

# **The SCBD Biodiversity for Development Initiative**

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# **CBD – Framework for poverty reduction and Development beyond 2010**

**A proposal presented for the symposium:**

**LINKING BIODIVERSITY  
CONSERVATION AND  
POVERTY REDUCTION: WHAT, WHY  
AND HOW?**

**London**

**April 2010 – Montreal**



**Convention on  
Biological Diversity**

## Outline:

1. Mainstreaming approach
2. The CBD-Planning cycle
3. CBD – linkages to development and poverty reduction
4. The way forward with capacity development for behaviour change



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

# 1. Mainstreaming approach

**We need a dialogue!**

Between.....

**Environment  
Community**

**Development  
Community**

MEAs (CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, etc.) Environment Ministry, NGOs, environmental research institutes and universities

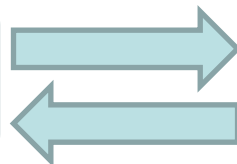
**WB, IMF, WTO, WHO,  
Development  
Cooperation agencies,  
sector, planning and  
finance ministries,  
business-sector,  
research institutes and  
universities**

# 1. Mainstreaming approach

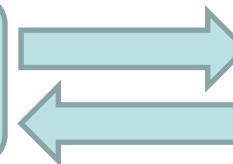
**A dialogue on what?**

***“Science/knowledge – policy – practice”***  
**interface**

**Science  
/Knowledge**



**Policy**



**Practice**

Modern, traditional  
and local  
knowledge

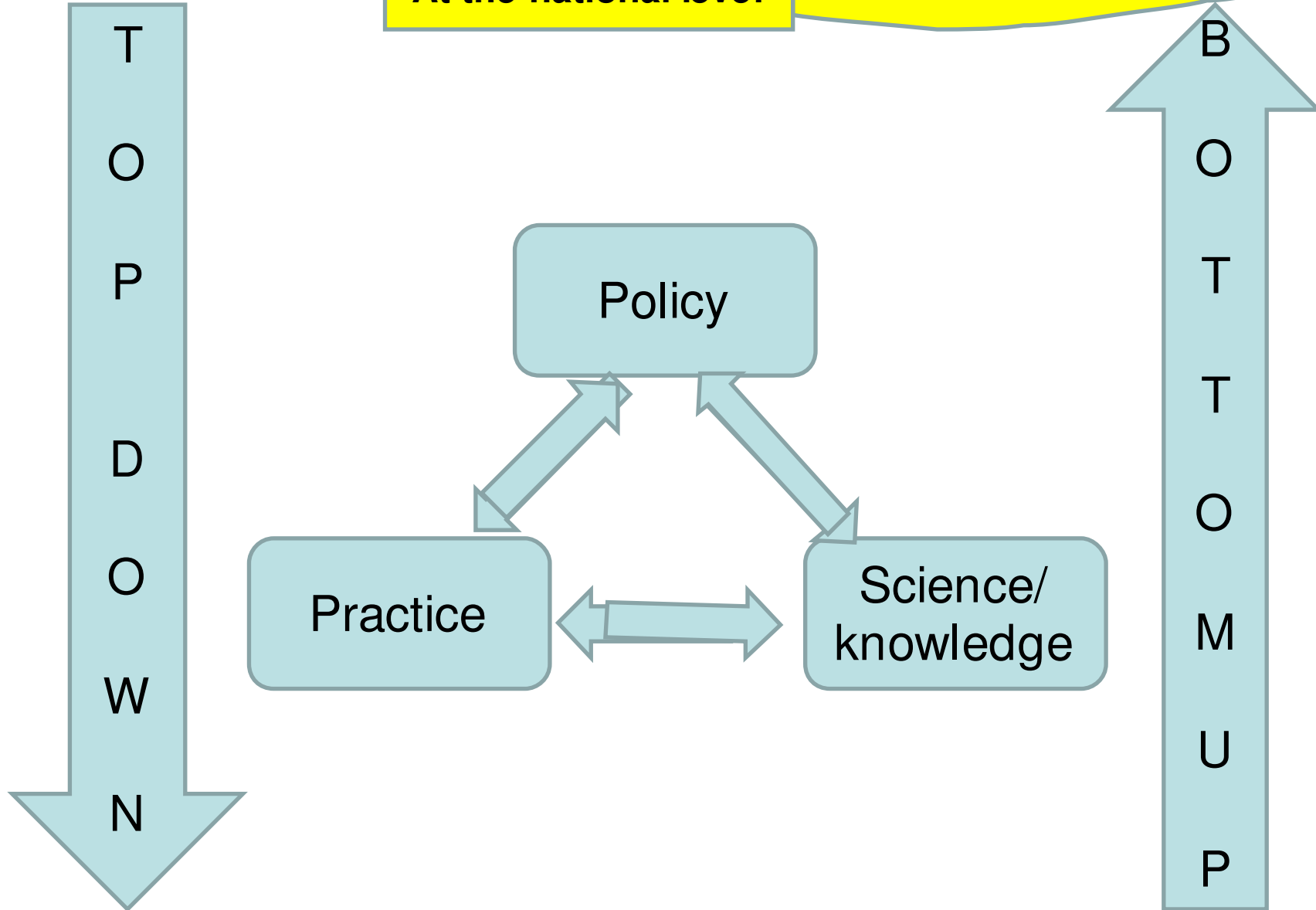
Sustainable  
Development  
Poverty Reduction  
Human Well Being

