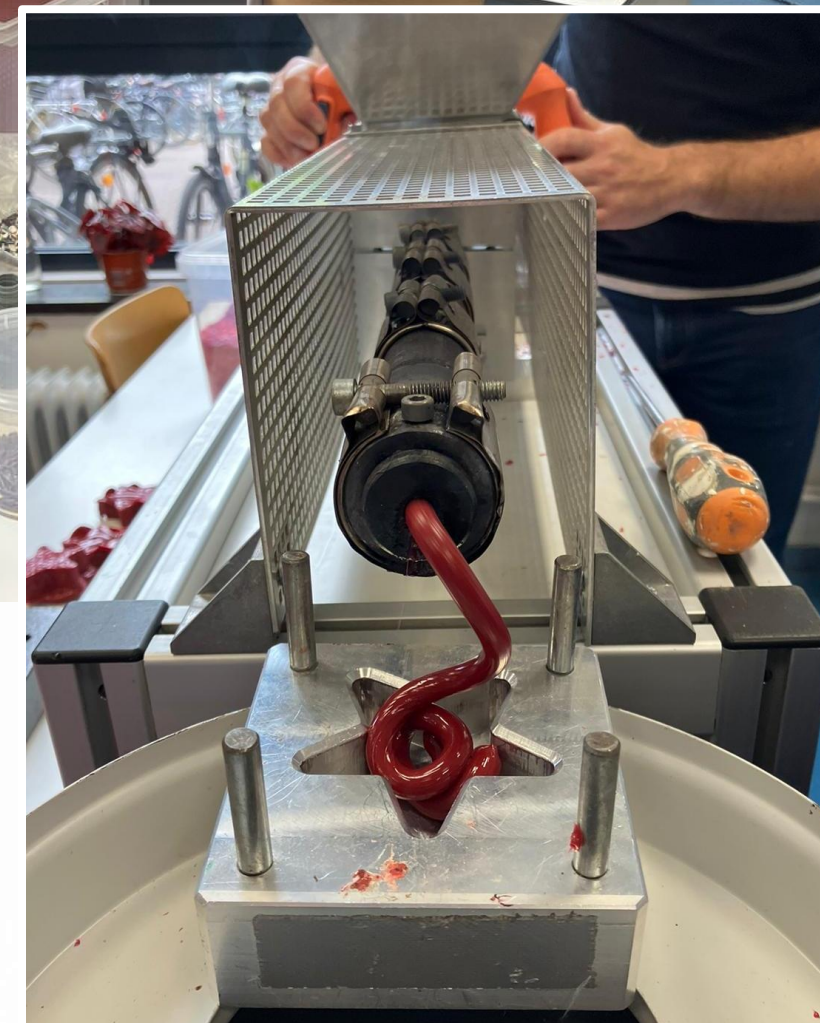
Samen Scheiden

is makkelijker dan je denkt

Wist je dat jij het verschil kunt maken als je nog meer afval scheidt? Ook dit klokhuis, dat lege melkpak en die lege fles wasmiddel bijvoorbeeld. Zo wordt steeds meer afval een nieuwe grondstof.

