



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



# SWOT Analysis of Existing Mechanisms, Initiatives and Processes for Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Poverty Eradication and Development Processes

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# Presentation objectives



## Objectives :

- To benefit from the Expert Group Meeting to move forward from the existing SWOT document
- To use the present document as a “spring board” to produce recommendations for WGRI-4
- Identify opportunities

Secretariat was requested in decision X/6 :

*To produce an analysis of the existing mechanisms, processes or initiatives (MIPs) for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development, their strengths and weaknesses and to identify opportunities and threats **in order to ensure a focused and concrete contribution to the expert deliberations on the draft provisional framework on capacity-building***



# SWOT Methodology



- 1) Identification of mechanisms, initiatives and processes (MIPs)**
- 2) Glossary of definitions**
- 3) Tried to answer mainstreaming questions**
- 4) SWOT Analysis and Information Sheets**
- 5) Limitations**
  - a) Desk Study;
  - b) SWOT can be subjective



# Summary of all MIPs analysed



<b>Number of MIPs</b>	<b>Chapter of SWOT analysis</b>	<b>MIP Acronym</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>United Nations “Rio” Conventions</b>	<b>CBD; UNFCCC; UNCCD</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Branches of the United Nations</b>	<b>UN-REDD; UNEP; UNDP; UNDG; FAO; UNCRD</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>International Organizations and Initiatives</b>	<b>OECD; PEI; TEEB; MDGs; IPBES; World Bank; GEF; Equator Initiative</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Tools for Government Mainstreaming</b>	<b>PRSP; SEA</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Research Programmes and Think Tanks</b>	<b>IIED; WRI; ESPA; EfD; MA and Follow Up</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Internet or Networking Platforms</b>	<b>Natureandpoverty.net; Poverty Environment Net; PEP; PECCN</b>

# Highlights of 3 MIPs



## Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers:

- Specific countries have integrated biodiversity and ecosystem services into their PRSPs (Kenya, Benin...)
- PRSP studies have shown encouraging amount of biodiversity-poverty linkages
- Identified as a key vehicle for achieving MDGs

## World Resources Institute:

- Provided guidance for local decision makers on mainstreaming
- Produced targeted methodologies for the business sector for mainstreaming, including “Corporate Ecosystem Services Review”
- Conducted research on linkages between poverty and ecosystem services in poor regions

## Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA)

- Research demonstrates the concrete linkages between EGS and poverty



# Summary of the findings - Strengths



Number of MIPs	Identified Strengths
5	Work on the economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services
2	Promote policy coherence agenda or “UN acting as One”
3	Promote mainstreaming via local institutions
9	Provide mainstreaming guidance for policy makers
7	Research linking biodiversity and EGS to poverty and development
4	Tools which could be used for national level mainstreaming



# Summary of the findings - Weaknesses

## Identified Weaknesses

The economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services have not yet been systematically integrated into decision making or planning at any level

There is no safeguard policy or constrains for mainstreaming for coherence between policies and tools

The tools and guidance are not always implemented as there is no obligation for countries to do so.

Even if the research is available it is not always taken into account when taking decisions on national and international levels

Available mainstreaming tools are not systematically used

The economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services have not yet been systematically integrated into decision making or planning at any level



# Summary of the findings – Opportunities

## Opportunities

- There are many already existing tools for which mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development could be initiated or better exploited
- Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan 2011-2020 could be used at as a UN Common Strategy on biodiversity planning
- Mainstreaming opportunities are underexploited in networking platforms



# Summary of the findings - Threats

## Threats

- With the increasing work on valuing biodiversity ecosystem services, there is risk of elite capture of these resources
- There are risks of a gap between mainstreaming documentation and local capabilities
- Funding for NGOs could be unstable or unreliable in the long term

# Synthesis



## Strengths

- Five MIPs are working on the economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services
- OECD-DAC MIP has a policy coherence agenda for development work and UN-REDD is implementing the “UN acting as One”
- Structures or organizations for promoting mainstreaming via local institutions, but with support from higher-level institutions are in-place and in some cases are very active
- 9 MIPs provide guidance for policy makers on how to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into national planning on poverty and development issues
- All analysed research programmes and think tanks as well as other international organizations have conducted research linking biodiversity and ecosystem services to poverty and development issues
- Tools which could be used for national level mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and poverty exist and are sometimes exploited by countries
- UN branches and conventions as well as WRI provide documentation in languages other than only English
- The three Rio Conventions are concerned with mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development

## Weaknesses

- The economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services have not yet been systematically integrated into decision making or planning at any level
- There is no safeguard policy or constrains for mainstreaming for coherence between policies and tools
- The UNDG and UNCDR do not have specific programmes on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into development and poverty eradication
- The tools and guidance are not always implemented as there is no obligation for countries to do so.
- Even if the research is available it is not always taken into account when taking decisions on national and international levels
- PRSPs and SEAs are not systematically used for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development
- Almost all documentation available only in English

- Mainstreaming opportunities are underexploited in networking platforms
- There are many already existing tools for which mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development could be initiated or better exploited
- Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan 2011-2020 could be used as a UN Common Strategy on biodiversity planning

## Opportunities

- With the increasing work on valuing biodiversity ecosystem services, there is risk of elite capture of these resources (TEEB, IIED, OECD)
- Funding for NGOs could be unstable or unreliable in the long term
- There are risks of a gap between mainstreaming documentation and local capabilities

## Threats



# Main comments about SWOT



## Errors:

- This is a first complete draft, we appreciate your help to point out any mistakes or inaccuracies

A wide range of general comments were received:

- It is a very comprehensive document/Very good start
- The statements made in the SWOT are not well documented
- The SWOT is incomplete
- It is extremely challenging to make a frame document which can completely capture the complexities and gaps of the biodiversity and poverty

Some specific comments were also received and integrated directly into the text



## Suggestions for the inclusion of additional MIPs :

- **Regional initiatives:**
  - Organization of Red Sea; Organization of Gulf of Aden; Organization of Nile basin; Re-Greening Africa initiatives; Roles of Regional banks; Regional trade agreements; Regional organizations for economic integration (SADC, ACTO...)
- **The private sector initiatives :**
  - Forest Stewardship Council; The Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance; International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management)
- **Other conventions:**
  - CITES; Ramsar; CMS
- **World Trade Organization and Subsidy Systems**
- **The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)**

## Suggestion to remove or modify:

- **Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services**
- **UN-REDD**



# Next Steps



## 1) Based on the actual SWOT:

- **How** and by **whom** could weaknesses and threats be transformed into strengths and opportunities?
- Are there other mechanisms, initiatives or processes **which do not exist, but should be created**?
- Determine which elements of the actual SWOT can be used to contribute to the capacity development framework;

## 2) What can feasibly be accomplished at this meeting?

- Agree on how to produce a **final document for WGRI-4**;
- Produce **recommendations for WGRI-4**.
- Determine if there are **opportunities which can be seized by experts or the CBD**?

## 3) What can be done after the meeting?

- Follow up on decisions taken;
- Follow up peer-review process;
- Capacity development framework;