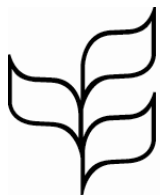


Integrating the development and poverty reduction dimension into the CBD Implementation process

17 - 21 September 2009 – Isle of Vilm, Germany



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Integrating the development and poverty reduction dimension into the CBD - implementation process

1. Poverty is a driver of biodiversity loss

2. Entry points for more poverty mainstreaming into the CBD –planning cycle

- Tools and guidance for implementation
- Case study data base with multiple purposes
- Poverty reduction matrix for the Programmes of Work
- Global Challenges and CBD – Opportunities
- Possible main tasks within the post 2010 framework

3. CBD - Umbrella framework for poverty reduction and development

- CBD- Poverty Targets and Indicators
- CBD- Institutional strategies for poverty reduction and development



1. Poverty is a driver of biodiversity loss

People impact nature



Vicious or Virtual Circle ?

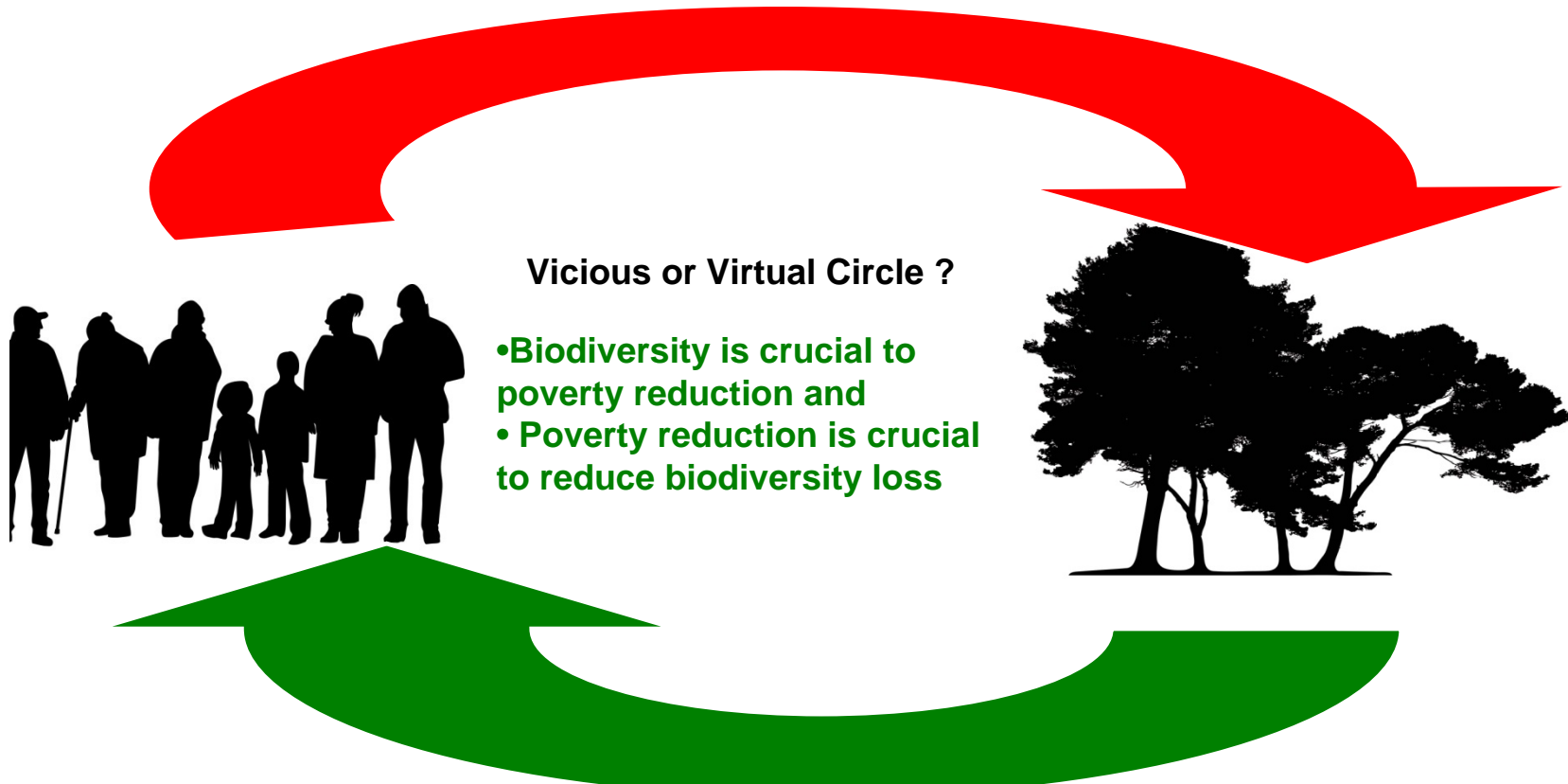


- Biodiversity is crucial to poverty reduction and
- Poverty reduction is crucial to reduce biodiversity loss



