



CBD



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

SWOT ANALYSIS

**Analysis of existing biodiversity-poverty mechanisms, initiatives
and processes relevant to mainstreaming biodiversity with
poverty eradication and development**

**Created for the Expert Group Meeting on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and
Development**

December 12, 2011.

Dehra Dun, India

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Working Document

Introduction

In accordance with decision X/6, paragraphs 14 and 15 of the tenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP/10) on the “*Integration of Biodiversity into Poverty Eradication and Development*”, we present this Strengths – Weaknesses – Opportunities – Threats (SWOT) analysis to the Expert Group Meeting on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development on December 12, 2011 at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India. The report of the Expert Group will provide technical input to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting.

The SWOT Analysis presented by the Secretariat was generated in preparation for the Expert Group Meeting and in consultation with relevant partners. The Secretariat was requested “*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*”.

These mechanisms, initiatives, and processes differ in the extent to which they mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development. The selection of mechanism, initiatives and processes is subjective by definition but was initiated with the group of experts, and the list is not considered as exhaustive. This SWOT analysis should be considered to be a first step towards a more in-depth analysis to be useful for the development of a capacity-development framework or other purposes for the integration of biodiversity poverty eradication and development.

The Expert Group meeting is mandated by the Conference of the Parties to review the analysis prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention.

Summary of All SWOT Analyses

Figure 1- Summary of all SWOT analyses

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five MIPs are working on the economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services (TEEB, IIED, OECD, and some projects of the World Bank and GEF) 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 (UNCRD, UNDG) and in some cases are very active (Equator Initiative) 9 MIPs provide guidance for policy makers on how to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into national planning on poverty and development issues (PEI, UNEP, UNDP, WRI, CBD, FAO, UN-REDD, TEEB, OECD) 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 (WRI, PEI, MDG, MA, IIED, ESPA, TEEB) Tools which could be used for national level mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication an poverty exist and are sometimes exploited by countries (PRSP, SEA, and the World Bank's CEA and PSIA) The three Rio Conventions are concerned with mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and (CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC). UN branches and conventions as well as WRI provide documentation in languages other than only English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 decions on national and international levels PRSPs and SEAs are not systematically used for maistreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development Almost all documentation available only in English
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming opportunities are underexploited in networking platforms (PEP, natureandpoverty.net, povertyenvironment.net) There are many already existing tools for which mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development could be initiated or better exploited (NBSAPs, NAPA, NAP, PRSP, SEA, Gender mainstreaming initiatives, REDD+, MDG reporting, UNDAF, UNCRD, IPBES, PRSP) Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan 2011-2020 could be used at as a UN Common Strategy on biodiversity planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ("Rio" conventions and UN branches)

Methodology for SWOT analyses

Question: What are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of existing mechanisms, initiatives and processes for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development?

Identification of mechanisms, initiatives and processes

An analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) was performed on identified mechanisms, initiatives and processes (MIPs) which were engaged in the process of mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development at the moment of publication. MIPs engaged in mainstreaming processes other than biodiversity and ecosystem services were also analysed if they were deemed potential entry points to this type of mainstreaming.

An initial list of initiatives was taken from a directory compiled by the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group which was expended upon as other MIPs were identified. From this list, those initiatives which were already involved in the process of mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development were selected.

Some international organisations were analysed, however, a SWOT analysis was not performed on the organization as a whole, but rather on the mechanisms, initiatives and processes managed or carried out within the organisation. Experts were consulted to complete the list of analysed MIPs

SWOT analysis

A literature review was conducted to identify what experts had already identified as the MIPs strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats with regards to mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development. If no relevant literature was available, analysis was performed based on the MIP's documentation and website.

A table which includes all of the MIP's documentation used to complete the SWOT analysis was also included in the analysis. These documents included, but were not restricted to, annual reports, tools and frameworks, budgets, reports, publications, and self-evaluations.

Based on the available documentation, we investigated whether the MIPs stated mainstreaming objectives were achieved. We evaluated how both biodiversity and ecosystem services were linked to poverty eradication and development by the MIP. We identified if biodiversity and ecosystem services are included as priorities in the MIP's planning documents and whether the MIP has a budget specifically allocated to mainstreaming biodiversity or ecosystem services for poverty eradication and development. If the MIP had a system monitoring poverty eradication and development, we identified which indicators were used for monitoring biodiversity and ecosystem services. To what extent the MIPs fulfilled the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as the Millennium Development Goals was also taken into account as criteria for mainstreaming. Finally, all documentation aimed at capacity building for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development was identified.

MIP Information Sheet

An information sheet was compiled for each MIP and was composed of four tables. The first table included a compilation of the MIPs basic information such as: website, objectives, mission statements, activities, and expected results. The second table identified how closely the MIP linked with the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and with the Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7¹. The two final tables were the results of a complementary analysis to determine how concerned MIP with both *poverty* and *ecosystem services*. This was done by conducting keyword searches within MIPs website and internal documents.

Regarding *poverty*, the key terms were closely related to: “education”, “health care”, “nutrition”, “food security”, “shelter”, “clothing”, “autonomy”, “empowerment”, and “freedom of choice” (in the context of lacking access to, or complete absence of). The terms “inequality”, as well as “vulnerability” were also searched.

Regarding *ecosystem services*, the key terms were closely related to: “nutrition”, “food”, “agriculture”, “fishing”, “potable water”; “biotic materials”, “abiotic material”; “energy”, “renewable”, “biofuel”; “regulation”, “wastes”, “bioremediation”, “dilution”, “sequestration”; “air regulation”, “water regulation”, “mass flow regulation”, “atmospheric regulation”, “water quality”, “pedogenesis regulation”, “soil quality”; “symbolic”, “aesthetic”, “heritage”, “spiritual” and “religious”; “recreational” “community activities” “information” and “knowledge”. All results from key word searches were included if the context was appropriate to the analysis.

Limitations

The key methodological weakness of this SWOT analysis is that it was conducted as a desk study with lack of direct observation or analysis through field work or interviews. However, to compensate for this, the group of experts will participate in the SWOT analysis via a reviewed process in order to ensure that the final result is as accurate and complete as possible.

Moreover, a SWOT analysis can be subjective and qualitative. For this reason, every effort was made to provide the sources and reasons for deeming something a *strength*, *weakness*, *opportunity* or *threat*. The quality and quantity of documents available per MIP also influenced strength of the conclusions which can be drawn from the study. Generally, factors controlled by the MIP were deemed either *strengths* or *weaknesses* while factors outside the MIP’s control were qualified as *threats* or *opportunities*.

¹ Millennium Development Goal 1 is *To Eradicate Extreme Poverty* and the Millennium Development Goal 7 is *To Ensure Environmental Sustainability*.

United Nations “Rio” Conventions

1 Convention on Biological Diversity

1.1 SWOT Results

Figure 2- SWOT Analysis of CBD

Strength	Weakness
<p>The ecosystem approach is imbedded in the CBD and all ecosystem services are integrated into all PoWs</p> <p>NBSAP have been developed in 173 countries and capacity building workshop for NBSAPs are given at region and sub-regional levels</p> <p>The CBD has developed many tools for mainstreaming : 1) ABS; 2) Addis Ababa principals and guidelines; 3) Ecosystem approach; 4) Voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment; 5) publication of “Good Practice Guides”</p>	<p>NBSAPs have not yet been successful at integrating biodiversity into broader national planning, few NBSAPs mention poverty, and some are not linked to the country's PRSP</p> <p>No core funding exists for the <i>Biodiversity for Development</i> programme</p> <p>Poverty is addressed in the texts of all PoWs but rarely follows through in practice and none of the PoWs have specific poverty related indicators</p> <p>There are limited opportunities for local biodiversity managers to participate in international policy</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>Better implementation of the existing tools for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes</p>	<p>If the CBD's mainstreaming tools are used only in collaboration with environment ministries, no change will take place</p>

Strengths

Two major strengths of the CBD are: the ecosystem approach is imbedded in the CBD's framework for action² and all CBD Programmes of Work (PoW) address the mainstreaming process to some degree³. Moreover, the PoWs and CBD Cross-cutting Issues address the every aspect of the CICES definition of “Ecosystem Goods and Services” (see Table 5).

The CBD's mainstreaming process should also be considered as a *strength* as it is considered to be an iterative and long term process. Mainstreaming is principally implemented at a national level by National Reports and National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAPs); NBSAPs have been developed by

² NEAA & IISD, 2010. Prospects for Mainstreaming Ecosystem Goods and Services in International Policies, The Hague, The Netherlands. Available at: <http://doi.wiley.com/10.1111/j.1541-0072.1984.tb00498.x>.

³ Smith, J. et al., 2010. Linking the Thematic Programmes of Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to Poverty Reduction and Development, Montreal, Canada.

over 173 Parties to the CBD. Technical and financial support for the development of NBSAPs is also offered. The CBD organises regional and sub-regional planning capacity-building workshops for NBSAP development and implementation. Furthermore, financial support has been offered by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to countries updating and revising NBSAPs (see <http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/guidance-tools/finance/>).

Besides the NBSAPs, the CBD has also created other mainstreaming tools such as: the Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, the Addis Ababa principals and guidelines, the Ecosystem approach, and the Voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessments⁴. Furthermore, the CBD's Good Practice Series puts forward policy considerations, management tools, market-based instruments, and capacity-building methods that support biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in the economic sector and other as well as other development sectors⁵.

Weaknesses

Even if many countries have completed NBSAPS, few countries have used their NBSAP to integrate biodiversity into broader national strategies, policies and planning processes⁶. A study revealed that few NBSAPs mention poverty and that biodiversity was poorly mainstreamed into national Poverty Reduction Strategic Plans (PRSP)⁷.

A further weakness is the CBD's *Biodiversity for Development* division does not have a permanent budgets which greatly limits its ability to act in the medium and long-term.

With regards to poverty, a major weakness is that there is no precise definition of poverty in the CBD's documentation. Even if all PoWs address poverty reduction and development in their texts, these issues are unevenly implemented and none of the PoWs have specific poverty related indicators⁹. The CBD has only just begun to view poverty as multi-dimensional and has only begun to address poverty's existing linkages with biodiversity and ecosystem services.

There are limited opportunities for local biodiversity managers to participate in international policy¹⁰.

Opportunities

Opportunities lie in the application of the already developed tools for the further mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes.

Other opportunities could be inter-sectoral participation in the preparation of NBSAPs which could increase awareness of ecosystem goods and services issues outside environment agencies and build

4 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

5 SCBD. (2008a). Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Workshops on national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Montreal, Canada: Secretariat to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Retrieved from www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-brochure-nbsap-ws-en.pdf

6 SCBD. (2010a). Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 (p. 94). Montreal. Retrieved from <http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/gbo/gbo3-final-en.pdf>

7 Prip, C., Gross, T., Johnston, S., & Vierros, M. (2010). Biodiversity Planning: an assessment of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (p. 223). Yokohama, Japan.

8 SCBD. (2010b). Proposed Budget for the Programme of Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the Biennium 2011-2012. Secretary. Nagoya, Japon. Retrieved from <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-10/official/cop-10-25-add1-en.pdf>

9 (Smith et al., 2010)

10 Swiderska, K., Roe, D., Siegele, L., & Grieg-Dan., M. (2008). The Governance of Nature and the Nature of Governance: policy that works for biodiversity and livelihoods (Vol. 46, p. 160). London. doi:10.1017/S0014479709991049

support for implementation¹¹. Another opportunity could be to link the preparation of the fourth National Reports with the revisions of the NBSAPs¹².

Threats

A possible threat to the mainstreaming process could be if the implementation of biodiversity initiatives and tools developed for the international, national and local levels are left to ministries supporting conservation objectives alone¹³.

Table 1- List of all CBD documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

Planning Documents	Decision X/6 CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2010, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets Proposed Budget for the Programme of Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the Biennium 2011-2012
Reports and Technical Documents	Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 Mainstreaming biodiversity : Workshops on national biodiversity strategies and action plans Linking the Thematic Programmes of Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to Poverty Reduction and Development Biodiversity, Development and Poverty Alleviation Technical Series No. 55: "Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Alleviation: A State of Knowledge Review" National Reports
Training Modules for Capacity-Building for NBSAPs	Module 1. An Introduction to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans Module 2. How to prepare and update a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Module 3. Mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, plans and programmes Module 4. Setting National Biodiversity Targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
Good Practice Guides Series	Tourism for Nature & Development Sustainable Forest Management Biodiversity and Livelihoods Pastoralism, Nature Conservation and Development Drinking Water, Biodiversity and Development Ecosystem Goods and Services in Development Planning

11 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

12 (SCBD, 2008a)

13 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

1.2 Information Sheet

Table 2 Basic Information on Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The three objectives of the CBD are: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	Biodiversity for Development is a cross-cutting issue aiming to improve the integration of the three objectives of the Convention into development processes. It is responsible for realising the objectives of decision 6 of the tenth Conference of the Parties on <i>Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development</i> .
Expected outcomes	Biodiversity for Development issue expects to support biodiversity mainstreaming in partner countries and to improve the governance for both poverty reduction and the sustainable use of biodiversity.
Website	http://www.cbd.int/

Table 3 Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	These are the CBD's objectives.
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	Does not yet directly address this MDG
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	Directly addresses this MDG

Table 4. Aspects of Poverty concerned by the CBD

Aspects of poverty	If and how the CBD is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	Not yet concerned
Lack of access health care	Not yet concerned
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	Good practice guide in progress
Lack of access to food security	Good practice guide in progress
Lack of personal security	Not yet concerned
Lack of shelter and clothing	Not yet concerned
The absence of political autonomy	Not yet concerned
The absence of empowerment	Gender and Biodiversity; Article 8(j) - Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices
The lack of freedom of choice	Article 8(j) - Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices
Social inequality	Gender and Biodiversity programme
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	Not yet concerned

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 5. Ecosystem Services concerned by the CBD:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how CBD is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	All CBD Thematic Programmes of Work * All CBD Cross-Cutting Issues **
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

* **CBD Programmes of Work include:** Agricultural Biodiversity, Inland Waters Biodiversity, Dry and Sub-Humid Lands Biodiversity, Forest Biodiversity, Mountain Biodiversity, Island Biodiversity, Marine and Coastal Biodiversity

** **CBD Cross-Cutting Issues:** Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing, Biodiversity for Development, Climate Change and Biodiversity, Communication, Education and Public Awareness, Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures, Ecosystem Approach, Gender and Biodiversity, Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, Global Taxonomy Initiative, Impact Assessment, Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments, Invasive Alien Species, Liability and Redress - Art. 14(2), Protected Areas, Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Tourism and Biodiversity, Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices - Article 8(j), Technology Transfer and Cooperation

2 Unites Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

2.1 SWOT Results

Figure 3 - SWOT Analysis of the UNFCCC

Strength	Weakness
<p>NAPA provides a process for national governments in Least Developed Countries to identify and prioritise activities that respond to their climate change needs</p> <p>The UNFCCC has a financial mechanism in place for adaptation to climate change</p> <p>UNFCCC has two capacity building frameworks in place to help countries increase their ability to face the challenges of climate change</p>	<p>Biodiversity is not specifically mentioned as a concern of the UNFCCC, although it is implied in its objective to give ecosystems the time to adapt naturally to climate change</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>A potential tool for mainstreaming ecosystem services into development processes could be the various reports to the UNFCCC's governing body</p> <p>The publication of the National Economic, Environment and Development Study (NEEDS) for Climate Change Project identifies possible future pathways for mainstreaming</p>	<p>There is a threat of a gaps existing between UNFCCC policies on paper and their implementation in practice</p> <p>Climate change is a highly politicised topic with large sums of money at stake very strong lobbies in place. UNFCCC decisions based on scientific knowledge could be threatened by these other factors</p>

Strengths

As the convention's priority is climate change and its effects on development and poverty eradication, most of the documentation is not centered on biodiversity or ecosystem services. However, as climate change has and will continue to adversely affect ecosystem services and biodiversity, the UNFCCC's mainstreaming of adaptation methods to climate change does, compliment policies and initiatives focused on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The UNFCCC has several initiatives to help countries mainstreaming adaptation methods to climate change into national planning agendas. The National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) provide a process for national governments in Least Developed Countries to identify and prioritise activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change (see table below). Furthermore, the UNFCCC has a financial mechanism in place for adaptation to climate change which is adapted to each countries capacity to prevent and cope with its consequences¹⁴. Finally, the UNFCCC has two

14 United Nations. (1992, September). United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Review of European Community and International Environmental Law. doi:10.1111/j.1467-9388.1992.tb00046.x

capacity building frameworks in place, one for developing countries and one for countries with economies in transition, to help them increase their ability to face the challenges of climate change (see table below).

Weaknesses

Biodiversity is not specifically mentioned as a concern of the UNFCCC, although it is implied in its objective to give ecosystems the time to adapt naturally to climate change.

UNFCCC's outreach could be improved by having a comprehensive internet site with clearly displays all publications and documentation in a more user-friendly manner.

Opportunities

A potential tool for mainstreaming ecosystem services into development processes could be the various reports to the UNFCCC's governing body¹⁵. Specifically, the technical assessment reports, the national communications, NAPAs, status reviews, the individual reviews of the GHG inventories, and demonstrable progress reviews.

The publication of the National Economic, Environment and Development Study (NEEDS) for Climate Change Project also identifies future opportunities for mainstreaming climate change into financial instruments, policy instruments, and institutions¹⁶.

Threats

There is a threat of a gaps existing between UNFCCC policies on paper and their implementation in practice. Also, climate change is a highly politicised topic with large sums of money at stake very strong lobbies in place. UNFCCC decisions based on scientific knowledge could be threatened by these other factors.

Table 6- List of all the UNFCCC documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

Convention texts	The Convention on Climate Change Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
Capacity Building frameworks	Developing countries (decision 2/CP.10) Countries with economies in transition (decision 3/CP.10)
NAPA decisional process	Article 4.9 ; Decision 5/CP.7 ; Decision 28/CP.7 ; Decision 29/CP.7
National reporting	Technical assessment reports In-depth reviews National communications National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) National inventory submissions Status reports Individual reviews of GHG inventories Demonstrable progress reports

15 UNDG. (2009). MAINSTREAMING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN COUNTRY ANALYSIS AND THE UNDAF: A Guidance Note for United Nations Country Teams and Implementing Partners Teams (p. 92).

16 UNFCCC. (2009). National Economic, Environmenta and Development Study for Climate Change - Initial Summary Report. Change. ;

UNFCCC. (2010). Synthesis report on the National Economic, Environment and Development Study (NEEDS) for Climate Change Project. Environment. Retrieved from <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/sbi/eng/inf07.pdf>

2.2 Information Sheet

Table 7- Basic Information on the UNFCCC

Brief description (mission, objectives)	<p>The UNFCCC is a "Rio Convention", one of three adopted at the "Rio Earth Summit" in 1992.</p> <p>The convention's ultimate goal is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations "at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human induced) interference with the climate system." It states that "such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner."</p>
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	UNFCCC has many mechanisms for mainstreaming climate change adaptation strategies into national government planning and budgets
Expected outcomes	Preventing "dangerous" human interference with the climate system is the ultimate aim of the UNFCCC.
Website	http://unfccc.int/2860.php

Table 8- Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	<p>The objectives of the CBD and of the UNFCCC are intrinsically linked as a Joint Liaison Group was set up to boost cooperation among the three Rio Conventions, with the ultimate aim of developing synergies in their activities on issues of mutual concern.</p>
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	<p>The UNFCCC makes direct links with MDG7 as its objectives include environmental sustainability; however, only indirect linkages are made with MDG1.</p>
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 9- Aspects of Poverty concerned by the UNFCCC

Aspects of poverty	If and how the UNFCCC is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	The UNFCCC directly addresses food security in its principal objective of ensuring that food production is not threatened by climate change.
Lack of access health care	
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	
Lack of access to food security	
Lack of personal security	
Lack of shelter and clothing	
The absence of political autonomy	
The absence of empowerment	
The lack of freedom of choice	
Social inequality	
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 10- Ecosystem Services concerned by the UNFCCC:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the UNFCCC is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	The UNFCCC is directly concerned with all ecosystem services as its primary goal involves ensuring that ecosystems adapt naturally to climate change.
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

3 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

3.1 SWOT Results

Figure 4 - SWOT Analysis of the UNCCD

Strength	Weakness
<p>The UNCCD legitimizes the mainstreaming of dryland concerns (including biodiversity and ecosystem services) into poverty reduction efforts</p> <p>NAPs are the primary policy mechanism for UNCCD implementation at the national level</p> <p>The UNCCD is undergoing efforts to align NAPs with the convention's adopted Ten Year Strategy</p> <p>Concrete recommendations for mainstreaming national, sub-regional and regional action dryland programs into poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSP) have been made by the UNCCD</p>	<p>Dryland issues are perceived as being less important than biodiversity loss or climate change, therefore outreach efforts (see table below), must be improved.</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>Mainstreaming could be further implemented via the national reports which are submitted to the UNCCD's governing body</p> <p>Implementation of the UNCCD can be enhanced at the global level by advocating for increased assistance from developed countries.</p> <p>The UNCCD seems to be creating opportunities for the merging of the three Rio conventions to move towards a more common goal of improving ecosystem health and livelihoods.</p>	<p>Compared to the other Rio Conventions, dryland issues are not as easily taken up by media or research nor are they as highly politicised, which could affect donations received by the UNCCD.</p>

Strengths

The UNCCD legitimizes the mainstreaming of dryland concerns (including biodiversity and ecosystem services) into poverty reduction efforts¹⁷. National Action Programmes (NAPs) detail the practical steps and measures to be taken to combat desertification in specific ecosystems are the primary policy mechanism for UNCCD implementation at the national level¹⁸. In an effort to better mainstream the conventions objectives into national planning, the UNCCD is currently undergoing efforts to align the NAPs produced by countries with the convention's adopted Ten Year Strategy (2008-2018).

17 Nick Middleton, Stringer, L., Goudie, A., & Thomas, D. (2011). The forgotten billion: MDG Achievement in the Drylands. New York, USA; Nairobi, Kenya. Retrieved from [http://www.unccd.int/knowledge/docs/Forgotten Billion.pdf](http://www.unccd.int/knowledge/docs/Forgotten%20Billion.pdf)

18 Akhtar-Schuster, M., Thomas, R. J., Stringer, L. C., Chasek, P., & Seely, M. (2011). Improving the enabling environment to combat land degradation: Institutional, financial, legal and science-policy challenges and solutions. *Land Degradation & Development*, 22(2), 299-312. doi:10.1002/ldr.1058

Concrete recommendations for mainstreaming national, sub-regional and regional action dryland programs into poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSP) have been made by the UNCCD's Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention¹⁹.

Weaknesses

Dryland issues are perceived as being less important than biodiversity loss or climate change, therefore outreach efforts (see table below), must be improved.

Opportunities

As with the two other Rio Conventions, mainstreaming could be further implemented via the national reports (such as NAPs) which are submitted to the UNCCD's governing body²⁰

Implementation of the UNCCD can be enhanced at the global level by advocating for increased assistance from developed countries — particularly in finance, technology transfer and capacity development — to address drylands issues in developing countries²¹.

Of the three Rio Conventions, the UNCCD, the UNFCCC and the CBD, the latter is the only convention which heavily emphasized the importance of synergy development between the three conventions (see table below). The UNCCD seems to be creating opportunities for the merging of the three conventions to move towards a more common goal of improving ecosystem health and livelihoods.

Threats

Compared to the other Rio Conventions, dryland issues are not as easily taken up by media or research nor are they as highly politicised. This could affect donations received by the UNCCD as well as the influence it has on the priorities of national governments.