Management of  
Biodiversity,  
Ecosystems, EGS,  
on the ground

1. Mainstreaming approach

How to structure the dialogue?

At the national level



1. Mainstreaming approach

**How to structure the dialogue?**

**At the international level**

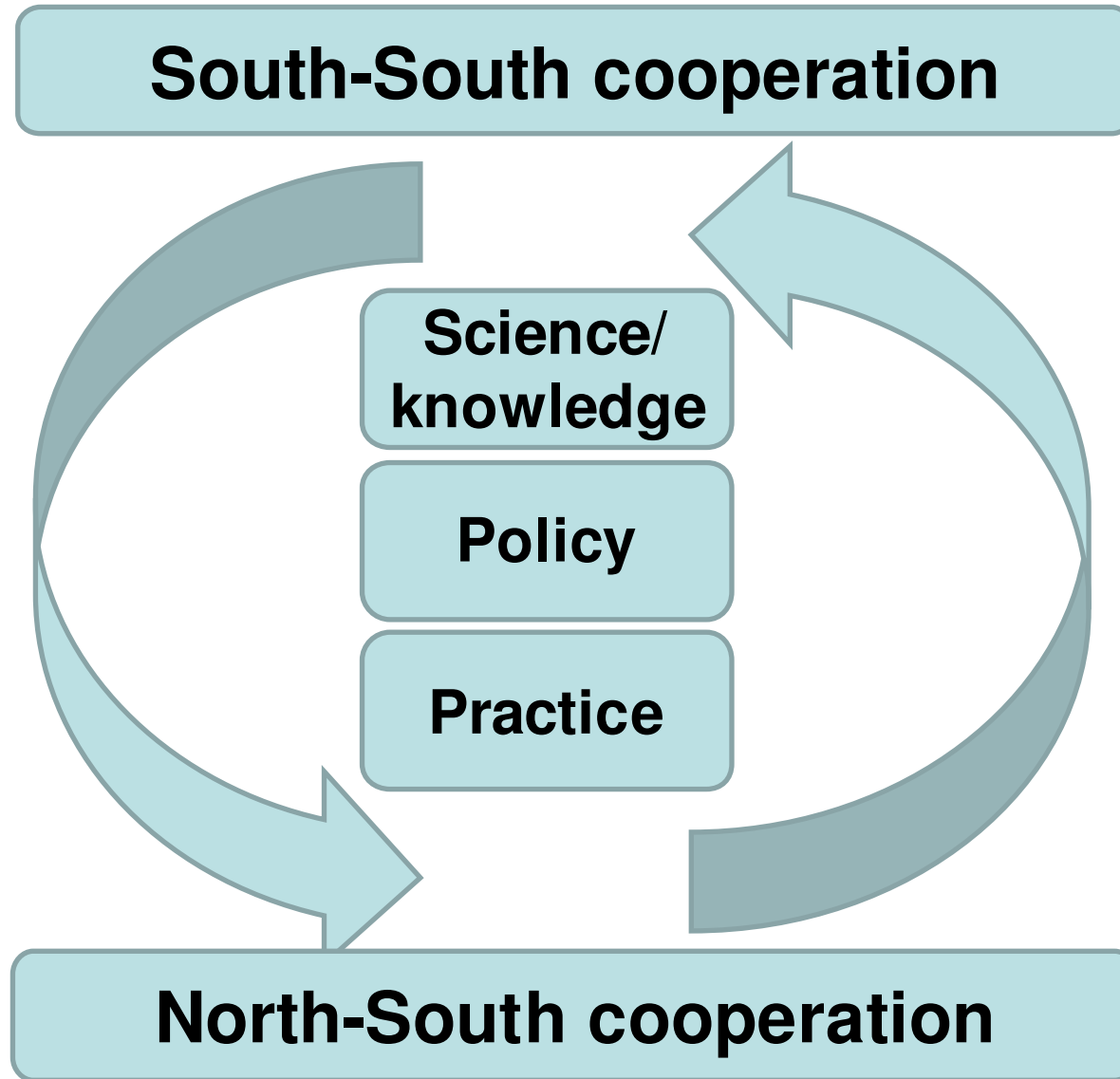
**South-South cooperation**

**Science/  
knowledge**

**Policy**

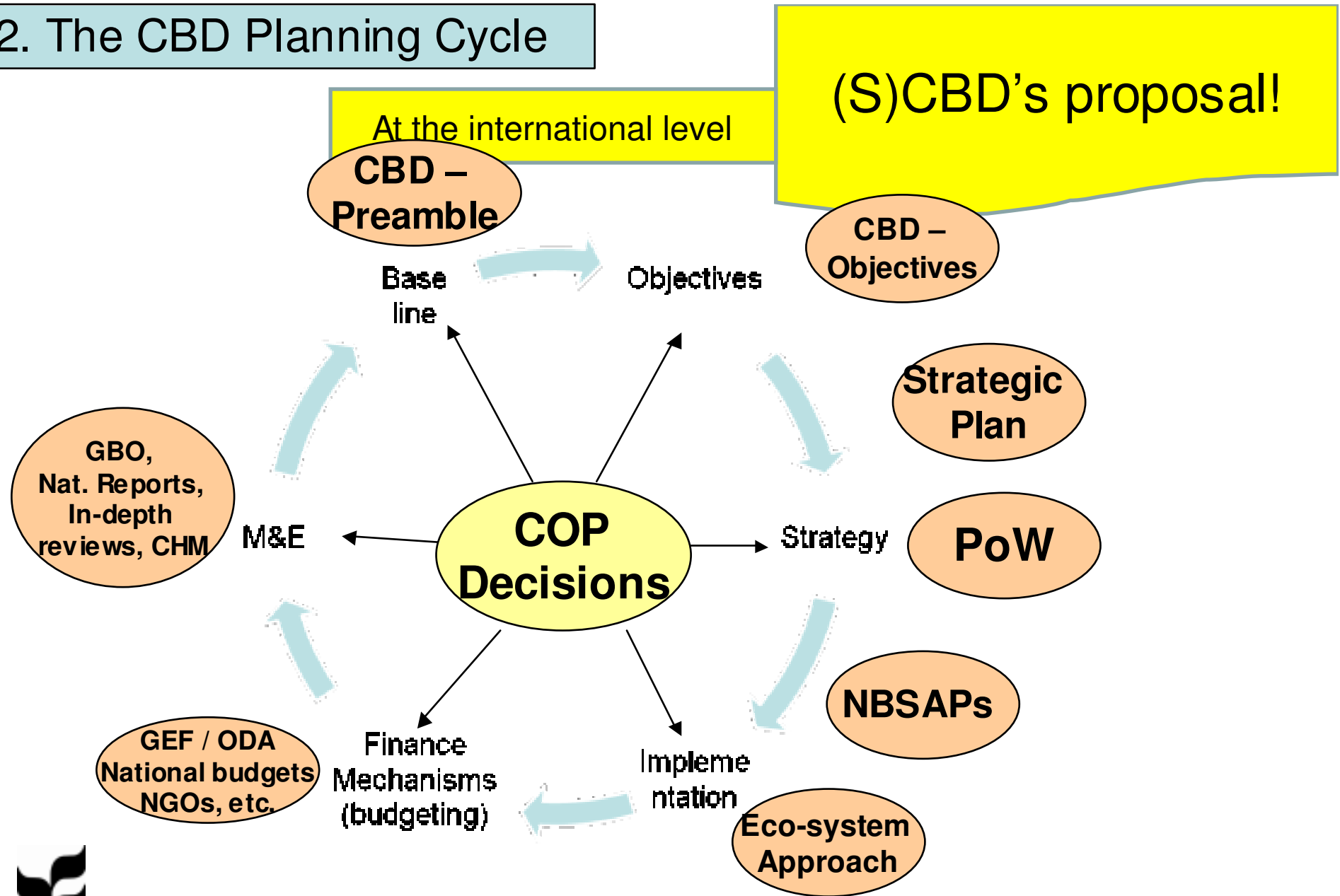
**Practice**

**North-South cooperation**



**Let's see the proposals for a CBD – framework  
beyond 2010!**

## 2. The CBD Planning Cycle



### 3. CBD - Linkages to Development and Poverty Reduction

## CBD-preamble

*“The conservation of biodiversity is a common concern of humankind and an integral part of the development process”*  
*..economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries...* Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is of critical importance for meeting the food, health and other needs of the growing world population, to which purpose access to and sharing of both genetic resources and technologies are essential”.