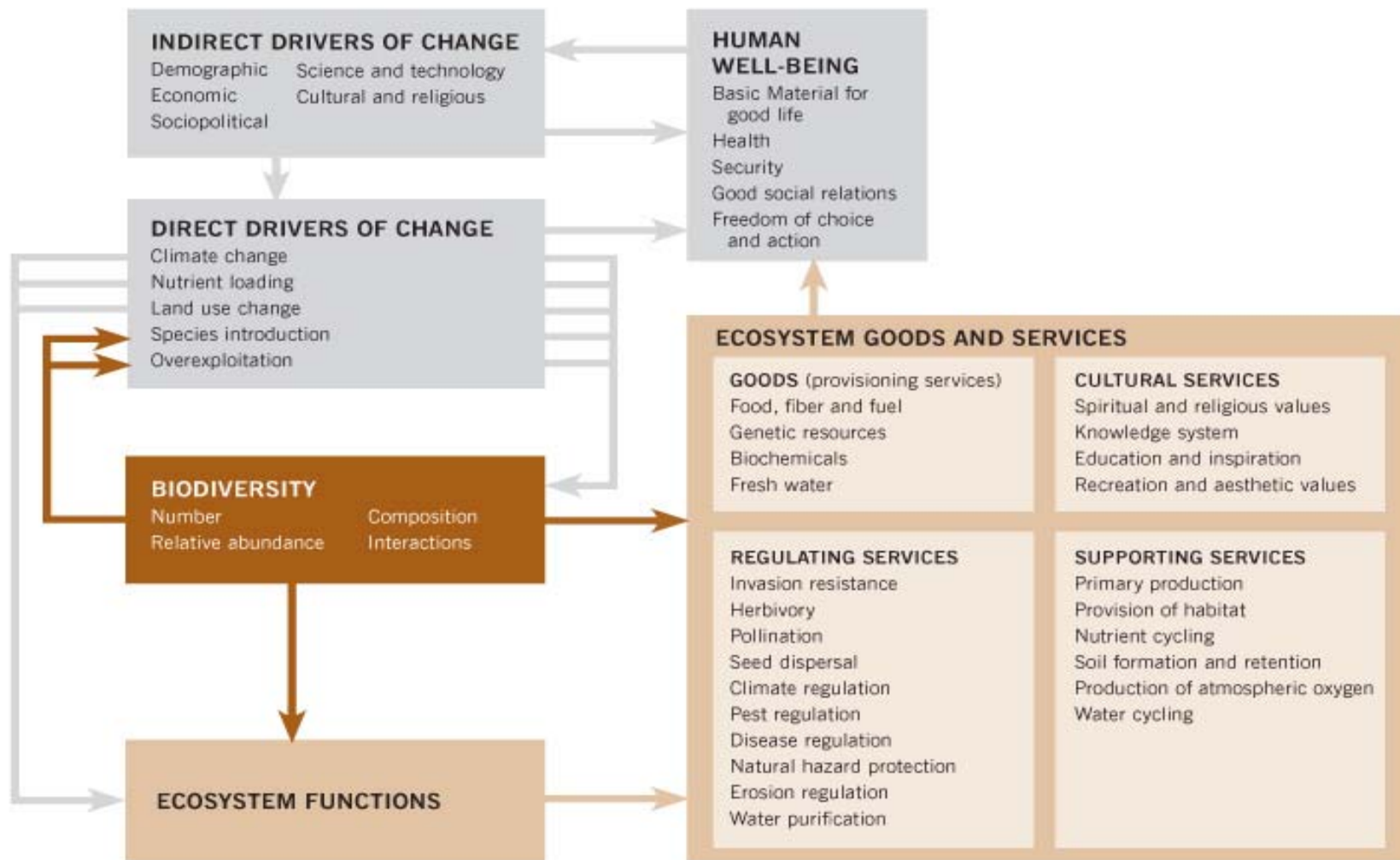
Nature provides people benefits

**Mainstream the development and poverty reduction dimension
into the biodiversity agenda**

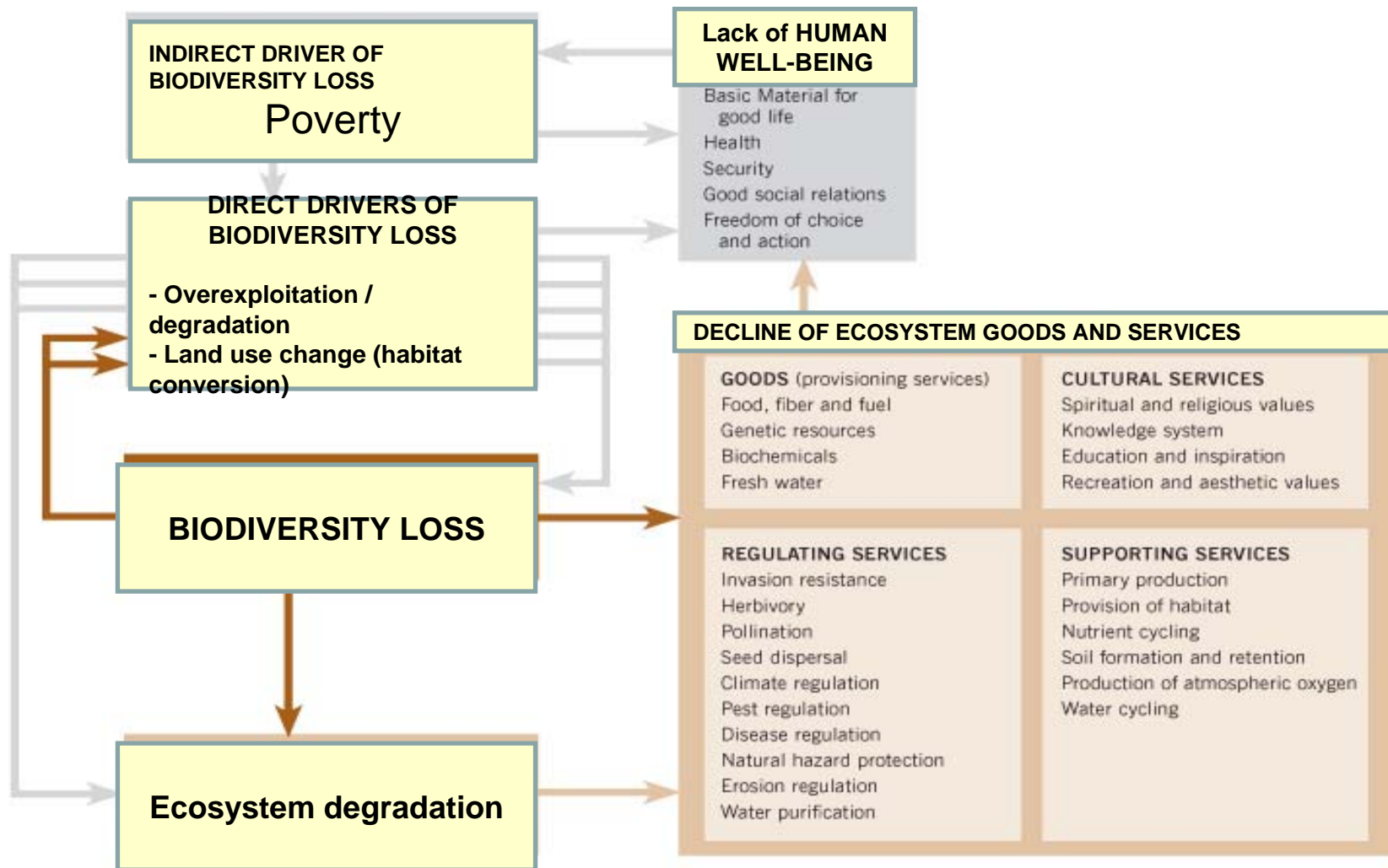


**Mainstreaming biodiversity into development
and poverty reduction processes**

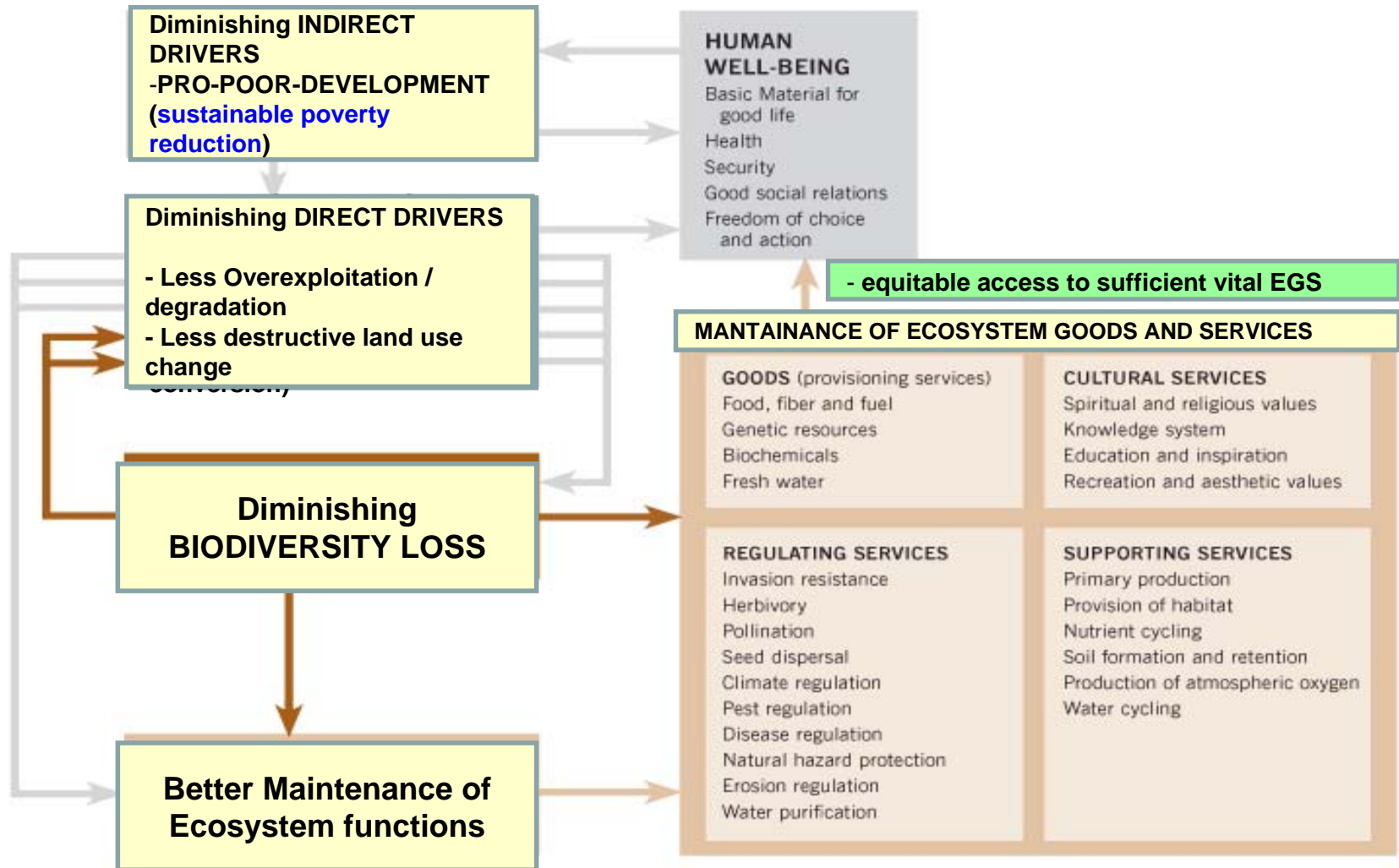