Table 11- List of all the UNCCD documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

Convention text	Text and annexes Decision 3 - COP 8: The 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) : leaflet
Outreach and educational tools and publications	UNCCD Information sheets ; Thematic Factsheets ; Policy briefs ; Newsletters ; Education Kits Science Briefs series
Documentation on synergies between Rio Conventions	Opportunities for Synergy among the Environmental Conventions Workshop on Forests and Forest Ecosystems: promoting synergy in the implementation of the three Rio conventions Integration of UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP) with UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs)
Alignment of NAP with Strategic ten year plan	Guidelines for Alignment of National Action Programmes: an Introduction NAP alignment and the performance and impact indicators Some key factors to consider in National Action programmes development National Action Programmes Alignment and National Reporting

19 UNCCD. (2009). Report of the seventh session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention. COMMITTEE FOR THE REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION. Istanbul. Retrieved from <http://www.unccd.int/cop/officialdocs/cric7/pdf/cric5-eng.pdf>

20 (UNDG, 2009)

21 Lazarev, G. (2009). La gouvernance territoriale et ses enjeux pour la gestion des ressources naturelles. Bonn, Germany.

3.2 Information Sheet

Table 12 - Basic Information on the UNCCD

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The objective of this Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements, in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	Achieving this objective will involve long-term integrated strategies that focus simultaneously, in affected areas, on improved productivity of land, and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources, leading to improved living conditions, in particular at the community level.
Expected outcomes	Work towards control or the reversal of desertification around the world which would therefore reduce poverty
Website	http://www.unccd.int/

Table 13 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	The objectives of the CBD and of the UNCCD are intrinsically linked as a Joint Liaison Group was set up to boost cooperation among the three Rio Conventions, with the ultimate aim of developing synergies in their activities on issues of mutual concern.
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	The UNCCD makes direct reference to the MDG while examining the interlinkages between increasing desertification, environmental sustainability (including biodiversity and dryland ecosystems) and the effects on the world's most vulnerable people ²² .
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

²² (Nick Middleton et al., 2011)

Table 14- Aspects of Poverty concerned by the UNCCD

Aspects of poverty	If and how the UNCCD is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	<p>The UNCCD puts the heaviest emphasis on food security and access to adequate nutrition when addressing poverty issues. However, one study addresses all the listed aspects of poverty as it examines the links between human rights and problems of desertification²³.</p>
Lack of access health care	
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	
Lack of access to food security	
Lack of personal security	
Lack of shelter and clothing	
The absence of political autonomy	
The absence of empowerment	
The lack of freedom of choice	
Social inequality	
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 15 - Ecosystem Services concerned by the UNCCD:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the UNCCD is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	<p>The UNCCD primarily addresses aspects of ecosystem services such as: soil conservation, water flow regulation and carbon sequestration.</p> <p>However, the UNCCD bases its work on the results of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment²⁴, and therefore is concerned with all listed ecosystem services.</p>
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

TABLE ADAPTED FROM: “**proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.**”

23 (UNCCD, 2008a)²³ UNCCD. (2008a). Human Rights and Desertification: Exploring the Complementarity of International Human Rights Law and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Retrieved from <http://www.unccd.int/publicinfo/docs/HumanRightsandDesertification.pdf>

24 (UNCCD, 2008b)²⁴ UNCCD. (2008b). *Desertification – Coping with Today's Global Challenges. Framework*. Bonn, Germany. Retrieved from <http://www.unccd.int/meetings/global/hlpd/docs/HLPD-Report-2008.pdf>

Branches of the United Nations

4 UN Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forested Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD)

4.1 SWOT Results

Figure 5 - SWOT Analysis of UN-REDD

Strength	Weakness
<p>It is a positive example of an international policy initiative that targets ecosystem services</p> <p>UN-REDD's collaborative work benefits communities while contributing to a reduction in GHG emissions</p> <p>UN-REDD has approved US\$59.3 million to support the development and implementation of National REDD+ strategies in 14 countries.</p> <p>UN-REDD aims to integrate broader development goals, poverty reduction, sustainable forest management, and biodiversity conservation efforts into national level planning</p>	<p>The conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity is not explicitly addressed as a UN-REDD priority</p>
<p>UN-REDD is following the "UN Delivering as One" process and is mainstreaming REDD into the planning of FAO, UNEP and UNDP.</p> <p>REDD is a financial mechanism which has the potential to reduce poverty and increase equity</p> <p>The UN-REDD Programme has committed to producing tools which can be used for mainstreaming REDD+ into national level budgetary planning and processes.</p> <p>Benefits from REDD+ financial flows and national-level implementation could be maximised by harmonisation with other pre-existing international commitments and national development strategies</p>	<p>The REDD+ required changes to governmental legal frameworks could be costly and time consuming processes</p> <p>If strong democratic and transparent procedures for the REDD+ financial process are not in place there is a risk of corruption at the national level.</p>
Opportunity	Threat

Strengths

It is also a positive example of international policy initiative that targets ecosystem services²⁵. UN-REDD is a collaboration effort among FAO, UNDP and UNEP aimed at managing forests in a sustainable way

²⁵ (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

(and therefore ecosystem services and biodiversity) so they benefit communities while contributing to reduction in GHG emissions²⁶.

On a national level, the UN-REDD Programme's Policy Board has approved US\$59.3 million to-date to support the development and implementation of National REDD+ strategies in 14 countries. The UN-REDD aims to integrate broader development goals, poverty reduction, sustainable forest management, and biodiversity conservation efforts into national level planning²⁷.

Weaknesses

The conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity is not explicitly addressed as UN-REDD priority, however it is indirectly addressed through improved land use and management practices.

Opportunities

REDD is a financial mechanism which has been identified as having potential to reduce poverty and increase equity by delivering financial flows to rural areas²⁸. It could also be better integrated into national PRSPs. UN-REDD is following the "UN Delivering as One" process, therefore mainstreaming REDD into the planning of FAO, UNEP and UNDP. This is an effort which could be duplicated for the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services²⁹.

The UN-REDD Programme has committed to producing tools which can be used for mainstreaming REDD into national level budgetary planning and processes such as: 1) guidance how to establish equitable revenue distribution, 2) guidance on how to use REDD+ payments to pursue development goals, and 3) and technical assistance for countries to monitor their level of social and environmental vulnerability to adverse events outside of their control³⁰.

Threats

Changes to national legal frameworks that regulate incentives, rights and financing options for the realization of REDD+ could be costly and time consuming processes.

If strong democratic and transparent procedures for the REDD+ financial process are not in place there is a risk of corruption at the national level.

Table 16- List of all documents consulted for the UN-REDD's SWOT analysis

UN-REDD Internal Documentation	UN-REDD Programme Framework Document UN-REDD Programme Rules of Procedure and Operational guidance UN-REDD Programme Secretariat Terms of Reference The UN-REDD Programme Leaflet The UN-REDD Programme Quick Start Actions UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015
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26 UNPEI, 2009. Mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages into development planning: a handbook for practitioners, Earthprint. Available at: www.unpei.org/PDF/PEI-full-handbook.pdf.

27 UN-REDD. (2011). The UN-REDD Programme UN- REDD. Policy. Retrieved from http://www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=4598&Itemid=53

28 Brown, D., Seymour, F., & Peskett, L. (2008). How do we achieve REDD co-benefits and avoid doing harm? Moving Ahead with REDD. Issues, Options and Implications, 109-156. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia. Retrieved from <http://webstaging.cifor.cgiar.org/Knowledge/Publications/Detail?pid=2663>

29 (D. Brown, Seymour, et al., 2008)

29 (D. Brown, Seymour, et al., 2008)

30 (UN-REDD, 2011)

4.2 Information Sheet

Table 17 Basic Information on UN-REDD

Brief description (mission, objectives)	To assist developing countries prepare and implement national REDD+ strategies, and builds on the convening power and expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	The UN-REDD aims to establish a collaborative framework for coordinated interventions, both among the participating UN Organizations and with other partners, particularly the World Bank and GEF-supported programmes and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. The focus is on national action delivered through Joint Programmes, reinforced by supporting measures at regional and global levels.
Expected outcomes	Coordinated support for REDD + at the national level
Website	http://www.un-redd.org/

Table 18 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	UN-REDD's strategic plan (2011-2015) directly addresses all three of the CBD's objectives
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	UN-REDD's strategic plan (2011-2015) includes objectives related to ending poverty and hunger as well as increasing environmental sustainability.
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 19 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by the UN-REDD's

Aspects of poverty	If and how the UN-REDD is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	UN-REDD's strategic plan (2011-2015) directly addresses this aspect of poverty
Lack of access health care	UN-REDD indirectly addresses this aspect of poverty through its work on sustainable land management and collaboration with FAO
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	UN-REDD indirectly addresses this aspect of poverty through its work on sustainable land management and collaboration with FAO
Lack of access to food security	UN-REDD's strategic plan (2011-2015) directly addresses this aspect of poverty
Lack of personal security	UN-REDD's strategic plan (2011-2015) directly addresses this aspect of poverty
Lack of shelter and clothing	UN-REDD's does not directly address this aspect of poverty
The absence of political autonomy	UN-REDD's strategic plan (2011-2015) directly addresses this aspect of poverty
The absence of empowerment	UN-REDD's strategic plan (2011-2015) directly addresses this aspect of poverty
The lack of freedom of choice	UN-REDD's strategic plan (2011-2015) directly addresses this aspect of poverty
Social inequality	UN-REDD's collaboration with UNDP and their gender mainstreaming programme directly addresses this aspect of poverty
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	UN-REDD's strategic plan (2011-2015) directly addresses this aspect of poverty

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 20 - Ecosystem Services concerned by the UNDP:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how UN-REDD is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	UN-REDD's strategic plan (2011-2015) directly addresses this aspect of ecosystem services
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	UN-REDD's work on sustainable land management indirectly addresses this ecosystem service
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	UN-REDD's strategic plan (2011-2015) directly addresses this aspect of ecosystem services
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	UN-REDD's work on sustainable land management indirectly addresses this ecosystem service
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	UN-REDD's work on sustainable land management indirectly addresses this ecosystem service
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	UN-REDD's work on sustainable land management indirectly addresses this ecosystem service
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	UN-REDD's strategic plan (2011-2015) directly addresses this aspect of ecosystem services
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	UN-REDD's work on sustainable land management indirectly addresses this ecosystem service
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	UN-REDD's work on sustainable land management indirectly addresses this ecosystem service

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

5 United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)

5.1 SWOT Results

Figure 6 - SWOT Analysis of UNEP

Strength	Weakness
<p>UNEP has numerous initiatives and programmes and provides guidance on the mainstreaming of environment into development processes.</p> <p>The most recent GEO-4 was deemed credible, innovative and possessing large capacity-building potential</p> <p>UNEP allocates substantial budgets to mainstreaming activities</p> <p>UNEP's WCMC has been identified as a tool for mainstreaming</p> <p>The Ecosystem Management policy series offers guidance on mainstreaming ecosystem valuation into national budgets.</p>	<p>The GEO process and methods programme does not explicitly address ecosystem services.</p> <p>GEO-4 was perceived by development practitioners and private sector actors as not responding to their needs and 'language'</p> <p>These same stakeholders were not very involved in the GEO process nor was there much outreach conducted with them in mind</p> <p>WCMC site houses limited documentation on mainstreaming</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>UNEP is in a good position to systematically promote assessment methodologies that cover ecosystem service trends and interactions with human well-being</p>	<p>Resources could be wasted if the work done by UNEP is not effectively communicated or institutionalized within other UN bodies</p>

Strength

UNEP has numerous initiatives and programmes which support the mainstreaming of environment into development processes.

The UNEP has produced guidance for mainstreaming environmental sustainability into policy making³¹ as well as a training manual on integrated environmental assessment and reporting³². It has collaborated in the organisation of a workshop on environmental mainstreaming for poverty reduction and sustainable growth into planning and budgetary processes³³. It has conducted extensive work on "greening" the economy and has concluded that poverty eradication is inextricably linked to better maintenance and conservation of the ecological commons³⁴.

31 UNEP. (2009). Integrated Assessment: Mainstreaming Sustainability into Policymaking (p. 39). Nairobi. Retrieved from www.unep.ch/etb/publications/IA_guidance_2009/UNEP_IA_final.pdf

32 Jäger, J., Arreola, M. E., Chenje, M., Pintér, L., & Raibhandari, P. (2005). Training manual. Metal Finishing (Vol. 105). doi:10.1016/S0026-0576(07)80624-6

33 UNDP & UNEP. (2007). Mainstreaming Environment for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Growth in Asia and Pacific (p. 6). 26 - 27 March, 2007, Bangkok, Thailand. Retrieved from www.unpei.org/PDF/Mainstream-March2007workshop.pdf

34 UNEP. (2011). Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication. A Synthesis for Policy Makers. World Health (p. 38). Retrieved from www.unep.org/greeneconomy

Mainstreaming environmental issues into planning processes and policy coherence are main messages of the UNEP's Global Environment Outlook (GEO). The GEO-4 analyses how humankind depends on the environment with a participatory process and scientific assessments. The most recent GEO-4 (GEO-5 is forthcoming) was deemed credible, innovative and possessing large capacity-building potential³⁵.

One of many strengths of the UNEP is its budget for mainstreaming activities. In 2010-2011, 16 Million US\$ were allocated to UNEP programmes involved in mainstreaming ecosystem services into development processes³⁶ and 32 million US\$ were allocated to programme geared at producing sound science for decision-making³⁷.

UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC) provides technical guidance on ecosystem service assessment methodologies and has been identified as a tool for mainstreaming³⁸. The WCMC has an impressive amount of collaborative, peer-reviewed and internal publication and manages an online glossary of types of biodiversity conservation areas. Finally, the WCMC had a budget of over 12 million US\$ in 2010³⁹.

Through its policy series on Ecosystem Management, the UNEP offers guidance on mainstreaming ecosystem valuation into national budgets including calculations on the "true" value of ecosystem services and proposed innovative financial mechanisms.

Weaknesses

The GEO process and methods programme does not explicitly address ecosystem services. Additionally, GEO-4 was perceived by development practitioners and private sector actors, key mainstreaming stakeholders, as not responding to their needs and 'language', not including them in the process, and not engaging them after publication via outreach efforts⁴⁰.

WCMC site houses an impressive number of resources on biodiversity and ecosystem services with regards to their conservation and sustainable use; however documentation on mainstreaming was much less abundant.

Opportunity

The UNEP is in a good position to systematically promote assessment methodologies that cover ecosystem service trends and interactions with human well-being⁴¹.

Threat

One threat to the mainstreaming work of the UNEP is the potential waste of resources if the work done by UNEP is not effectively communicated or institutionalized within other UN bodies.

35 UNEP, & IUCN. (2008). *Findings of the GEO-4 Self-Assessment Survey. Assessment*. Nairobi, Kenya. Retrieved from http://www.unep.org/geo/docs/Findings_GEO-4_Self_Assessment_Survey_low.pdf

36 UNEP. (2010). *UNEP Six Priority Areas Factsheets - Ecosystem management* (p. 8). Nairobi. Retrieved from http://www.unep.org/pdf/UNEP_Profile/Ecosystem_management.pdf

37 (UNEP, 2010)

38 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

39 WCMC. (2010). *Report on Activities for the year 2010*. Cambridge (UK). Retrieved from [http://www.unep-wcmc.org/medialibrary/2011/06/20/012f5a48/UNEP-WCMC Annual Report 2010 lowres.pdf](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/medialibrary/2011/06/20/012f5a48/UNEP-WCMC%20Annual%20Report%202010_lowres.pdf)

40 UNEP, & IUCN. (2009). *Review of the Initial Impact of the GEO-4 Report. Review Literature And Arts Of The Americas*. Nairobi, Kenya. Retrieved from http://www.unep.org/geo/docs/Review_Initial_Impact_of_the_GEO-4_Report_low.pdf

41 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

5.2 Information Sheet

Table 21- List of all documents consulted for the UNEP's SWOT analysis

Guidance	Integrated Assessment: Mainstreaming Sustainability into Policymaking Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication - A Synthesis for Policy Makers Advancing the Biodiversity Agenda: A UN wide System Contribution. A report by the Environmental Management Group
Internal documentation	Priority Area Factsheet: Environmental governance Priority Area Factsheet: Ecosystem management
Global Environment Outlook documents	GEO4: Complete report: Global Environment Outlook – Environment for Development Fact Sheet 1: Environment for Development Fact Sheet 2: Human Well-being and the Environment Fact Sheet 7: Biodiversity and Human Well-being Keeping Track of our Changing Environment: From Rio to Rio +20
Policy series : Ecosystem management	Sustaining forests: Investing in our common future Food and Ecological Security: Identifying synergy and trade-offs
WCMC publications*	Report on activities for the year 2010: Providing expert biodiversity information for global decision making Reducing Emissions from Deforestation: global mechanisms, conservation and livelihoods Protecting the future: Carbon, forests, protected areas and local livelihoods

* Some of the WCMC's are not open access documents as they are published in peer-reviewed journals and therefore are not listed above

Table 22 - Basic Information on UNEP

Brief description (mission, objectives)	To provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	UNEP's capacity-building work thus centers on helping countries strengthen environmental management in diverse areas that include freshwater and land resource management, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, marine and coastal ecosystem management, and cleaner industrial production and eco-efficiency, among many others.
Expected outcomes	UNEP expects to observe, monitor and assess the state of the global environment, improve the scientific understanding of how environmental change occurs, and in turn, how such change can be managed by action-oriented national policies and international agreements.
Website	http://www.unep.org/

Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	In parallel, UNEP administers several multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) such as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the CBD.
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	UNEP's Global Environment Outlook makes direct links with MDG7. The MDG1 is also addressed through examination of livelihoods of people around the world (GEO).
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 23 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by the UNEP

Aspects of poverty	If and how the UNEP is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	Global Environment Outlook 4, through its perspective on livelihoods indirectly addresses all indentified aspects of poverty. Poverty is often mentioned but rarely defined in UNEP publications.
Lack of access health care	
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	
Lack of access to food security	
Lack of personal security	
Lack of shelter and clothing	
The absence of political autonomy	
The absence of empowerment	
The lack of freedom of choice	
Social inequality	
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Band (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 24 Ecosystem Services concerned by the UNEP:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how UNEP is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	Global Environment Outlook 4, the Ecosystem Management Programme as well as the WCMC address all aspects of ecosystem services in their publications and research.
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

6 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

6.1 SWOT results

Figure 7 - SWOT Analysis of UNDP

Strength	Weakness
<p>The UNDP has made significant efforts to provide tools and guidance to countries in order for them to increase their capacities to mainstream environmental issues into national policies and planning. The UNDP's capacity development programming provide tools for countries to better mainstreaming environmental issues (sometimes specifically ecosystem services) into a country's poverty reduction strategy and national development frameworks⁴².</p> <p>MDG Support Initiative mobilizes technical support to help developing country governments achieve MDGs</p> <p>UNDP has identified obstacles to achieving MDG7 and has created the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF)</p> <p>UNDP's capacity development framework undergoes external internal evaluations</p>	<p>UNDP's Capacity Assessment Methodology does not directly address mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development</p> <p>Links between environmental sustainability and poverty reduction are imprecise and unconvincing and no reference is made to either biodiversity or ecosystem services in a recent MDG publication</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>The Capacity Assessment Methodology is an opportunity for more specific mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into the processes</p> <p>UNDP's gender mainstreaming into poverty eradication and development processes could be carried out for biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p>	<p>The mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development risks being omitted from many areas of UNDP's work due to the size of the organisation.</p>

Strengths

The UNDP has made significant efforts to provide tools and guidance to countries in order for them to increase their capacities to mainstream environmental issues into national policies and planning. The UNDP's capacity development programming provide tools for countries to better mainstreaming

42 UNDP. (2007). Capacity Assessment Methodology: User's Guide. *Development*. Retrieved from europeandcis.undp.org/uploads/public/File/Capacity_Development_Regional_Training/UNDP_Capacity_Assessment_Users_Guide_MAY_2007.pdf;
 UNDP. (2008). Capacity Assessment: Practice Note. *Development*. New York. Retrieved from ncsa.undp.org/docs/760.pdf;
 UNDP. (2010a). *Unlocking progress: MDG acceleration on the road to 2015*. New York, NY. Retrieved from http://content.undp.org/go/cms-service/download/asset?asset_id=2844466

environmental issues (sometimes specifically ecosystem services) into a country's poverty reduction strategy and national development frameworks⁴³.

Additionally, the UNDP led MDG Support Initiative quickly mobilizes technical support (MDG-based diagnostics needs assessments and planning, costing and strengthening national capacity) to help developing country governments achieve MDGs⁴⁴. The UNDP has also identified obstacles to achieving MDG⁴⁵ and has created the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF); a capacity development tool assisting countries identify and address bottlenecks which get in the way of MDG progress⁴⁶.

Another strength of the UNDP's capacity development framework is it undergoes external evaluations and independent reviews of its internal evaluation policy⁴⁷.

Weaknesses

However UNDP's Capacity Assessment Methodology does not directly develop capacity for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development⁴⁸

In the UNDP's most recent publication on human resilience and MDG achievement, links between environmental sustainability and poverty reduction are imprecise and unconvincing and no reference is made to either biodiversity or ecosystem services⁴⁹.

Opportunity

The Capacity Assessment Methodology is an opportunity for more specific mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into the processes

The UNDP's work towards achieving the MDGs has led to important efforts to scale up gender mainstreaming into poverty eradication and development processes⁵⁰; similar efforts could be carried out for biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Threat

The mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development, while addressed in various publications and programmes, risks being omitted from many areas of UNDP's work due to the size of the organisation.

43 (UNDP, 2007; UNDP 2008; UNDP. (2011a). *Practitioner's Guide: Capacity Development for Environmental Sustainability*. Group. New York, NY. Retrieved from http://www.beta.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/environment-energy/www-ee-library/mainstreaming/cdes/UNDP_Practitioner%27s_GuideWEB.pdf

44 UNPEI, 2009a. Mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages into development planning: a handbook for practitioners, Earthprint. Available at: www.unpei.org/PDF/PEI-full-handbook.pdf.

45 UNDP. (2006). Making Progress on Environmental Sustainability: Lessons and recommendations from a review of over 150 MDG country experiences. New York, NY. Retrieved from www.undp.org/fssd/docs/mdg7english.pdf

46 UNDP. (2010c). The path to achieving the Millennium Development Goals: A synthesis of evidence from around the world. Development. New York, NY. Retrieved from <http://content.undp.org/go/newsroom/2010/july/20100713-synthesis-report.en>

47 OECD. (2010). Evaluation in Development Agencies, Better Aid. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264094857-en>

48 (UNDP, 2007, 2008)

49 UNDP. (2011b). Towards Human Resilience: Sustaining MDG Progress in an Age of Economic Uncertainty. New York.

50 (UNDP, 2010b) 50 (UNDP, 2010b)

6.2 Information Sheet

Table 25- List of all UNDP documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

Capacity Development	Capacity Assessment Methodology: User's Guide Capacity Assessment: Practice Note Practitioner's Guide: Capacity Development for Environmental Sustainability Unlocking progress: MDG acceleration on the road to 2015
UNDP MDG reports	Towards Human Resilience: Sustaining MDG Progress in an Age of Economic Uncertainty Beyond the Midpoint: Achieving the Millennium Development Goals What Will It Take to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals? – An International Assessment Making Progress on Environmental Sustainability: Lessons and recommendations from a review of over 150 MDG country experiences

Table 26 - Basic Information on UNDP

Brief description (mission, objectives)	UNDP is the United Nations' global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources. We are on the ground in 177 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	UNDP's Environment and Energy programme works with communities, countries and regions throughout the developing world to help them secure the environmental conditions crucial to reducing poverty and achieving all the Millennium Development Goals. Our primary focus is on climate change, biodiversity , energy, water, drylands, chemicals and ozone.
Expected outcomes	To help people build a better life.
Website	http://www.beta.undp.org/undp/en/home.html

Table 27- Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	Environmental Sustainability Capacity Development efforts directly address all three objectives of the CBD
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	The UNDP makes direct links with the MDGs in its programmes on Poverty Reduction and Environment and Energy
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 28 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by the UNDP

Aspects of poverty	If and how the UNDP is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	The UNDP views poverty as multidimensional and address as the listed aspects of poverty through its work to achieve the MDGs as well as its poverty eradication programme
Lack of access health care	
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	
Lack of access to food security	
Lack of personal security	
Lack of shelter and clothing	
The absence of political autonomy	
The absence of empowerment	
The lack of freedom of choice	
Social inequality	
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 29 - Ecosystem Services concerned by the UNDP:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how UNDP is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	The Environment and Energy Programme as well as its focus on MDGs ensure that UNDP is concerned with all aspects of Ecosystem Goods and Services
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

TABLE ADAPTED FROM: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

7 United Nations Development Group (UNDG)

7.1 SWOT results

Figure 8 - SWOT Analysis of UNDG

Strength	Weakness
<p>UNDG's work includes raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the processes of poverty eradication and development.</p> <p>UNDG provides technical guidance to countries working towards the MDGs.</p> <p>The lack biodiversity mainstreaming is acknowledged in a recent MDG publication</p> <p>The UNDAF provides a collective, coherent and integrated United Nations system response to national priorities and needs of the MDGs</p>	<p>The campaigning, implementation, and monitoring tools have not been updated (on the website) in years and are now outdated</p> <p>The UNDG recognises the importance of mainstreaming poverty-environment into development planning but these are not part of the UNDGs documentation</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>The UNDG unites many stakeholders that play a role in development and it could be a vehicle for diffusion of key messages with regards to biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p> <p>UNDAF provides an important opportunity to mainstream ecosystem services delivery at such entry points as the <i>UNDAF Annual Review</i> and the <i>UNDAF Evaluation</i></p>	<p>As the scale of the UNDG is so vast, precise issues of biodiversity and ecosystem services mainstreaming into poverty eradication and development could get lost in the process and not be addressed directly</p>

Strengths

A principal goal of UNDG is to help countries achieve the MDGs, a global effort to meet the needs of the world's poorest people; the work of the UNDG includes raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the processes of poverty eradication and development.

