

# Leverage Public Programmes with Socio-Economic and Development Objectives to Support Conservation and Restoration of Ecosystems

Capacity building workshop on  
REDD+ and Aichi Biodiversity Targets  
30 August 2014

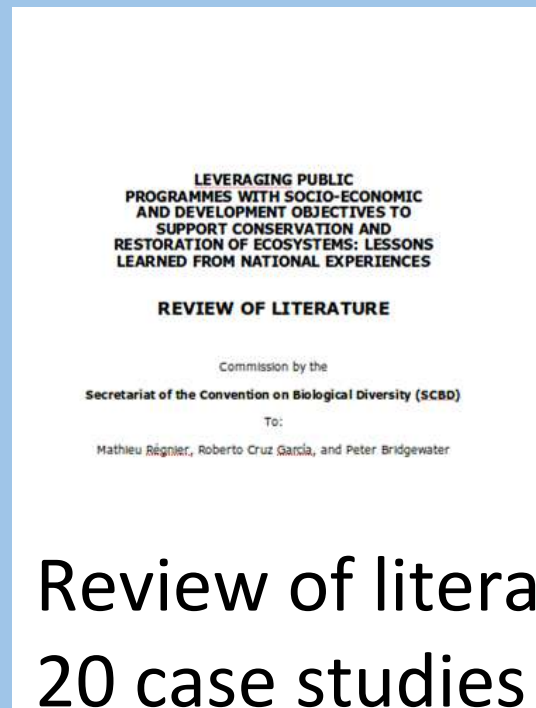
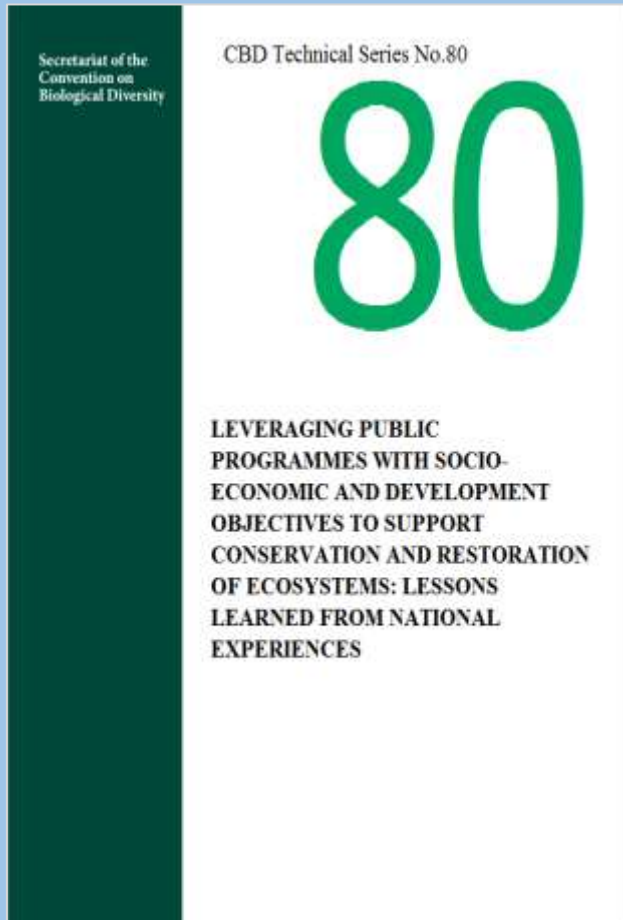
Leah Mohammed  
Convention on Biological Diversity

# Context and Objective

- Ecosystem services and human systems
- Conservation efforts are insufficient
- Leveraging existing programmes that include conservation goals: public programmes with development and environmental goals

*To provide best practices and lessons learned to assist countries to understand the potential of public programmes to contribute simultaneously to socio-economics and development objectives and large-scale ecosystem conservation and restoration goals so as to consider replicating similar programmes in their countries, thereby scaling-up biodiversity conservation*

