



## Convention on Biological Diversity

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7 September 2012

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

### CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Eleventh meeting

Hyderabad, India, 8–19 October 2012

Item 13 of the provisional agenda\*

### COMPILATION OF COMMENTS ON THE DEHRADUN RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### I INTRODUCTION

1. In decision X/6, the Conference of the Parties recognized the urgent need to improve capacity for mainstreaming the three objectives of the Convention into poverty eradication strategies and plans and development processes as a means to enhance the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and enhance their contribution to sustainable development and well-being. It further decided to establish an Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development mandated to further elucidate the linkages between the three objectives of the Convention and poverty eradication, and to identify the most effective approach toward a framework on capacity-development for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development and poverty eradication.
2. The Expert Group met in Dehradun, India, from 12 to 14 December 2011. The Expert Group's report, which included the "Dehradun Recommendations", was submitted for the consideration of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/4/5).
3. The Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting requested the Executive Secretary to invite Parties to express their views regarding the "Dehradun Recommendations" prepared by the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development at its meeting in Dehradun, India, taking into consideration the discussions held during the fourth meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation and the Rio+20 outcomes, and submit a synthesis for consideration by the eleventh meeting of the Conference of Parties. The synthesis report produced by the Executive Secretary for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting is available in document (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/33/Rev.1).
4. The written submissions from Parties expressing their views to the Executive Secretary on the Dehradun Recommendations after the fourth meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention are compiled in the present document. Submissions to the Executive Secretary from China, Canada, the European Union, Brazil, and Japan expressing their views on the Dehradun Recommendations can be consulted in sections 2 through 6 respectively.

\* UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1.

## II. SUBMISSION FROM CHINA- RECEIVED BY FAX ON JUNE 8, 2012

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## 中华人民共和国环境保护部

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

115 Xizhimennei, Nanxiaojie, Beijing 100035, the People's Republic of China

## FACSIMILE SHEET

Date: June 7, 2012	No. of Pages: 2
To:	From: MEP
Name: Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias	Name: Zhang Jieqing
Dept.:	Dept.: Department of International Cooperation
Tel/Fax: +1 514 288 6588	Tel/Fax: 86-10-66556519/13

Subject: Comments By China on Dehradun Recommendations

Dear Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias,

I am writing with reference to the Notification to invite China to provide the Secretariat specific comments on Dehradun Recommendations. I would like, in the capacity of the National Focal Point to CBD and CPB, to inform you on the following comments:

1. Considering the practical difficulties in terms of human and financial resources, technical and policy measures, Dehradun Recommendations should not establish compulsory obligations for developing countries to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into national accounting and economic decision making.
2. As to Paragraph 1 on Page 6, since there are no clear and agreed definitions on universal Human Rights and most marginal peoples, we would like to propose to delete this paragraph.
3. For the chapeau in Paragraph 3 on Page 7, we would like to rewrite it as the following:

“3. **Invites** Parties, international agencies and organizations, building on the lessons learnt and acquired experience of existing environmental mainstreaming experiences, **subject to their own situations, current legislations and policies, to consider, as appropriate,** to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes at all levels by: “

4. As to the Paragraph 6 on Page 7, we would like to rewrite it as the following:

/...

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MEP CHINA

"6. **Invites** Parties and international agencies and organizations to assess the economic and non-economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services for poverty eradication and development while taking into account the work of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), the Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES), and the outcomes of the Quito Seminar on Scaling up Biodiversity Finance and, **subject to their own situations, current legislations and policies, to consider, as appropriate,** to integrate that value into national accounting systems and economic decision-making.

It will be highly appreciated if our comments be given due consideration in revising the above-mentioned Recommendation.

Your sincerely,

  
Zhang Jieqing

Director, Division of International Organizations  
Department of International Cooperation, MEP

06/07/2012

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### III. SUBMISSION FROM CANADA – RECEIVED BY EMAIL ON 22 JUNE 2012

Item 5 of the provisional agenda<sup>\*</sup>

#### BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF THE EXPERT MEETING ON BIODIVERSITY FOR POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT

*Note by the Executive Secretary\*\**

*Annex I*

#### DEHRADUN RECOMMENDATIONS

*The Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development,*

*Recalling* decision X/6 on “Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development” from the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, 18-29, October 2010,

*Recalling* the eight Millennium Development Goals adopted in 2000 at the Millennium Summit<sup>1</sup>, the objectives and Articles of the Convention, the twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020<sup>2</sup> adopted at the tenth conference of the Parties, and the United Nations Decade of Biodiversity,