UNDG provides technical guidance to countries working towards the MDGs. It offers extensive training material on MDG which includes power point presentations (general and country specific), an online course, and workshop material. UNDG houses *MDGNet*, a platform for practitioners to exchange information and experience about MDG issues as well as a database of MDG Good practice publications and a database of human development data. In addition, UNDG provides tools for campaigning and advocacy to motivate and persuade news stakeholders to work towards the MDG. Finally tools and guidance are provided for the process of monitoring and reporting.

A final strength of the UNDG is the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), its common strategic framework for the operational activities of the United Nations system at the country

level. The UNDAF provides a collective, coherent and integrated United Nations system response to national priorities and needs of the MDGs.

Weaknesses

The campaigning, implementation, and monitoring tools have not been updated in years and are now outdated.

The lack biodiversity mainstreaming is acknowledged in a recent MDG publication; the same publication makes mention of the importance of mainstreaming gender, climate change, good water management practices, and poverty-environment mainstreaming into development planning⁵¹.

Opportunities

As the undg unites the 32 UN funds, programmes, agencies, departments, and offices that play a role in development it could be a vehicle for diffusion of key messages with regards to biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The UNDAF, makes direct links between environmental sustainability, human rights and gender equity providing an important opportunity to mainstream ecosystem services delivery⁵² at such entry points as the *UNDAF Annual Review* and the *UNDAF Evaluations*⁵³.

Threats

As the scale of the undg is so vast, precise issues of biodiversity and ecosystem services mainstreaming into poverty eradication and development could get lost in the process and not be addressed directly.

Table 30- List of all documents consulted for the undg's SWOT analysis

Synthesis reports	Delivering aid more effectively to achieve the MDGs Scaling up efforts to achieve the MDGs The thematic papers on the Millennium Development Goals
Training material	MDG Introductory Presentations MDG Online Course Country-specific Presentations MDG Workshop Materials
Monitoring and reporting	NEW Guidance Note for MDG Reports
Databases	MDG Good Practices Devinfo
Campaigning tool	Blue Book a hands-on approach to advocating for the MDGs
UNDAF documentation	How to Prepare an UNDAF (Part I) How to Prepare an UNDAF (Part II) -- Technical Guidance for UN Country Teams UNDAF Action Plan Guidance Note Standard Operational Format & Guidance for Reporting Progress on the UNDAF Guidance Note on the Application of the Programming Principles to the UNDAF

51 undg. (2010). *Thematic Papers on the Millennium Development Goals. Strategies*. Retrieved from www.undg.org/docs/11421/MDG-Report_for-website.pdf

52 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

53 (undg, 2009)

7.2 Information Sheet

Table 31 - Basic Information on UNDG

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The group's common objective is to deliver more coherent, effective and efficient support to countries seeking to attain internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	To provide guidance and technical support to countries in order to achieve the MDGs
Expected outcomes	Achievement of the MDGs
Website	http://www.undg.org/

Table 32 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	The three objectives of the CBD are linked with the MDGs and therefore linked to the UNDG
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	The main objective of the UNDG is to help countries attain the MDGs
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 33 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by the UNDG

Aspects of poverty	If and how the UNDG is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	UNDG addresses all the listed aspects of poverty through its aim to facilitate the achievement of the MDG1 by countries
Lack of access health care	
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	
Lack of access to food security	
Lack of personal security	
Lack of shelter and clothing	
The absence of political autonomy	
The absence of empowerment	
The lack of freedom of choice	
Social inequality	
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 34 - Ecosystem Services concerned by the UNDG:

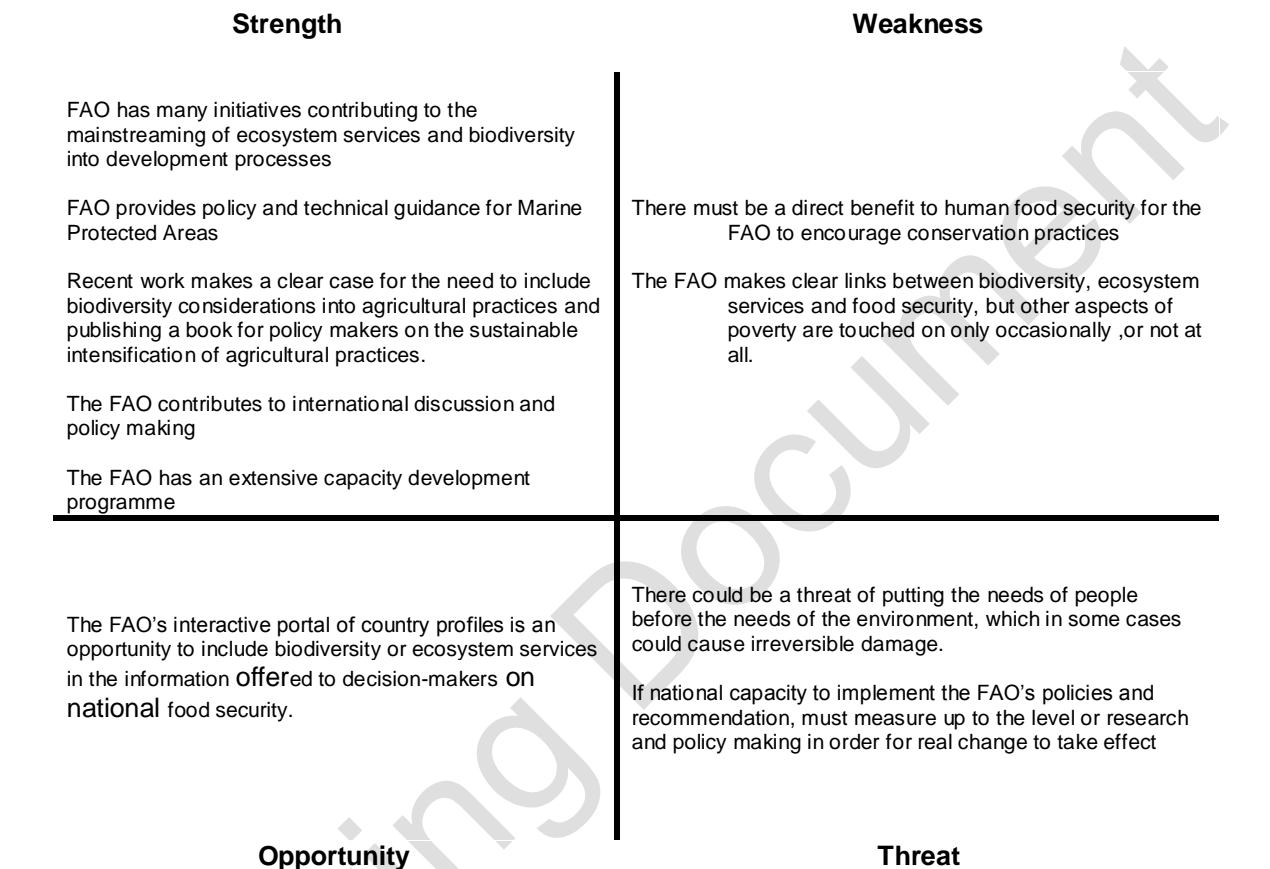
CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how UNDG is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	UNDG addresses all the listed aspects of ecosystem services through its aim to facilitate the achievement of MDG7 by countries
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

TABLE ADAPTED FROM: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

8 United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

8.1 SWOT Results

Figure 9 - SWOT Analysis of the FAO



Strengths

FAO initiatives contributing to the mainstreaming of ecosystem services and biodiversity into development processes include, but are not limited to, promotion of 'climate smart' and sustainable agriculture, fisheries, as well as advocating for sustainable land-use practices in forestry⁵⁴.

The FAO's work on sustainable agriculture related to biodiversity mainstreaming practices is immense; there is ample documentation on the importance of biodiversity of animals, plants, forests, aquatic organisms, soils, microbes and invertebrates, and pollinators. Recent work includes making a clear case for the need to include biodiversity considerations into agricultural practices⁵⁵ and publishing a book for

54 FAO. (2008). *Managing forests for climate change. Science* (New York, N.Y.) (Vol. 320, p. 2010). Rome, Italy. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1960e/i1960e00.pdf>

55 FAO, & PAR. (2010). *Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture Biodiversity: Contributing to food security and sustainability in a changing world. Outcomes of an Expert Workshop*. Rome, Italy: United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization and the Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research. Retrieved from http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/biodiversity_paia/PAR-FAO-book_lr.pdf

policy makers on the sustainable intensification of agricultural practices. In addition, the FAO contributes to international discussion and policy making by hosting the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and contributing to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, amongst others.

The FAO has an extensive capacity development programme which offers services aimed at a variety of stakeholders (individuals, organizations, governments) at a number of levels (regional, sub-regional, national, international) which includes a database of Good Practice case studies, learning tools, and learning resources.

Weaknesses

The FAO does not advocate or support conservation initiatives for the sake of protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services; there must be a direct benefit to human food security for the FAO to encourage conservation practices.

Additionally, the FAO makes clear links between biodiversity, ecosystem services and food security, but other aspects of poverty are touched on only occasionally, or not at all.

Opportunities

If FAO's programme on agrobiodiversity, sustainable fisheries and forestry practices were to be mainstreamed into national policies and, especially practices, on a global scale, it could greatly improve current ecosystem health.

The FAO's interactive portal of country profiles is an opportunity to include biodiversity or ecosystem services in the information offered to decision-makers on national food security.

Threats

There could be a threat of putting the needs of people before the needs of the environment, which in some cases could cause irreversible damage.

Even if the FAO's capacity building programme is extensive, if national capacity to implement the FAO's policies and recommendation does not measure up to the level or research and policy making no actual change will to take effect.

Table 35- List of all the FAO documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

Fact sheets on FAO programmes of work	Agriculture Natural Resources Gender Equity Fisheries and Aquaculture Forestry Economic and Social Development
Country profile assessment	Interactive portal
Documents on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	The Second Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources – Chapter 8 The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
Other documents linking biodiversity and sustainable agriculture	Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture: Contributing to food security and sustainability in a changing world

8.2 Information Sheet

Table 36- Basic Information on the FAO

Brief description (mission, objectives)	Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts - FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	Natural Resources Programme, Economic and Social Development, and Gender Equity programmes all have elements of mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes.
Expected outcomes	To make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.
Website	http://www.fao.org/biodiversity/en/

Table 37 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	Regarding the CBD's 1st objective, the FAO supports countries in the design and management of protected areas and provides technical guidance for the formulation of adequate policies.
CBD2 – Sustainable use	The FAO's programmes of work are heavily centered on the sustainable use of natural resources.
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	Finally, the FAO is highly involved in the work of the CBD 3 rd objective as the FAO's Intergovernmental Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture aims to ensure that future generations have access to genetic resources and that everyone shares in the benefits ⁵⁶ . The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture is also in harmony with all three objectives of the CBD
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	The FAO's principal objective to achieve food security is directly related to the MDG1. Other FAO programmes such as Gender Equity and Economic and Social Development also address poverty reduction strategies.
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	The MDG7 is addressed in the FAO's programmes: Natural Resources, Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture, as well as Forestry.

56 FAO. (2007). *Natural Resources: The challenges of scarcity and climate change. Fact sheet*. Rome, Italy. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/am859e/am859e12.pdf>

Table 38 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by the FAO

Aspects of poverty	If and how the FAO is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	FAO's Gender Equity programme addresses this aspect of poverty
Lack of access health care	None of FAO's programmes are directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	FAO's Gender Equity, Agriculture and Fisheries programmes addresses these aspects of poverty
Lack of access to food security	FAO's Gender Equity, Agriculture and Fisheries programmes addresses these aspects of poverty
Lack of personal security	None of FAO's programmes are directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of shelter and clothing	None of FAO's programmes are directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
The absence of political autonomy	None of FAO's programmes are directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
The absence of empowerment	FAO's Gender Equity programme addresses this aspect of poverty
The lack of freedom of choice	None of FAO's programmes are directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
Social inequality	FAO's Gender Equity programme addresses this aspect of poverty
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	FAO's Agricultural programme addresses this aspect of poverty

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 39 - Ecosystem Services concerned by the FAO:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the FAO is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	The FAO's work on fisheries and agriculture addresses these aspects of ecosystem services
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	The FAO's work on fisheries, forestry, and agriculture addresses these aspects of ecosystem services
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	The FAO's work is not directly concerned with this ecosystem service
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	The FAO's work on fisheries, forestry, and agriculture addresses these aspects of ecosystem services
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	The Agricultural programme of the FAO is concerned with this aspect of ecosystem services
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	The FAO's work on fisheries and agriculture addresses these aspects of ecosystem services
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	The Agricultural programme of the FAO is concerned with this aspect of ecosystem services
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	The FAO's work is not directly concerned with this ecosystem service
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	The FAO's work on fisheries addresses this aspect of ecosystem services

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

9 United Nations Center for Regional Development (UNCRD)

9.1 SWOT Results

Figure 10 - SWOT Analysis of UNCRD

Strength	Weakness
<p>UNCRD motivates government authorities to take the initiative in formulating policies for sustainable development at the regional level.</p> <p>UNCRD coordinates regional networking with stakeholders</p> <p>Furthermore, the UNCRD supports capacity development through organizing training courses, workshops, and seminars</p> <p>It provides advisory and technical support for the development and implementation of emerging development issues.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, ecosystem services and poverty are not addressed in the UNCRD's Environmental plan objectives.</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>The UNCRD offers a high potential for UN agencies to mainstream their work on biodiversity and ecosystem services into development and poverty eradication processes in an appropriately adapted form for the region.</p> <p>Specifically, there is potential for better mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into UNCRD's environmental programme</p> <p>The more concrete links made by the UNCRD between sustainable transportation and climate change could be adapted to biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p>	<p>If UNCRD does not have enough visibility or funding, work on mainstreaming could miss opportunities to engage regional policy makers.</p> <p>There is very little information about preventing ecological damage; rather the UNCRD almost exclusively focuses on the remediation after environmental degradation has already occurred.</p>

Strengths

The UNCRD's operational framework is very useful for mainstreaming ideas into regional and sub-regional planning processes⁵⁷. The UNCRD motivates government authorities to take the initiative in formulating policies for sustainable development at the regional level. Finally, the UNCRD coordinates regional networking with stakeholders (Governments, UN system organizations, bilateral, multilateral, and

⁵⁷ Mohanty, C. R. C. (2010). Mainstreaming the 3Rs: Global, Regional and National Perspectives Perspective. Regional 3R Workshop of the Greater Mekong Sub-Region.

international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, universities, and the private sector). One event included a training course on Regional Development by the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

Furthermore, the UNCRD provides substantive support for capacity development of developing countries by organizing training courses, workshops, seminars, including in-country and sub-regional activities, and training of trainers on relevant subjects to achieve sustainable development at the local/regional level. It also provided advisory and technical support for the development and implementation of emerging development issues.

Weaknesses

Biodiversity, ecosystem services and poverty are not addressed in the UNCRD's Environmental Plan objectives. The programme is centred on sustainable transportation, sustainable production and consumption, and waste management which makes only superficial, if at all, links to poverty, biodiversity or ecosystems in their documentation⁵⁸.

Opportunities

The UNCRD offers a high potential for UN agencies to mainstream their work on biodiversity and ecosystem services into development and poverty eradication processes in a regionally appropriately adapted form for the region. This type of regional mainstreaming messages could be particularly effective as they could be adapted to the economic, environmental, social, cultural and political context. Specifically, there is potential for better mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into the waste management objectives of UNCRD's environmental programme (see table below).

The more concrete links made between sustainable transportation and climate change in the UNCRD's practical, regionally adapted programmes⁵⁹ could be adapted to biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Threats

If the UNCRD is not exploited to its full potential, that is, if it does not have enough visibility or funding, work on mainstreaming could miss opportunities to engage regional policy makers.

There is very little information about preventing ecological damage; rather the UNCRD almost exclusively focuses on the remediation after environmental degradation has already occurred.

Table 40- List of all UNCRD documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

General information	UNCRD brochure
Environmental programme information	Chair's Message: Third Meeting of the Regional 3R forum in Asia Environmentally Sustainable Transport for Asian Cities: A Sourcebook Mainstreaming 3R's Global Regional and sub-regional Perspective 3R Source Book Win-win solutions to climate change and transport
Regional training courses	Course on Regional Development by the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

⁵⁹ (UNCRD, 2009)

9.2 Information Sheets

Table 41 - Basic Information on UNCRD

Brief description (mission, objectives)	Strives to promote sustainable regional development in developing countries with a focus on development planning and management in the context of globalization and decentralization trends, and the growing concern towards global environmental issues and their impacts.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	<p><i>The UNCRD :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as a training and research centre in regional development and planning and related fields for developing countries; • Provides advisory services in regional development and planning and related fields; • Assists developing countries by promoting the exchange of information and practical experience, and providing instruction on relevant subjects in local and regional development; and • Assists and cooperates with other organizations, national and international, involved in regional development and planning and related fields.
Expected outcomes	To attain human security and sustainability within the institutional and social capacity of the recipient country
Website	http://www.uncrd.or.jp/index.htm

Table 42 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	The UNCRD is not directly concerned with the objectives of the CBD
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are incorporated into UNCRD's training as well as research activities
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 43 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by UNCRD

Aspects of poverty	If and how the UNCRD is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	The UNCRD is not concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access health care	The UNCRD is not concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	The UNCRD's Disaster Management programme is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to food security	The UNCRD's Disaster Management programme is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of personal security	The UNCRD is directly concerned with this aspect of poverty through its Human Security Initiative
Lack of shelter and clothing	The UNCRD's Disaster Management programme is concerned with this aspect of poverty
The absence of political autonomy	The UNCRD's mandate is concerned with this aspect of poverty
The absence of empowerment	The UNCRD is not concerned with this aspect of poverty
The lack of freedom of choice	The UNCRD is not concerned with this aspect of poverty
Social inequality	The UNCRD is not concerned with this aspect of poverty
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	The UNCRD is directly concerned with this aspect of poverty through its Human Security Initiative

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 44 - Ecosystem Services concerned by UNCRD:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the UNCRD is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water) Materials (biotic and abiotic material) Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources) Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration) Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation) Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation) Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection) Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious) Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	<p>While ecosystems services are mentioned sporadically in the introduction of some documentation, the UNCRD is not concerned with any specific ecosystem service.</p>

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

International Organizations and Initiatives

10 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

10.1 SWOT Results

Figure 11 - SWOT Analysis of OECD

		Weakness	
Strength			
<p>DAC emphasises environmental sustainability as underpinning pro-poor economic growth, it draws links between links between ecosystem services and poverty</p> <p>DAC has produced a methodology for decision makers regarding the "politics" of natural resource management</p> <p>DAC identifies possible entry points for mainstreaming ecosystem goods and services into poverty eradication and development and DAC is working on integrating environmental programmes into budgetary processes/frameworks</p> <p>DAC is developing approaches for assessing government's institutional capacities to manage the environment</p> <p>ENVIRONET promotes and facilitates the mainstreaming of environment and climate change into all aspects of development co-operation.</p>		<p>DACs perspective of biodiversity is centered exclusively on conservation therefore excluding sustainable use or fair and equitable sharing of resources.</p> <p>Biodiversity is poorly linked to both poverty eradication and development and is often absent from DACs documentation.</p> <p>The fraction of OECD's budget allocated to mainstreaming efforts was not available</p>	
Opportunity		Threat	
<p>DACs policy coherence efforts could help streamline current development strategies</p>		<p>The OECD's perspective could be bias with regards to priorities or methods of implementation of poverty eradication strategies as all of its members are from developed countries</p>	

Strength

The OECD's principal mainstreaming programme is its Development Assistance Committee which emphasises environmental sustainability as underpinning pro-poor economic growth⁶⁰ and draws links between links between ecosystem services and poverty reduction processes⁶¹.

⁶⁰ OECD DAC. (2008a). Natural resources and pro-poor growth. The economics and politics of natural resource use in developing countries. Paris, France.

DAC has produced a methodology for decision makers regarding the “politics” of natural resource management and identifies possible entry points for mainstreaming ecosystem goods and services into poverty eradication and development⁶².

DAC is undergoing analysis on how to integrate environmental programmes into budgetary processes/frameworks as well as developing approaches for assessing government’s institutional capacities to manage the environment⁶³.

Another strength of the OECD is the Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (ENVIRONET) which promotes and facilitates the mainstreaming of environment and climate change into all aspects of development co-operation. It monitors all biodiversity-related aid transaction with “Rio-markers” (see table below) so aid-related trends can be evaluated over time.

Weaknesses

DACs perspective of biodiversity is centered exclusively on conservation and is identified as a positive externality of sustainable use of ecosystem services⁶⁴ therefore excluding sustainable use or fair and equitable sharing of resources. It follows that biodiversity is often absent from DAC’s documentation and is poorly linked to both poverty eradication and development processes.

The fraction of OECD’s 342 million US dollar budget allocated to mainstreaming efforts was not available at the time of publication⁶⁵.

Opportunities

As policy coherence for development is a high priority of the OECD/DAC⁶⁶, it could help streamline current development strategies.

Threats

The OECD’s perspective could be bias with regards to priorities or methods of implementation of poverty eradication strategies as all of its members are from developed countries.