Article 6(b) of the CBD: calls for the integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

### 3. CBD - Linkages to Development and Poverty Reduction

## CBD- Strategic Plan

#### Actual version resulting from review and consultations

- Still reactive and based on a response model for environmental problems
- exclusive for CBD
- a conglomerate of 5 strategic goals and 20 targets poorly comprehensive, insufficiently coherent and difficult to measure

#### Desirable version of the SP

- pro-active, relevant and attractive for sustainable development
- inclusive and open for other MEAs
- 2 strategic goals and 9 targets: means for behaviour change and enhancing implementation = desirable behaviour of key actors = desirable impacts on biodiversity and development/ poverty reduction

### 3. CBD - Linkages to Development and Poverty Reduction

## CBD- Strategic Plan

**Actual version  
resulting from review and  
consultations**

-Parallel indicators for poverty reduction and development

-Don't consider the PoW as supporting mechanisms to the SP

**Desirable version of the SP**

-Adoption of existing and internationally agreed indicators (e.g MDGs), describing how CBD wants to contribute to them and what's the added value.

-Thematic and cross-cutting PoWs should be biome-specific, land-use specific and eco-region-specific instruments to enhance implementation of the SP

### 3. CBD - Linkages to Development and Poverty Reduction

#### Desirable version of the SP

Impact/outcomes on Biodiversity and development

Desirable behaviour

Means for Behaviour change

#### Mission Indicators (2050)

- Classic Biodiversity Indicators to measure the state of biodiversity
- selected MDGs, HDI and other globally concerted indicators

