



Decisions under the CBD and Biodiversity for Development Initiative

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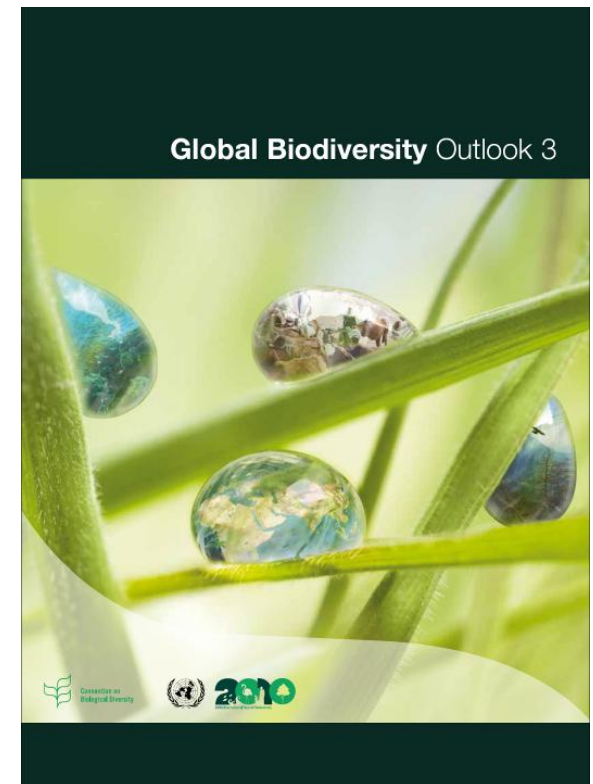
Expert Group Meeting on Biodiversity for Poverty
Eradication and Development

ICFRE - FRI Dehradun , India 12–15 December 2011



The CBD's Integration Mandate

- Article 6b
- COP 5 – Ecosystem approach
- COP 8 – Concern
- Global Biodiversity Outlook 3





Life in harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP10 / MOP 5

Aichi-Nagoya Outcomes

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Framework for all Conventions and stakeholders.

Vision: *Living in harmony with nature.* By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering **benefits essential for all people**.

Mission Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and **contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication**

20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Strategic goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

Target 2: 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.

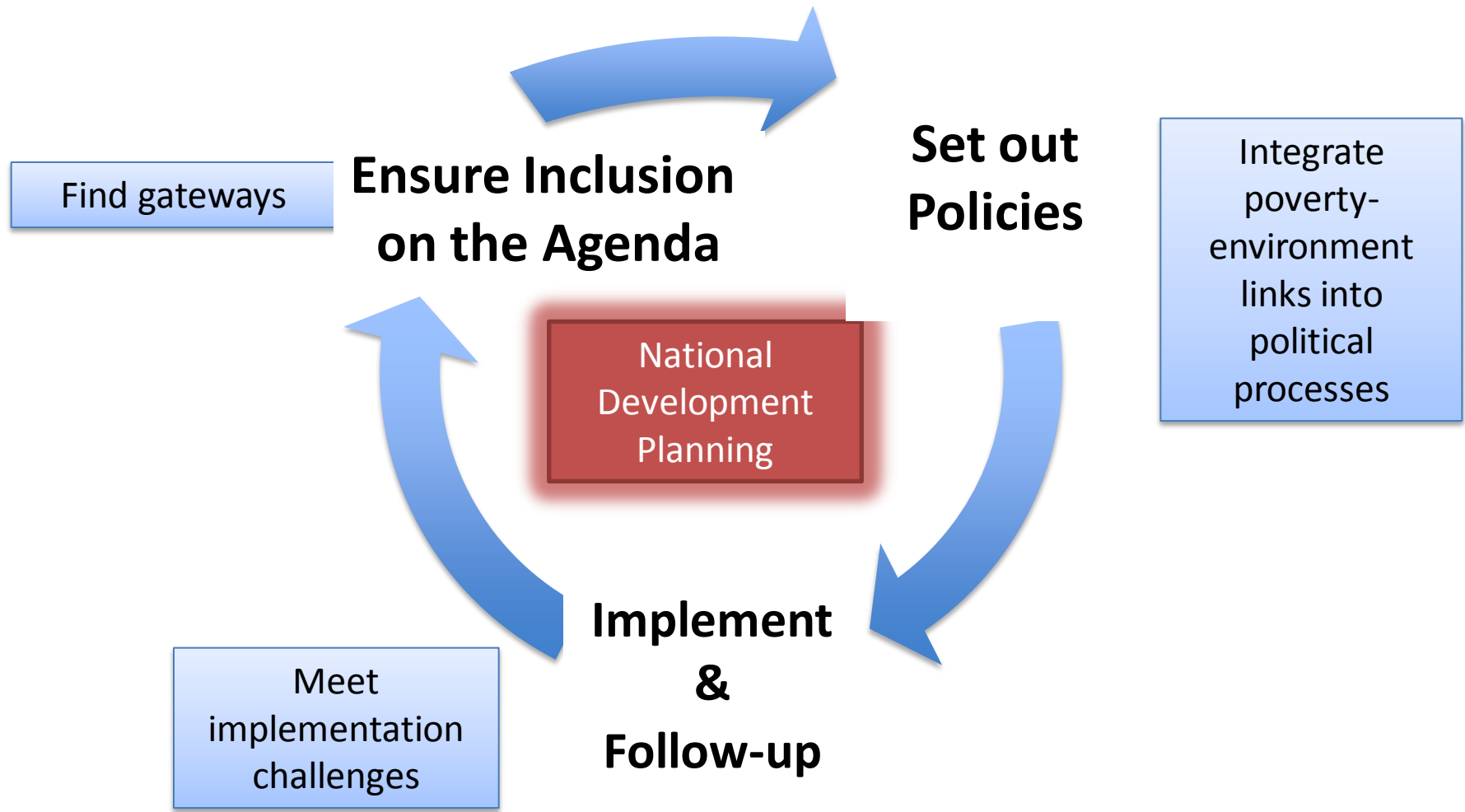
Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