Table 45- List of all documents consulted for the OECD’s SWOT analysis

DAC Reference Documents	Environmental Fiscal Reform for Poverty Reduction Natural Resources and Pro-Poor Growth 2001 DAC Guidelines on Poverty Reduction Poverty-Environment-Gender Linkages (2001)
Evaluation tools and documents	Strategic Environmental Assessment and Ecosystem Services (2008) Strategic Environmental Assessment and Ecosystem Services (2010) DAC Scoping Study of Donor Poverty Reduction Policies and Practices (1999) Better Aid, Evaluation in Development Agencies (2010)
ENVIRONET publications	Aid for environment in general Aid for biodiversity (definition, Full list of biodiversity aid activities, 2007-09)

61 OECD DAC, 2008; OECD/DAC. (2010). Strategic Environmental Assessment and Ecosystem Services.

62 (OECD DAC, 2008a)

63 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

64 (OECD DAC, 2008a)

65 OECD. (2011). OECD Budget. Retrieved October 5, 2011, from

http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3746,en_36734052_36761854_36951624_1_1_1_1,00.html

66 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

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Table 46 - Basic Information on Development Assistance Committee of the OECD

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The OECD's basic aim is to promote policies to: (a) achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries, while maintaining financial stability; (b) contribute to sound economic expansion in all countries; and (c) contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	The DAC is a forum of the OECD in which the major bilateral donors work together to increase the effectiveness of their common efforts to support sustainable development.
Expected outcomes	More effective and coordinated aid for developing countries
Website	http://www.oecd.org/home/0,2987,en_2649_201185_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

Table 47 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	OECD and DAC are working towards the first objective of the CBD as ENVIRONET tracks the aid allocated for biodiversity. However, the importance of the second two objectives is not always fully taken into account in DAC's documentation.
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	OECD and DAC are directly linked to MDGs as they are working towards poverty reduction and environmental sustainability
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 48 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by the OECD

Aspects of poverty	If and how the OECD is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	2001 DAC Guidelines on Poverty Reduction as well as other documents are concerned with all of the listed aspects of poverty.
Lack of access health care	
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	
Lack of access to food security	
Lack of personal security	
Lack of shelter and clothing	
The absence of political autonomy	
The absence of empowerment	
The lack of freedom of choice	
Social inequality	
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 49 Ecosystem Services concerned by the OECD:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how OECD is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	All ecosystem services are addressed in the OECD's programme: Natural Resources and Pro-Poor Growth and through ENVIRONET's concern with tracking aid related to the CBD's objectives.
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

TABLE ADAPTED FROM: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

11 Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI)

11.1 SWOT Results

Figure 12 - SWOT Analysis of PEI

Strength	Weakness
<p>Mainstreaming process is viewed as long term and programmatic where planning or finance ministries are implemented from the beginning.</p> <p>PEI provides guidance for poverty-environment mainstreaming for countries in the form of publications and documents</p> <p>PEI has begun to directly address ecosystem goods and services in capacity building efforts</p> <p>PEI has observed an increase in budgetary allocations for environmental investment in PEI countries</p>	<p>The term <i>biodiversity</i> is not used in PEI mainstreaming documentation, rather more general terms such as <i>environment</i> or <i>natural resources</i> are employed</p> <p>Uniform results in all PEI countries are impossible as the strength of local partnerships, political will, and each country's capacity gaps influence the final outcome.</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>To use the PEI's existing tools, expertise, and experience in other countries.</p>	<p>Process has high initial transition costs which could discourage nations from adopting it.</p>

Strengths

One major strength is that PEI views mainstreaming as multi-year, multi-stakeholder process⁶⁷. The PEI mainstreaming process is programmatic and tries to implement countries' planning or finance ministries from the beginning as well as influence the production of PRSPs and MDG Plans⁶⁸.

The initiative provides guidance on mainstreaming environment into poverty alleviation and development through the publication of a series of guides on how to engage and convince practitioners and decision

67 UNPEI. (2011). *Mainstreaming Climate Change adaptation into development planning: a guide for practitioners* (p. 83). Retrieved from http://www.unpei.org/component/docman/doc_download/79-pei-mainstreaming-climate-change-adaptation-guide-2011.html

68 SCBD. (2010c). Expert meeting on mainstreaming Biodiversity in development Cooperation. (UNEP/CBD/EM-BD&DC/1/2) (p. 20). Montreal, 13-15 May 2009.: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

makers⁶⁹. Additionally, PEI has started to directly address ecosystem goods and services through its capacity building efforts⁷⁰.

The Initiative has been successful at the partial realisation of sustainability objectives in participating countries. For example, amongst the countries working with PEI, there has been a documented increase in budgetary allocations for environmental investment.

PEI is allocated 33 million US\$ from the United Nations Environmental Programme⁷¹

Weaknesses

One weakness is that while biodiversity is addressed in some case studies, is not systematically addressed through the PEI's mainstreaming documentation, rather, more general terms such as "environment" or "natural resources" are often used.

One weakness could be that results are not comparable from country to country. This is due to the differences in political will and strength of local partnerships amongst participating countries⁷². This incomparability makes it more difficult to extract conditions or indicators of the success (or failure) of a project.

Opportunities

One major opportunity could be to apply existing tools, expertise, and experience in other countries not yet involved in the PEI poverty-environment mainstreaming. These tools could be included into existing UN processes (i.e. UNDAF or others) to improve mainstreaming.

Threats

One major threat could be that the process has high initial transition costs⁷³ which could discourage nations from adopting it.

Table 50 - List of all PEI documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

Progress Reports	Scaling-Up the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative: Annual Progress Report 2009 Scaling-Up the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative: Annual Progress Report 2008
Guides for decision-makers and practitioners	Managing Private Investment in Natural Resources: A Primer for Pro-Poor Growth and Environmental Sustainability (2011) Mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages into development planning :Handbook for Practitioners LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND CLIMATE CHANGE A Discussion Note : December 2010 Making the Case: A Primer on the Economic Arguments for Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment Linkages into National Development Planning (2009) Guidance note : Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment Linkages into National Development Planning (2009) Enabling Local Success: A Primer on Local Ecosystem-Based Solutions to Poverty-Environment Challenges (forthcoming)

69 (UNDG, 2009)

70 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

71 (UNEP, 2010b)

72 UNPEI. (2009b). Environment for the MDGs SCALING-UP THE UNDP-UNEP POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE Annual Progress Report 2008 (p. 43 + annexes). Retrieved from <http://www.unpei.org/PDF/PEI-annualprogress-report2008.pdf>

73 Horberry, J. (2009). The UNDP - UNEP Poverty - Environment Initiative. Power point presentation (p. 17). Poverty-Environment Facility.

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Table 51 - Basic Information on Poverty Environment Initiative

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The PEI supports country-led programmes to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development planning.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	Main goals of Poverty and Environment Facility are to increase capacity development to identify links between poverty and the environment and to integrate pro-poor environmental sustainability into national development processes. It is currently working with 22 countries.
Expected outcomes	That various environmental issues (climate change, chemicals management, sustainable land management, sustainable consumption and production and water resource management) be better integrated into all sectors of national planning of countries involved in PEI projects.
Website	http://www.unpei.org/home.html

Table 52 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	Biodiversity conservation can be part of the targeted policy processes of PEI's first phase of Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment Linkages into policy process.
CBD2 – Sustainable use	The PEI framework suggests that countries integrate sustainable development at the preliminary stages of national planning.
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	Can be a suggested policy measure for some countries, example giving with regards to land sharing (UNPEI, 2009a)
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	The achievement of the MDG is one of the stated objectives of the PEI's Poverty-Environment Mainstreaming process.
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	The achievement of the MDG is one of the stated objectives of the PEI's Poverty-Environment Mainstreaming process.

Table 53 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by the PEI

Aspects of poverty**	If and how the PEI is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Timor-Leste, Lao PDR, Kenya, Burkina Faso)
Lack of access health care	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Tanzania, Mali, Botswana, Kenya, Burkina Faso)
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Mozambique, Tanzania). Taken into account in the three phases of poverty-environment mainstreaming
Lack of access to food security	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Mozambique, Lao PDR, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tanzania, Tajikistan, Botswana, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Malawi, Bangladesh).
Lack of personal security	PEI is concerned with the <i>economic</i> security but does not directly address <i>personal</i> security.
Lack of shelter and clothing	This initiative does not yet address this aspect of poverty
The absence of political autonomy	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Kyrgyzstan)
The absence of empowerment	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Tanzania, Lao PDR, Botswana)
The lack of freedom of choice	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Lao PDR)
Social inequality	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Kenya, Viet Nam, Timor-Leste, Botswana)
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Lao PDR, Tajikistan). Taken into account in climate change mainstreaming.

**Aspects of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 54 - Ecosystem Services concerned by the PEI:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how PEI is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Lao PDR, Kenya, Mozambique). Taken into account in the three phases of poverty-environment mainstreaming.
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Kenya). Taken into account in the three phases of poverty-environment mainstreaming.
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Kenya). Taken into account in the three phases of poverty-environment mainstreaming.
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Lao PDR, Kenya). Taken into account in the three phases of poverty-environment mainstreaming.
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Kenya). Taken into account in the three phases of poverty-environment mainstreaming.
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Lao PDR, Kenya). Taken into account in the three phases of poverty-environment mainstreaming.
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	Yes – is a priority in some PEI countries (Kenya). Taken into account in the three phases of poverty-environment mainstreaming.
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	Taken into account in the three phases of poverty-environment mainstreaming.
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	Taken into account in the Preparatory Phase, Phase1 and Phase 2 of poverty-environment mainstreaming.

Table adapted from: “proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

12 The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)

12.1 SWOT Results

Figure 13 - SWOT Analysis of TEEB

Strength	Weakness
<p>Address the mainstreaming of ecosystem services and biodiversity into policy making and planning in all areas of government</p> <p>Provides guidance for policy makers and business leaders on how to better demonstrate, recognise and capture economic and other values of ecosystem services</p> <p>Makes clear linkages between the destruction of biodiversity and the increasing vulnerability of the world's poor</p> <p>Produced the GDP of the poor.</p>	<p>Outreach needs to be broadened and improved</p> <p>TEEB has produced frameworks for conducting analyses for follow-up by government decision makers, but there is a need to develop methodologies to make TEEB more transferable to different levels of government.</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>Makes the case for the implementation of more appropriate economic strategies</p> <p>Conduct national studies and projects for countries (and stakeholder groups) to better demonstrate, recognize and capture economic and other values of ecosystem services in public and private decision making.</p>	<p>It is imperative that TEEB and the ecosystem services terminology is used as a complementary approach, acknowledging that there are many values and views that need to be considered when implementing the CBD.</p> <p>There is a need to acknowledge the importance of distribution effects when analysing ecosystem services and when developing management approaches. It is for example possible that by assigning value to ecosystem services and/or biodiversity these resources will be captured by the elite, further impoverishing the most vulnerable populations</p>

Strengths

TEEB has proven very effective at rallying stakeholders for collaboration on issues which directly address the mainstreaming of ecosystem services and biodiversity into policy making and planning in all areas of government, not only in environmentally geared ministries⁷⁴.

The mechanism provides guidance for policy makers and business leaders on the international, national, regional, and local levels on how to determine the true value of ecosystem services.

The Mechanism makes clear linkages between the destruction of biodiversity and the increasing vulnerability of the world's poor⁷⁵.

Produced the GDP of the poor.

⁷⁴ (TEEB, 2008). The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity: An Interim Report (p. 55).

⁷⁵ TEEB. (2009). The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for national and international Policy Makers. Retrieved from www.unpei.org/PDF/ecosystems-economicanalysis/TEEB_reportNov2009.pdf

Weaknesses

Despite TEEBs efforts, it has been noted that the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services are unrecognized – or at best under-valued – in national accounts⁷⁶. Therefore, TEEB's outreach needs to be broadened as the mechanism alone is only a tool which needs to be taken up by policy makers and the business community to be effective.

At the moment, TEEB has not produced a methodology which could be transferable to different levels of government.

Opportunities

TEEB makes the case for the implementation of more appropriate economic strategies. These strategies include: rethinking current how subsidies are allocated; creating new markets; developing a more effective economic yardstick than GDP (GDP of the poor); promoting appropriate policy instruments; sharing the benefits of conservation (payment for ecosystem services); and measuring the true costs and benefits of ecosystem services⁷⁷.

Threats

It is possible that by assigning value to ecosystem services and/or biodiversity these resources will be captured by the elite, further impoverishing the most vulnerable populations.

Table 55- List of all TEEB documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

TEEB Manuals	TEEB – The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for national and international Policy Makers 2009.
	TEEB for Local and Regional Policy Makers
	TEEB for Business
	TEEB Ecological and Economic Foundation Draft Chapters
	TEEB – An Interim Report (2008)
	TEEB - Manual for Cities: ecosystem Services in Urban Management

⁷⁶ (TEEB, 2008)

⁷⁷ (TEEB, 2008)

12.2 Information Sheet

Table 56 - Basic Information on the TEEB

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study is a major international initiative to draw attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity, to highlight the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and to draw together expertise from the fields of science, economics and policy to enable practical actions moving forward.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	The TEEB study itself is the principal mainstreaming programme
Expected outcomes	Better integration of the true value of ecosystem services and biodiversity into all sectors of planning and policy making
Website	http://www.teebweb.org/

Table 57 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	TEEB advocates that the conservation of biodiversity makes economic sense
CBD2 – Sustainable use	TEEB advocates for the sustainable use of all natural resources
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	TEEB advocates for the sharing of the benefits of biodiversity conservation efforts
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	Directly links their activities to MDG 1 and MDG 7 in addressed in the TEEB interim report (2008)
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 58 - Table 59 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by the TEEB

Aspects of poverty	If and how the TEEB is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	The initiative is not concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access health care	Yes (TEEB 2009 report)
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	The initiative directly is not concerned with this aspect of poverty, however it does advocate for food security
Lack of access to food security	Yes (TEEB 2009 report)
Lack of personal security	Yes (TEEB 2009 report)
Lack of shelter and clothing	The initiative demonstrates key linkages between ecosystems and these aspects, but does not directly address this aspect of poverty – <i>human well-being</i> .
The absence of political autonomy	The initiative is not concerned with this aspect of poverty
The absence of empowerment	The initiative is not concerned with this aspect of poverty
The lack of freedom of choice	Yes (TEEB 2009 report)
Social inequality	The initiative acknowledges key equality and distribution aspects, but does not specifically address this aspect of poverty
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	TEEB 2008, interim report

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 60 - Ecosystem Services concerned by the TEEB:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the TEEB is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	All TEEB reports address all the listed aspects of ecosystem services
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

13 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

13.1 SWOT Results

Figure 14 - SWOT Analysis of Millennium Development Goals

Strength	Weakness
<p>They MDGs are an excellent example of mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes</p> <p>They are a positive example of an international policy initiative that targets ecosystem services.</p> <p>They provide a framework and guidance for actors involved in poverty reduction and development processes</p> <p>The MDGs have generated results.</p> <p>The MDGs have clearly demonstrated knowledge and capacity gaps</p>	<p>The importance of ecosystem services for the realisation of the MDGs are poorly understood</p> <p>MDG lack resources and stricter ways to implement actions</p> <p>At current trends, most developing countries are projected not to meet many MDG targets</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>MDG strategies provide a good opportunity to mainstream ecosystem services into national planning and policies</p> <p>An opportunity to achieve the first two targets of MDG 7 could be modern land management guaranteed by an effective legal system</p>	<p>The backlash of the global economic crisis could impede future progress towards achieving the MGDs</p>

Strengths

The MDGs are an excellent example of mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes and have been identified as such⁷⁸. Mainstreaming is integral to the MDG process as countries are encouraged to utilize and report on the global benchmarks and indicators; to integrate them into national planning and budgeting; and to set country-specific targets and indicators⁷⁹.

⁷⁸ (UNDG, 2009)

⁷⁹ (UNDP, 2010a.; UNDP. (2010b). Beyond the Midpoint: Achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Development. New York, NY. Retrieved from <http://content.undp.org/go/newsroom/publications/poverty-reduction/poverty-website/mdgs/beyond-the-midpoint.en> ; World Bank. (2010). Global Monitoring Report 2010: The MDGs after the Crisis. World. Washington, DC. Retrieved from : <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTGLOBALMONITOR/EXTGLOMONREP2010/0,,contentMDK:22529228~pagePK:64168445~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:6911226,00.html>)

Furthermore, the MDGs serve as a positive example of an international policy initiative that targets ecosystem services. They also provide a framework and guidance for actors involved in poverty reduction and development processes⁸⁰.

The MDGs have generated results. Over the past decade, notable progress has been made on each individual MDG — even in the poorest countries and the most difficult circumstances. Evidence from a review of MDG report indicates that progress on MDG 7 influences progress across the other MDGs and that sustaining natural resources have stimulated pro-poor growth⁸¹. However, the enormous diversity among countries with respect to MDG performance reflects the unique conditions, opportunities and constraints of each country⁸².

The MDGs have clearly demonstrated knowledge and capacity gaps at the national and international level, specifically the difficulty for some countries to measure biodiversity⁸³.

Weaknesses

One substantial weakness of the MDGs is that the importance of ecosystem services for the realisation of MDGs are less well understood than the importance sustainable development or other priorities⁸⁴.

Also, the MDG agenda helps coordination and awareness building, but lacks resources and stricter ways to implement actions⁸⁵.

Furthermore, it is widely agreed that despite significant advances, at current trends, most developing countries are projected not to meet many MDG targets⁸⁶.

Opportunities

MDG strategies provide a good opportunity to mainstream ecosystem services into national planning and policies⁸⁷.

A review of MDG reports have pinpointed that modern land management guaranteed by an effective legal system offers an opportunity to resolve many of the resource-based conflicts that accelerate environmental degradation as well as to achieve the first two targets of MDG 7⁸⁸.

Threats

The backlash of the global economic crisis could impede future progress towards achieving the MGDs⁸⁹.

⁸⁰ (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

⁸¹ (UNDP, 2010c)

⁸² (UNDP, 2010b)

⁸³ (UNDP, 2010c)

⁸⁴ (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

⁸⁵ (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

⁸⁶ (UNDP, 2010b)

⁸⁷ (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

⁸⁸ (UNDP, 2010c)

⁸⁹ (World Bank, 2010)

13.2 Information Sheets

Table 61- List of all MDGs documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

Reports	The Millennium Development Goals Report 2011 The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010 The Millennium Development Goals Report 2009 The Millennium Development Goals Report 2008 The Millennium Development Goals Report 2007 The Millennium Development Goals Report 2006 The Millennium Development Goals Report 2005
Gap Task force	MDG Gap Task Force Report 2008 MDG Gap Task Force Report 2009 MDG Gap Task Force Report 2010 MDG Gap Task Force Report 2011

Table 62 - Basic Information on Environment for Development Initiative

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) form a blueprint agreed to by all the world's countries and all the world's leading development institutions.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	MDG 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger MDG7 – Ensure Environmental Sustainability
Expected outcomes	They have galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest.
Website	http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/index.shtml

Table 63 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	MDG 1 and MDG 7 are directly linked to the three objectives of the CBD
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	Direct linkage with MDGs
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 64 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by MDG

Aspects of poverty	If and how the MDG are concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	MDG 2 - directly addresses this aspect of poverty
Lack of access health care	MDG 4, MDG 5, and MDG 6 directly address this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	MDG 1 - directly addresses this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to food security	MDG 1 - directly addresses this aspect of poverty
Lack of personal security	MDG 1 and MDG 3- directly address this aspect of poverty
Lack of shelter and clothing	MDG 1 - directly addresses this aspect of poverty
The absence of political autonomy	MDG 3 - directly addresses this aspect of poverty
The absence of empowerment	MDG 3 and MDG 1 - directly addresses this aspect of poverty
The lack of freedom of choice	MDG 3 and MDG 1 - directly addresses this aspect of poverty
Social inequality	MDG 3 and MDG 1 - directly addresses this aspect of poverty
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	MDG7 and MDG 1 - directly addresses this aspect of poverty

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 65 - Ecosystem Services concerned by MDG:

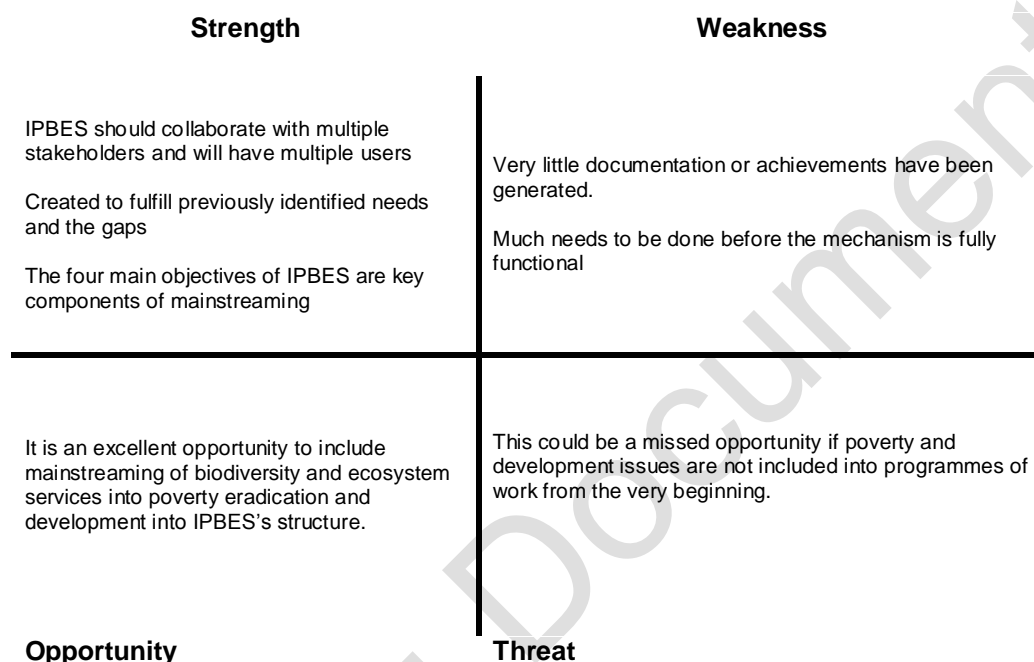
CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the MDGs are concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	MDG 7 is directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services, but EGS are relevant to almost all MGS
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	MDG 7 is directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	MDG 7 is directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	MDG 7 is directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	MDG 7 is directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	MDG 7 is directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	MDG 7 is directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	MDG 7 is directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	MDG 7 is directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

14 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

14.1 SWOT Results

Figure 15 - SWOT Analysis of IPBES



Strengths

IPBES should collaborate with multiple stakeholders and will have multiple users and was created to fulfill needs and the gaps previously identified at intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder meetings.

The four main objectives of IPBES are key components of mainstreaming: 1) Knowledge generation, 2) Regular and timely assessments, 3) Support policy formulation and implementation, 4) Capacity building

IPBES received funding from UNEP of 1,8 million US\$ to facilitate the establishment of the platform⁹⁰.

Weaknesses

As this mechanism has only recently been created, very little documentation or achievements have been generated.

While not a weakness, more of a set-back, much needs to be done before the mechanism is fully functional (structure of the platform, identify principles and procedures, hosting arrangements, work program, election of officers, budget, legal basis for establishment)

⁹⁰ (UNEP, 2010a)

Opportunities

Given the young status of this mechanism, and the fact that programmes of work are yet to be defined, this is an excellent opportunity to include mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development into IPBES's structure.

Threats

In the same vein, this could be a missed opportunity if poverty and development issues are not included into programmes of work from the very beginning.