# Components



Review of literature:  
20 case studies

# Brazil

- Extractivists movement
- Environmental policy
  - National System of Protected Areas - 2000
  - National Policy on Family Farming and Rural Enterprises - 2006
  - Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities Institution - 2007
- The Brazilian case study focuses on two government policies:
  - The Price-support Policy for Socio-Biodiversity Derived Products - 2009
  - Green Grant Programme - 2011

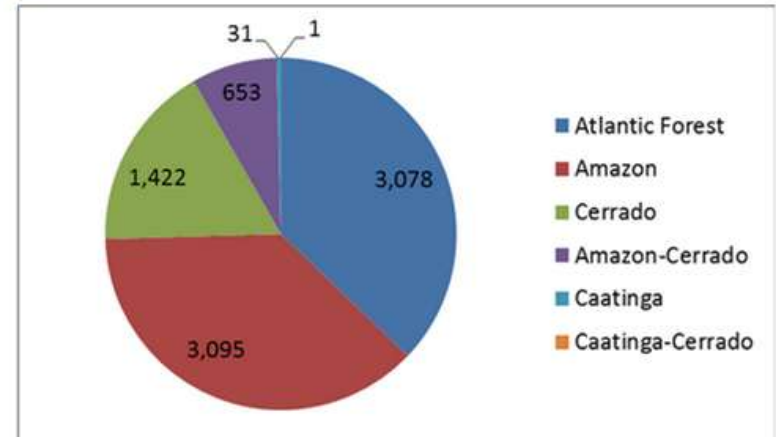
# Brazil: Price-Support Policy for Socio-Biodiversity Derived Products

- Actions:

- Subsidy payments
- Technical advise
- Training and support
- Access to credit
- Marketing and inclusion of extractive products in the market

- Traditional peoples and communities reduced the impacts of their exploitation techniques
- 2013: 2.6 million in subsidies to recipients in 84 counties (11 states) for 14 products extracted from the Atlantic Rainforest and Amazon biomes

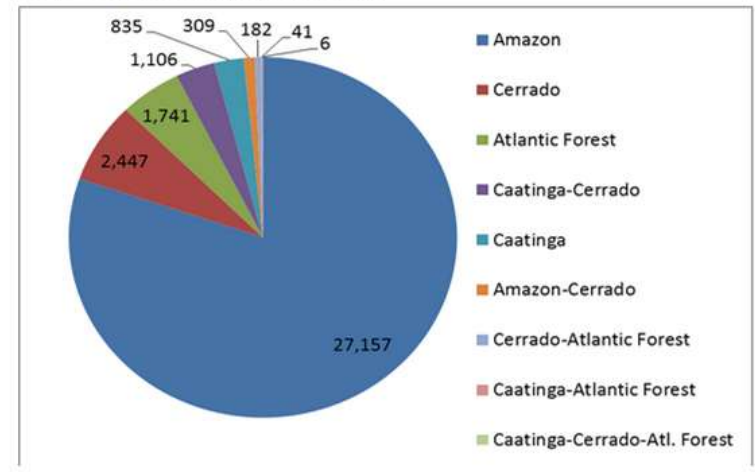
GRAPH 1 Total amount of the subsidy paid in the Brazilian biomes<sup>1</sup>, 2009-2013 (thousand US\$).



# Brazil: Green Grant Programme

- Launched under the Brazil Without Extreme Poverty Plan, whose objectives are:
  - Guaranteed income
  - Access to public services
  - Productive inclusion
- Transfer of funds and provision of technical assistance to families engaged in natural resource conservation activities in rural areas
- Operationalization
  - Identification and registration of families
  - Centralization of information
  - Signing of the Terms of Adhesion to the Program by the family

GRAPH 3 Total amount paid by the GGP in the Brazilian biomes<sup>1</sup> during Oct. 2011 - Sept. 2013 (thousand US\$).