**Strategic Goal A:** Governments and stakeholders at all levels.....

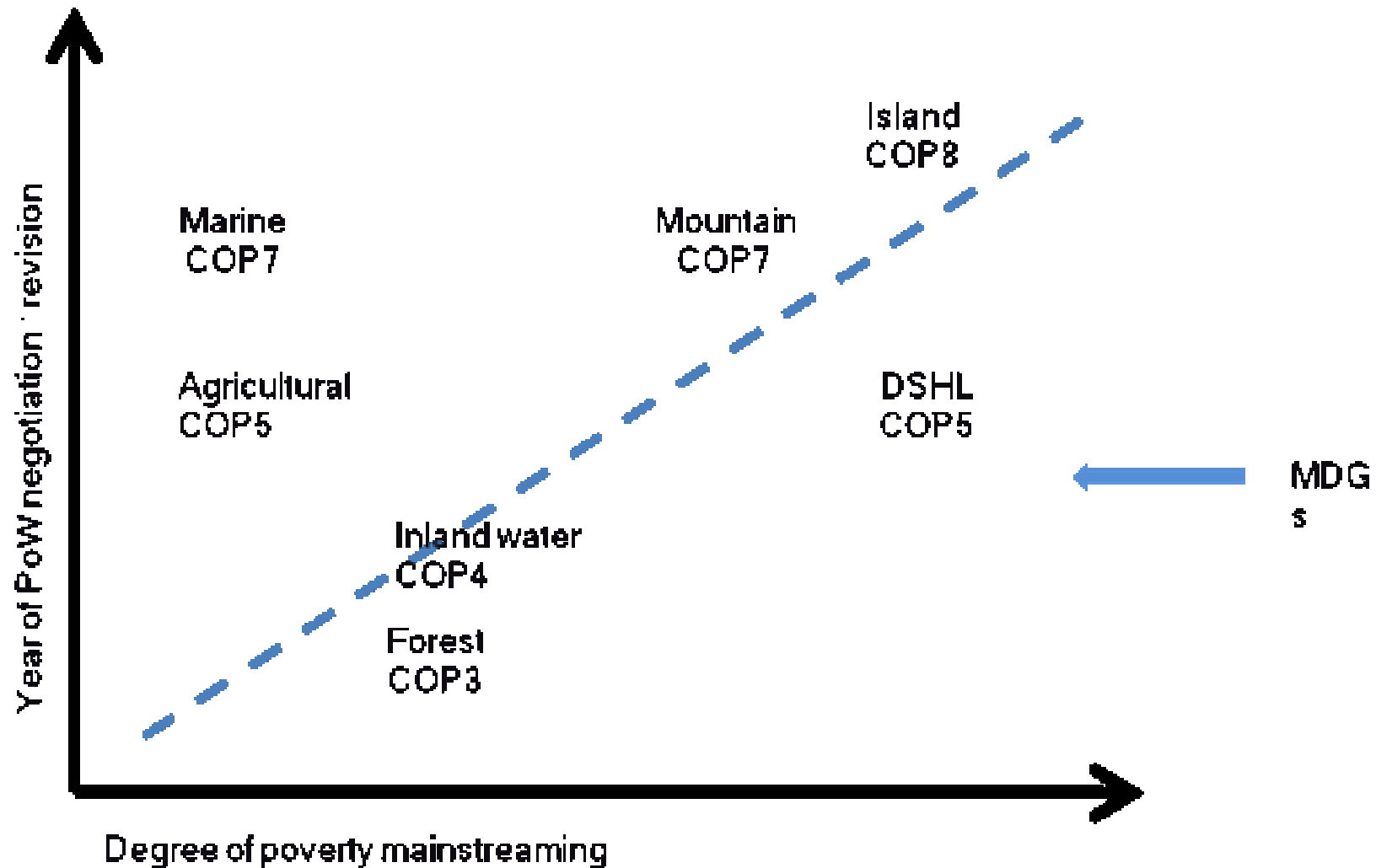
*- Implement positive incentives (**Target 1**), increase EGS-use efficiency and waste-recycling (**Target 2**), improve ecosystem resilience, reduce environmental degradation, impoverishment, and unsustainable practices (**Target 3**)*

**Strategic Goal B.** awareness raising, capacity development on strategic environmental assessment, knowledge management, environmental governance, finance management, adaptive planning and management