Table 66- List of all IPBES's documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

Power point presentations	IPBES PowerPoint presentations
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14.2 Information Sheets

Table 67 - Basic Information on IPBES

Brief description (mission, objectives)	Established in 2010, IPBES aims to be the mechanism that addresses the gaps in the science policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	IPBES is designed to be an ongoing global mechanism recognized by both the scientific and policy communities that brings information together and synthesizes and analyses it for decision making in a range of policy fora such as the global environmental conventions and development policy dialogues.
Expected outcomes	More informed, science based, decision-making with regards to biodiversity and ecosystem services
Website	http://ipbes.net/

Table 68 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	As this will aid informed decision-making on biodiversity, the decision to establish IPBES was welcomed by the 10th Conference of the Parties to the CBD in Nagoya in October 2010.
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	IPBES has direct linkages with the MDGs as the mechanism has taken over the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Follow-up, which had direct linkages with MDGs 1 and 7.
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 69 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by IPBES

Aspects of poverty	If and how the IPBES is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	As the mechanism is still in the beginning phases of establishment, it is unclear as to which aspects of poverty it will address.
Lack of access health care	
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	
Lack of access to food security	
Lack of personal security	
Lack of shelter and clothing	
The absence of political autonomy	
The absence of empowerment	
The lack of freedom of choice	
Social inequality	
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 70 - Ecosystem Services concerned by IPBES:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the IPBES is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	As IPBES is replacing the International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity (IMoSEB) and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment follow up, this mechanism should be concerned with all aspects of ecosystem services.
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

Table adapted from: “proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

15 World Bank

15.1 SWOT results

Figure 16 - SWOT Analysis of World Bank

Strength	Weakness
<p>WB's Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) is an important tool for mainstreaming ecosystem services into planning, budgetary and poverty reduction strategies at the national level</p> <p>Public expenditure reviews, are increasingly used to ensure funding of environmental management measures up to the potential to deliver poverty reduction and growths</p> <p>The MB makes important links between poverty (broad and multi-dimensional) and environmental sustainability in its documentation (see table below). It also invests in projects directly concerned with valuing ecosystem services such as Payment for Ecosystem Services projects.</p>	<p>WB's environmental and social safeguards are not applied systematically</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>The World Bank's Poverty and social impact analysis (PSIA) could be useful for future mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystems services into poverty processes</p> <p>Country Assistance Strategies present an opportunity to further mainstream</p> <p>Other changes which could be opportunities for better mainstreaming: 1) identification of missed opportunities and trade-offs related to during post-screening of development project portfolios; and 2) the systematic and sustainable application of existing tools with mainstreaming potential</p>	<p>The relative weight that is given to environmental findings is insufficient and could be a barrier to mainstreaming.</p> <p>If strong ecosystem services and biodiversity mainstreaming is not conducted within the World Bank there could be a risk of client's immediate needs coming before ecosystem health</p>

Strengths

The World Bank (WB) has a wide range of tools (impact assessments, environmental and natural resource accounts, and valuation schemes) at their disposal to mainstream ecosystem services into their own practices and that of their clients' countries⁹¹. For example, the WBG's Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) is an important tool for mainstreaming ecosystem services into planning, budgetary and poverty reduction strategies at the national level⁹². Another tool, public expenditure reviews, are increasingly used to ensure that government priorities for funding of environmental management measures up to the government's potential to deliver poverty reduction and growths⁹³.

91 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

92 Pillai, P., & Lunde, L. (2006). CEA and Institutional Assessment A Review of International and World Bank Tools. Washington, DC. Retrieved from <http://www.unpei.org/PDF/preliminaryassessments/CEA-inst-assess-review-intWB-tools.pdf>; ; UNDG, 2009; UNPEI, 2009a)

93 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

The MB makes important links between poverty (broad and multi-dimensional) and environmental sustainability in its documentation (see table below). It also invests in projects directly concerned with ecosystem services such as Payment for Ecosystem Services projects⁹⁴.

Weaknesses

However, there weaknesses such as the WB's environmental and social safeguards are not applied systematically, nor do the terms 'adverse impacts' or 'critical natural habitats' specifically include aspects of ecosystem services⁹⁵.

Opportunities

The World Bank's Poverty and social impact analysis (PSIA) is a tool which does not specifically address environmental issues⁹⁶ but could be useful for future mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystems services into poverty processes.

Country Assistance Strategies, developed in response to country's PRSP's present an opportunity to further mainstream concerns for ecosystem services and biodiversity into the development process⁹⁷.

Other structural changes which could be opportunity for better mainstreaming of ecosystem services and biodiversity could be: 1) the identification of missed opportunities and trade-offs related to ecosystem services during post-screening of development project portfolios; and 2) the systematic and sustainable application of existing tools with mainstreaming potential⁹⁸.

Threats

The relative weight that is given to environmental findings, in contrast with other country economic information in CEA is insufficient⁹⁹. This could create a barrier to mainstreaming progress in some countries. Finally, if strong ecosystem services and biodiversity mainstreaming is not conducted within the World Bank, there could be a risk of their client's immediate needs coming before ecosystem health.

Table 71- List of all the World Bank's documents consulted for the SWOT analysis*

Linkages between poverty and environment	Poverty and Environment: Understanding Linkages at the Household Level (2007) Linking Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management Policy Challenges and Opportunities (2002)
Other relevant WB Reports	World Development Report (WDR) 2000/2001: Attacking Poverty Global Monitoring Report: MDGs after the Crisis

Due to the enormous amount of publications available on the World Bank's website, only the most relevant for this study were chosen, however, this is list is not exhaustive.

94 (GEF, 2010)

95 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

96 (Pillai & Lunde, 2006)

97 (Ranganathan, J., Irwin, F., & Repinski, C. P. (2009). Banking on nature's assets: How Multilateral Development Banks Can Strengthen Development by Using Ecosystem Services. Washington, DC.

98 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

99 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

15.2 Information Sheet

Table 72 - Basic Information on the World Bank

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. Its mission is to fight poverty and to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	<p>The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries by promoting sustainable development through loans, guarantees, risk management products, and analytical and advisory services.</p> <p>The International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank that helps the world's poorest countries. Established in 1960, IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing interest-free credits and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities and improve people's living conditions.</p>
Expected outcomes	Improved livelihoods for people around the world
Websites	http://www.worldbank.org/

Table 73 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	The World Bank addresses all of the CBD's objectives in its funding of many environmentally related programmes and projects, however, this linkage with the convention's objectives are not systematically applied throughout WB documentation
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	Direct linkages are made with the MDGs as the World Bank's International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has produced a monitoring report on this subject ¹⁰⁰
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

¹⁰⁰ (World Bank, 2010)

Table 74 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by the World Bank

Aspects of poverty	If and how the World Bank is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	The World Bank addresses all of the listed aspects of poverty as it is its own definition
Lack of access health care	
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	
Lack of access to food security	
Lack of personal security	
Lack of shelter and clothing	
The absence of political autonomy	
The absence of empowerment	
The lack of freedom of choice	
Social inequality	
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 75 - Ecosystem Services concerned by the World Bank:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the World Bank is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	The World Bank is concerned with all ecosystem services via its funding of many environmentally related programmes and projects, however, this linkage with ecosystem services is not systematically applied throughout WB documentation
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

16 Global Environment Facility GEF

16.1 SWOT Results

Figure 17 - SWOT Analysis of GEF

Strength	Weakness
<p>Biodiversity projects represent 36% of all of GEF's allocated funding.</p> <p>GEF is engaged in various mainstreaming efforts</p> <p>GEF also requires agencies receiving funding to report on their mainstreaming progress.</p> <p>GEF has held workshops mainstreaming Biodiversity into Production Landscapes and Sectors</p> <p>GEF has imposed policies to prevent and mitigate any unintended negative impacts</p>	<p>There is little literature on efforts to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty alleviation strategies</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>GEF's Biodiversity Strategy could include a larger poverty mandate if the CBD's programmes of work were to focus more on poverty eradication</p> <p>It could be possible to apply already existing frameworks for the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication processes</p> <p>GEF mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty alleviation processes using NCSAs.</p>	<p>If pro-poor development is not integrated into the GEF's mainstreaming efforts, the poor could be adversely affected by well intentioned development and conservation strategies</p>

Strengths

One principal strength of the GEF is that biodiversity projects represent 36% of all of allocated funding.

The GEF is engaged in various mainstreaming efforts. For example, the GEF's Gender mainstreaming Strategy aims to positively impact biodiversity as women play key roles in the access to and use of biological resources¹⁰¹. Furthermore, the GEF-5 Biodiversity Strategy aims to mainstream biodiversity into various development sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, and the major extractive industries of oil and gas, and mining¹⁰². In addition, a review of the GEF's financed projects regarding Payment for Ecosystem Services demonstrated that 5 of the 14 examined projects focused on mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into land management processes.

101 GEF. (2008). *Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF* (p. 52). Washington, DC.

102 GEF. (2011a). GEF-5 Focal Area Strategies. *Strategies*. Retrieved from http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/GEF-5_FOCAL_AREA_STRATEGIES.pdf

The GEF also requires agencies receiving funding to report on their mainstreaming progress¹⁰³. In addition, GEF has held workshops on how to best mainstream Biodiversity into Production Landscapes and Sectors¹⁰⁴ and has imposed policies with regards to Gender Mainstreaming to prevent and mitigate any unintended negative impacts¹⁰⁵.

Weaknesses

While substantial efforts are being made to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into various development sectors, there is little literature on efforts to mainstream these into poverty alleviation strategies.

Opportunities

As the GEF serves as a financial mechanism to the CBD, if the CBD's programmes of work were to focus more on poverty eradication, it is probable that the GEF's Biodiversity Strategy would also have a larger poverty mandate.

As the GEF is already very actively mainstreaming biodiversity into other development sectors, and has already established frameworks in place, GEF could apply these frameworks to the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication processes.

Finally, GEF has developed (in partnership with UNDP and UNEP) a tool which could potentially be used for mainstreaming into poverty alleviation processes: the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA).

Threats

If pro-poor development is not integrated into the GEF's mainstreaming efforts it could be possible that vulnerable and poor populations could be adversely affected by well intentioned development and conservation strategies.

Table 76- List of all the GEF documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

GEF Reports	Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF GEF-5 Focal Area Strategies Payment for Ecosystem Services State of Biodiversity Markets: Offset and Compensation Programs Worldwide State of Biodiversity Markets: Offset and Compensation Programs Worldwide (updated 2011)
Reports of agencies to GEF regarding mainstreaming	Report of GEF Agencies on Efforts to Mainstream Global Environmental Challenges into Core Development Work Mainstreaming the Global Environment in World Bank Group Operations (1998) Mainstreaming Global Environmental Issues: Report of UNDP to the GEF Council
GEF internal documents	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility: mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and sectors (interim) report GEF Policies on Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Mainstreaming

103 GEF. (2007). Report of GEF Agencies on Efforts to Mainstream Global Environmental Challenges into Core Development Work. Assembly. Washington, DC. Retrieved from <http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/394>

104 GEF. (2004). Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility : mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and sectors (interim) report. *Report to STAP Biodiversity Group – October 2004* (p. 14). Cape Town, South Africa: Global Environment Facility. Retrieved from <http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/1465>

105 GEF. (2011b). GEF Policies on Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Mainstreaming. Retrieved from <http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/4372>

16.2 Information Sheet

Table 77 - Basic Information on the GEF

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The GEF provides grants to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	The GEF's biodiversity focal area's goal is the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services. The specific objectives are to : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the Sustainability of Protected Area Systems 2. Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors 3. Build Capacity to Implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 4. Build Capacity on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing 5. Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities
Expected outcomes	The GEF expects the projects it finances result in an improve global environment
Website	http://www.thegef.org/gef/

Table 78 Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	The GEF 's helps fulfill the three objectives of the CBD as the GEF serves as a financial mechanism for the Convention on Biological Diversity
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	GEF addresses this MDG through its Gender Mainstreaming programme, international waters strategy,
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	Directly addresses this MDG by financing projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants

Table 79 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by the GEF

Aspects of poverty	If and how the GEF is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	GEF's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy addresses this aspect of poverty
Lack of access health care	GEF's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy addresses this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	GEF's International Waters Strategy address this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to food security	GEF's climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts address this aspect of poverty
Lack of personal security	GEF's International Waters Strategy address this aspect of poverty
Lack of shelter and clothing	GEF does not yet address this aspect of poverty
The absence of political autonomy	GEF's International Waters Strategy address this aspect of poverty
The absence of empowerment	GEF's Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation) Strategy and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy address this aspect of poverty
The lack of freedom of choice	GEF's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy addresses this aspect of poverty
Social inequality	GEF's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy addresses this aspect of poverty
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	GEF's International Waters Strategy address this aspect of poverty

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 80 - Ecosystem Services concerned by the GEF:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the GEF is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	GEF's International Waters Strategy, Biodiversity Strategy, Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation) Strategy address this ecosystem service
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	GEF's Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation) Strategy and Biodiversity Strategy address this ecosystem service
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	GEF's International Waters Strategy, Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation) Strategy, Biodiversity Strategy, and Climate Change Strategy address this ecosystem service
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	GEF's Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation) Strategy and Biodiversity Strategy address this ecosystem service
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	GEF's International Waters Strategy and Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation) Strategy address this ecosystem service
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	GEF's International Waters Strategy and Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation) Strategy address this ecosystem service
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	GEF's Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation) Strategy address this ecosystem service
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	GEF's Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation) Strategy address this ecosystem service
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	GEF's Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation) Strategy address this ecosystem service

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

17 Equator Initiative

17.1 SWOT Results

Figure 18 - SWOT Analysis of Equator Initiative

Strength	Weakness
<p>The initiatives websites makes clear and easily comprehensible links between biodiversity loss and its effects on human kind</p> <p>It collaborates with many different stakeholders at various different levels</p> <p>Equator Prize recognizes organisations that have: 1) improved local livelihoods; 2) demonstrated leadership; 3) inspired action; and 4) motivated change</p> <p>Publications with a number of papers in close collaboration with research institutions</p>	<p>The impact initiative could have to improve mainstreaming efforts is limited as it is not part of another higher level or stronger process or framework.</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>Further collaboration with academia and the publication of more in-depth analysis on a variety of subjects could be an opportunity for the Equator Initiative.</p>	<p>Lessons learned could be forgotten if no action is taken to integrate them into funding, planning or management processes.</p>

Strengths

The initiatives websites makes clear and easily-comprehensible links between biodiversity loss and its effects on human kind (namely the exasperation of poverty). A strength of the Equator Initiative is it collaborates with many different stakeholders at various different levels such as the United Nations, governments, civil society, businesses and grassroots organizations.

The Equator Prize recognizes organisations that have improved local livelihoods through sustainable natural resource management and/or environmental conservation and motivated policy and/or institutional change. These are two important elements of mainstreaming environmental issues into development and poverty processes.

A final strength is the initiatives have published a number of papers in close collaboration with research institutions on “lessons learned: and “community based enterprise and the commons” (see table below).

Weaknesses

The impact initiative could have to improve mainstreaming efforts is limited as it is not part of another higher level or stronger process or framework.

Opportunities

Further collaboration with academia and the publication of more in-depth analysis on a variety of subjects could be an opportunity for the Equator Initiative.

Threats

The lessons learned which are published by this initiative are not integrated into higher level institutional processes (such as UNDAF or others). The valuable knowledge acquired by the initiative runs the risk of being “shelved” or forgotten if no action is taken to integrate them into funding, planning or management processes.

Table 81- List of all the Equator Initiative’s documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

<p>Lessons Learned and other publications from the Equator initiative</p>	<p>Lessons from the Equator Initiative: Institutional Linkages, Approaches to Public Participation, and Social-Ecological Resilience for Pastoralists in Northern Kenya. Kenya: Pastoralist Integrated Support Program (PISP) Case Study.</p> <p>Lessons from the Equator Initiative: Common Property Perspectives for Community-Based Conservation in Southern Africa and Namibia. The Torra Conservancy Case Study.</p> <p>Lessons from the Equator Initiative: An Analysis of Partnerships and Cross-Scale Institutional Linkages in Forestry/Agro-Forestry Related Case Studies.</p> <p>Lessons from the Equator Initiative: the Community-Based Enterprise of Nuevo San Juan, Mexico.</p> <p>Lessons Learned from the Equator Initiative: Community-based Management. Pred Nai Community Forestry Group in the Mangroves of Southeast Thailand Case Study.</p> <p>Lessons from the Equator Initiative: The Casa Matsiquenka Community-Based Ecotourism Lodge Case Study.</p> <p>Lessons from the Equator Initiative: Community-based Management of the Port Honduras Marine Reserve, Belize Case Study.</p> <p>Lessons from Community Self-Organization and Cross-Scale Linkages in Four Equator Initiative Projects</p> <p>Development and Conservation: Indigenous Businesses and the UNDP Equator Initiative</p> <p>Learning and Innovation in Commons Management: Cases from African Communities</p> <p>Lessons from the Equator Initiative: Honey Care Africa's beekeeping in rural Kenya Case Study.</p> <p>Lessons from the Equator Initiative: Brazil, Cananéia Oyster Producers' Cooperative Case Study.</p> <p>Lessons from the Equator Initiative: Rural Commune's Medicinal Plant Conservation Center, Pune, India</p> <p>Lessons from the Equator Initiative: Community-based Arapaima conservation in the North Rupununi, Guyana</p> <p>Breaking down fences: Recoupling social–ecological systems for biodiversity conservation in Namibia</p> <p>Role of linkages and diversity of partnerships in a Mexican community-based forest enterprise</p> <p>Community-based enterprises: the significance of partnerships and institutional linkages</p> <p>Community-based enterprises and the commons: the case of San Juan Nuevo Parangaricutiro, Mexico</p>
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17.2 Information Sheets

Table 82 - Basic Information on Equator Initiative

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The Equator Initiative seeks to: Recognize the success of local and indigenous initiatives; Create opportunities and platforms to share knowledge and good practice; Inform policy to foster an enabling environment for local and indigenous community action, and; Develop the capacity of local and indigenous initiatives to scale-up their impact.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	The Equator Prize is awarded biennially to recognize and advance local sustainable development solutions for people, nature and resilient communities. Equator Dialogues are an ongoing series of community-driven meetings and exchanges, held in conjunction with related international forums. Equator Knowledge is a research, documentation and learning program focused on local best practice in sustainable development.
Expected outcomes	The Equator Prize shines a spotlight on their efforts by honouring them on an international stage Equator Dialogues provide opportunities for people to share experiences develop capacities and influence policy. Equator Knowledge expects to identify, document, and analyze the success factors of local best practice, and to catalyze ongoing peer-to-peer learning, knowledge exchange and replication of best practice.
Website	http://www.equatorinitiative.org/

Table 83 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	One of the categories for the initiative's Equator Prize is titled : Biodiversity Conservation, Sustainable Use, and/or Access and Benefit Sharing
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	The Equator Initiative has hosted and supported a large number of events in support of community work to achieve the MDGs
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 84 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by Equator Initiative

Aspects of poverty	If and how the Equator Initiative is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	Many criteria of the Equator Prize are directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access health care	The criterion "Resilience, Adaptability and Self-Sufficiency" of the Equator Prize is directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	The Categories "Food Security, including Ecoagriculture" of the Equator Prize is directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to food security	The Categories "Food Security, including Ecoagriculture" of the Equator Prize is directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of personal security	The criterion "Resilience, Adaptability and Self-Sufficiency" of the Equator Prize is directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of shelter and clothing	The criterion "Resilience, Adaptability and Self-Sufficiency" of the Equator Prize is directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
The absence of political autonomy	The Category "Influencing Policy" of the Equator Prize is directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
The absence of empowerment	The criterion "Empowerment of Women and Social Inclusion" of the Equator Prize is directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
The lack of freedom of choice	The criterion "Empowerment of Women and Social Inclusion" of the Equator Prize is directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
Social inequality	The criterion "Empowerment of Women and Social Inclusion" of the Equator Prize is directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	The criterion "Resilience, Adaptability and Self-Sufficiency" of the Equator Prize is directly concerned with this aspect of poverty

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 85 - Ecosystem Services concerned by Equator Initiative:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the Equator Initiative is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	Many of the general criteria and Special Recognition Categories for the Equator Prize are directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Services
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	Many of the general criteria and Special Recognition Categories for the Equator Prize are directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Services
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	The category Sustainable Energy of Equator Prize is directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Services
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	The category "Management of Hazardous Chemicals and Waste" of the Equator Prize is directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Services
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	Many of the general criteria and Special Recognition Categories for the Equator Prize are directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Services
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	Many of the general criteria and Special Recognition Categories for the Equator Prize are directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Services
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	Many of the general criteria and Special Recognition Categories for the Equator Prize are directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Services
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	Many of the general criteria and Special Recognition Categories for the Equator Prize are directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Services
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	The "Knowledge Sharing and Replication" of Categories for the Equator Prize is directly concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Services

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

Tools for Government Mainstreaming

18 Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP)

18.1 SWOT Results

Figure 19 - SWOT Analysis of PRS

Strength	Weakness
PRSP is identified as tool for mainstreaming at the national level	The majority of PRSPs fail to account for the role of resource access and environmental management in the lives of the poor
PRSPs have encouraging level of biodiversity integration as well as some analysis of biodiversity	PRSP objectives may be overruled key policy issues or on specific investments
Many articulated the legislative and institutional framework required to maximise biodiversity-poverty linkages	They have not yet penetrated sectoral planning
Guidance is provided by the World Bank on the generation of pro-poor policies, as well as on PRS monitoring	Although the World Bank has suggested that links between poverty and environment be made, this is not necessarily carried through in practice.
Opportunity	Threat
Could be a good opportunity to improve coverage of environmental issues	Most PRSPs still lack attention to long-term environmental sustainability
Could provide a framework for enhanced valuation and protection of ecosystem goods and services	PRSP has added the most value in countries where government leadership and aid management processes were already strong

Strengths

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) have been identified as tools for the mainstreaming environmental issues at the national level¹⁰⁶. An analysis of 54 PRSPs concluded that many the PRSPs showed an encouraging level of biodiversity integration as well as some analysis of biodiversity-poverty linkages¹⁰⁷. The same study also stated that many PRSPs have also clearly articulated the legislative and institutional framework needed for harnessing inter-linkages between biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction.

Furthermore, guidance is provided by the World Bank on how to generate pro-poor policies by strengthening the links between poverty reduction strategies (PRS) and national budgets¹⁰⁸.as well as with regards to PRS monitoring¹⁰⁹.

¹⁰⁶ Ranganathan, Irwin, & Repinski, 2009; UNDG, 2009

¹⁰⁷ Roe, Dilys. (2010). Whither biodiversity in development? The integration of biodiversity in international and national poverty reduction policy. Biodiversity, 1, 13-18. Retrieved from http://povertyandconservation.info/docs/20110124-Roe_Biodiversity_Policy.pdf

¹⁰⁸ World Bank. (2008, August 23). MINDING THEGAPS: Integrating Poverty Reduction Strategies and Budgets for Domestic Accountability. (E. Vera A. Wilhelm and Philipp Krause, Ed.). Washington, DC: World Bank Publications. Retrieved from siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resources/9780821372050.pdf

Weaknesses

However, despite their improved integration of biodiversity, the majority of PRSPs fail to account for the role of resource access and environmental management in the lives of the poor¹¹⁰. Also, PRSP are not always effective at producing change as their objectives may be overruled by key policy issues (ie. fiscal regimes or foreign investment policy) or by specific investments¹¹¹. While PRSPs are a tool for national planning, they have not yet penetrated sectoral planning¹¹² and progress depends on each country's public sector capacity, government-partner relationships, and relations among donors¹¹³.

PRSPs are not homogeneous or formulaic; rather, they are often routine development plans that have been adapted to incorporate poverty reduction issues¹¹⁴. Therefore, although the World Bank has suggested that links between poverty and environment be made¹¹⁵, this is not necessarily carried through in practice.

Opportunities

The core principals of PRSPs acknowledge that poverty is multidimensional and to be addressed via the establishment of country-specific medium to long term goals¹¹⁶. This provides good initial conditions for future opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into PRSPs.

Experience in some countries demonstrates that this initiative could provide a framework for enhanced valuation and protection of ecosystem goods and services¹¹⁷. The process of creating PRSP's has also been identified as an opportunity for governments to coordinate with the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) process¹¹⁸.

The PRS approach is an opportunity for further mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development as it supports countries to adopt long-term development objectives and to sustain efforts to address capacity, institutional, and governance constraints over the medium to long term¹¹⁹.

Threats

While the PRS can offer opportunities for positive change, they can also potentially do harm since most PRSPs still lack attention to long-term environmental sustainability¹²⁰ since most PRSPs are drafted on a 3 year cycle¹²¹.