FIGURE 1.1 | Biodiversity, ecosystem functioning, ecosystem services, and drivers of change



Vicious circle: Poverty is a crucial **indirect driver** of biodiversity loss



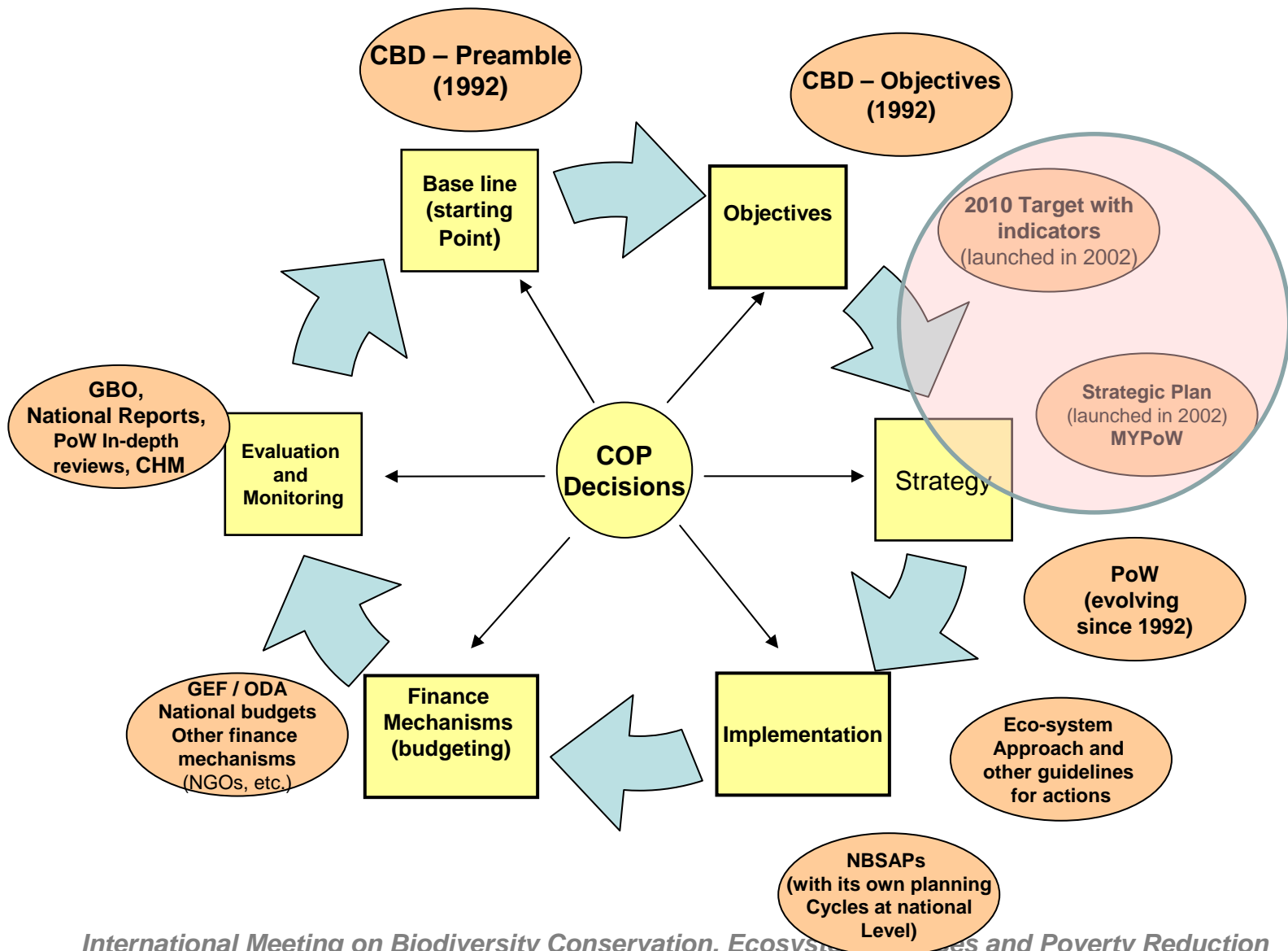
Virtual circle: Sustainable poverty reduction is a crucial indirect driver for biodiversity conservation