*Recognizing* the potential of all three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Articles [particularly 8(j), 10(c), and 15, paragraph 7), as well as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in significantly contributing to specific dimensions of poverty such as lack of income, lack of participation in decision-making, lack of access to education and lack of access to capacity building initiatives,

*Recognizing* the clear linkages between gender equity, poverty alleviation and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

*Recognizing* the need, within the context of education, to promote sound income distribution in fiscal policies and programmes as well as wider efforts to improve basic and secondary education coverage and quality,

*Recognizing* the on-going work being done to advance in the design of Sustainable Development Goals for consideration by the United Nations Conference on Sustainability as input for the post-2015 Goals,

*Recognizing* the urgent need to improve knowledge, through monitoring and indicator development, the value<sup>3</sup> of biodiversity and ecosystem services particularly in the context of poverty and development processes,

*Recognizing* the need for increased capacity for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes at all levels and for all actors,

*Recognizing* the root causes of poverty that are possibly linked to biodiversity loss, and the advantages of integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development and vice versa as identified by the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development,

*Aware* of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation from the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness,

**Comment [h1]:** This seems to be a rather limited selection of relevant articles of the Convention. Why not also 8(e), 8(i), all of Articles 10 and 11, 13(a), etc.?

**Comment [h2]:** There appear to be two very different issues here – promotion of sound income distribution, and efforts to improve basic and secondary education – and no explicit link to biodiversity is made for either of them.

**Comment [h3]:** This paragraph – and indeed, the entire document – should be reviewed based on Rio+20 outcomes.

**Comment [h4]:** The reference to “spiritual, cultural, social, and monetary value” in the footnote does not correspond to any classification of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services of which we are aware. Need further clarification, otherwise should be deleted.

**Comment [AE5]:** The wording is confusing – suggest “root causes of, and interlinkages between, biodiversity loss and poverty, and the advantages...” to remain consistent with the TORs in decision X/6

<sup>\*</sup> UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/1.

<sup>\*\*</sup> This document was reviewed by the COP Bureau at its meeting on 5 April 2012. Following the guidance provided by the COP Bureau, the ADVANCE COPY posted earlier was revised and re-posted for consideration of the Working Group on Review of Implementation at its fourth meeting.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.un.org/millennium/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/sp/>

<sup>3</sup> Spiritual, cultural, social, and monetary value

#### **Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development**

1. *Requests* Parties to safeguard universal Human Rights, particularly regarding the most marginal populations, indigenous peoples and local communities, while developing and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs);

2. *Requests* Parties, international agencies and organizations to take into account the contributions of biodiversity and ecosystem services to human wellbeing, while developing policies, spatial planning and investment programs;

3. *Requests* Parties, international agencies and organizations, building on the lessons learnt and acquired experience of existing environmental mainstreaming experiences, to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes at all levels, inter alia by:

(a) Integrating poverty and development concerns into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) other appropriate plans, policies and programmes;

(b) Integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into national accounting systems (beyond Gross Domestic Product-based approaches), national and sectoral development plans, and their implementation (e.g., through programme and project level impact assessments);

(c) Assuring implementation of relevant technical cooperation through engagement with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) revision process within the timeframe of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020);

(d) Promoting transparent, accountable and inclusive intersectoral collaboration and information sharing between government agencies and other stakeholders by clearly defining stakeholders rights to access and control of biodiversity and ecosystem services;

(e) Avoiding as much possible negatively affecting poor and vulnerable people through ecosystem and biodiversity conservation and where this is not possible, provide fair and equitable compensation for poor and vulnerable people affected - including compensation for limited development opportunities, lack of access and loss of life, property and crops from wildlife damage;

4. *Encourages* Parties and international agencies and organizations, including Multilateral Development Banks, Development Cooperation Agencies, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), to use multi-stakeholder platforms and strategic environment assessments to promote:

(a) Sustainable biotrade (trade in biodiversity-based products and services) that provides opportunities for poverty reduction including up-scaling the existing Capacity Building for Biotrade programme; and

(b) Integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and poverty eradication considerations into sustainable national product supply chains and value addition processes;<sup>3</sup>

5. *Encourages* international organizations including Multilateral Development Banks, Development Cooperation Agencies, and the UNDP, to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes including within development cooperation strategies including United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAs) and multilateral and bilateral country assistance strategies;

#### **Value of biodiversity and ecosystem services for poverty eradication and development**

6. *Requests* Parties and international agencies and organizations to assess the economic and non-economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services for poverty eradication and development while taking into account the work of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), the Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES), and the outcomes of the Quito

**Comment [h6]:** As a general comment, nearly all the paragraphs that follow begin with the phrase "Requests Parties, international agencies and organizations". A thoughtful analysis of all stakeholders to which requests might be directed (business, indigenous and local communities, agencies involved in ODA, etc.) might result in more strategic recommendations.