109 Bedi, T., Coudouel, A., Cox, M., Goldstein, M., & Thornton, N. (2006). Beyond the numbers: understanding the institutions for monitoring poverty reduction strategies. Tara (p. 222). Washington, DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-0-8213-6484-0

110 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

111 (Steve Bass et al., 2010)

112 (SCBD, 2010c)

113 (OED, (2004). The Poverty Reduction Strategy Initiative An Independent Evaluation of the World Bank ' s Support Through 2003. World. Washington, DC. Retrieved from [http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/oed/oeddoclib.nsf/24cc3bb1f94ae11c85256808006a0046/6b5669f816a60aaf85256ec1006346ac/\\$FILE/PRSP_Evaluation.pdf](http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/oed/oeddoclib.nsf/24cc3bb1f94ae11c85256808006a0046/6b5669f816a60aaf85256ec1006346ac/$FILE/PRSP_Evaluation.pdf)

114 (Dilys Roe, 2010)

115 Bojö, Jan, Bucknall, J., Hamilton, K., Kishor, N., Kraus, C., & Pillai, P. (2002). Chapter 11 Environment Jan Bojö , Julia Bucknall , Kirk Hamilton , Nalin Kishor ,. In J. Klugman (Ed.), A Sourcebook for Poverty Reduction Strategies (pp. 376-396). World Bank Publications. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resources/383606-1205334112622/4145_chap11.pdf

116 World Bank and International Monetary Fund. (2005). Review of the PRS Approach: Balancing Accountabilities and Scaling Up Results. Retrieved from siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resources/PRSP-Review/2005_Review_Final.pdf

117 (NEAA & IISD, 2010)

118 (D. Brown, Seymour, & Peskett, 2008)

119 (World Bank and International Monetary Fund, 2005)

120 Bojö, J., Green, K., S, K., S, P., & C, R. (2004). Environment in Poverty Reduction Strategies and Poverty Reduction Support Credits. *Environment*. Washington, DC. Retrieved from <http://www->

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Table 86- List of all PRSP documents or reports consulted for the SWOT analysis

Reviews of PRSP initiative	2005 Review of the PRS Approach: Balancing Accountabilities and Scaling Up Results The Poverty Reduction Strategy Initiative. An Independent Evaluation of the World Bank's Support Through 2003
World Bank Reference documents on PRSP	MINDING THE GAPS: Integrating Poverty Reduction Strategies and Budgets for Domestic Accountability Beyond the numbers : understanding the institutions for monitoring poverty reduction strategies A Sourcebook for Poverty Reduction Strategies

Table 87 - Basic Information on the PRSP

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The IMF together with the World Bank launched the Poverty Reduction Strategy Initiative in 1999. The initiative aims to enhance accountability by promoting the participation of domestic stakeholders in the formulation of clear and realistic development goals
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	PRSP aim to provide the crucial link between national public actions, donor support, and the development outcomes needed to meet the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The initiative's principal mainstreaming tool is the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers which contain an assessment of poverty and describe the macroeconomic, structural, and social policies and programs that a country will pursue over several years to promote growth and reduce poverty, as well as external financing needs and the associated sources of financing.
Expected outcomes	To help achieve the MDG which are centered on halving poverty between 1990 and 2015. The World Bank bases its plans for assistance to low-income countries (Country Assistance Strategies) on the PRSPs
Website	http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.aspx

Table 88 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	The objectives of the CBD can be integrated into individual PRSPs if they are priorities of the countries
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	The principal objective PRSPs are directly related to the first MDG.
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	An analysis of 12 PRSPs demonstrated that of the 12 PRSPs demonstrated progress in achieving all 8 MDGs (OED, 2004) PRSP have been identified as a "key vehicle for countries to address poverty reduction and achieve the MDGs" 122

wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSCContentServer/WDSP/IB/2004/12/16/000090341_20041216111209/Rendered/PDF/308900PAPER0EDP0102.pdf

121 (OED, 2004)

122 PEP. (2008). Poverty, Health, & Environment: Placing Environmental Health on Countries' Development Agendas. *Development*.

Table 89 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by PRSPs

Aspects of poverty	If and how PRSPs are concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 18, 23)
Lack of access health care	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 18, 23)
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 18, 23)
Lack of access to food security	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 11, 18)
Lack of personal security	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 11, 23)
Lack of shelter and clothing	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 11, 18)
The absence of political autonomy	The initiative is not concerned with this, however individual PRSP's could have addressed materials
The absence of empowerment	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 11)
The lack of freedom of choice	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 11)
Social inequality	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 11, 18, 23)
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 11, 23)

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 90 - Ecosystem Services concerned by PRSPs:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the PRSPs are concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services. *
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 11, 18, 23)
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	The initiative is not concerned with this, however individual PRSP's could have addressed materials
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 11, 18)
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 11, 18, 23)
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	The initiative is not concerned with this, however individual PRSP's could have addressed flow regulation.
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 11, 18, 23)
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	The initiative is not concerned with this, however individual PRSP's could have addressed the it
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	The initiative is not concerned with this, however individual PRSP's could have addressed it
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	Addressed in Source Book for Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ch. 11)

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

*Only documentation intended for the production of PRSPs were consulted for this analysis as the content of PRSPs vary from country to country. Results from various reviews have demonstrated that it is not possible to generalise from one to another. However, an in-depth review of all PRSPs to investigate the extent of ecosystem goods and services mainstreaming could be an idea for further research.

19 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

19.1 SWOT Results

Figure 20 - SWOT Analysis of SEA

Strength	Weakness
<p>Applying SEA to development co-operation provides the environmental evidence to support more informed decision making and</p> <p>Strategic Environmental Assessment are the means by which environment is mainstreamed into operations</p> <p>Moreover, at the policy level, SEAs can address the extent of ecosystem services mainstreaming into PRSP</p> <p>Some SEA frameworks are suited to evaluate how successful a policy, plan or programme is at addressing key linkages between ecosystem services and development policies and strategies</p>	<p>There are many different methodologies available providing guidance on how to conduct a SEA which could make the process confusing.</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>SEA's are potential entry points for national mainstreaming of ecosystem services</p> <p>SEAs are increasingly used by international development co-operation agencies and partner governments to evaluate the potential impact of strategic proposals and options.</p> <p>SEA can also assist in building stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>Policy level SEAs should be carried out with caution as requires a particular focus on the political, institutional and governance context underlying decision-making processes</p> <p>Institutions must have enough resources (knowledge and financial) to carry-out SEAs over the long term as it's an iterative process.</p>

Strengths

Applying SEA to development co-operation provides the environmental evidence to support more informed decision making and helps to ensure that prudent management of natural resources and the environment provide the foundations for sustainable economic growth¹²³.

Strategic Environmental Assessment are the means by which environment is mainstreamed into operations¹²⁴. Moreover, at the policy level, SEAs can address the extent of ecosystem services mainstreaming into PRSP¹²⁵. Some SEA frameworks are suited to evaluate how successful a policy, plan

¹²³ OECD DAC. (2008b). Strategic Environmental Assessment and Ecosystem Services. Advisory Note endorsed by the members of the DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (ENVIRONET) at their 8th Meeting on 30 October (p. 19).

¹²⁴ (Ranganathan, Irwin, & Repinski, 2009)

¹²⁵ (OECD DAC, 2008b)

or programme is at addressing key linkages between ecosystem services and development policies and strategies¹²⁶.

Weaknesses

There are many different methodologies available providing guidance on how to conduct a SEA¹²⁷ which could make the process confusing.

Opportunities

SEA's are potential entry points for national mainstreaming of ecosystem services as they inform understanding of risks to ecosystem services on which development proposals depend and identify opportunities to reduce impacts and invest in regulating services¹²⁸.

SEAs present a potential method for enhanced mainstreaming as they are increasingly used by international development co-operation agencies and partner governments to evaluate the potential impact of strategic proposals and options. SEA can also assist in building stakeholder engagement for improved governance, facilitate trans-boundary co-operation around shared environmental resources, and contribute to conflict prevention¹²⁹.

Threats

If SEA is applied at the policy level, it requires a particular focus on the political, institutional and governance context underlying decision-making processes¹³⁰, therefore policy level SEAs should be carried out with caution.

Institutions must have enough resources (knowledge and financial) to carry-out SEAs over the long term as it's an iterative process.

Table 91- List of all SEA documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

<p>Examples of Guidance for the production of SEAs</p>	<p>DAC Guidelines and Reference Series: Applying Strategic Environmental Assessment. GOOD PRACTICE GUIDANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION Profiles of Tools and Tactics for Environmental Mainstreaming No. 2 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: A sourcebook and reference guide to international experience Strategic Environmental Assessment and Ecosystems</p>
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¹²⁶ (OECD DAC, 2008a; Ranganathan et al., 2009; UNDG, 2009)

¹²⁷ Segnestam, L., Persson, A., Nilsson, M., Arvidsson, A., & Ijász, E. (2003). Country-Level Environmental Smith, J., Mapendembe, A., Vega, A., Hernandez Morcillo, M., Walpole, M., & Herkenrath, P. (2010). *Linking the Thematic Programmes of Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to Poverty Reduction and Development* (p. 110). Montreal, Canada.

¹²⁸ (Ranganathan et al., 2009)

¹²⁹ (OECD DAC, 2008b)

¹³⁰ (OECD DAC, 2008b)

19.2 Information Sheets

Table 92 - Basic Information on SEA

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The SEA is commonly defined as a systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of proposed policies, plans, or program initiatives to ensure that these consequences are fully included and properly addressed at the earliest appropriate stage of decision making, on par with economic and social considerations ¹³¹ .
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	Applications of the SEA process include sustainability assessments, strategic environmental planning frameworks, sector assessments, regional assessments, and policy assessments
Expected outcomes	Varies according to the use of the SEA process
Website	No one website.

Table 93 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	SEAs do not have direct linkages with the objectives of the CBD, but could be used to evaluate aspects of the Convention.
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	SEA is a rapidly evolving tool that is being increasingly used as a key mechanism to achieve Millennium Goal 8 to integrate environmental concerns in to decision-making ¹³² . SEA also provides a practical and direct means of progressing MDG 7 on Environmental Sustainability ¹³³
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

¹³¹ Sadler, B., and R. Verheem. 1996. .Strategic Environmental Assessment: Status, Challenges, and Future Directions.. Netherlands Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, Amsterdam.

¹³² IIED. (2011). Strategies, Planning, and Assessment.

¹³³ (OECD DAC, 2008b)

Table 94 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by SEA

Aspects of poverty	If and how the SEA is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	SEA could address any aspects of poverty in its analysis
Lack of access health care	
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	
Lack of access to food security	
Lack of personal security	
Lack of shelter and clothing	
The absence of political autonomy	
The absence of empowerment	
The lack of freedom of choice	
Social inequality	
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 95 - Ecosystem Services concerned by SEA:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the SEA is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	Depending on the project, a SEA could be concerned with all the listed ecosystem services.
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

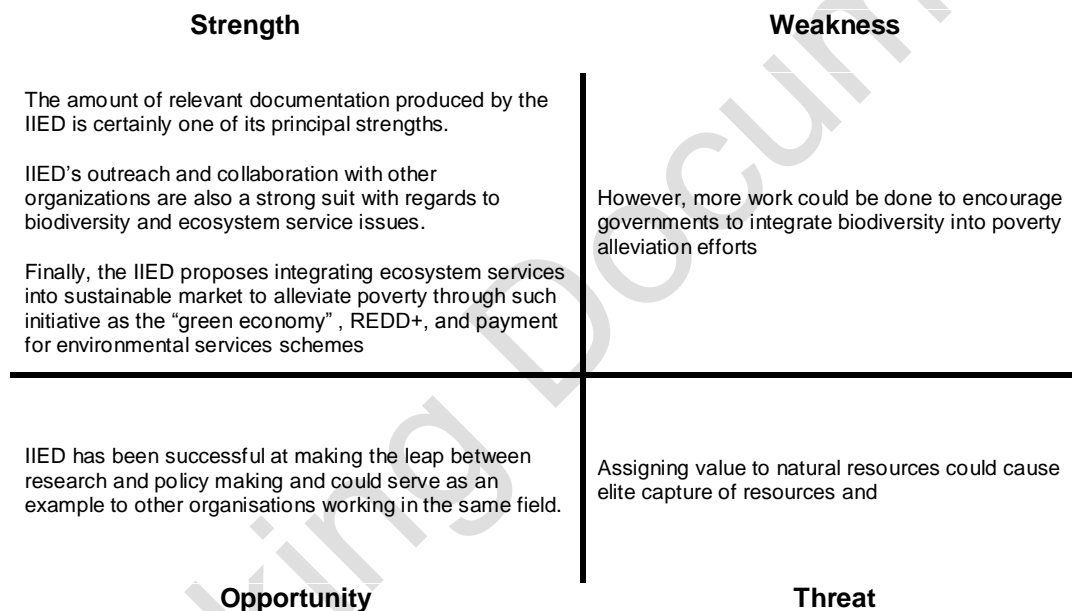
Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

Research Programmes and Think Tanks

20 International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

20.1 SWOT Results

Figure 21 - SWOT Analysis of IIED



Strengths

The amount of specialized documentation produced by the IIED is certainly one of its principal strengths. It has produced documents on: making the links between poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation¹³⁴; identifying root causes for biodiversity loss and poverty issues and examined biodiversity governance¹³⁵; as well as proposing answers to key questions on the poverty-environment linkages and making recommendations for policy makers¹³⁶ at local, national and international levels¹³⁷. Additionally,

134 Poverty and Conservation Learning Group. (2010). Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction : Who, What and Where?

135 (Swiderska, D. Roe, Siegele, & Grieg-Dan., 2008)

136 Roe, Dilys, Thomas, D., Smith, J., Walpole, M., & Elliott, J. (2011). Biodiversity and Poverty: Ten Frequently Asked Questions – Ten Policy Implications.

137 (Swiderska, D. Roe, Siegele, & Grieg-Dan., 2008)

the IIED offers guidance on how the process of policy itself is conducted and how it can be used to promote sustainable environmental practices¹³⁸.

IIED's outreach and collaboration with other organizations are also a strong suit with regards to biodiversity and ecosystem service issues. For example the IIED has collaborated on the creation of Biodiversity Media Alliance, an organisation providing journalists with training and access to better sources of information to improve media coverage of biodiversity issues. IIED has also collaborated with PEI on integrating environmental considerations into government financing and budgetary processes¹³⁹. It has also created a specialised unit devoted to the identifying the links between poverty and conservation: the Poverty Conservation Learning Group.

Finally, the IIED proposes integrating ecosystem services into the sustainable market to alleviate poverty through such initiative as the "green economy" (estimating the costs of pro-poor growth)", REDD+ (looking at its implementation costs and its effects on livelihoods), and payment for environmental services schemes (see table below).

Weaknesses

The IIED is very effective at mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into development processes; however, more work could be done to encourage national governments to mainstream these concepts into national poverty alleviation efforts such as Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Opportunities

IIED has been successful at making the leap between research and policy making, evidence which has been observed at the International CBD, negotiations. This aptitude is very difficult to develop and put into place, and could serve as an example to other organisations working in the same field.

Threats

Also, as with other MIPs, assigning monetary value to ecosystem services could lead to elite capture of these resources, further impoverishing the most vulnerable fraction of the population.

Table 96- List of all IIED documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

General information	Shaping Decisions for Environment: Annual report 2010-2011
Poverty and Environment Learning Group	Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction: Who, What and Where? Biodiversity and Poverty: Ten Frequently Asked Questions – Ten Policy Implications
Ecosystem services and biodiversity Governance publications	The Governance of Nature and the Nature of Governance: Policy that works for biodiversity and livelihoods Water ecosystem services and poverty under climate change Key issues and research priorities Policies that Work for Forests and People
Other publication series	Markets for Environmental Services Natural resources Forestry and Land Use Series Policy that Works for Forests and People

¹³⁸ Mayers, J., & Bass, S. (1999). Policy that works for forests and people. *Foreign Affairs*. London.

¹³⁹ IIED. (2010). *Shaping decisions: Annual Report 2010-2011*.

20.2 Information Sheets

Table 97 - Basic Information on IIED

Brief description (mission, objectives)	IIED's mission is to build a fairer, more sustainable world, using evidence, action and influence in partnership with others.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	Two of IIED research areas that are principally involved in mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development: 1) climate change and 2) natural resources. IIED's other research subjects are also involved in mainstreaming.
Expected outcomes	To help vulnerable people have a say in policies that affect them.
Website	http://www.iied.org/

Table 98 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	IIED contributes to the CBD's programmes of work and participates in the COPs. IIED has worked particularly hard on the conventions 3 rd objective by providing research the importance of customary laws and rights ¹⁴⁰
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	MDG1 and MDG7 are directly linked with the IIEDs work and research.
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

140 (IIED, 2010)

Table 99 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by IIED

Aspects of poverty	If and how the IIED is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	All of IIED's work is done to help improve the livelihoods of the world's poor. They address all of the listed aspects of poverty throughout their extensive research and list of publications.
Lack of access health care	
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	
Lack of access to food security	
Lack of personal security	
Lack of shelter and clothing	
The absence of political autonomy	
The absence of empowerment	
The lack of freedom of choice	
Social inequality	
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 100 - Ecosystem Services concerned by IIED:

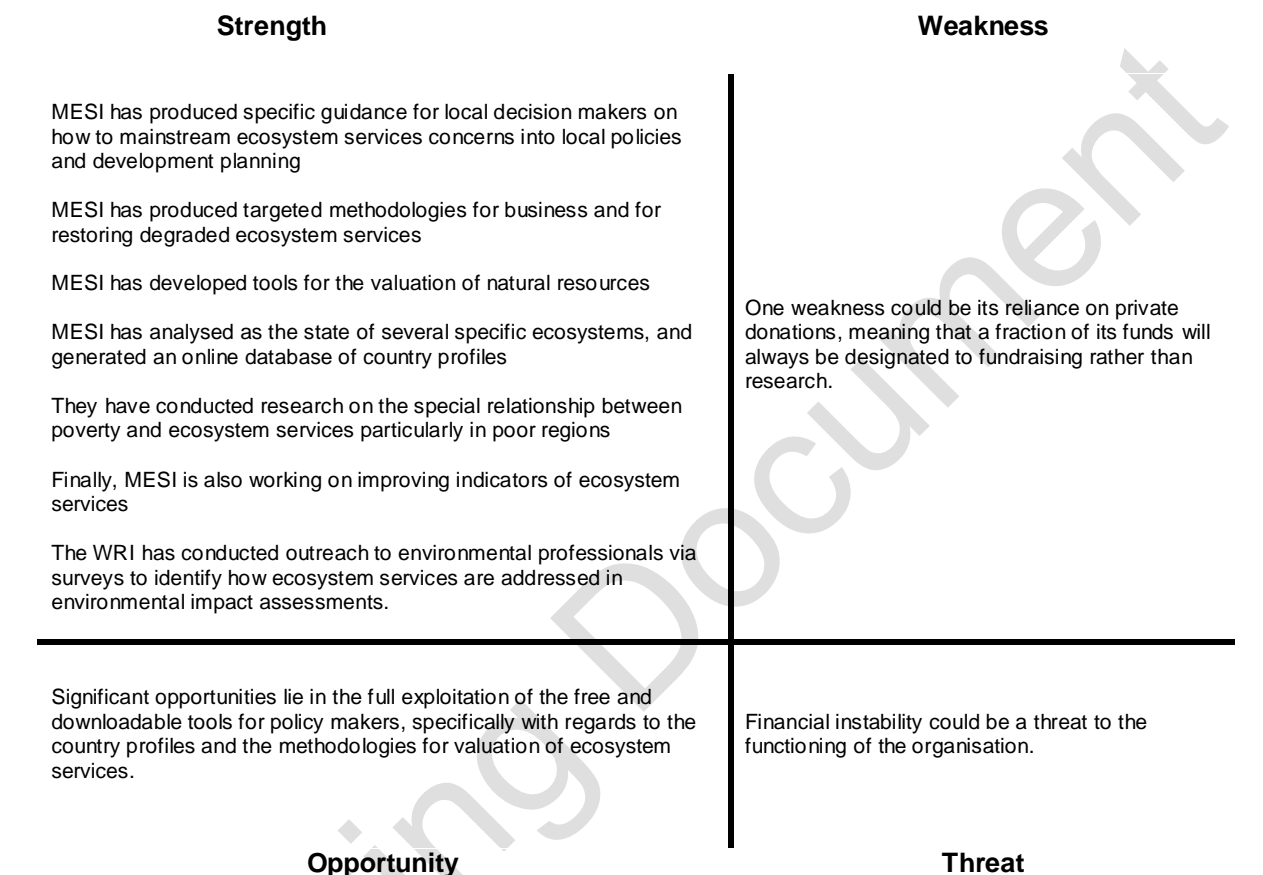
CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the IIED is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	IIED is concerned with all the listed ecosystem services. All areas of research work consider ecosystem services.
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting."

21 World Resources Institute (WRI)

21.1 SWOT Results

Figure 22 - SWOT Analysis of WRI



Strength

Mainstreaming Ecosystem Services Initiative (MESI) is WRI's program which produces an impressive amount of tools, guidance material and scientific analysis for mainstreaming ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes.

MESI has produced specific guidance for local decision makers on how to mainstream ecosystem services concerns into local policies and development planning¹⁴¹. Furthermore, MESI has produced a number of targeted methodologies for business to make informed decisions regarding ecosystem services (see table below) and for restoring degraded ecosystem services¹⁴². MESI has also developed specific tools for the valuation of various natural resources (coastal areas, fisheries, tourism)

¹⁴¹ Ranganathan, J., Raudsepp-Hearne, C., Lucas, N., Irwin, F., Zurek, M., Bennett, K., Ash, N., et al. (2008). *Ecosystem Services: A Guide for Decision Makers*. Control. Retrieved from http://pdf.wri.org/ecosystem_services_guide_for_decisionmakers.pdf; (UNDG, 2009)

¹⁴² Irwin, F., & Ranganathan, J. (2007). Restoring nature's capital. Assessment. Washington, DC. Retrieved from http://pdf.wri.org/restoring_natures_capital.pdf

Their scientific contribution to the link between ecosystem services and poverty is significant. They have thoroughly analysed as the state of several specific ecosystems (forests and water quality). The MESI has generated an online database which country profiles linking the state of ecosystem services to social and economic realities¹⁴³. As well, they have conducted research on the special relationship between poverty and ecosystem services in particularly poor regions¹⁴⁴. Finally, MESI is also working on improving ecosystem services indicators¹⁴⁵.

The WRI has conducted outreach to environmental professionals via surveys to identify how ecosystem services are addressed in environmental impact assessments.

Weakness

One weakness could be its reliance on private donations, meaning that a fraction of its funds will always be designated to fundraising rather than research.

Opportunity

Significant opportunities lie in the full exploitation of the free and downloadable tools for policy makers, specifically with regards to the country profiles and the methodologies for valuation of ecosystem services.

Threat

Financial instability could be a threat to the functioning of the organisation.

Table 101- List of all documents consulted for the WRI's SWOT analysis

Tools for mainstreaming	ECOSYSTEM SERVICES: A Guide for Decision Makers Measuring Nature's Benefits: A Preliminary Roadmap for Improving Ecosystem Service Indicators Ecosystem Services and Environmental Impact Assessments Online survey
Valuation of ecosystem service tools	Economic Valuation by Country: Jamaica ; Dominican Republic ; Belize ; Tobago and St. Lucia Economic Valuation Methodology Coastal Capital Home Tourism and Recreation Valuation Tool (User's Guide; Template for Accommodation Data) Fisheries Tool : (User's Guide; Template for Commercial Fisheries Data ; MPA Economic Impact Tool ; Manual)
Tools for businesses	Corporate Ecosystem Services Review The Business & Ecosystems Leadership Group Support responsible procurement of forest products Dependence & Impact Assessment Tool
World Resource Reports	World Resources Report 2008, "Roots of Resilience: Growing the Wealth of the Poor" World Resources 2005, "The Wealth of the Poor: Managing Ecosystems to Fight Poverty" World Resources 2002-2004, "Decisions for the Earth: Balance, Voice and Power" World Resources 2000-2001, "People and Ecosystems: The Fraying Web of Life"
Water Quality and Forestry tools	Global Forest Watch Home : Interactive Maps , Data Explorer Water Quality Home : Hypoxia maps , NutrientNet

¹⁴³ (UNPEI, 2009a); WRI in collaboration with UNEP and the World Bank. (2008). A Guide to World Resources 2008: Roots of Resilience-Growing the Wealth of the Poor. World. Washington, DC.