### 3. CBD - Linkages to Development and Poverty Reduction

## CBD- Thematic Programmes of Work

### Results of a (gap-)analysis



### 3. CBD - Linkages to Development and Poverty Reduction

## CBD- Thematic Programmes of Work

#### Desirable PoW - Structure

Development/Poverty dimensions CBD- Programme of work	Internationally recognized definitions (MDGs, Livelihood, HDI, WB-approach, OECD-DAC guidelines, human rights approach, MA – on human well-being)	Indicators to link the PoW to Poverty reduction and human well-being
1. Base Line approach (COP-Decisions)	- COP-Decisions and socio-economic base line data regarding human well-being and poverty reduction need to be incorporated	
2. System of Goals	- Goals, targets, objectives and targeting of population segments for human-well-being and/or poverty reduction need to be formulated	Existing indicators to which the PoW will contribute need to be selected
3. Strategy / Action plan (Operational Plan)	- Strategies and actions addressing human well being, development and poverty reduction need to be described	Timeframe, Milestones, Performance indicators
4. Evaluation / in-depth reviews	- Impact evaluation and performance monitoring of the PoW regarding poverty and human well-being has to be incorporated in in depth-reviews	
5. Lessons learned / Case Studies / Evidences	- Lessons learned regarding human well-being and poverty documented and illustrated with case studies need to lead to adaptive planning and adaptation of the Programme of Work	



### 3. CBD - Linkages to Development and Poverty Reduction

## NBSAPs

### Actual situation!

**2002**, (Lessons learned after 10 Years)

COP VI - [Hague Ministerial Declaration](#) : ...the objectives of the Convention would be impossible to meet until consideration of biodiversity was fully integrated into other sectors.

### **2008 (Situation in COP IX)**

COP : *“Notes with concern, the inadequate mainstreaming of biodiversity, in particular in sectoral planning processes and in national development and poverty eradication strategies, and the paucity of information in relation to the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans”.*

**2009/2010: (Actual situation)** From 85 assessed 4<sup>th</sup> National Reports:

- 70 Parties reported “Lack of mainstreaming/ Fragmented decision making /communication/coordination”
- 51 Parties reported “Lack of economic valuation studies/information”
- **BUT, 70 Parties reported “recognition that biodiversity is linked to human wellbeing ”**

### 3. CBD - Linkages to Development and Poverty Reduction

## NBSAPs

#### **Desired situation!**

NBSAPs need to become a mainstreaming instruments among other MEA-plans

Country Parties need an unique environmental strategy for mainstreaming and to respond coherently to all the MEAs

Country Parties and the SCBD need to pay more attention to sub-national and regional environmental strategies

Country Parties are free to adopt the proper planning instruments or approaches, that best fits

BSAPs would be successful, if they are internalized and integral parts of the national, sub-national or regional planning cycles

### 3. CBD - Linkages to Development and Poverty Reduction

## Enabling Implementation

We need Partnerships for capacity development processes on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services covering all the countries and addressing the following **target groups**:

- a) Policy-makers from various government sectors and departments
- b) Practitioners from relevant public, private and business sector, local communities and indigenous organizations
- c) Scientists and researchers from different disciplines

## 4. The way forward

### **a) The environment community needs to do its home work!**

- **Integrating the development dimension into our planning cycle and working approaches**
- **Generating integration and synergies between the Multilateral Environmental Agreements**
- **Being attractive, comprehensive and useful for the development community**

## 4. The way forward

**b) We need to structure a dialogue with the development community!**

Addressing the so called development community and identifying the needs of specific target groups at all levels

At the global level

**World Bank, IMF, WTO, WHO, various UN-organisations, Bi- and multilateral Cooperation agencies, private companies, Development and Private Banks, research institutes and universities**

At the national and regional level

- 1) Policy-makers from various government sectors and departments**
- 2) Practitioners from relevant public, private and business sector, local communities**
- 3) Scientists and researchers from different disciplines**