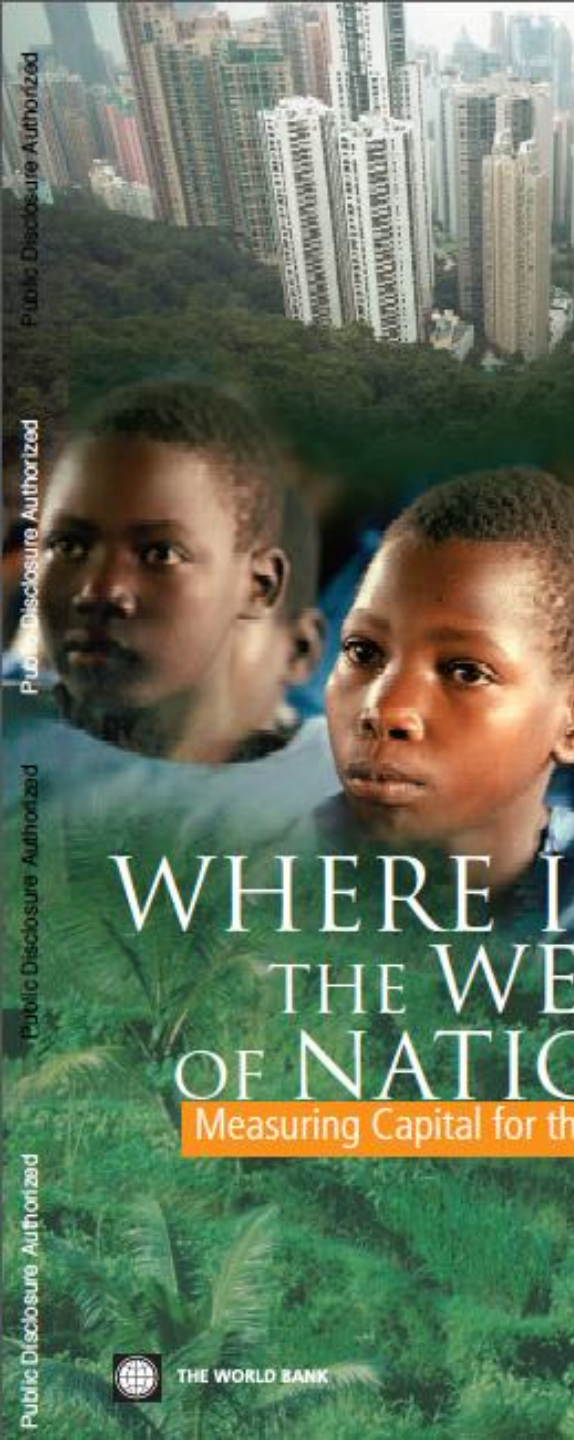
Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

The challenges are tremendous

- Biodiversity loss is a driver of poverty
- Biodiversity can be a driver of poverty alleviation
- Reversing the trend of biodiversity loss is a relatively new challenge for development processes and poverty eradication
- Considering poverty eradication and development is also a challenge for biodiversity community

Programmatic Approach within a National Development Planning Cycle





BANK OF NATURAL CAPITAL

PART OF THE TEEB STUDY

Bring nature into the equation

By factoring the value of nature into policy decisions and national accounting, governments can safeguard one of their greatest resources.



