

Biodiversity Mainstreaming into Poverty Eradication and Development, example from Grenada

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Grenada and its Location



General presentation of Country

Poverty

- Present rate of unemployment is 24.9 %

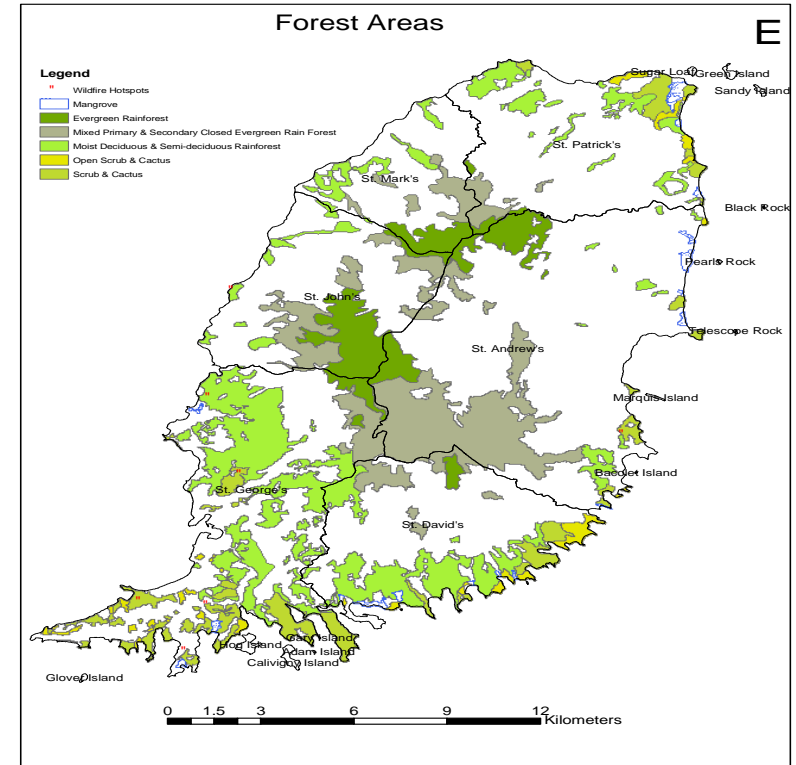
Who obtain Livelihoods from Biodiversity

- Communities surrounding Forest Reserves & Protected Areas.
- Saw –millers
- Tour Guides
- Tourist Vendors
- Craft using NTFP
- Hunters

Biodiversity

- Plants (about 2000 spp with 5 endemic)- Mangrove, Evergreen Forest, Mixed primary & Secondary, mixed deciduous and semi-deciduous, Open Scrub & Cactus.
- Amphibians (4)
- Reptiles (5 Snake one of which is endemic / 8 Lizards)
- Birds (150 spp.)
- Mammals (15 including 11 spp of Bats)

Biodiversity (Forest Types/livelihoods)



Biodiversity (livelihood)



Armadillo (Tatou) *Dasypus novemcinctus hoplites*

Biodiversity (livelihoods continue)



Before realising the importance of mainstreaming

- Uncoordinated planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanisms
- No holistic picture/reporting on impact of the intervention
- Lack of synergies
- Underutilization of available resources
- Duplication of efforts / wastage

What were the reasons for change?

- Need for effective and efficient management of biodiversity for conservation and sustainable livelihoods
- Recognizing the importance for synergies
- The need for a holistic & coordinated approach towards biodiversity & poverty eradication
- The need integrated policy, strategic plan & implementation of programmes

How did the transition to biodiversity mainstreaming get put into place?

Biodiversity mainstreaming is not fully in place

- The mainstreaming process has commenced.
- The establishment of a Ministry of the Environment
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) & National Biosafety Policy /Committee
- Setting up of a National Implementation Support Partnership (NISP) Committee
- Establishment of the Sustainable Development Committee
- Establishment of the National Implementation Coordinating Entity (NICE), Site Implementing Entity (SIE) & INTAC under the OECS/OPAAL Project.

The main phases of implementation

- Establishment of multidisciplinary committee
- Intersect oral planning
- Establishment of clearly defined roles and responsibilities for implementing institutions and other stakeholders
- Participatory monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism

Difficulties and obstacles

- Lack of a holistic plan of action
- Lack of capacity
- Limited information shearing
- Inconsistency in process used
- Inconsistent representation at meetings (regional and international)
- Poor feedback mechanisms for projects, meetings etc.

The principle elements of the mainstreaming policy

Presently has no mainstreaming policy

- Principle elements should be:
 - Policy development process should be highly consultative and participatory
 - Mainstreaming policy should capture all key areas for biodiversity intervention (mgt. for conservation & livelihoods) and associated stakeholders
 - It should speak to methodologies /approaches for effective biodiversity mainstreaming.

Lessons learned

- **It is necessary to mainstream biodiversity**
- A holistic policy, structure, strategic plan and implementation structure is key.
- Must have synergies
- There must be active involvement of stakeholders at all phases
- Must have sufficient necessary resources, political will and institutional support
- Capacity development is crucial

Conclusions

- The role of biodiversity in contributing to poverty eradication cannot be overemphasized. However, if biodiversity is not mainstreamed it's impact on sustainable livelihoods and socio-economic development would be significantly reduced.