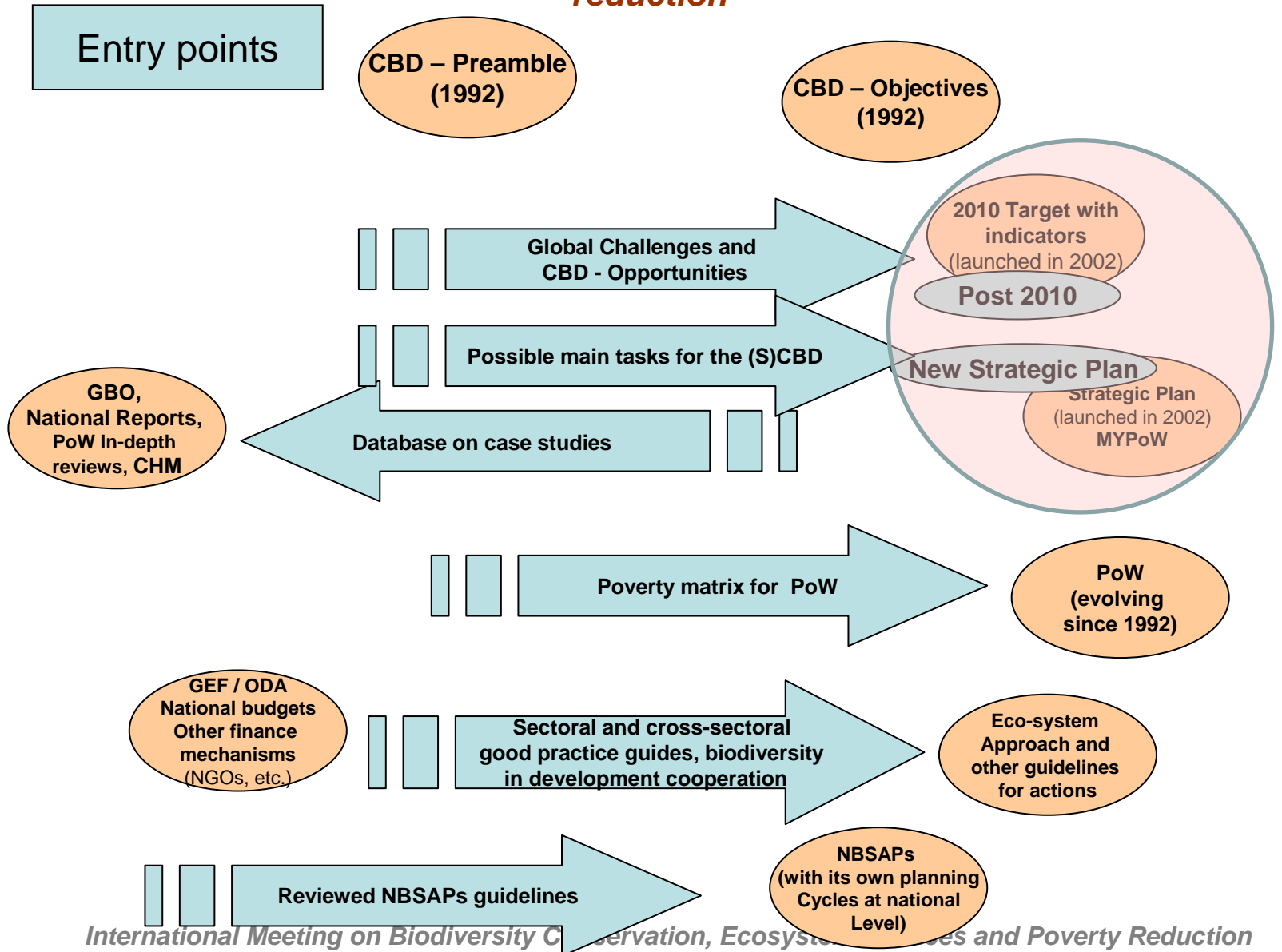


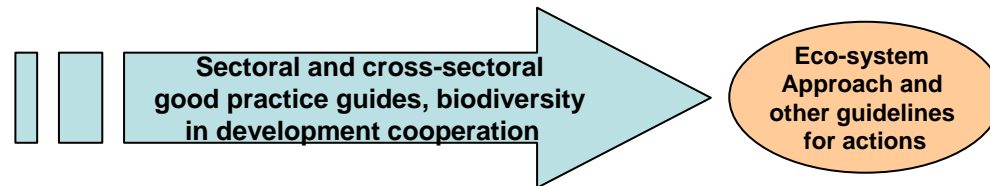
2. Entry points for more poverty mainstreaming into the CBD

- The CBD – Planning cycle
- Tools and guidance for implementation
- Case study data base with multiple purposes
- Poverty reduction matrix for the Programmes of Work
- Global Challenges and CBD – Opportunities
- Possible main tasks for the (S)CBD