**Comment [h7]:** Would it not be clearer to simply take into account the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*?

**Comment [NH8]:** This is a very broad request that can be achieved through a number of mechanisms. Parties should have flexibility to take actions most relevant to their national processes.

**Comment [h9]:** This general, high-level language does very little to address on-the-ground needs of local communities. It would be more helpful to draw upon results of programs such as the Equator Initiative, and to emphasize the need for effective sharing of experiences on "what works". One or more additional sub-points to highlight this might be helpful.

**Comment [h10]:** Focusing on "national" product supply chains seems unrealistic, considering the globalized nature of trade.

**Comment [h11]:** The paragraphs under this heading do not make a very strong case that valuing biodiversity and ecosystem services will contribute significantly to poverty eradication and development. The TEEB reports and UNEP's work on Green Economy could be drawn upon.



Seminar on Scaling up Biodiversity Finance<sup>4</sup> and to integrate that value into national accounting systems and economic decision-making;

7. *Requests* Parties and international agencies and organizations to carefully assess potential opportunities and risks of placing an economic value to biodiversity and ecosystem services, specifically to:

(a) Use the opportunities offered by the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing, payments for ecosystem services schemes, and other biodiversity-related market based mechanisms to address poverty and strengthen livelihoods;

(b) Assess the risks and externalities, as well as to design measures to avoid and mitigate adverse pressures of development, such as the distributional implications of market based mechanisms, on biodiversity and ecosystem services;

8. *Calls upon* Parties and international agencies and organizations to identify and promote conservation and/or development policies, activities, projects and mechanisms which empower women, indigenous and local communities and the poor, marginalised and vulnerable, who depend directly on biodiversity and ecosystem services for their livelihoods.

9. *Requests* Parties and international agencies and organizations, to promote an enabling environment for the valuation of both economic and non-economic aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services for poverty eradication and development processes:

(a) Ensuring all relevant stakeholders are able to participate in a transparent and accountable process of designing and implementing of market based mechanisms for biodiversity and ecosystem services to address poverty reduction and development objectives;

(b) Establishing appropriate systems to encourage the responsible and sustainable use of biodiversity by the private sector that has a direct bearing on poverty reduction, *inter alia*: incentives and disincentives, compliance and enforcement mechanisms and capacity development of stakeholders; and

(c) Encouraging multilateral and regional development banks to include biodiversity and ecosystem services criteria to their operational and lending practices.

#### **Capacity development**

10. *Calls upon* Parties and international agencies and organizations, to develop or strengthen the capacity of individuals, organizations as well as to create an enabling environment to effectively value biodiversity and ecosystem services as well as their integration into poverty eradication and development processes by:

(a) Highlighting and developing the necessary economic, negotiating, management and accounting skills of all relevant actors (planning, budgeting, and other related sectors) and involving them in the designing, implementation and monitoring of capacity development programs for valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services for integration into poverty eradication and development processes;

(b) Promoting cross country learning groups, South-South cooperation networks, and the clearing house mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity for capacity development at all levels; and

(c) Encouraging all relevant partners including United Nations agencies, bilateral development cooperation agencies and multilateral development banks to promote and effectively implement capacity development programmes at local, national and regional levels;

**Comment [h12]:** This is the only reference to the private sector in these recommendations. There is a mismatch between the chapeau and the subparagraphs. The issue of valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while important, does not have a direct bearing on compliance, enforcement, and capacity development of stakeholders. Why not target recommendations directly at the private sector, given its huge role in poverty eradication and development?

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/fin/ds-fb-01/information/ds-fb-01-background-en.doc>

**IV- SUBMISSSION FROM EUROPEAN UNION - RECIEVED BY EMAIL ON 3 JULY 2012**

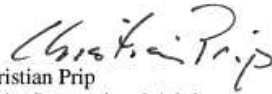
Copenhagen/Brussels 30 June 2012

**Dr Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias**  
Executive Secretary  
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity  
413 Saint Jacques Street, Suit 800  
Montreal, QC, H2Y 1N9, Canada

Dear Dr Dias,

On behalf of the European Union and its Member States, please find enclosed the response to the notification 2012-077 on views regarding the "Dehradun Recommendations" prepared by the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development at the meeting in Dehradun, India, taking into consideration the discussions during WGRI4 and the Rio+20 outcomes.