# Brazil: Green Grant Programme

**TABLE 6 Number of beneficiary families by rural priority areas (Oct. 2011 - Sept. 2013)**

Category	Number of areas	Number of families	%	Total payments (US\$)	%
Rural settlements	731	27,324	61.6	21,044,536	62.2
Protected areas	64	14,336	32.3	11,460,058	33.9
Riverbank community occupations	43 (counties)	2,420	5.5	1,042,350	3.1
No information	-	308	0.7	277,157	0.8
Total	838	44,388	100.0	33,824,101	100.00

By 2013, over 40,000 families received about \$33 million in benefits

# Brazil Conclusions

- Building of legal and institutional structures
- Inter-institutional networking
- Integration among the objectives of different sectorial policies
- Operational and logistical
- Financing



# South Africa

- The arrival of South Africa's first democratic government in 1994 was accompanied by profound political and social changes
- The peaceful transition to the new government led to:
  - Amendments in the country's constitution
  - Changes in policy priorities
  - Diverse legislation and regulation based on best international practices

Arid climate and water scarcity

# South Africa Working for Water Programme

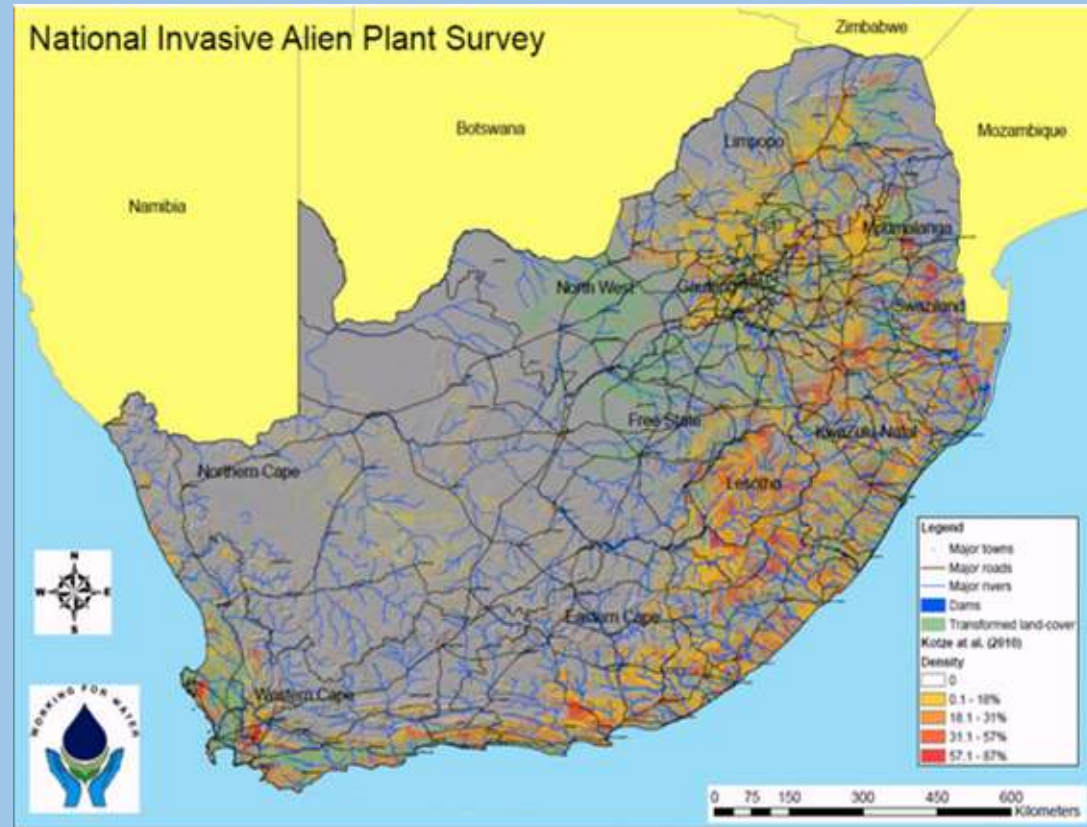
- 1909: link between invasives and streamflow
- 1990: water loss per annum about R2.6 billion
- 1995: Working for Water objectives:
  - Removal of invasives to restore hydrological functioning
  - Employment and economic empowerment
- Social and economic focuses:
  - Rural areas
  - Engagement of women
  - Provision of training
  - Development of entrepreneurial skills
  - Providing employment