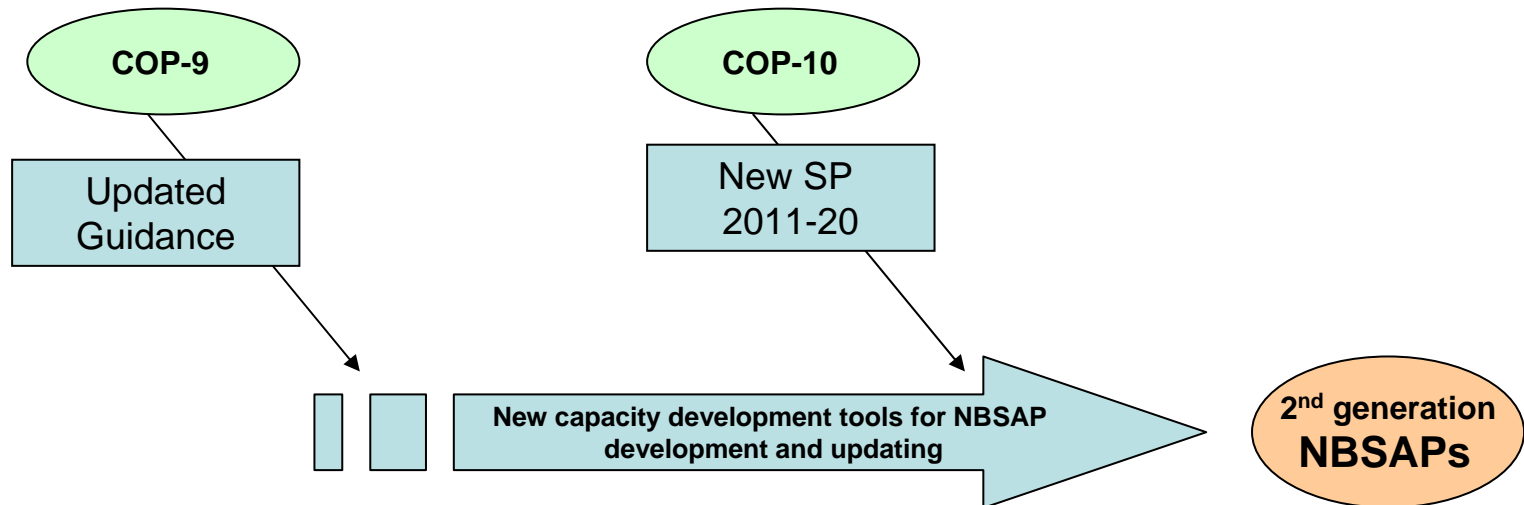
Point 2 and 5 of the Operational guidance for the application of the ecosystem approach call for **enhance benefit-sharing and ensuring inter-sectoral cooperation**.

With those double purpose, aiming at a better integration of biodiversity considerations into key development sectors and simultaneously contributing approaches and strategies for poverty reduction, the SCBD started to elaborate several global mainstreaming tools and good practice guides.:

6 sectoral good practice guides for tourism, pastoralism, drinking water, forestry, fisheries

1 cross-sectoral good practice guide on “*Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in planning and budgeting processes*”

1 information kit on ABS

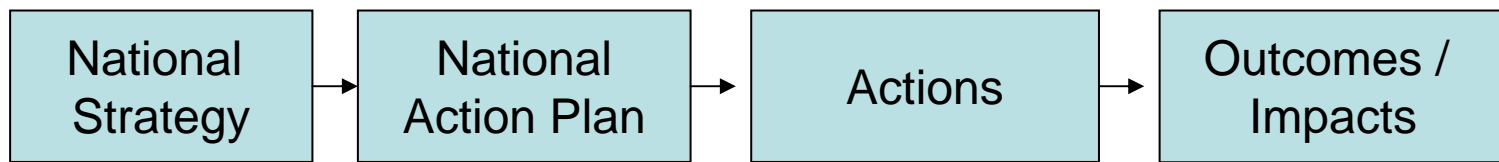


At the national level NBSAPs need also to address better mainstreaming approaches, development and poverty linkages.

It is planned to revise and restructure the actual training modules shifting from a linear and predetermined plan to a more process oriented guide for capacity building, multi-stakeholder engagement and adaptive management approach.