Yours sincerely,



Christian Prip  
Senior International Adviser  
Ministry of the Environment  
Denmark



Francois Wakenhut  
CBD Focal Point  
Environment Directorate General  
European Commission

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Ministry of the Environment  
Haraldsgade 53 / DK-2100 Copenhagen  
Denmark

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Environment Directorate General  
Brussels 1160, Avenue de Beaulieu 9  
Belgium

## **EU submission to the CBD notification 2012-077 on views on Dehradun Recommendations**

**2 July 2012**

As a follow up to the WGR14 recommendation on biodiversity for poverty eradication and development, the Executive Secretary has invited Parties to express their views regarding the “Dehradun Recommendations” prepared by the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development at the meeting in Dehradun, India, taking into consideration the discussions during WGR14 and the Rio+20 outcomes.

The EU and its Member States attach great importance to the integration of biodiversity concerns into poverty eradication and development as a contribution to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. We very much appreciate the work so far undertaken by the Expert Group and acknowledge the results as the continuation of the various efforts in the past years which are building on the outcomes of previous discussions, in particular during COP9 and COP10. Since the poverty/environment relationship is dealt with by so many other international fora, we find it important that CBD activities in this field integrate with the work of other fora to the extent possible to avoid overlap and duplication. This applies in particular to the Rio+20 outcomes.

In the context of the outcomes of Rio+20, we acknowledge the role of access and benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources in contributing to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability.

We also believe that within the CBD there is a need for close integration. The issue of biodiversity for poverty eradication and development is inextricably linked to issues such as implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, resource mobilization, GEF and South-South cooperation. Thus, we find the issue of biodiversity for poverty eradication and development should be regarded as cross-cutting theme in all relevant Programmes of Work under the convention and should be integrated in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs).

The EU and its Member States are of the opinion that the “Dehradun Recommendations” on biodiversity and poverty eradication include a number of good elements that further contribute to the integration and mainstreaming of biodiversity within poverty eradication strategies, official development aid practice, and sustainable development at large. However, in their current format written as a CBD COP decision with requests to Parties and others, we believe that it would not be appropriate for COP 11 to endorse them as such. Rather, COP 11 should welcome the work of the expert group and take note of the Recommendations in its current form. At this stage, it should encourage Parties to use them in up-dating and implementing national poverty reduction strategies and NBSAPs as well as take them into account in related plans, policies and actions and in implementation of related programmes.

Should COP11 decide that the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development continues its work, subject to the availability of funding, the Dehradun Recommendations should be an important reference document and basis for considering moving towards a potential road map for the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.



## V. SUBMISSION FROM BRAZIL – RECEIVED BY EMAIL AND FAX ON 27 JULY 2012

### DEHRADUN RECOMMENDATIONS

*The Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development,*

*Recalling* decision X/6 on “Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development” from the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, 18-29, October 2010,

*Recalling* the eight Millennium Development Goals adopted in 2000 at the Millennium Summit<sup>1</sup>, the objectives and Articles of the Convention, the twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020<sup>2</sup> adopted at the tenth conference of the Parties, and the United Nations Decade of Biodiversity,

*Recognizing* the potential of all three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Articles (particularly 8(j), 10(c), and 15, paragraph 7), as well as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in significantly contributing to specific dimensions of poverty such as lack of income, lack of participation in decision-making, lack of access to education and lack of access to capacity building initiatives,

*Recognizing* the clear linkages between gender equity, poverty alleviation and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

*Recognizing* the need, within the context of education, to promote sound income distribution in fiscal policies and programmes as well as wider efforts to improve basic and secondary education coverage and quality,

*Recognizing* the on-going work being done to advance in the design of Sustainable Development Goals for consideration by the United Nations Conference on Sustainability as input for the post-2015 Goals,

*Recognizing* the urgent need to improve knowledge, through monitoring and indicator development, the value<sup>3</sup> of biodiversity and ecosystem services particularly in the context of poverty and development processes,

*Recognizing* the need for increased capacity for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes at all levels and for all actors,

*Recognizing* that the poor are legitimate users of biodiversity and other environmental services, that their use of the environment is generally less impacting and has lower intensity than the one made by the middle income classes and the rich and that the poor are more vulnerable to environmental degradation.(D1)