¹⁴⁴ Henninger, N., Tunstall, D., Kristjanson, P., Reid, R., Said, M., & Agatsiva, J. L. (2007). Nature's Benefits in Kenya An Atlas of Ecosystems and Human Well-Being. Foreign Affairs. Washington, DC and Nairobi. Retrieved from http://pdf.wri.org/kenya_atlas_fulltext_150.pdf ;

WRI. (2010). Mapping a Better Future Spatial Analysis and Pro-Poor Livestock Strategies in Uganda. World. Retrieved from Washington, DC and Kam- pala

¹⁴⁵ Layke, C. (2009). WORKING PAPER Measuring Nature's Benefits : A Preliminary Roadmap for Improving Ecosystem Service Indicators. Analysis. Retrieved from http://pdf.wri.org/measuring_natures_benefits.pdf

21.2 Information Sheet

Table 102 Basic Information on WRI

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The World Resources Institute is a global environmental think tank that goes beyond research to put ideas into action. It works with governments, companies, and civil society to build solutions to urgent environmental challenges.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	The Mainstreaming Ecosystem Services Initiative works toward a world in which governments and businesses value and invest in ecosystems — forests, wetlands, coral reefs, etc. — in order to secure economic growth and people's well being.
Expected outcomes	Improved ecosystem health and an improvement of peoples well-being
Website	http://www.wri.org/

Table 103 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	<p>.</p> <p>They have a project working on Poverty Reduction Through Equitable Access and Fair Distribution which is directly linked with the CBD's 3rd objective, and most of all of their other projects are linked with both conservation and sustainable use of ecosystem services and the biodiversity that underpins it.</p>
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	Specific work on the links between poverty and ecosystem services addresses the MDG1
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	MESI assessment and work is based on the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment which is directly linked to the MDG7

Table 104 Aspects of Poverty concerned by the WRI's

Aspects of poverty	If and how the WRI is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	<p>The two specific studies linking poverty to ecosystem services identify poverty as multidimensional and are concerned with all of these aspects of poverty¹⁴⁶. However, the other programmes of work of the WRI do not always take all the listed dimensions of poverty into account.</p>
Lack of access health care	
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	
Lack of access to food security	
Lack of personal security	
Lack of shelter and clothing	
The absence of political autonomy	
The absence of empowerment	
The lack of freedom of choice	
Social inequality	
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 105 Ecosystem Services concerned by the WRI:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how WRI is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	<p>WRI's MESI programme is concerned with all aspects of ecosystem services</p>
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

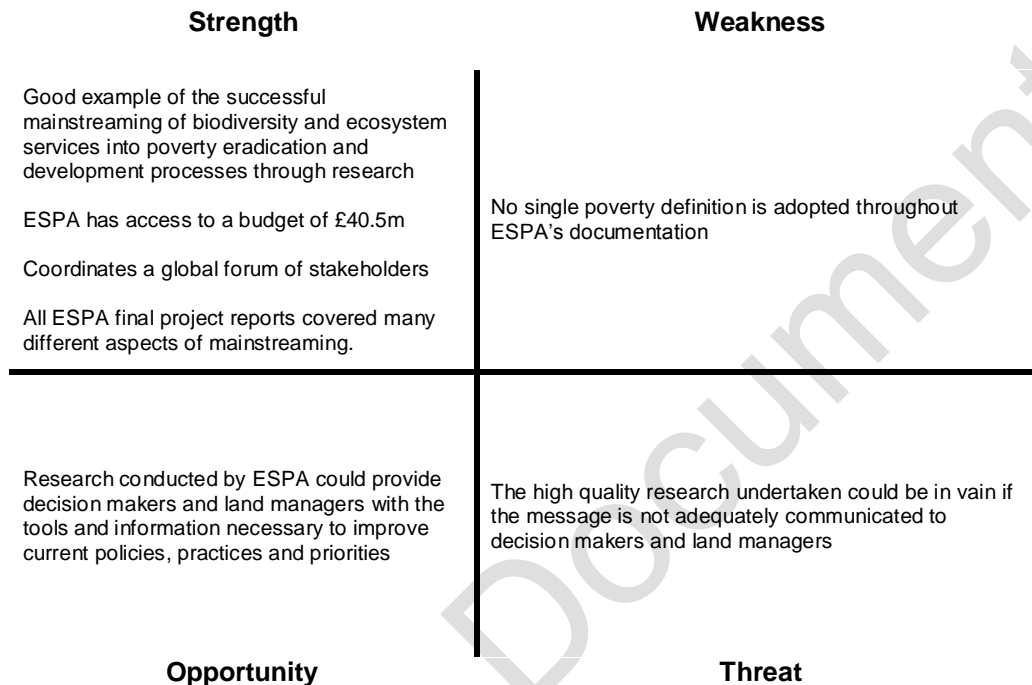
Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

¹⁴⁶ (Henninger et al., 2007; WRI, 2010)

22 Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA)

22.1 SWOT Results

Figure 23 - SWOT Analysis of ESPA



Strengths

ESPA is a good example of the successful mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes through research designed to provide evidence of how ecosystem services can reduce poverty around the world.

Of ESPA's strengths are the facts that it has access to a budget of £40.5m and it coordinates a global forum bringing together stakeholders from around the world.

All ESPA final project reports available at the time of analysis covered many different aspects of mainstreaming. That is reports all: 1) focused on biophysical and social systems to understand the relationship between humans and ecosystems; 2) made direct links between the type and status of degradation/health and the effects on the well-being of the people inhabiting them; 3) identified knowledge gaps for monitoring and measuring ecosystem services and poverty; and 4) proposed capacity-building strategies or next-steps for the communities in the context of the region of work¹⁴⁷.

147 Brown, K., Daw, T., Rosendo, S., Bunce, M., & Cherrett, N. (2008). Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation: Marine & Coastal Situational Analysis Synthesis Report. Framework. Retrieved from [http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/espa/documents/Marine and Coastal - Synthesis Report.pdf](http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/espa/documents/Marine%20and%20Coastal%20-%20Synthesis%20Report.pdf)
 CEPASA. (2008). *Situation Analysis of Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation in arid and semi-arid Africa. Situation Analysis prepared for the ESPA Program. Africa*. Retrieved from [http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/espa/documents/Final Report Africa.pdf](http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/espa/documents/Final%20Report%20Africa.pdf)

Weaknesses

No single poverty definition is adopted throughout by ESPA's documentation. Additionally, even though in some of ESPA's research it is acknowledged that poverty is multidimensional, often only the monetary aspects of poverty are measured¹⁴⁸.

Opportunities

Given the substantial amount of research conducted by ESPA on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes, this information could provide decision makers and land managers with the tools and information necessary to improve current policies, practices and priorities.

Threats

A possible threat could be that the high quality research undertaken could be in vain if the message is not adequately communicated to decision makers and land managers to change current priorities, practices, and priorities.

Table 106- List of all documents consulted for ESPA's SWOT analysis

ESPA internal documents	ESPA Vision Statement ESPA's Reporting Guidelines ESPA Impact Strategy
ESPA "Impact Stories"	ESPA impacts Unearthing history, preventing disaster Do ecosystem conservation projects work? Mangroves to market Doing justice to poverty and ecology
Project Final Reports	Final Report Marine and Coastal Synthesis Report : Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation: Marine & Coastal Situational Analysis Final Report Desakota: Re-imagining the Rural-Urban Continuum: Understanding the role ecosystem services play in the livelihoods of the poor in desakota regions undergoing rapid change Final Report India: Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation Study in South Asia (ESPASSA): A Situation Analysis for India and the Hindu Kush Himalayan Region Final Report Africa: Situation Analysis of Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation in arid and semi-arid Africa Final Report Amazon basin: Challenges to Managing Ecosystems Sustainably for Poverty Alleviation: Securing Well-Being in the Andes/Amazon Final Report: China Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation Situation Analysis and Research Strategy

ESPA-AA. (2008). *Challenges to Managing Ecosystems Sustainably for Poverty Alleviation : Securing Well-Being in the Andes / Amazon. Situation Analysis prepared for the ESPA Program*. Retrieved from

[http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/espa/documents/Final Report Amazon - main report large_version.pdf](http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/espa/documents/Final%20Report%20Amazon%20-%20main%20report%20large_version.pdf)

ESPA-China. (2008). *China Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation Situation Analysis and Research Strategy. Situation Analysis prepared for the ESPA. Water Resources*. Retrieved from

[http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/espa/documents/Final Report China - report.pdf](http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/espa/documents/Final%20Report%20China%20-%20report.pdf)

ESPASSA. (2008). *ESPASSA Project Team Consortium Director Project Managers and Editors of ESPASSA Regional Situation Analysis for India and the Hindu Kush Himalayan Region*. New Delhi. Retrieved from

[http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/espa/documents/Final Report India HKH - main report.pdf](http://www.nerc.ac.uk/research/programmes/espa/documents/Final%20Report%20India%20HKH%20-%20main%20report.pdf)

148 (ESPA-China, 2008)

22.2 Information Sheets

Table 107 - Basic Information on ESPA

Brief description (mission, objectives)	ESPA's research provides new knowledge demonstrating how ecosystem services can reduce poverty and enhance well-being for the world's poor.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	Projects funded by ESPA address a number of research themes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water security and ecosystem services; 2. Disease ecology, ecosystem services, and human wellbeing; 3. Forests, land use change and ecosystem services; 4. Biodiversity and ecosystem services ; 5. Coastal ecosystems; 6. The political economy of sustainable ecosystem services for poverty reduction and sustainable growth
Expected outcomes	ESPA's success will be measured by the way that its research can be turned into results that benefit the poor
Website	http://www.espa.ac.uk/

Table 108 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	Depending on the project, different objectives of the convention are emphasised. For example, in the Amazon Basin where biodiversity and ecosystem services are not yet completely depleted, conservation and fair and equitable benefit sharing efforts are emphasised ¹⁴⁹ . Whereas projects in rural China (and elsewhere) emphasise the sustainable use of land ¹⁵⁰ .
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	ESPA's mission to enhance the well-being of the poor is directly linked with MDG1.
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	ESPA's in-depth research on understanding and measuring ecosystem services are directly linked with MDG7

149 (ESPA-AA, 2008)
150 (ESPA-China, 2008)

Table 109 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by ESPA's

Aspects of poverty	If and how the ESPA is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	ESPA does not directly address this aspect of poverty
Lack of access health care	ESPA's health research theme addresses this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	ESPA's health research theme addresses this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to food security	ESPA's health, biodiversity and coasts research themes address this aspect of poverty
Lack of personal security	ESPA does not directly address this aspect of poverty
Lack of shelter and clothing	ESPA does not directly address this aspect of poverty
The absence of political autonomy	ESPA's political economy research theme addresses this aspect of poverty
The absence of empowerment	ESPA's political economy research theme addresses this aspect of poverty
The lack of freedom of choice	ESPA's political economy research theme addresses this aspect of poverty
Social inequality	ESPA's political economy research theme addresses this aspect of poverty
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	ESPA's biodiversity and water research themes address this aspect of poverty

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 110 - Ecosystem Services concerned by ESPA:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the ESPA is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	All ESPA research themes address all aspects of ecosystem services
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

23 Environment for Development Initiative (EfD)

23.1 SWOT Results

Figure 24 - SWOT Analysis of Environment for Development Initiative

Strength	Weakness
<p>EfD is conducting very successful research on how the sustainable use of environmental resources affects poverty and development</p> <p>The underlying premise of the research is favourable to the eventual mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication</p> <p>The EfD also collaborates closely with many international organisations</p>	<p>EfD makes few direct links are made directly between poverty eradication and biodiversity or ecosystem services.</p> <p>Biodiversity and ecosystem services are not systematically mainstreamed into the initiatives research on policy making.</p> <p>Research is based on specific case studies, making regional or sub-regional policy recommendations or capacity building efforts challenging.</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>The lack of integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into the initiatives work could also be an opportunity for mainstreaming</p>	<p>EfD's research is alleviating the financial burden of the poor assuming that other aspects of poverty will be improved if income increases, which is not necessarily the case.</p>

Strengths

The EfD initiative is conducting very successful research on how the sustainable use of environmental resources affects poverty and development. They have published hundreds of documents and have extensive research programmes on human interacting with the environment (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, climate change, parks and policy).

The underlying premise of the research is favourable to the eventual mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication; that the analysed human-environment interactions can become more sustainable which would help reduce poverty.

The EfD also collaborates closely with many international organisations and has collaborated on the publication of many documents with the World Bank and the FAO.

Weaknesses

One weakness is that the initiative focuses on research related to *human interactions* with the environment and therefore few links are made directly with biodiversity or ecosystem services.

Biodiversity and ecosystem services are not systematically mainstreamed into the initiatives research on policy making. Additionally much of the initiative's research is based on specific case studies, making regional or sub-regional policy recommendations or capacity building efforts challenging.

No policy briefs mentioned ecosystem services or biodiversity.

Opportunities

This lack of integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into the initiatives work could also be seen as an opportunity for mainstreaming, were the initiative open to such research.

Threats

The research is heavily focused on sustainable use of natural resources to alleviate the financial burden of the poor. While this is of critical importance, one assumption of the initiative seems to be that other aspects of poverty (absence of empowerment, absence of freedom, absence of personal security or absence of political autonomy) will be improved if income increases, which is not necessarily the case.

Table 111 - List of all Environment for Development's documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

EfD discussion papers on human behaviour-environment interactions	Conditional Cash Transfers and Payments for Environmental Services: A Conceptual Framework for Explaining and Judging Differences in Outcomes Sustainable Agricultural Practices and Agricultural Productivity in Ethiopia: Does Agroecology Matter? Climate Change and the Ethiopian Economy A Computable General Equilibrium Analysis A Market for Environmentally Responsible Investment? Identifying Obstacles and Enablers of Commodification of Environmental Risks in the South African Investment Industry Environmental Goods Collection and Children's Schooling: Evidence from Kenya Does Eco-Certification Have Environmental Benefits? Estimation of the Water Quality Amelioration Value of Wetlands: A Case Study of the Western Cape, South Africa The Evidence Base for Environmental and Socioeconomic Impacts of "Sustainable" Certification
Policy briefs	Where Do Sustainable Land Management Practices Work: A Comparative Study Water quality amelioration value of wetlands

23.2 Information Sheets

Table 112 - Basic Information on Environment for Development Initiative

Brief description (mission, objectives)	EfD initiative aims to support poverty alleviation and sustainable development by building environmental economics capacity in policy making processes
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	Main activity is international research collaboration on poverty-environment issues. It is a capacity building program in environmental economics focusing on research, policy advice, and teaching.
Expected outcomes	To integrate the environment into strategic policy processes and to meet the demands of domestic institutions as well as international organizations
Website	http://www.efdinitiative.org/

Table 113 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	Some specific EfD projects are directly linked to the second objective of the CBD
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	EfDs objectives are directly linked to both MDG
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 114 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by Environment for Development Initiative

Aspects of poverty	If and how the Environment for Development Initiative is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	The policy design theme directly assess this aspect of poverty
Lack of access health care	The initiative does is not concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	The agricultural and climate change themes directly address this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to food security	The agricultural and climate change themes directly address this aspect of poverty
Lack of personal security	The initiative does is not concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of shelter and clothing	The policy design theme directly assess this aspect of poverty
The absence of political autonomy	The policy design theme directly assess this aspect of poverty
The absence of empowerment	The policy design theme directly assess this aspect of poverty
The lack of freedom of choice	The policy design theme directly assess this aspect of poverty
Social inequality	The policy design theme directly assess this aspect of poverty
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	The agricultural and climate change themes directly addresses this aspect of poverty

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 115 - Ecosystem Services concerned by Environment for Development Initiative:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the Environment for Development Initiative is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	The agricultural, fisheries and climate change themes are directly affected by this aspect of ecosystem services
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	The agricultural and climate change themes are directly affected by this aspect of ecosystem services
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	The agricultural and forestry themes are directly affected by this aspect of ecosystem services
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	The agricultural and climate change indirectly address this aspect of ecosystem services
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	The initiative is not yet directly concerned with this ecosystem service
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	The initiative is not yet directly concerned with this ecosystem service
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	The initiative is not yet directly concerned with this ecosystem service
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	The initiative does not address this ecosystem service
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	Agricultural theme is directly concerned by this aspect of ecosystem services

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

24 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) and Follow Up

24.1 SWOT Results

Figure 25 - SWOT Analysis of Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and Follow Up

Strength	Weakness
<p>Objective to assessing the capacity of ecosystems to support human well-being proved both innovative and far-reaching</p> <p>MA demonstrated more comprehensively than ever the important links between ecosystems, ecosystem services and human well-being</p> <p>This effort has let to follow up efforts.</p> <p>Knowledge gaps were identified at all levels</p>	<p>The MA includes multiple indicators for provisioning services but few indicators for other services</p> <p>When published, the major weakness was it had not made a significant impact on policy formulation and decision-making. This was largely addressed in the MA's <i>Manual for Assessment Practitioners</i> (2010).</p> <p>The lack of adequate financial resources for communications and outreach efforts</p> <p>Few developing country sub-global assessments (SGAs) were adequately funded and few engaged with local decision makers</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>The MA has generated and continues to provide an opportunity to keep biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management on the international policy agenda</p>	<p>Funding and outreach efforts could be insufficient to continue and implement the excellent work of the MA.</p>

Strengths

MA's technical objective of assessing the capacity of ecosystems to support human well-being proved both innovative and far-reaching¹⁵¹. The impressive collaboration effort of over 1,300 experts demonstrated more comprehensively than ever before the important links between ecosystems, ecosystem services and human well-being¹⁵².

This effort has let to follow up efforts. A number of organisations have developed a guide for public sector policymakers on mainstreaming ecosystem services¹⁵³ and countries and indicators of ecosystem services¹⁵⁴.

Knowledge gaps were identified at all levels on the links among biodiversity, ecosystem functioning, ecosystem services and human well-being and the ability to provide convincing economic values of ecosystem services, particularly the regulating and cultural services¹⁵⁵.

151 Wells, M. P., Grossman, D., & Navajas, H. (2006). Terminal Evaluation of the UNEP/GEF Project "Millennium Ecosystem Assessment": Evaluation and Oversight Unit. Nairobi, Kenya.

152 (SCBD, 2008b)¹⁵² (SCBD, 2008b)

153 (Ranganathan et al., 2008)¹⁵³ (Ranganathan et al., 2008)

154 (UNEP-WCMC, 2010)¹⁵⁴ (UNEP-WCMC, 2010)

Weaknesses

One identified weakness of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment is it includes multiple indicators for provisioning services but few indicators for other (regulating, cultural and supporting) services¹⁵⁶.

When the MA was published, the major weakness was that the MA had not made a significant direct impact on policy formulation and decision-making, especially in developing countries. This was because the MA did not involve policy and decision makers in the process; and the MA had not produced tools, models or methods for practitioners in the field¹⁵⁷. These concerns were largely addressed in the MA's *Manual for Assessment Practitioners* (2010).

The lack of adequate financial resources proved to be a weakness for communications and outreach efforts and few developing country sub-global assessments (SGAs) were adequately funded and few engaged with local decision makers¹⁵⁸.

Opportunities

The MA has generated and continues to provide an opportunity to keep biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management on the international policy agenda.¹⁵⁹

Threats

One threat could be that funding and outreach efforts are not sufficient to continue and implement the excellent work of the MA.

Table 116- List of all Millennium Ecosystem Assessment documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

Synthesis Reports	Living Beyond Our Means: Natural Assets and Human Well-being (Statement of the MA Board) Ecosystems and Human Well-being: General Synthesis Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Biodiversity Synthesis
Global & Multiscale Assessment Reports	Global & Multiscale Assessment Reports: Policy Responses. Chapter 5 – Biodiversity Global & Multiscale Assessment Reports : Policy Responses. Chapter 17 - Consequences of Responses on Human Well-being and Poverty Reduction
Follow-up	Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: A Manual for Assessment Practitioners

¹⁵⁵ SCBD. (2008b). The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Follow-Up: A Global Strategy for Turning Knowledge into Action. *Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity*. Bonn.

¹⁵⁶ (UNEP-WCMC, 2010)

¹⁵⁷ House of Commons Environmental Audit Committee. (2007, May). The UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. *Trends in ecology & evolution*. London.; (Wells et al., 2006)

¹⁵⁸ (Wells et al., 2006)

¹⁵⁹ (Wells et al., 2006)

24.2 Information Sheets

Table 117 - Basic Information on Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

Brief description (mission, objectives)	To assess the consequences of ecosystem change for human well-being and the scientific basis for action needed to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of those systems and their contribution to human well-being.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	The MA's did research and generated state-of-the-art scientific appraisal of the condition and trends in the world's ecosystems and the services they provide and the options to restore, conserve, or enhance the sustainable use of ecosystems. Follow-up work has focus on tools for practitioners in the field.
Expected outcomes	Improved management of global ecosystem services
Website	http://www.maweb.org/en/Index.aspx

Table 118 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	The Report "Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Biodiversity Synthesis" makes clear links between the CBD's Goals and the results of the MA
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	The MA is directly linked to both MDGs
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 119 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

Aspects of poverty	If and how the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	The MA scenarios directly address this aspect of poverty
Lack of access health care	The MA scenarios directly address this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	The MA scenarios directly address this aspect of poverty and the MA states that biodiversity directly contributes to this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to food security	The MA scenarios directly address this aspect of poverty
Lack of personal security	The MA scenarios directly address this aspect of poverty and the MA states that biodiversity directly contributes to this aspect of poverty
Lack of shelter and clothing	The MA scenarios directly address this aspect of poverty
The absence of political autonomy	The MA scenarios directly address this aspect of poverty and the MA states that biodiversity directly contributes to this aspect of poverty
The absence of empowerment	The MA scenarios directly address this aspect of poverty and the MA states that biodiversity directly contributes to this aspect of poverty
The lack of freedom of choice	The MA scenarios directly address this aspect of poverty and the MA states that biodiversity directly contributes to this aspect of poverty
Social inequality	The MA scenarios directly address this aspect of poverty and the MA states that biodiversity directly contributes to this aspect of poverty
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	The MA scenarios directly address this aspect of poverty and the MA states that biodiversity directly contributes to this aspect of poverty

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 120 - Ecosystem Services concerned by Millennium Ecosystem Assessment:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	All MA documentation is directly concerned with all aspects of ecosystem services
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

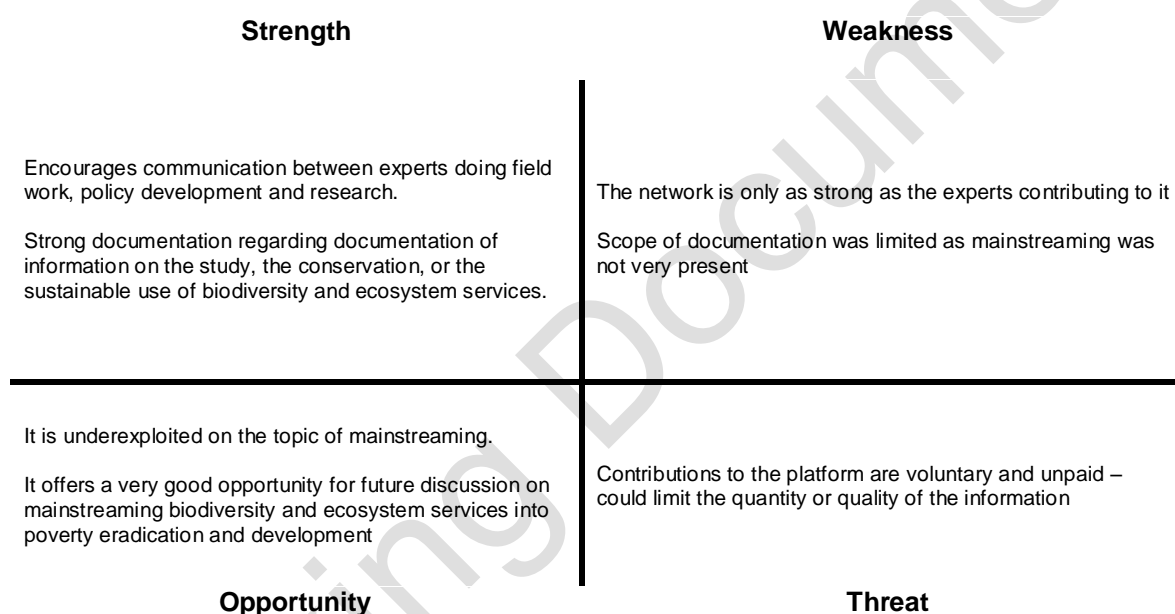
Table adapted from: “proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

Internet or Networking Platforms

25 Natureandpoverty.net: The Nature & Poverty Knowledge and Learning Network

25.1 SWOT results

Figure 26 - SWOT Analysis of Natureandpoverty.net



Strengths

The platform's most apparent strength is it offers a means of informal communication between experts doing field work, policy development and research. The *Themes* of the platform provides strong documentation of information on the study, the conservation, or the sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services (see Table 124). Some documents in some Themes examine the links that biodiversity and ecosystem services have with poverty eradication and development (see Table 123).