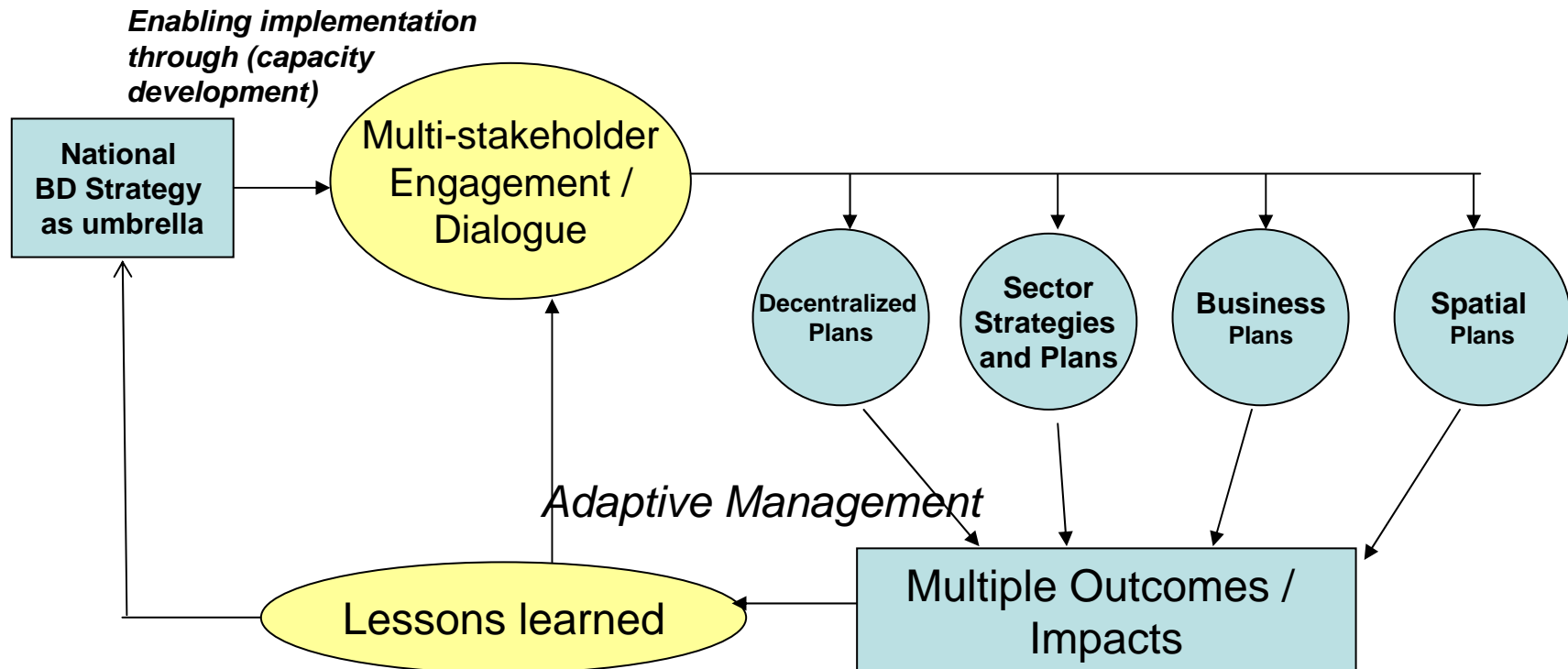
Actual NBSAPs

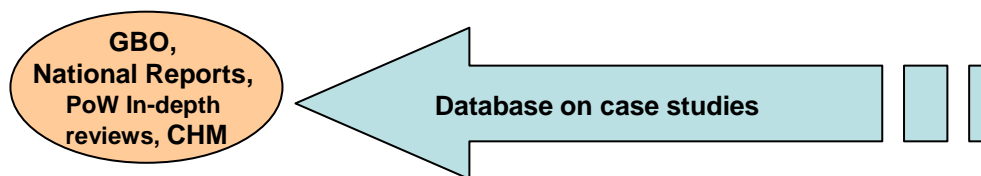
Shifting from a linear and predetermined plan.....



New approach for NBSAPs

.... to a process oriented multi-stakeholder engagement





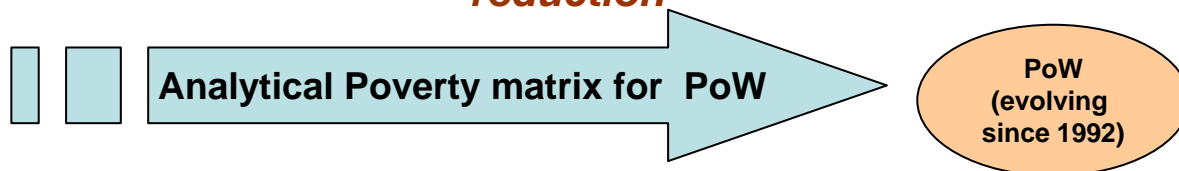
Interactive Data base on the CBD-Web as part of the global Clearing house mechanism.....

Gathering case studies from different sources: the 4th National Reports, Cooperation Development Partners, Research Institutes, etc.

Data base is a pool of case studies with multiple purposes:

- Case studies for public awareness rising (CEPA)
- Case studies to illustrate guidance, tools and other publications
- Case studies for evidence-based evaluation and monitoring of implementation

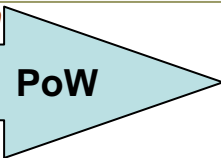
- Poverty reduction matrix for the Programmes of Work



Poverty dimensions CBD- Programme of work	<u>Well being elements</u> - Opportunity - Empowerment - Security and human rights	<u>Dimension of poverty reduction</u> -Income -Basic materials and health -Education and social relations -Vulnerability	<u>MDGs</u>	<u>Pro-poor Sector policy objectives</u>	Indicators used for Biodiv.-EGS - Poverty linkages
1. Base Line approach (COP-Decisions/ background)	- COP-Decisions and base line data regarding human well-being and poverty reduction available?				Base line indicators available?
2. System of Goals	- Goals, targets, objectives targeting the human-well-being and/or poverty reduction within the PoW (incl. 2010 Target and Strategic Plan) considered?				Impact indicators available?
3. Strategy / Action plan (Operational Plan)	- Strategies and actions to address human well being and poverty reduction incorporated within the PoW?				Performance Indicators available? Impact chain available?
4. Evaluation / in-depth reviews	- Impact evaluation and performance monitoring of the PoW regarding poverty and human well-being available?				evaluated Indicators
5. Lessons learned / Case Studies / Evidences	- Lessons learned regarding human well-being and poverty documented and illustrated with case studies?				



Desirable Poverty matrix for PoW

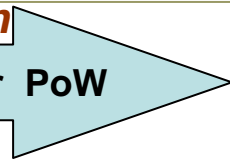


PoW
(evolving since 1992)

Poverty dimensions CBD- Programme of Work	Poverty reduction and human-well-being	Indicators for Biodiv.- EGS - Poverty linkages
1.Base Line approach (COP-Decisions/ background)	<p>Geografic coverage of the POW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - global ecological/environmental and socio-economic mapping (maps of cultural, political, socioeconomic parameters such as population density, economic growth, human appropriation of net primary production, ecological footprint, cultural diversity, etc.) - Analysis of overlap of biodiversity and development patterns - Identification of the poor / vulnerable population and groups and their dependence on existing ecosystem services (scarcity of ecosystem services, access to ecosystem services, etc.) - Discussion on human development and environmental challenges, scenarios and alternative solutions in the identified regions - Analysis of interfaces and synergies with regions covered by other programmes of work 	Base line indicators



Desirable Poverty matrix for PoW

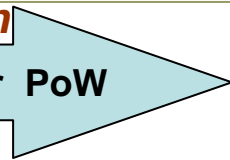


PoW
(evolving since 1992)

Poverty dimensions CBD- Programme of Work	Poverty reduction and human-well-being	Indicators for Biodiv.– EGS - Poverty linkages
2. System of Goals	<p>Operationalisation and contextualization of the post 2010 Target targeting the poor and vulnerable population (or providing inputs to the post 2010 Target)</p> <p>-System of Goals including a targeting of the poor / vulnerable population identified in base line</p> <p>- Discription of the desirable situation of the identified poor / vulnerable population in terms of poverty reduction / food security / livelehood / disaster prevention and access to and management of vital ecosystem services</p>	Impact indicators



Desirable Poverty matrix for PoW

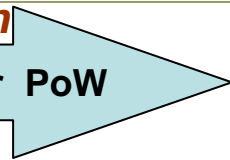


PoW
(evolving since 1992)