*Recognizing* the root causes of poverty that are possibly linked to biodiversity loss, and the advantages of integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development and vice versa as identified by the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development,

*Aware* of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation from the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness,

#### ***Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development***

1. *Requests* Parties to safeguard universal Human Rights, particularly regarding the most marginal populations, indigenous peoples and local communities<sup>(D2)</sup>, while developing and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs);

2. *Requests* Parties, international agencies and organizations to take into account the contributions of biodiversity and ecosystem services to human wellbeing, while developing policies,

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.un.org/millennium/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/sp/>

<sup>3</sup> Spiritual, cultural, social, and monetary value

spatial planning and investment programs, including on issues related to peri-urban areas and the conversion of land use for urban spread.<sup>[13]</sup>

3. *Requests* Parties, international agencies and organizations, building on the lessons learnt and acquired experience of existing environmental mainstreaming experiences, to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes at all levels by:

(a) Integrating poverty and development concerns into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) other appropriate plans, policies and programmes;

(b) Integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into national accounting systems (beyond Gross Domestic Product-based approaches), national and sectoral development plans, and their implementation (e.g., through programme and project level impact assessments);

(c) Assuring implementation of relevant technical cooperation through engagement with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) revision process within the timeframe of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020);

(d) Promoting transparent, accountable and inclusive intersectoral collaboration and information sharing between government agencies and other stakeholders by clearly defining stakeholders rights and limits <sup>[14]</sup>to access and control of biodiversity and ecosystem services;

(e) Avoiding as much possible negatively affecting poor and vulnerable people through ecosystem and biodiversity conservation and where this is not possible, provide fair and equitable compensation for poor and vulnerable people affected – including compensation for limited development opportunities, lack of access and loss of life, property and crops from wildlife damage;

(f) Ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of associated traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities.<sup>[15]</sup>

4. *Encourages* Parties and international agencies and organizations, including Multilateral Development Banks, Development Cooperation Agencies, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), to use multi-stakeholder platforms and strategic environment assessments to promote:

(a) Sustainable biotrade (trade in biodiversity-based products and services), which shall not be used as a tool to endorse non-tariff barriers, but rather to ~~that~~ <sup>[16]</sup>provides opportunities for poverty reduction including up-scaling the existing Capacity Building for Biotrade programme; and

(b) Integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and poverty eradication considerations into sustainable national product supply chains and value addition processes.

5. *Encourages* international organizations including Multilateral Development Banks, Development Cooperation Agencies, and the UNDP, to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes including within development cooperation strategies including United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and multilateral and bilateral country assistance strategies;

***Value of biodiversity and ecosystem services for poverty eradication and development***

6. *Requests* Parties and international agencies and organizations to assess the economic and non-economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services for poverty eradication and development while taking into account the work of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), the Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES), and the outcomes of the Quito Seminar on Scaling up Biodiversity Finance<sup>1</sup> and to integrate that value into national accounting systems and economic decision-making;

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/tin/ds-fb-01/information/ds-fb-01-background-en.doc>

7. *Requests* Parties and international agencies and organizations to carefully assess potential opportunities and risks of placing an economic value to biodiversity and ecosystem services, specifically to:

(a) Use the opportunities offered by the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing, payments for ecosystem services schemes, and other biodiversity-related market based mechanisms to address poverty and strengthen livelihoods;

(b) Assess the risks and externalities, as well as to design measures to avoid and mitigate adverse pressures of development, such as the distributional implications of market based mechanisms, on biodiversity and ecosystem services;

8. *Calls upon* Parties and international agencies and organizations to identify and promote conservation and/or development policies, activities, projects and mechanisms which empower women, indigenous and local communities and the poor, marginalised and vulnerable, who depend directly on biodiversity and ecosystem services for their livelihoods.

9. *Requests* Parties and international agencies and organizations, to promote an enabling environment for the valuation of both economic and non-economic aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services for poverty eradication and development processes:

(a) Encouraging ~~the participation of~~ <sup>ensuring</sup> all relevant stakeholders are able to participate in a transparent and accountable process of designing and implementing of market based mechanisms for biodiversity and ecosystem services to address poverty reduction and development objectives;

(b) Establishing appropriate systems to encourage the responsible and sustainable use of biodiversity by the private sector that has a direct bearing on poverty reduction, *inter alia*: incentives and disincentives, compliance and enforcement mechanisms and capacity development of stakeholders; and

(c) Encouraging multilateral and regional development banks to include biodiversity and ecosystem services criteria to their operational and lending practices.

