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Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

## **Initiative on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development [2015-2018]**

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Roundtable discussion

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Convention on  
Biological Diversity

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# Background



- **Poverty eradication:** still a top priorities for the United Nations (cf. the new UN development Agenda).
- **Biodiversity and ecosystems:** the foundation of Earth's life support, contribute directly to human well-being.
- **Article 6** of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) calls the Parties to: *"Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies"*.
- In the mid-2000s, decision-makers at the high political level started to recognize the importance of drawing the **biodiversity-poverty linkages** (Paris 2006, Trondheim 2007).

## *Background (cont.)*



### The CBD initiative on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development:

- Launched at COP 9 (Bonn, 2008).
- The objectives of the CBD initiative are to:
  - 1) Promote the **integration of biodiversity priorities** into sectoral policies and cross-sectoral strategies.
  - 2) Facilitate the **exchange of information**, experiences and best practices.
  - 3) Strengthen the **linkages with CBD programmes of work** and raise **awareness of the Parties** on the crucial role of biodiversity-poverty linkages towards development.

## Background (cont.)



### COP 10 (Nagoya, 2010):

- **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020** and the **Aichi Targets**.
- **Target 2** states that *“By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems”*.
- **Decision X/6** on the *Integration of Biodiversity into Poverty Eradication and Development*: established an **Expert Group** on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development.
- The **mandate of the Expert Group** was to further elucidate the linkages between biodiversity and poverty eradication and development, provide advice and guidance on approaches to effectively address those linkages, and identify the most effective approach towards a framework on capacity development.

## Background (cont.)



### COP 11 (Hyderabad, 2012):

- Dehradun Recommendations: to ensure “*effective mainstreaming of poverty eradication and development concerns into all of the Convention’s programmes of work*”.

### COP 12 (Pyeongchang, 2014):

- Decision XII/5 requests the Executive Secretary of the CBD “*to continue the work requested by the Conference of the Parties in decisions X/6 and XI/22, for the effective integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication and development (...)*”, and “*to assist Parties in disseminating and utilizing the Chennai Guidance (...)*”.

# Biodiversity-Development- Mainstreaming



- **Mainstreaming biodiversity** in the context of the CBD is about ensuring that biodiversity, and the services it provides, is appropriately and adequately factored into the policies and practices that impact it, so that the goals of the Convention are achieved.
- **Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policy:** *“The integration of biodiversity concerns into defined sectors and development goals, through a variety of approaches and mechanisms, so as to achieve sustainable biodiversity and development outcomes”* (IIED).
- **Reciprocal mainstreaming** of biodiversity and development.
- The strategic role of mainstreaming biodiversity is enshrined in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and has also been the focus of other organizations (OECD,...).

## ***Biodiversity-Development- Mainstreaming***



- However,.... **progress towards integrating biodiversity into policy-making is still inadequate and mainstreaming remains weak** in both national development frameworks and implementation on the ground:

*“While important progress has been made towards achieving all components of Target 2, significant additional actions are required to meet the target by the 2020 deadline” (GBO4).*

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## *Some of the key challenges at stake:*

- Limited evidence and weak communication about the benefits of mainstreaming.
  - Need for more systematic focus on results of decisions to conserve or sustainably use biodiversity on poverty.
  - Identify concrete contribution of biodiversity to poverty alleviation.
- The lack of effective policies, legislation and interventions devoted to biodiversity mainstreaming and lack of recognition of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
  - Need for a broader use of policy and management instruments (including economic and finance) and valuation work.

## ***Biodiversity-Development- Mainstreaming (cont.)***



### ***Some of the key challenges at stake:***

- Environment departments usually in charge of biodiversity, have little authority in the decision-making process.
  - Biodiversity management actions need to be mainstreamed into ministries such as planning and finance.
- ...

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## *Objective of the project*



To develop the new phase of work of the SCBD Initiative on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development (decision XII.5) with a view: **To support countries to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services in national poverty reduction and development strategies, policies and plans.**

- The initiative will work at three levels: the global, regional and national.
- The initiative will be designed in partnership with other partners to maximize synergies and co-benefits.

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## *Key principles*



1. The focus of the work will be **on areas that have not been addressed yet.**
2. Focus on **concrete actions** to operationalize the integration of biodiversity into poverty and development processes.
3. The use of **innovative approaches**, including economic instruments.
4. Securing **long-term** transformative impacts (sustainability).
5. **Transboundary and regional levels.**
6. **Evaluate the impacts** of biodiversity mainstreaming into poverty eradication and development policy frameworks on poverty.