Poverty dimensions CBD- Programme of Work	Poverty reduction and human-well-being	Indicators for Biodiv.- EGS - Poverty linkages
3. Strategy / Action plan (Operational Plan)	<p>Strategies and actions to achieve the goals through operationalization and contextualization of the (new) strategic plan among others (or providing inputs to the post 2010 Target)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Identification of strategy components to address mainstreaming biodiversity into development and poverty reduction processes - Identification, analysis and involvement of important stakeholders for development and poverty reduction (dialog partners, partnerships, nets, etc.) - Identification of target audience for capacity development - Set up a capacity building plan for the national, regional and global level -Set up the scientific and practical evidence base for the identified eco-regions 	<p>Performance Indicators Impact chain of the strategy</p>



Desirable Poverty matrix for PoW

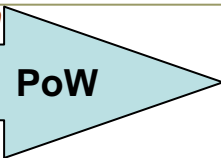


PoW
(evolving since 1992)

Poverty dimensions CBD- Programme of Work	Poverty reduction and human-well-being	Indicators for Biodiv.- EGS - Poverty linkages
4. Evaluation / in-depth reviews	-Performance monitoring and impact evaluation through evidence-based methods (practical case studies and scientific findings)	evaluated Indicators

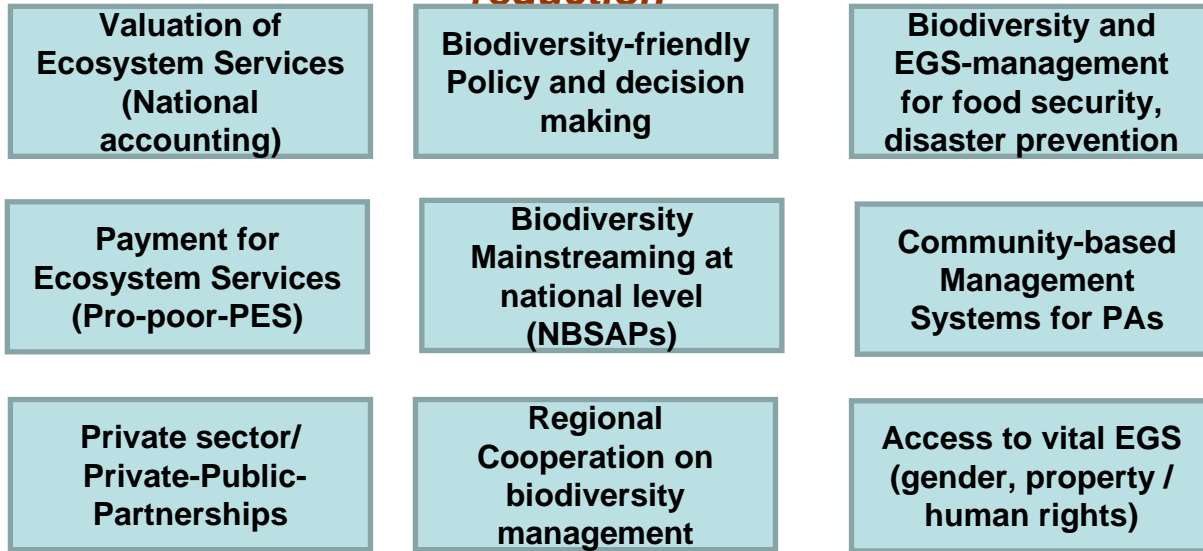


Desirable Poverty matrix for PoW



PoW
(evolving since 1992)

Poverty dimensions CBD- Programme of work	<u>Well being elements</u> - Opportunity - Empowerment - Security and human rights	<u>Dimension of poverty reduction</u> -Income -Basic materials and health -Education and social relations -Vulnarabiltiy	<u>MDGs</u>	<u>Pro-poor Sector policy objectives</u>	Indicators used for Biodiv.-EGS - Poverty linkages
5. Lessons learned / Case Studies / Evidences	<p>-Lessons learned regarding human well-being and poverty documented and illustrated with case studies and scientific findings.</p>				



Synthesis with common challenges and opportunities within various PoWs

	ad h. basis	institutional	de	ad hoc	fixed
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- Global Challenges and CBD-
Opportunities

Some global challenges

Biodiversity loss:

Proximity of critical and dangerous “tipping points”, in which ecosystems could collapse.

Climate Change:

Several of the impacts of climate change are taking place far more rapidly than previously expected, particularly the global sea-level rise.

Food Crisis and poverty:

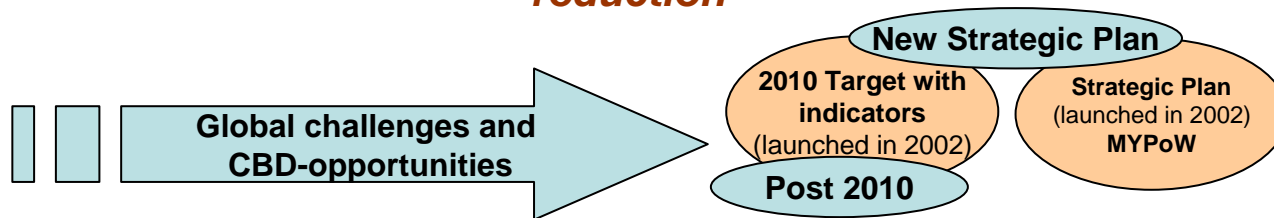
The ensuing global food crisis has resulted in a 50–200% increase in selected commodity prices, driven 110 million people into poverty and added 44 million more to the undernourished (now more the 1 billion).

Natural Disaster

In 2004 alone, disasters killed nearly 245,000 people; while economic damages worth 215 billion USD were recorded over the year 2005. Disasters occur when vulnerable communities are impacted by a hazard or shock. The burden of impact is being borne by socially marginalized and vulnerable communities. This is not to say that the affluent are excluded from the ravages of natural hazards but the impact of these disasters is significantly higher among the poor.