By 2011, over 2.1 million ha cleared, for an additional 48 to 56 million cubic meters of water annually

# South Africa Conclusions

- Assessing the value of environmental services
- Gaining political profile
- Delivering economic and environmental benefits
- Enhancing social benefits
- Building on success



# South Africa Environmental Programmes Expanded

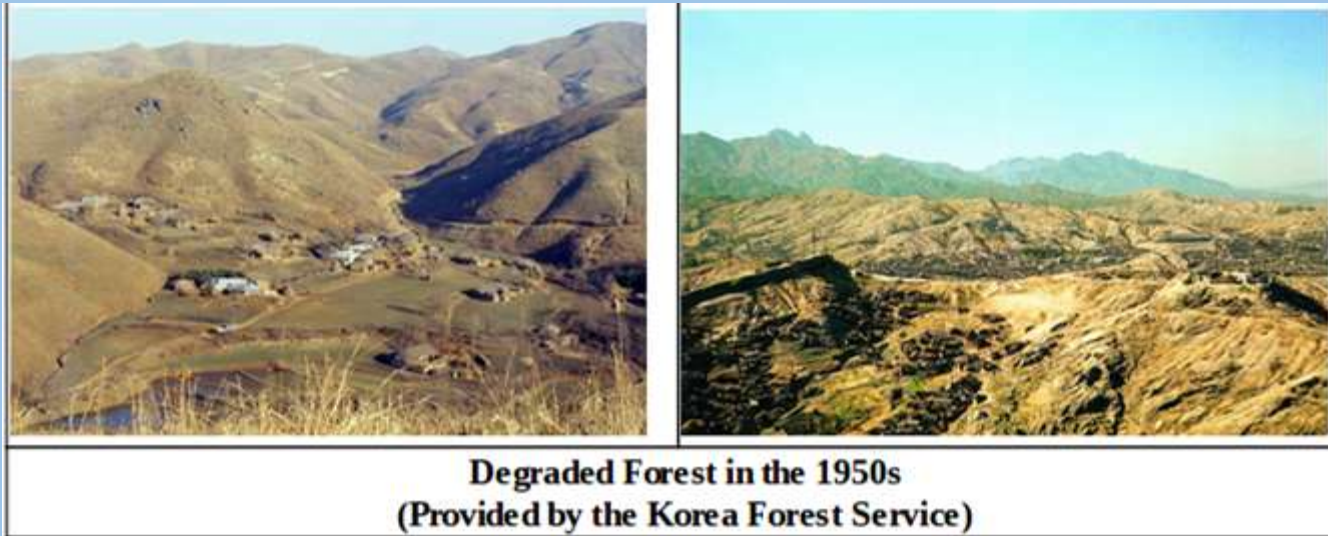
<b>Natural Resource Management</b>	<b>Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programmes</b>
Working for Water	Working on Waste
Working for Ecosystems	Working for the Coast
Working for Forests	Working for Land
Working on Fire	Greening & Open Space Management
Working for Wetlands	People & Parks
Working for Energy	Wildlife Economy
Eco-Furniture Programme	Youth Environmental Service

Table 1: The Natural Resource Management and Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programmes sub-programmes



# South Korea

- Korean forests were devastated following the Japanese occupation and the Korean War
- From 1955 to 1964, it is estimated that forest degradation was so severe in parts of Korea that monsoon flooding destroyed the livelihoods of 220,000 people