#### ***Capacity development***

10. *Calls upon* Parties and international agencies and organizations, to develop or strengthen the capacity of individuals, organizations as well as to create an enabling environment to effectively value biodiversity and ecosystem services as well as their integration into poverty eradication and development processes by:

(a) Highlighting and developing the necessary economic, negotiating, management and accounting skills of all relevant actors (planning, budgeting, and other related sectors) and involving them in the designing, implementation and monitoring of capacity development programs for valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services for integration into poverty eradication and development processes;

(b) Promoting cross country learning groups, South-South cooperation networks, and the clearing house mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity for capacity development at all levels; and

(c) Encouraging all relevant partners including United Nations agencies, bilateral development cooperation agencies and multilateral development banks to promote and effectively implement capacity development programmes at local, national and regional levels;

11. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility and other funding agencies to provide financial support to regional or sub-regional initiatives for learning and capacity development frameworks on biodiversity, poverty and development and mainstreaming;

*Monitoring biodiversity and ecosystem services for poverty eradication and development*

12. *Requests* Parties to adapt and integrate existing poverty and development priorities and indicators into their revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well into local and regional biodiversity plans and strategies;

13. *Encourages* Parties to monitor progress on valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services as well as its integration into poverty eradication and development processes by using the biodiversity indicators established by the processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the indicators used in the Millennium Development Goals, the Rio Markers, or any other relevant indexes;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to:

(a) Ensure effective mainstreaming of poverty eradication and development concerns into all of the Convention's programmes of work, taking into account among others the results from the assessment conducted by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)<sup>3</sup> on behalf of the Convention's Biodiversity for Development Initiative;

(b) Incorporate reporting on mainstreaming biodiversity for poverty eradication and development into the national reporting format under the Convention on Biological Diversity using the appropriate indicators;

(c) Collaborate with the UNDP, UNEP (including UNEP-WCMC), the Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and other relevant organizations, to ensure that appropriate capacity development packages for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes are developed and implemented; and

(d) Explore with the UNDP, UNEP, PEI, IIED, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other relevant agencies and organizations, to promote development of toolkits and guidance material designed for national and local governments, as well as international partners, for integrating poverty eradication and development concerns into local, regional and national biodiversity strategies and action plans and facilitate that all Government agencies and sectors are involved in its preparation and implementation.

<sup>3</sup> [www.cbd.int/development/doc/cbd-pow-poverty-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/development/doc/cbd-pow-poverty-en.pdf)

**VI. SUBMISSION FROM JAPAN – RECIEVED BY EMAIL ON 6 AUGUST 2012**

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Tokyo Japan*

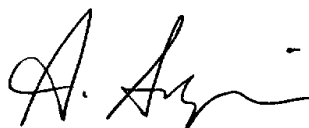
6 August 2012

Dear Dr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias  
Executive Secretary  
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity  
413, Saint Jacques Street, suite 800  
Montreal QC H2Y 1N9  
Canada

Dear Dr. Souza Dias,

With reference to the Notification SCBD/ITS/RS/DB/nm/79883, the Government of Japan would like to submit the following views on the "Dehradun Recommendations".

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Dr. Atsushi SUGINAKA  
Director  
Global Environment Division  
International Cooperation Bureau  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan



**Submission of views on Dehradun Recommendations from JAPAN****General remarks**

The Government of Japan attaches importance to mainstreaming biodiversity into poverty eradication and development. The “Dehradun Recommendations” serves as good reference for discussions. Since the Recommendations were neither formulated nor discussed by the Parties, it is appropriate to be noted and not to be endorsed at next Conference of Parties.

**Specific remarks**

- Japan recognizes the importance and supports the integration of biodiversity values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes to achieve the objectives of the Convention.
- Achieving the Convention’s objectives such as conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components has an aspect to contribute to poverty reduction and development. However, it should be reminded that the Convention does not recognize poverty reduction and development as its primary objectives. Contributions to poverty reduction and development should not be the main objective but be the result of the activities to be done under the Convention. The COP needs to avoid allocating its scarce resources to activities mainly for poverty reduction and development.
- The Recommendations use terminologies that require further discussion to clarify the definitions such as “universal Human Right” in paragraph 1., “beyond Gross Domestic Product-based approaches” in paragraph 3.(b), “multi-stakeholder platforms” in paragraph 4., “Sustainable biotrade (trade in biodiversity-based products and services)” in paragraph 4.(a), “biodiversity and ecosystem services criteria” in paragraph 9.(c), and “an enabling environment” in paragraphs 9. and 10.