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AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

Fifth meeting

Montreal, 16-20 June 2014

Item 8 of the provisional agenda*

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON BIODIVERSITY FOR POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Note by the Executive Secretary

This note has been prepared to inform the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on the work of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, and supplements document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/6.

Section I of this note provides introduction and background to the second meeting of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, held in Chennai, India from 4 to 6 December 2013; it provides the mandate and expectations of the Expert Group, and it summarizes the main outcomes of the meeting.

Section II of this note presents the report of the second meeting of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development. At this meeting, the Expert Group:

- Revised, thematically restructured and streamlined the “Dehradun Recommendations” that arose from the first meeting of the Expert Group and drafted the “*Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations*”, in line with paragraphs 4 (a)(i) and 4 (b) of the annex to decision XI/22;
- Prepared *Guidance for Implementation of the Integration of Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication* intended to support the Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations, in line with paragraph 4 (a)(ii) of the annex to decision XI/22; and
- Developed and proposed a *Set of Additional Guidance and Recommendations* in accordance with paragraphs 4 (c) - (j) of the annex to decision XI/22.

The recommendations and guidance drafted at the meeting were further developed, revised and approved by the Expert Group through its work conducted via electronic means after the meeting. These documents, as well as the summary of the presentations on best practices delivered during the meeting, are presented as annexes to the report.

The summary of the presentations on best practices, and the *Capacity Development Framework* document prepared at the first meeting and revised by the CBD Secretariat following requests from the returning experts, are also annexed to the report.

* UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/1.

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND, THE MANDATE AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE EXPERT GROUP, AND THE MAIN OUTCOMES OF THE WORK

A. Introduction and Background

1. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has undertaken work on the issue of biodiversity and poverty eradication and development since 2008, thanks to the generous financial support provided by the Governments of Germany, Japan and France, and the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). At its tenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention recognized the urgent need to improve capacity for mainstreaming the three objectives of the Convention into poverty eradication strategies, plans and development processes as a means to enhance the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and their contribution to sustainable development and well-being (decision X/6, paragraph 1).

2. The CBD Secretariat has identified as a priority a need to promote an understanding that maintaining biodiversity is not a *problem* to be solved but rather an *opportunity* to help achieve broader social and economic goals. This also highlights the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystems in the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and sustainable development goals (SDGs) under preparation. On the one hand, biodiversity and the ecosystem services and functions that it underpins are essential for continued human development; and on the other hand, *sustainable* pathways for human development are needed to ensure that these life-supporting renewable natural resources and ecosystems continue to be maintained. Biodiversity should be recognized for its significant role in sustainable development and poverty eradication not only for the benefits of the current generation but also the well-being of future generations.

3. The linkages between biodiversity and poverty eradication are at the heart of the vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, “Living in harmony with nature”, where “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.” The Strategic Plan notes that “Biological diversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being. It provides for food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water; it contributes to local livelihoods, and economic development, and is essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including poverty reduction.” The mission of the Strategic Plan is to “take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. (...)”²

4. In decision X/6, the Conference of the Parties decided to establish an Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development mandated to further elucidate the linkages between the three objectives of the Convention and poverty eradication, and to identify the most effective approach toward a framework on capacity-development for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystems services for sustainable development and poverty eradication. Pursuant to decision X/6, an Expert Group was established, activities organized, and partnerships established in order to facilitate the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes. This Expert Group met for the first time in Dehradun, India, from 12 to 14 December 2011. Its report,³ which included the “Dehradun Recommendations”, was submitted to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting held in May 2012 in Montreal and to the eleventh

² Annex to decision X/2: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-10/cop-10-dec-02-en.pdf>.

³ Biodiversity and Development: Report of the Expert Meeting on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/5).

meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held in Hyderabad, India, in October 2012. Through its report to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, the Expert Group proposed ways and means of mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes, specifically to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2⁴ and 14⁵ of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

5. At its fourth meeting, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention welcomed the information contained in the proceedings of the first meeting of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, including the analysis of the root causes of, and interlinkages between, biodiversity loss and poverty.⁶ The Working Group also requested the Executive Secretary to invite Parties to express their views regarding the Dehradun Recommendations, taking into consideration the discussions during its fourth meeting and the Rio+20 outcomes, and to submit a synthesis for consideration by the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Working Group further recommended that at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, Parties adopt a decision, *inter alia*, that the Expert Group would continue its work (WGRI 4 recommendation 4/4).⁷