THE WORLD BANK

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The Changing Wealth of Nations

Measuring Sustainable Development in the New Millennium

WHERE IS THE WEALTH OF NATIONS?

Measuring Capital for the 21st Century



THE WORLD BANK

Beyond GDP

08 Sept 2009, Brussels



Discussion of the Commission's Communication:

"GDP and Beyond –

Measuring Progress in a Changing World"



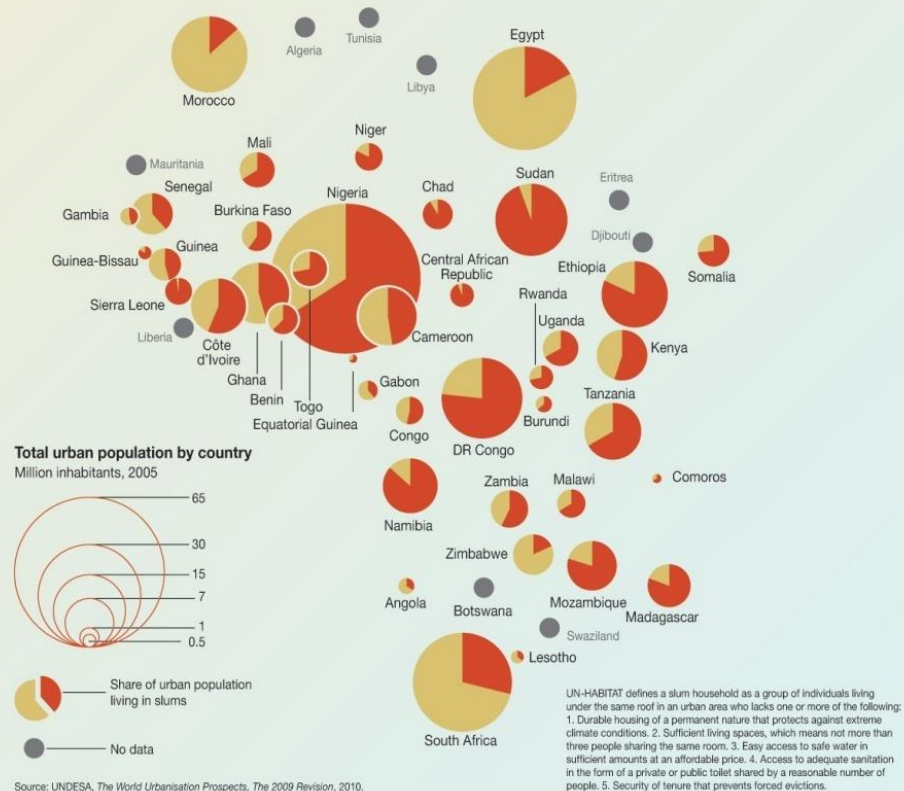
EUROPEAN COMMISSION



A planet in ecological debt



Slum population in urban Africa



UN S-G, at high-level meeting, stresses urgent need to reverse alarming rate of biodiversity loss, rescue natural economy.