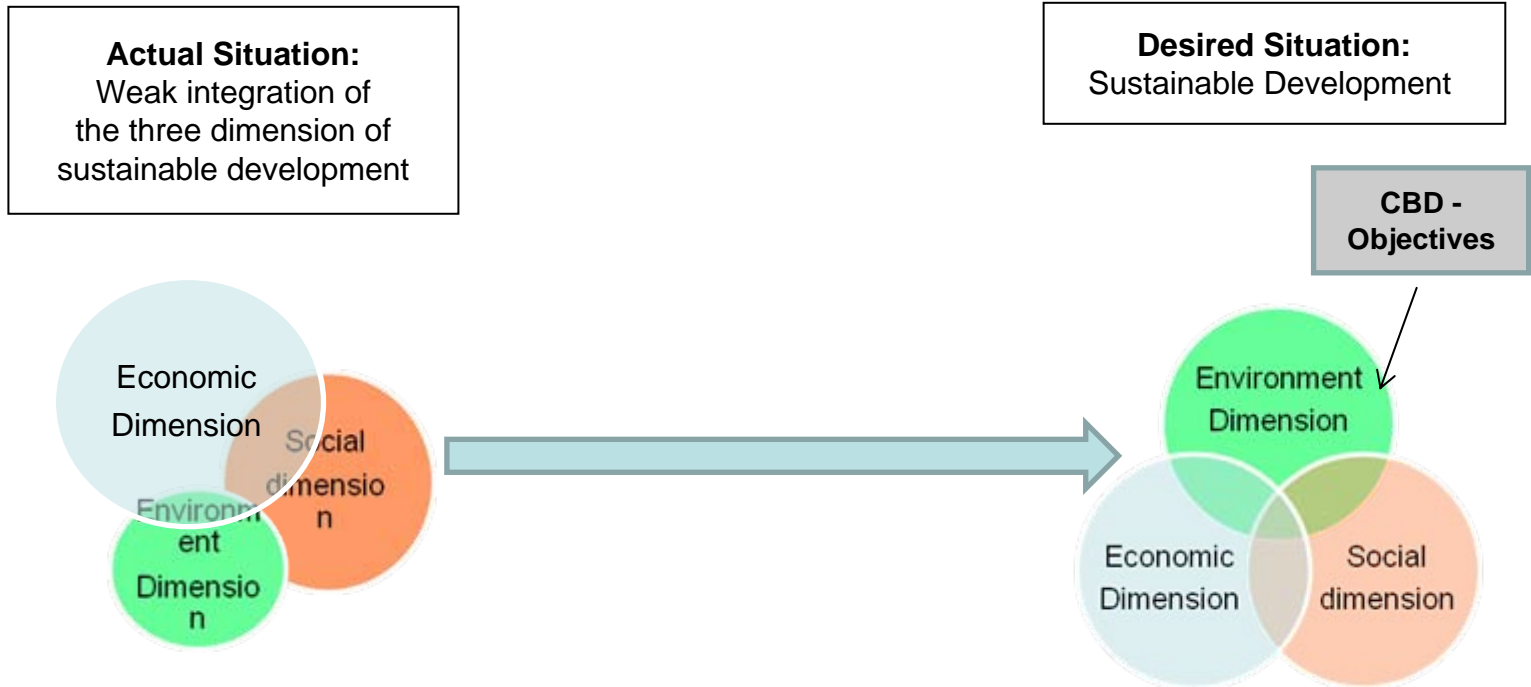
Economic Crisis





E C O S Y S T E M R E S I L I E N C E	Global Challenges	CBD - Opportunities
	Climate Change:	•Sustainable management of biodiversity for climate change mitigation and adaptation
	Food Crisis and poverty: (MDGs)	Food production and efficient water use through sustainable biodiversity and ecosystem management (human right to food and water) – local and small scale agriculture, sustainable fisheries, sustainable forest management
	<i>Natural Disaster</i>	Investments in ecosystem maintenance and restoration (Pro-poor-payment for ecosystem services)
	Economic Crisis	•Biodiversity mainstreaming for poverty reduction and development at local, national and regional levels (new development paradigm: green economy)





Possible (S)CBD's main tasks in the context of post 2010
Framework

Enabling CBD implementation through

Systematic conceptual and political **dialogue** with the development community

Capacity development for informed decision-making and implementation

Evidence-based **monitoring and evaluation** of implementation

Dialogue Partners:

- Bilateral and multilateral DCA,
- Development Banks,
- Universities and Research Institutes
- Private-Public Sector,
- UN-System (UNDP, FAO, etc).

Main Target groups:

- Planning and finance Ministries, Sector Ministries,
- Decentralized public sector, Private Sector, Civil Society, Regional bodies

Possible contents:

- Participative Management of PA
- Biodiversity management in productive land seascapes
- Access to and distribution of ecosystem services

3. CBD - Umbrella framework for poverty reduction and development

- CBD- Poverty related Targets and Indicators
- CBD-strategic contributions to poverty reduction and development



The umbrella framework.....

-could be discussed and formalized through a COP Decision as an instrument showing how to link systematically the implementation of the CBD to development and poverty reduction;
-contain substantial information and indicators suitable to enrich the new Strategic Plan and post 2010 Targets;
-should be action oriented , creating empowerment and promoting accountability of Parties; and
-could be used as a framework to commit and measure, contributions of the CBD to the Millennium Development Goals and other poverty reduction approaches.

Components of umbrella framework

VILM MEETING

reduction

Global challenges and opportunities

Global Challenges	CBD - Opportunities
Climate Change:	*Sustainable management of biodiversity for climate change mitigation and adaptation
Food Crisis and poverty: (MDGs)	Food production and efficient water use through sustainable biodiversity and ecosystem management (human right to food and water) - local and small scale agriculture, sustainable fisheries, sustainable forest management
Natural Disaster	Investments in ecosystem maintenance and restoration (Pro-poor-payment for ecosystem services)
Economic Crisis	*Biodiversity mainstreaming for poverty reduction and development at local, national and regional levels (new development paradigm)

Main tasks: Enabling CBD implementation

Systematic conceptual and political dialogues with the development community

Common issues of PoW - Matrices

Valuation of Ecosystem Services (National accounting)	Biodiversity-friendly Policy and decision making	Biodiversity and EGS-management for food security, disaster prevention
Payment for Ecosystem Services (Pro-poor-PES)	Biodiversity Mainstreaming at national level (NBSAPs)	Community-based Management Systems for PAs
Private sector/ Private-Public-Partnerships	Regional Cooperation on biodiversity management	Access to vital EGS (gender, property / human rights)

Individual PoW-Matrices



Strategic Plan beyond 2010

- Vision
- Target and goals (Indicators)
- Strategy (performance indicators)
- Supporting measures for implementation
- Monitoring and reporting

GBO, National Reports, PoW In-depth reviews, CHM

Data base with case studies



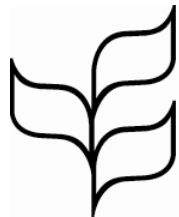
Thank you for your kind attention

**Secretariat for the Convention on Biological
Diversity**

Biodiversity for Development Initiative

E-mail: dev-pov@cbd.int

Web: www.cbd.int/development



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