Weakness

The platform's most obvious weakness is that the information available is directly dependant on the voluntary participation of experts therefore, the discussions are sometimes limited in scope or absent altogether. For example, the majority of the sites documentation and discussion available on ecosystem services focuses on REDD initiatives which limits the scope and potential conclusions of the platform. Also, mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty alleviation and development could

have been addressed in the section “Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Diplomacy” however this section had no contributions.

Opportunity

Mainstreaming is underrepresented on the platform. The most important aspect of this initiative is it offers a very good opportunity for future discussion on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development. The platform's themes “Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change” and “Payment for ecosystem services” both could provide discussions on the inter-linkages between biodiversity and human well-being as well as ongoing mainstreaming efforts.

Threat

Perhaps the most important threat could be that as contributions to the platform are voluntary and unpaid. This could imply that important topics/documents/discussions would be left out or underrepresented on the platform. Finally, even the existence of the platform could be threatened if funding were to be insufficient.

25.2 Information sheet

Table 121. Basic Information on Natureandpoverty.net

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The natureandpoverty.net is an online platform which links experts, documents, organisations, events and news on the linkages between poverty and environmental issues. It aims to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of interventions, with regard to the linkages between ecosystem management and poverty alleviation.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	As an internet platform, it does not have a specific programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development, but many of the themes, programmes and documents on the site address this issue.
Expected outcomes	Improved communication between the field, policy and research related activities linking ecosystem management and poverty alleviation.
Website	http://www.natureandpoverty.net/

Table 122 Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	This objective is directly address in the following themes: Payment for Ecosystem Services ; Obsolete pesticides ; Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change ; Ecosystem Based Adaptation ; REDD plus: start page Biobased Economy ; Emergency Response and the Natural Environment
CBD2 – Sustainable use	This objective is directly address in the following themes: Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change ; Ecosystem Based Adaptation ; Biobased Economy ; Emergency Response and the Natural Environment
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	Natureandpoverty.net does not directly address this objective of the CBD
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	Multiple themes address this MDG directly
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	Multiple themes address this MDG directly

Table 123 Aspects of Poverty concerned by the Natureandpoverty.net*

Aspects of poverty	If and how Natureandpoverty.net is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	Themes which addresses access to education: Development of Globally Sustainable Communities
Lack of access health care	Themes which address this aspect of poverty: Emergency Response and the Natural Environment ; Development of Globally Sustainable Communities ; Emergency Response and the Natural Environment
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	Themes which address this aspect of poverty: Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change ; Ecosystem Based Adaptation ; Biobased Economy ; Emergency Response and the Natural Environment
Lack of access to food security	Themes which address this aspect of poverty: Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change ; Ecosystem Based Adaptation ; Biobased Economy ; Emergency Response and the Natural Environment
Lack of personal security	Themes which address this aspect of poverty: Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change ; Emergency Response and the Natural Environment
Lack of shelter and clothing	Does not address this aspect of poverty

Aspects of poverty	If and how Natureandpoverty.net is concerned with this aspect of poverty
The absence of political autonomy	Themes which address this aspect of poverty: Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change ; Building Local Community Assets an Natural Resource Management ; Biobased Economy
The absence of empowerment	Themes which address this aspect of poverty: Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change ; Ecosystem Based Adaptation
The lack of freedom of choice	Themes which address this aspect of poverty: Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change ; Building Local Community Assets an Natural Resource Management
Social inequality	Themes which address this aspect of poverty: Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	Themes which address this aspect of poverty: Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change Ecosystem Based Adaptation

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 124. Ecosystem Services concerned by the Natureandpoverty.net* :

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how Natureandpoverty.net is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	Themes on the site which address this issue: Obsolete pesticides ; Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change Ecosystem Based Adaptation ; REDD plus: start page ; Emergency Response and the Natural Environment
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	Themes on the site which address this issue: Biofuels, land use and livelihoods ; Payment for Ecosystem Services ; Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change ; Ecosystem Based Adaptation ; REDD plus: start page ; Emergency Response and the Natural Environment
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	Themes on the site which address this issue: Biofuels, land use and livelihoods ; Learning from multi-stakeholder commodity initiatives ; Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change REDD plus: start page ; Biobased Economy
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	Themes on the site which address this issue: Payment for Ecosystem Services ; Obsolete pesticides ; Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change ; Ecosystem Based Adaptation REDD plus: start page ; Biobased Economy ; Emergency Response and the Natural Environment
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	Themes on the site which address this issue: Biofuels, land use and livelihoods ; Payment for Ecosystem Services Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change ; Ecosystem Based Adaptation ; REDD plus: start page
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	Themes on the site which address this issue: Biofuels, land use and livelihoods ; Payment for Ecosystem Services Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change ; Ecosystem Based Adaptation ; REDD plus: start page ; Emergency Response and the Natural Environment
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	Themes on the site which address this issue: Biofuels, land use and livelihoods ; Payment for Ecosystem Services Obsolete pesticides ; Ecosystem Based Adaptation REDD plus: start page ; Emergency Response and the Natural Environment
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	Themes on the site which address this issue: Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change ; REDD plus: start page
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	Themes on the site which address this issue: Learning from multi-stakeholder commodity initiatives ; Biodiversity and livelihood impacts of climate change ; Ecosystem Based Adaptation REDD plus: start page

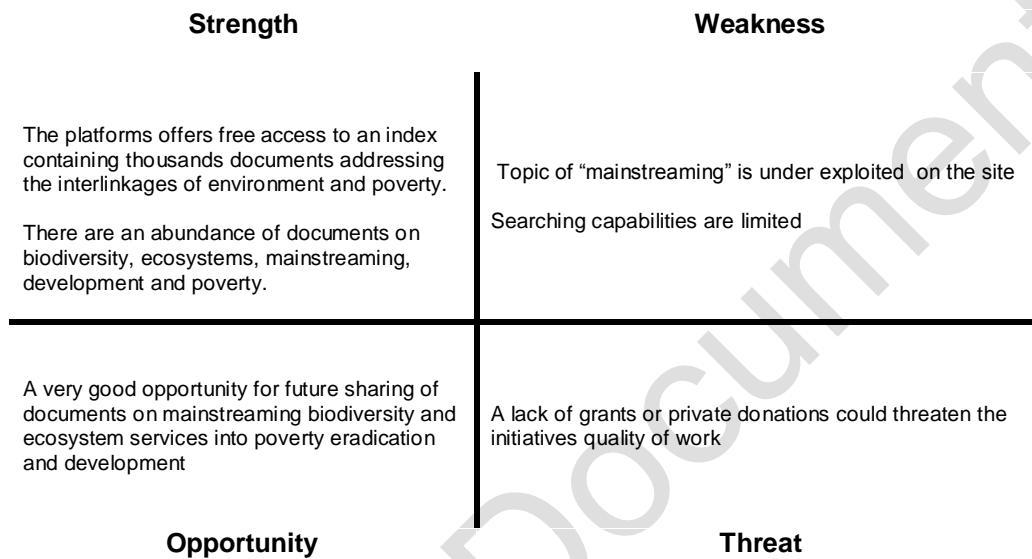
Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

* NOTE: As an internet platform it provides a forum for the exchange but does not produce documents of its own. The number of documents and other resources available on the subjects were so numerous that only the website's "themes" were included in the Table 123 and Table 124.

26 Poverty Environment Net (www.povertyenvironment.net)

26.1 SWOT Results

Figure 27 - SWOT Analysis of Poverty Environment Net



Strengths

The platform offers free access to an index containing thousands of documents addressing the interlinkages of environment and poverty. Another strength is there are an abundance of documents on biodiversity, ecosystems, mainstreaming, development, poverty, and policy.

Weaknesses

Topic of "mainstreaming" on the site is under exploited; the most recent post is dated 2010 and there were fewer than 10 posts at the moment this analysis was carried out. Another aspect which could be improved is the fact that it is difficult to quickly find a document as the site's search capabilities are limited.

Opportunities

This initiative offers a very good opportunity for future sharing of relevant documents on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development.

Threats

The activities of Poverty Environment Net are limited by grants and private donations, therefore a lack of money for operational cost could threaten the initiative's quality of work.

As Poverty Environment Net is an internet platform, it does not generate any documents of its own, therefore no documents from it are listed in this SWOT analysis.

26.2 Information Sheets

Table 125 - Basic Information on the Poverty Environment Net

Brief description (mission, objectives)	Poverty Environment Net aims to collect and share knowledge and experiences on poverty-environment linkages, lessons learned and best practices in responding to poverty-environment challenges
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	The site itself is the mainstreaming mechanism; Poverty Environment Net is the leading index of poverty-environment knowledge and resources
Expected outcomes	Improved efforts to address poverty-environment relationships globally
Website	http://povertyenvironment.net/

Table 126 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	Poverty Environment Net does not address the three objectives of the convention directly, but some documents on the site do.
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	The initiative's goals to share knowledge and experience on poverty and environment moves towards the achievement of both MDGs
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

No analysis of aspects of poverty or ecosystem services was done for this initiative as Poverty Environment Net is only a platform and does not provide its own content. However, amongst the documents found on the site there are many which address various aspects of poverty and ecosystem services.

27 Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP)

27.1 SWOT Results

Figure 28 - SWOT Analysis of PEP

Strength	Weakness
<p>PEP meetings and publication of joint agency papers are good examples strong efforts to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development</p> <p>Meeting agendas address various aspects of poverty-environment mainstreaming</p> <p>PEP has produced various publications providing critical guidance on various subjects (including mainstreaming)</p>	<p>Outreach on website could be improved</p> <p>Reports on the meetings either quite short or absent altogether from the website</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>Future meetings could provide an opportunity for further exchange on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development</p>	<p>Limiting the PEP's memberships to a network of development agencies could produce results that are disconnected with the realities of governments</p> <p>If not explicitly included, the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of biodiversity and ecosystem services be left out of future planning on the Green Economy</p>

Strengths

PEP meetings and publication of joint agency papers are good examples strong efforts to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development.

Meeting agendas address various aspects of poverty-environment mainstreaming: capacity building for mainstreaming environment into national planning and budgetary processes (PEP-15); making the case for environmental mainstreaming (PEP-15); Addressing environment and natural resources management for growth and poverty alleviation (PEP-15); Addressing the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (PEP-16); Examining Green Growth (and the Green Economy) and environmental mainstreaming for poverty reduction (PEP-16).

Another strength of the initiative is the production of various joint agency papers provide guidance on the on better reporting and indicators in order to achieve MDG7¹⁶⁰, the dependence of the poor on critical ecosystem services¹⁶¹, and the existing links between poverty, environment and health¹⁶². PEP is also

160 (PEP. (2005a). Assessing Environment's Contribution for Poverty Reduction: Environment for the MDGs. Development. Retrieved from www.unpei.org/PDF/AssessingEnvironmentsRoleinPovertyReduction.pdf

161 PEP. (2005b). LINKING POVERTY REDUCTION AND WATER MANAGEMENT ABOUT THE POVERTY - ENVIRONMENT. Organization.

162 (PEP, 2008)

planning another joint agency paper for Rio +20 on “Linking Poverty Reduction and Green Economy” (PEP-17, preliminary agenda)

Weaknesses

PEPs outreach could be improved. No information about meeting results or content was available for meetings 1 to 15 on the website before as the links on the website were dead.

In addition, meeting final reports were either quite short or absent altogether from the website. More in-depth reports about discussions during the meetings (not only the presentations given) could provide a better understanding of meeting outputs.

Opportunities

Future meetings organised by the PEP provide an opportunity for experts to continue to share experiences on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development.

Threats

It could be important that the PEP ensure that the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of biodiversity and ecosystem services be taken into account in discussions about the Green Economy.

While there are advantages of limiting the PEP’s memberships to a network of development agencies, this could produce results (policies, strategies, decisions about PEP’s priorities) that are disconnected with the realities of national, regional and local governments.

Table 127- List of all documents consulted for the PEP’s SWOT analysis

Joint Agency Papers	POVERTY, HEALTH, & ENVIRONMENT: Placing Environmental Health on Countries’ Development Agendas Linking poverty reduction and water management Assessing Environment’s Contribution to Poverty Reduction Joint Paper on Linking Poverty Reduction and Green Economy (up-coming) Making REDD work for the Poor
Meeting documents	PEP 17 – Draft agenda PEP 16 – Meeting agenda ; PEP 16 – Meeting minutes PEP 15 –Meeting agenda ; PEP 15 – Meeting minutes

27.2 Information Sheets

Table 128 - Basic Information on the PEP

Brief description (mission, objectives)	The Poverty Environment Partnership is an informal network of development agencies, which seeks to improve the coordination of work on poverty reduction and the environment within the framework of internationally agreed principles and processes for sustainable development.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	Specifically, PEP aims to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build a consensus on the critical links between poverty and the environment, particularly that better environmental management is essential to lasting poverty reduction • review the activities of development agencies to build on common themes and address gaps in knowledge
Expected outcomes	Improved knowledge management and exchange, improved conceptual and analytical work and improved communication and dialogue.
Website	http://www.povertyenvironment.net/pep/

Table 129 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	PEP's publication "Assessing Environment's Contributions to Poverty Reduction" addresses all three of the conventions objectives
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	PEP's publications "Assessing Environment's Contributions to Poverty Reduction", "Linking poverty reduction and water management", "POVERTY, HEALTH, & ENVIRONMENT", as well as, PEP's 15 th and 16 th meeting all directly address both MDG1 and MGD7
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 130 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by the PEP's

Aspects of poverty	If and how the PEP's is concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	PEP's three documented publications* and meetings 15 and 16** have all addressed these listed aspects of poverty
Lack of access health care	
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	
Lack of access to food security	
Lack of personal security	
Lack of shelter and clothing	
The absence of political autonomy	
The absence of empowerment	
The lack of freedom of choice	
Social inequality	
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 131 - Ecosystem Services concerned by the PEP:

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the PEP is concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water)	PEP's three documented publications* and meetings 15 and 16** have all addressed these aspects of ecosystem services
Materials (biotic and abiotic material)	
Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources)	
Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration)	
Flow regulation (air / water / mass flow regulation)	
Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation)	
Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection)	
Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious)	
Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	

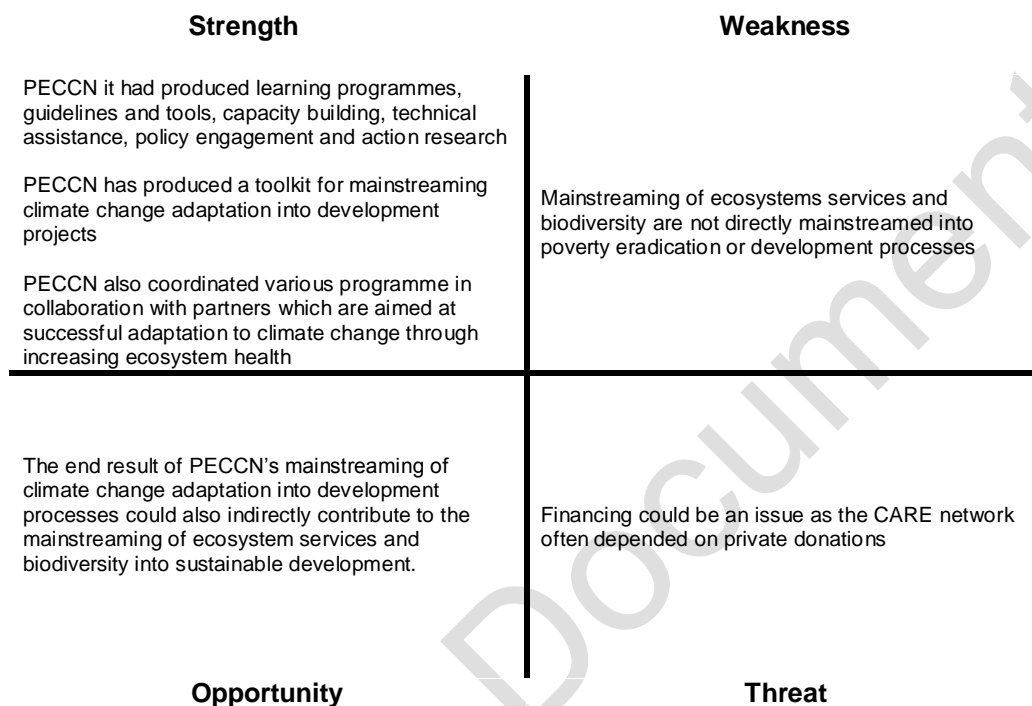
Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.

* PEP's three documented publications refers to: 1) "Assessing Environment's Contributions to Poverty Reduction", 2) "Linking poverty reduction and water management", 3) "POVERTY, HEALTH, & ENVIRONMENT: Placing Environmental Health on Countries' Development Agendas "

** Other PEP meetings also most likely addressed the 3 objectives of the CBD, MDG1 and 7, as well as the various aspects of poverty and ecosystem services, however, this was not possible to verify as the links to the information about previous meetings were not functioning at the time of research.

28 CARE International's Poverty, Environment & Climate Change Network (PECCN)

Figure 29 - SWOT Analysis of PECCN



Strengths

One principal strength of PECCN is it has produced learning programmes, guidelines and tools, capacity building, technical assistance, policy engagement and action research.

PECCN has produced a toolkit for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development projects (see table below) which addresses both ecosystem services and biodiversity concerns. The tool kit views poverty both as a reason for vulnerability and a cause of climate change and takes into account ecosystems and biodiversity.

The PECCN also coordinated various programme in collaboration with partners which are aimed at successful adaptation to climate change through increasing ecosystem health such as: 1) Building coastal resilience to reduce climate change impact (BRC-CC), 2) Livestock adaptation: Proposal for extreme drought areas (CUBA), 3) Ecosystems and Livelihoods Adaptation Network (ELAN), 4) Adaptation to the Impact of Rapid Glacier Retreat (PRAA), 5) Primeiras & Segundas Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods Project (Primeiras & Segundas)

Weaknesses

Mainstreaming of ecosystems services and biodiversity are not directly mainstreamed into poverty eradication or development processes.

Opportunities

The end result of PECCN's mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into development processes could also indirectly contribute to the mainstreaming of ecosystem services and biodiversity into sustainable development.

Threats

Financing could be an issue as the CARE network often depended on private donations.

Table 132- List of all PECCN documents consulted for the SWOT analysis

Publications	CARE and climate change brochure Adaptation and Food Security Adaptation, Gender and Women's Empowerment
Toolkit	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook Toolkit for Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Projects
Example of Tools (from CARE Nepal)	Governance in Utilization of Natural Resource Tool 1: Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PHPA) Tool 2: Participatory Wellbeing Ranking (PWBR) Tool 3: Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) Tool 4: Livelihood Improvement Plan (LIP)

28.1 Information Sheets

Table 133 - Basic Information on PECCN

Brief description (mission, objectives)	CARE International's Poverty, Environment and Climate Change Network (PECCN) consists of hundreds of professionals from CARE and partner organisations committed to addressing the challenges of environmental change from the perspective of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people.
Description of programme for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development	PECCN is especially focused on reducing the negative impacts of climate change by transforming policies, institutions and practices that currently obstruct poor people's ability to adapt, and working with rural community members to improve their livelihoods through better management and governance of natural resources.
Expected outcomes	Learning programmes, guidelines and tools, capacity building, technical assistance, policy engagement and action research
Website	http://www.careclimatechange.org/about-peccn/who-we-are

Table 134 - Links with three objectives of the CBD and with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Objectives of the CBD and Millennium Development Goals	Linkage between MIP and CBD or MDG objectives
CBD1 – Biodiversity Conservation	PECCN's tool "Strengthened Actions for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resource" aims to ensure the equitable distribution of benefits derived from natural resources management and is therefore concerned with the CBD's 3 rd objective.
CBD2 – Sustainable use	
CBD3 – Fair & equitable benefit sharing	
MDG1 – End Poverty & Hunger	PECCN's toolkits and handbook address both hunger reduction and prevention as well as environmental sustainability and resilience
MDG7 – Environmental Sustainability	

Table 135 - Aspects of Poverty concerned by PECCN

Aspects of poverty	If and how the PECCN Alliance are concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to education	This aspect of poverty is directly addressed in the Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook
Lack of access health care	This aspect of poverty is directly addressed in the Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Handbook
Lack of access to adequate nutrition	BRC-CC, CUBA, ELAN, PRAA, Pimeiras & Segundas programmes are directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of access to food security	BRC-CC, CUBA, ELAN, PRAA, Pimeiras & Segundas programmes are directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
Lack of personal security	"livelihood security" is addressed in the CARE Handbook
Lack of shelter and clothing	BRC-CC, CUBA, ELAN, PRAA, Pimeiras & Segundas programmes are directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
The absence of political autonomy	The tools and toolkit of PECCN are directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
The absence of empowerment	The tools and toolkit of PECCN are directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
The lack of freedom of choice	The tools and toolkit of PECCN are directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
Social inequality	The tools and toolkit of PECCN are directly concerned with this aspect of poverty
Vulnerable to adverse events outside their control	The tools and toolkit of PECCN are directly concerned with this aspect of poverty

Components of poverty extracted from definitions of poverty of the World Bank (2001) and OECD (2001)

Table 136 - Ecosystem Services concerned by: PECCN

CICES Ecosystem Service Groups	If and how the PECCN Alliance are concerned with this aspect of Ecosystem Goods and Services.
Nutrition (terrestrial/ marine/ freshwater plant and animal foodstuffs + potable water) Materials (biotic and abiotic material) Energy (renewable biofuels / renewable abiotic energy sources) Regulation of wastes (bioremediation / dilution and sequestration) Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection) Regulation of physical environment (atmospheric / water quality / pedogenesis and soil quality regulation) Regulation of biotic environment (Life cycle maintenance and habitat protection / pest and disease control / gene pool protection) Symbolic (Aesthetic, heritage, spiritual and religious) Intellectual and Experiential (Recreational and community activities / information and knowledge)	<p>PECCN's Toolkit and BRC-CC, CUBA, ELAN, PRAA, Pimeiras & Segundas programmes are directly concerned with all aspect of ecosystem services except the Symbolic aspect. The Symbolic aspect of ecosystem services is only dealt with indirectly in some specific projects</p>

Table adapted from: "proposal for a common international classification of ecosystem goods and services (CICES) for integrated environmental and economic accounting.