« Conservation inseparable from fight against poverty » says GA President



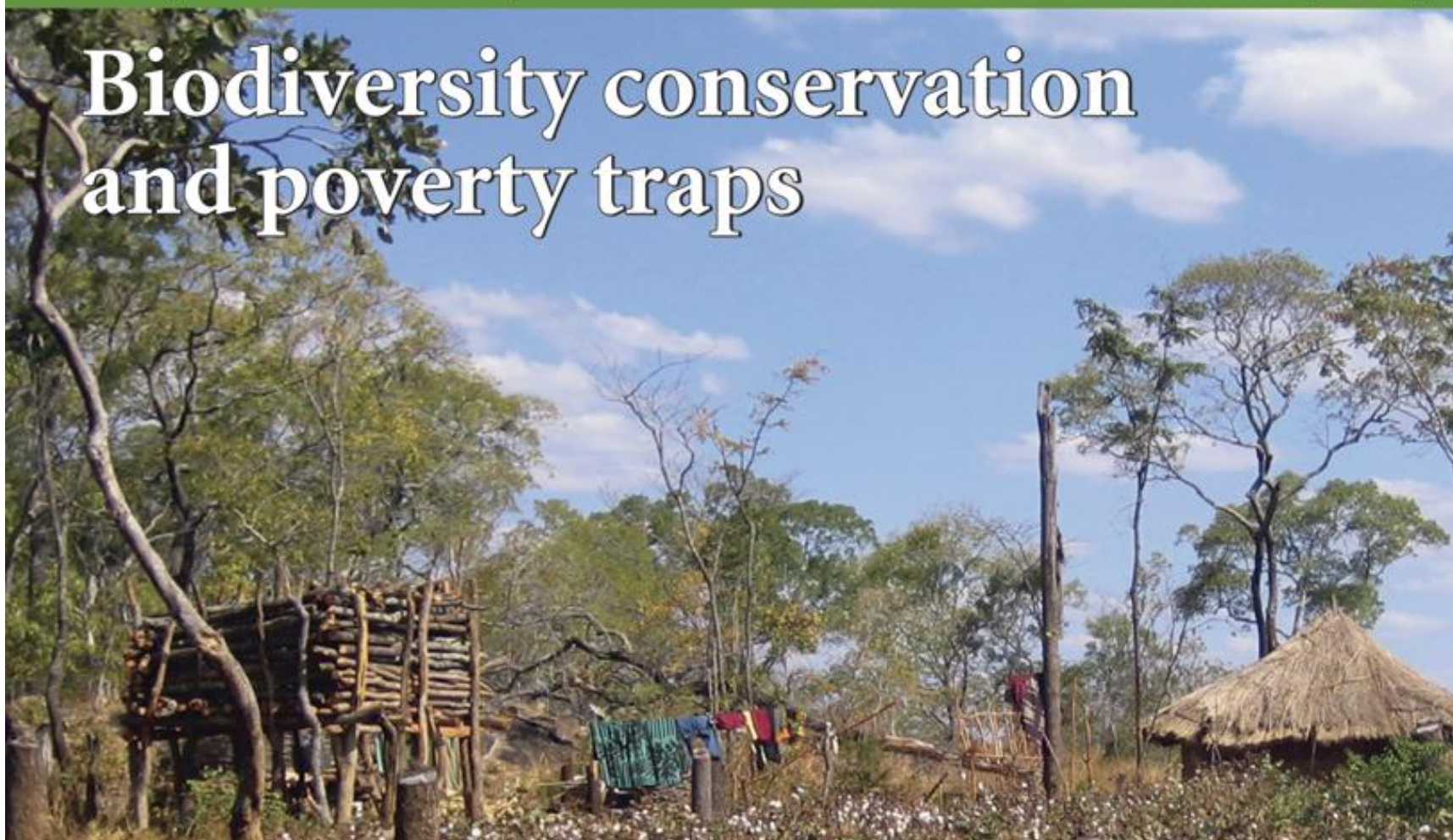
August 23, 2011 | vol. 108 | no. 34 | pp. 13879–14372

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www.pnas.org

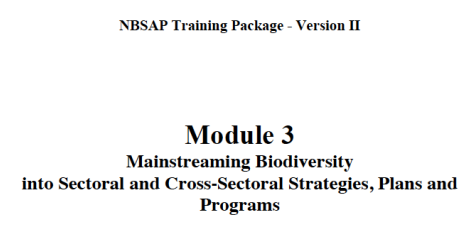
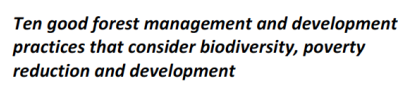
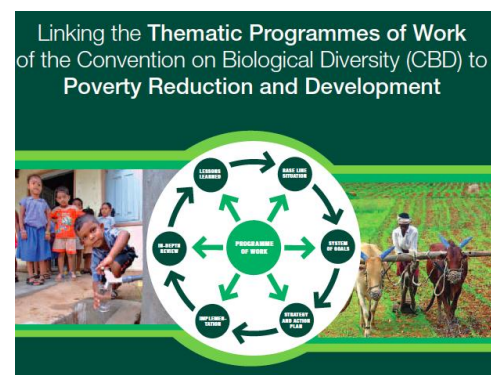
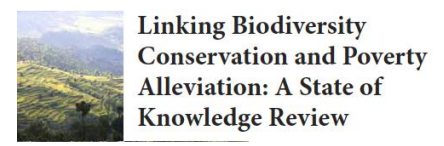
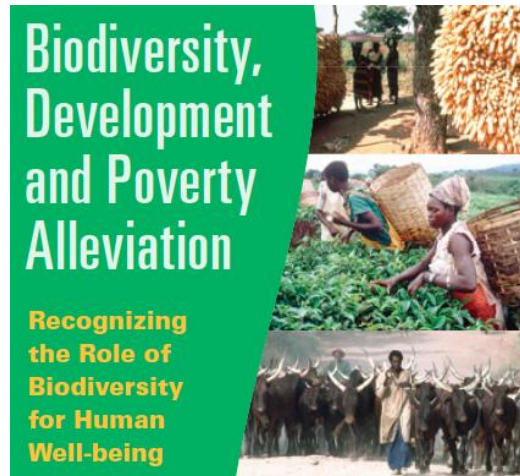
Biodiversity conservation and poverty traps