## *Tasks to be undertaken*



1. **A Desk top assessment.**
2. **Country case studies** and development of methodology for measuring results.
3. **A SCBD Strategy** for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into national poverty eradication and development planning.
4. **Engagement in relevant UN policy process** (UNDAFs, SDGs, PRSPs,...).
5. **Guidance materials** for effective mainstreaming of biodiversity in poverty eradication and development processes.

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## *Tasks to be undertaken (cont.)*



6. **International workshop.**
7. The organization of regional meetings and workshops and **initiation of regional programmes**, with South-South Cooperation.
8. **Testing the guidance materials** through peer reviews and South-South cooperation.
9. Developing a **means to measure the effectiveness of the SCBD strategy**; refining and disseminating a **revised CBD mainstreaming strategy and guidance materials**.

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## Task 1: Assessment



- **A Desk top review of the literature.**
- **A Mapping of countries** in relation to biodiversity mainstreaming into poverty eradication and development policy.
- **A Survey of the status of and perspectives regarding biodiversity and development mainstreaming.**
- **Liaising with other international organizations:** UNDP, UNEP, PEI, OECD, WB, GEF, FAO, BERD, IUCN, WWF, CI, IIED, and others.
- Undertake a comprehensive literature review of **available policy tools and practices.**

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## Task 2: Country case studies



- **The measurement of results** of mainstreaming policies.
- **A methodology** to be designed for the purpose of evaluating the results of the policies put in place.
- The use of **innovative economic and other approaches**.
- Identifying **innovative mainstreaming processes**.
- **The sustainability** of the processes put in place.

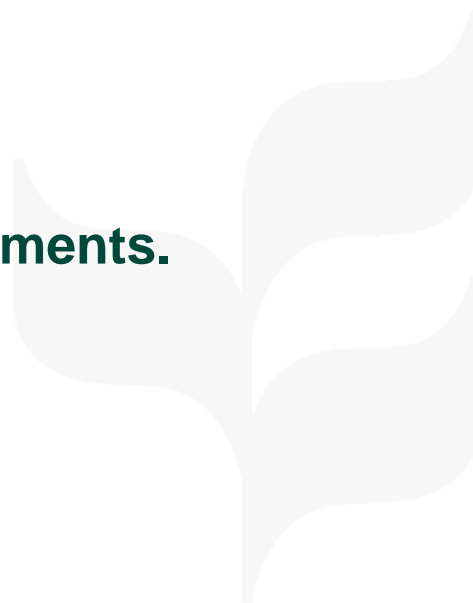
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## Task 3: A SCBD Strategy



- **A Vision.**
- **Effective tools and approaches.**
- **E&M.**
- **Partnerships and institutional arrangements.**
- **Communication.**
- **Means of implementation.**



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## Task 4: Engagement in UN policy processes



To engage through appropriate **UN processes** so that biodiversity is factored into UN policies, such as the revised guidance for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), country-level tools of UNDP, etc. to ensure consistency of integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development planning policies and activities at the national level.

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## Task 5: The design and preparation of guidance materials



Guidance materials will aim at packaging the relevant lessons and findings drawn from the case studies and assessment regarding the **best practices** and **entry points** for biodiversity mainstreaming into the national development and poverty eradication frameworks under the form of practical, easy-to use tools.

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## **Task 6: The organization of an International workshop**



To discuss with practitioners and experts the results of the previous phases of the work and more specifically of the SCBD Strategy and the Guidance materials.

## **Task 7: Regional workshops and initiating regional programmes**

The regional workshops aim to:

- (1) **Strengthen the capacity of beneficiary countries** to mainstream biodiversity into their national policy frameworks and,
- (2) Help them to initiate a **regional programme of actions**.

## **Task 8: Testing the Guidance material**



This phase of the initiative will focus on peer cooperation and assistance in terms of expertise, ideas and knowledge sharing before testing the implementation of the mainstreaming framework.

## **Task 9: Refine and disseminate the Guidance material and SCBD strategy**



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## *Possible partners*



The initiative will seek to build partnerships and enhance collaboration between:

- The Parties to the Convention.
- UN agencies and initiatives (UNDP, UNDG, UNEP, FAO, UNDESA, WHO, UNDP-UNEP PEI).
- International finance institutions (World Bank, AfDB, ADB, GEF) other IGOs (IUCN).
- NGOs (CI, WWF).
- Universities, national ministries, regional institutions and the business community.

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## *Management of the project*



SCBD will manage and execute the project in collaboration with partners willing to join the project.

## *Preliminary budget*

Total = 1,340,000 - 2,680,000 US\$



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# thank you

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