## 4. The way forward

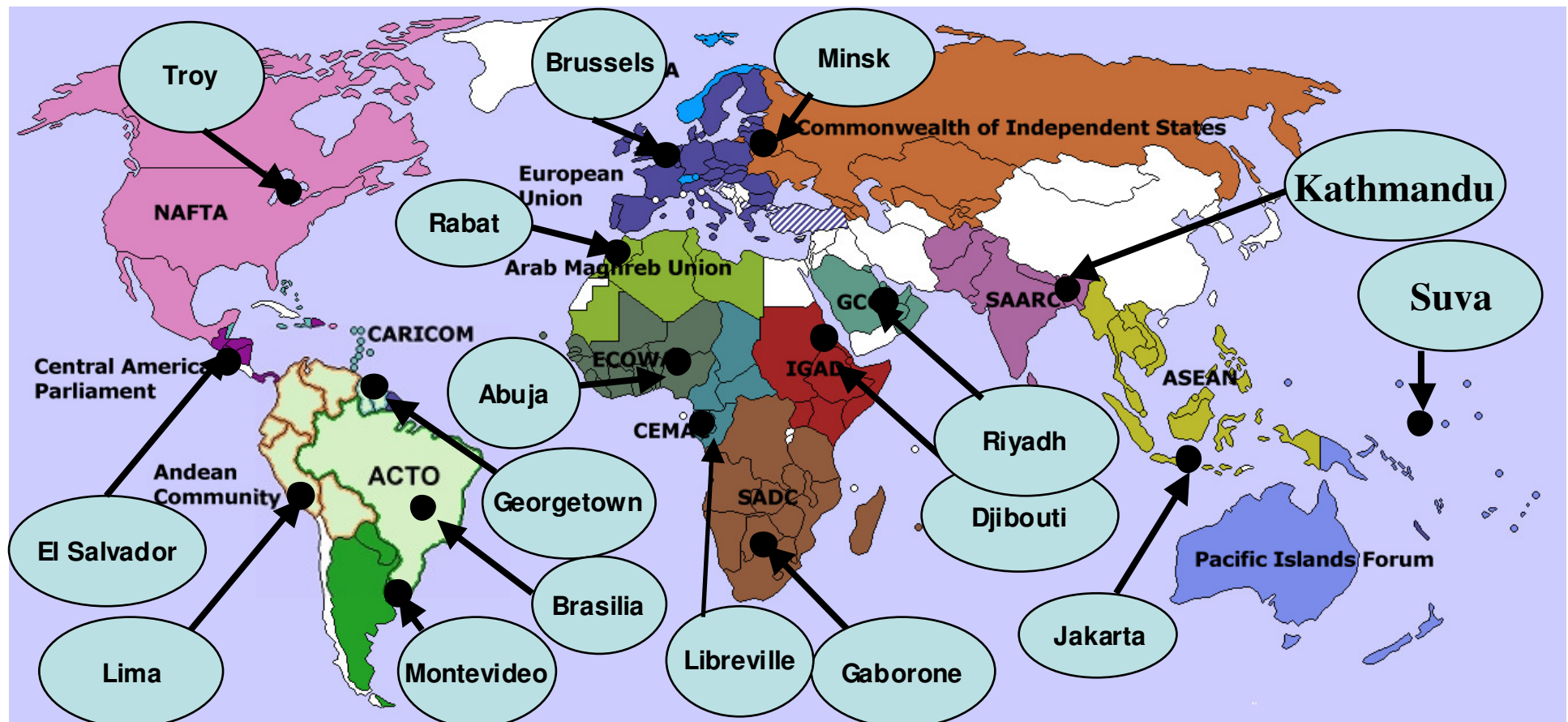
c) We need develop sound competencies and generate behaviour changes through awareness raising and capacity development on mainstreaming for

....

- A better systemic recognition of the **fundamental interrelations and interdependences between biodiversity, ecosystem services, the economy, culture, and human well-being,**.
- A more **effective environmental governance approach**
- A more **integrative and adaptive environmental planning approach**
- A more effective **environmental finance management** based on national and external finance sources;
- A more effective **transfer, adaptation and generation of environmental technologies and innovations on the ground**

## 4. The way forward

**d) We need to support the CBD-implementation process through triangle cooperation around regional nodes covering and interconnecting the different levels and regions worldwide !**



# Thank you for your attention

**Biodiversity for Development Initiative  
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity**

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