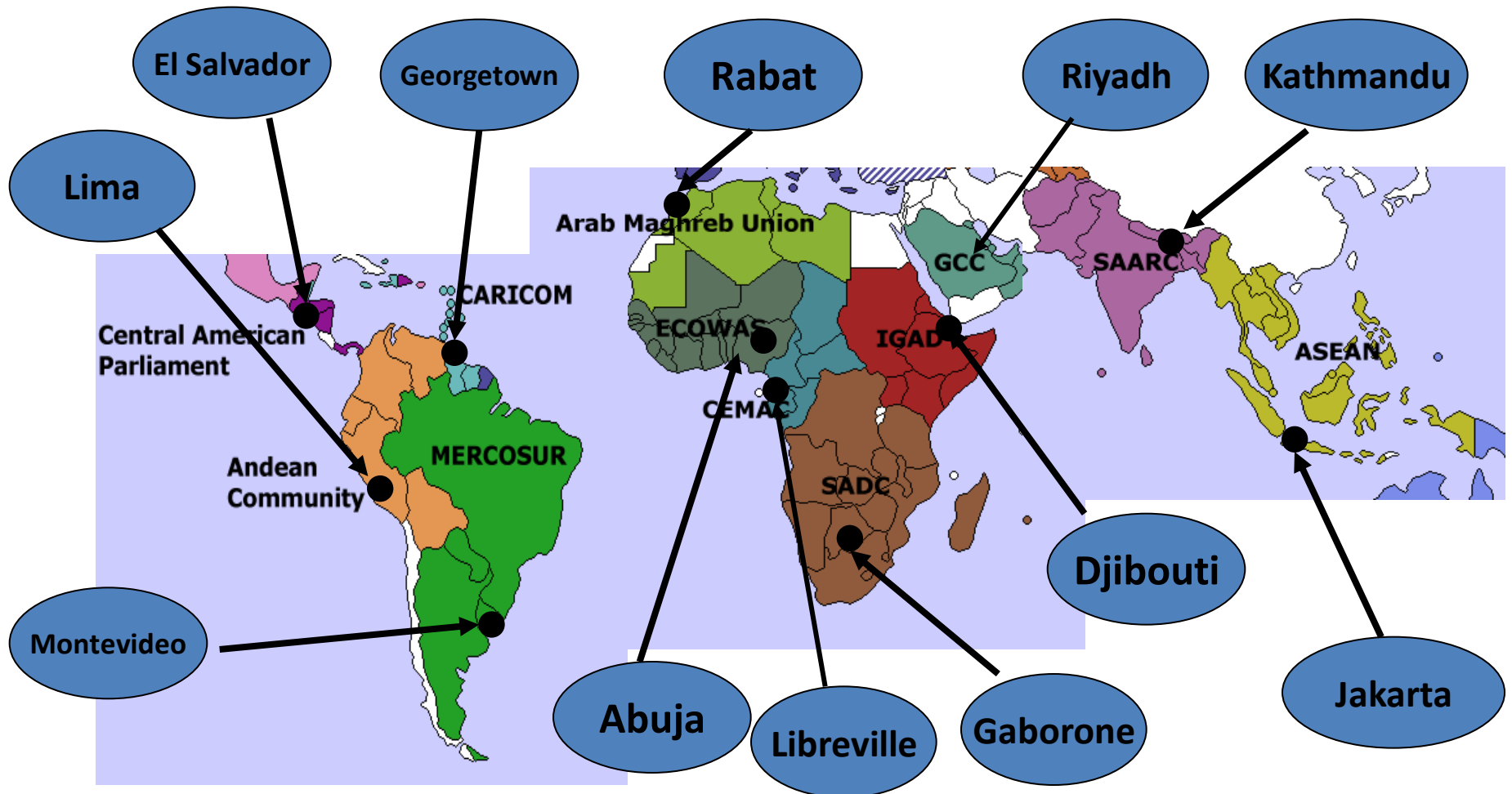
Initial Objectives of the Biodiversity for Development Initiative