Meer scheidingstips? Kijk op rwm.nl of in de RWM app

RWM afval & reiniging



Papier en karton
Jouw envelop wordt keukenrol

Wel bij het papier

Kranten, folders, gidsen en tijdschriften	Kartonnen dozen en golfkarton	Behangpapier en foto's → restafval of milieupark
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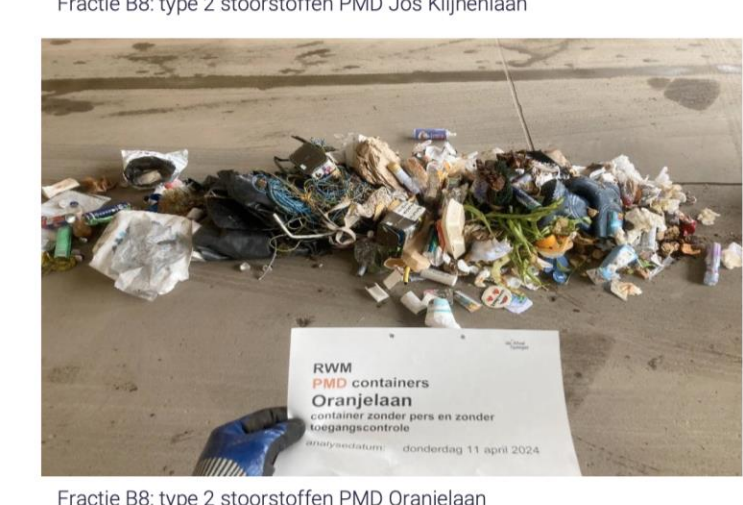
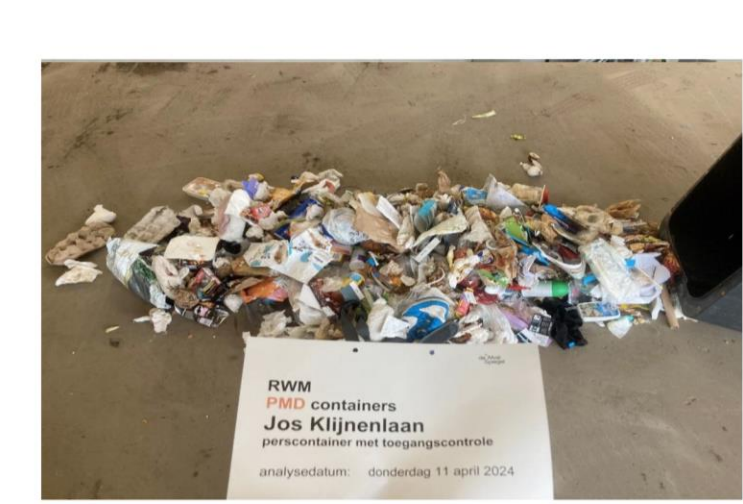
Niet bij het papier

Plastic / metalen verpakkingen en drinkpakken
Jouw lege shampoofles wordt plastic speelgoed

Wel bij het pmd

Plastic verpakkingen (leeg) zoals bekers, bakjes en kuipjes	Piepschuim → restafval of milieupark
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Niet bij het pmd



Panel Discussion 2

Moderator: Ms. Suneetha M Subramanian (UNU)

Fishbowl format interactions initiated by a multistakeholder set of panelists (each panelist 2-4 minutes)

Panelists:

- **Mr. Diego Pacheco** (Bolivian Government delegate to UN CBD and UNFCCC)
- **Ms. Niina Ratilainen** (Turku City Council (Finland) and of the European Committee of the Regions)
- **Mr. Tristan Tyrrell** (Programme Management Officer for Biodiversity, Climate Change and Dry & Subhumid Lands , SCBD)
- **Ms. Cristina Romanelli** (Programme Officer, WHO)
- **Ms Nidhi Nagabhatla** (Program lead -Nature, Climate and Health, UNU-CRIS)
- **Ms. Lucia Williams** (International Chamber of Commerce)
- **Ms. Rahima Sultana Kazal** (Association of Voluntary Actions for Society, Bangladesh)
- **Closing: Ms. Shinobu Yamaguchi** (UNU-IAS)



Diego Pacheco
Bolivian Government delegate to UN CBD and UNFCCC)



Niina Ratilainen
Member, Turku City Council (FIN) and European Committee of Regions



Tristan Tyrrell
Programme Management Officer for Biodiversity, Climate Change and Dry & Subhumid Lands , SCBD



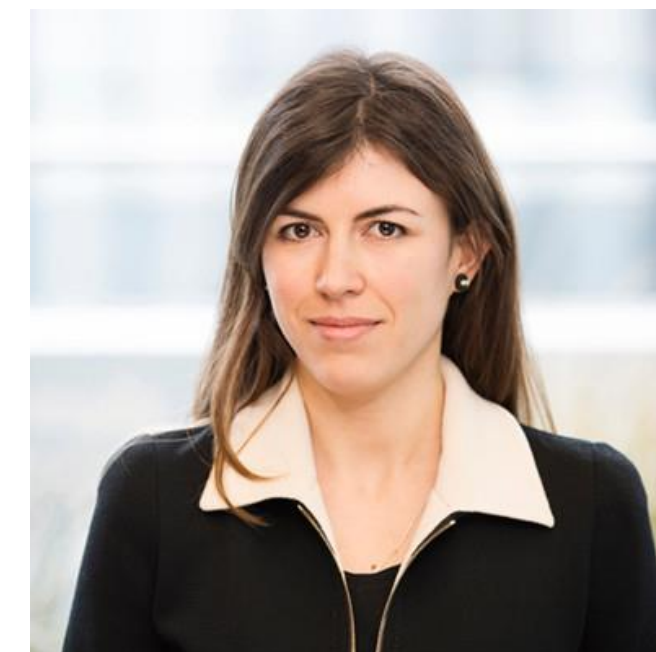
Cristina Romanelli
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Senior Research Fellow, UNU



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