# South Korea National Reforestation Programme

## 25 Years

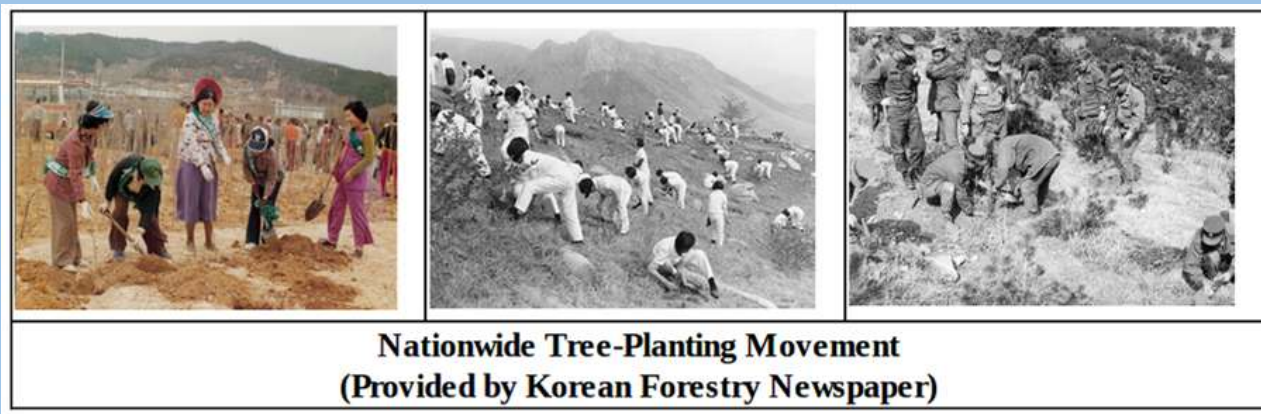
1962-1966 : First 5-Year Development Plan

1867-1971 : Second Development 5-Year

1973-1979 : First 10-Year Forest Rehabilitation Plan

1979-1987: Second 10-Year Rehabilitation Plan

Reforested over 2 million ha resulting in greater  
water resources and forest recreational resources



**Nationwide Tree-Planting Movement**  
**(Provided by Korean Forestry Newspaper)**



# South Korea Conclusions

- Strong Personal Conviction of the Leader
- Systematic organization
- Integrated approach
- Training
- Prioritization
- Promotions
- Parallel programmes:  
*Saemaul Undong*
- Unintended consequences



**Rehabilitation of eroded land in  
Yeongil district**

# Review of Literature

## Elements of Analysis

- Programme development
- Programme design
- Institutional arrangements
- Legal framework
- Economic sectors
- Elements of replicability

### Africa

1. Working For Water – South Africa
2. Communal Areas Management Programme – Zimbabwe
3. “Organisation Pour La Mise En Valeur Du Fleuve Sénégal”
4. Makira National Park Redd+ - Madagascar
5. Kasigau Corridor Project – Kenya
6. Equitable Payments For Watersheds Programme - Tanzania

### Asia-Pacific

1. Grain For Green Programme – China
2. Hindu Kush-Himalayas Initiative
3. Landcare - Philippines
4. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - India
5. Coastal Wetlands Protection And Development Project – Vietnam
6. Mawas Peatlands Conservation Project – Indonesia
7. Landcare – Australia

### Western Hemisphere

1. Atlantic Forest Restoration Pact - Brazil
2. Política De Seguro-Desemprego E Pesca Artesanal No Brasil / Brazil
3. Reserva Particular Do Patrimônio Natural / Brazil
4. Pago Por Servicios Ambientales – Costa Rica
5. Payment For Hydrological Services Programme - Mexico
6. Socio Bosque – Ecuador
7. Conservation Reserve Programme – United States of America



# Technical Series 80: Leveraging Public Programmes for Dual Objectives -- preliminary findings

## Best Practices

- Programme elements can evolve to address emerging issues
- An integrated approach ensures involvement of relevant sectors, beneficiaries, and government departments

## Lessons Learned

- Institutional capacities have to be built that are appropriate to implement the programme
- Inter-institutional coordination can maximize strengths of relevant government ministries

## Enabling Factors

- Strong political leadership
- Linking the value of environmental services to human systems

The full case study can be found at  
<http://www.cbd.int/restoration/>