- Promoting integration of biodiversity considerations into sectoral policies or cross-sectoral strategies as well as ensuring the development dimension in the CBD – Planning Cycle (Strategic Plan, Programme of Work, NBSAPS, etc.)
- Facilitating the exchange of experiences and the dissemination of lessons learned regarding the integration of biodiversity into development processes
- Raising awareness of the Parties on the crucial issue of mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services for development and poverty reduction



South-south and north-south cooperation around regional nodes

Strengthen capacity development, science-policy interface for environmental mainstreaming in developing countries



Integration of biodiversity in poverty eradication and development

- (i) With the relevant partners, identifying, documenting, promoting and where appropriate supporting the **best practices and approaches** for integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes;
- (ii) Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services **in development cooperation plans and priorities**, including the linkage between the Convention's work programmes and the Millennium Development Goals in partnership with development cooperation agencies;
- (iii) Promoting, through the clearing-house mechanism and other appropriate means, and in support of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, **the sharing of knowledge, experience, communication and awareness** on mainstreaming biodiversity for poverty eradication and development;
- (iv) Assisting Parties and their regional bodies to establish partnerships and institutional arrangements **catalysing triangular cooperation** (South-South and North-South cooperation) for capacity-building around regional nodes;
- (v) Providing, developing and disseminating further, as necessary and appropriate, **sectoral and cross-sectoral tools and best-practice guides** on biodiversity and ecosystem services for key stakeholders, including packaging the relevant findings and lessons learned from the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as user-friendly and policy-relevant information for addressing the capacity-building needs of various target groups;
- (vi) Supporting Parties and regional organizations in fund-raising and further engagement of technical assistance for **capacity-development efforts** at the regional and national levels; Provide an estimation of the financial implications for the implementation of the framework on capacity-building on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development and poverty eradication, including a structured funding arrangement of the regional capacity-development nodes;



Tools for Mainstreaming

BIODIVERSITY FOR DEVELOPMENT

NEW APPROACHES FOR NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES

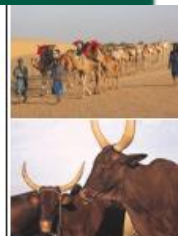
A GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE

DRINKING WATER,
BIODIVERSITY and
DEVELOPMENT



A GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE

PASTORALISM,
NATURE CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT



A GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE

**SUSTAINABLE FOREST
MANAGEMENT,**
BIODIVERSITY *and* LIVELIHOODS



A GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE

**TOURISM
FOR NATURE &
DEVELOPMENT**



A GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE

**ECOSYSTEM GOODS
AND SERVICES
IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**





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Additional decisions mentioning poverty reduction

Decision	Content
X/10 National reporting	In preparation of their 5 th National Reports Parties are specifically asked to 'Describe the impacts of declining biodiversity and ecosystems on human well-being, livelihoods, poverty reduction, etc'.
X/24 Guidance to the financial mechanism	This decision adopts a consolidated list of guidance to the financial mechanism which includes a list of 24 programme priorities. Within these examples of eligible projects include those that integrate social dimensions, including those related to poverty; Capacity building for mainstreaming.
X/28 Inland waters biodiversity	This decision concludes that the CBD programme of work on inland waters could be improved by inter alia improved recognition of the relevance of inland water ecosystem services to human health, poverty reduction, sustainable development and climate change and urges support for its implementation along these lines
X/29 Marine and coastal biodiversity	This decision encourages further implementation of the Programme of Work on marine and coastal biodiversity including 'ensuring that the establishment and management of marine and coastal protected areas aims to make a direct contribution, where appropriate, to poverty alleviation'
X31 Protected areas	This decision encourages parties to, inter alia, 'Promote integration of the provisions of access and benefit-sharing in the governance of protected areas and support initiatives on the role of protected areas in poverty alleviation as well as for indigenous and local community livelihoods.'