6. In light of this, the Executive Secretary presented the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties with the Dehradun Recommendations that had been revised⁸ based on submissions received from Parties⁹ and the outcomes of Rio+20; an information document containing suggested terms of references for the Expert Group to continue its work in the context of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; and a draft report towards the development of poverty-biodiversity indicators.¹⁰

7. At its eleventh meeting, in paragraph 4 of decision XI/22, the Conference of the Parties requested the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development to continue its work in accordance with terms of reference annexed to the decision, and subject to the availability of funding, and submit a report, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention, to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation at its fifth meeting for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting. The Conference of the Parties also requested the Executive Secretary to transmit a report on the progress of the Expert Group for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation at its fifth meeting.

8. The Expert Group was mandated to provide inputs as appropriate to the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation (WGRI 5) to enhance the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, to support the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and its contribution to sustainable development, poverty eradication and overall human well-being, in accordance with the terms of reference provided in the annex to decision XI/22. It would also provide guidance towards a conceptual framework, a road map for

⁴ Aichi Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

⁵ Aichi Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

⁶ Proceedings from the Expert Group Meeting on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development and the Expert Group Analysis of the Root Causes of, and Interlinkages between, Biodiversity Loss and Poverty (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/INF/11).

⁷ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/recommendations/wgri-04/wgri-04-rec-04-en.pdf>.

⁸ UNEP/CBD/COP/11/33/Rev.1 - Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development.

⁹ UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/4 - Compilation of comments on the Dehradun Recommendations submitted to the Executive Secretary-<http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-11/information/cop-11-inf-04-en.pdf>.

¹⁰ UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/40 - Development of Poverty-Biodiversity Indicators and Their Eventual Application. <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-11/information/cop-11-inf-40-en.pdf>.

the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In particular, the Expert Group was requested to provide (i) a thematically restructured and streamlined draft of the Dehradun Recommendations; and (ii) guidance for implementation drawn from a review on experiences with implementation of the integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication, reflection on root causes and drivers of biodiversity loss and poverty eradication as well as linkages to other relevant policies, in paragraph 4 (a) of the annex to decision XI/22.

9. Pursuant to decision XI/22, a notification¹¹ with respect to the second meeting of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development was issued to Parties and relevant organizations inviting the nomination and/or re-nomination of 25 experts as members of the Expert Group, and 15 observers. Based on nominations received, the Secretariat prepared a proposal for the reconstitution of the Expert Group comprising experts re-nominated or newly nominated by Parties, together with a group of observers nominated or re-nominated by, and representing, different organizations and groups in line with paragraph 4 (l) of the annex to decision XI/22. The list of experts and observers was approved by the COP Bureau, after which another notification¹² was issued providing the composition of experts and observers to the second meeting of the Expert Group.

10. Following established procedure and the terms of reference provided in decision X/6 as required by paragraph 4 (l) of the annex to decision XI/22, the second meeting of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development was held at the GRT Grand Hotel in Chennai, India, from 4 to 6 December 2013, with the generous financial support of the Governments of Japan and France and with the kind support of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the National Biodiversity Authority of the Government of India. The list of the members of the Expert Group who participated at this meeting is presented in annex to the report of the second meeting of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development provided in section II of the present document. The meeting was complemented by a joint session held on 4 December 2013 with the participants of the second meeting of the High-Level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Subregional Capacity-building Workshop on the Nagoya Protocol for East, South and South-East Asia which were held from 2 to 4 December 2013 and 3 to 6 December 2013, respectively, in Chennai.

11. In paragraph 10 of decision XI/22, the Conference of the Parties decided that issues relating to the links between biodiversity and human well-being, livelihoods, poverty eradication and sustainable development shall be discussed, as appropriate, at future meetings of the Conference of the Parties for the purpose of recommending specific actions to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The present progress report may therefore serve to inform the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention on the work accomplished by the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development to address the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development. The recommendations and guidance proposed by the Expert Group, as well as the various cases of best practices that are presented, are expected to support Parties in their efforts to implement the integration of biodiversity and ecosystems, poverty eradication and development in order to enhance well-being and pave a pathway to sustainable development.

¹¹ Notification 2013-075 (Ref. no. SCBD/MPO/NP/DB/ES/82369), dated 5 September 2013.

¹² Notification 2013-093 (Ref. no. SCBD/MPO/NP/DB/ES/82819), dated 18 October 2013.

B. Mandate and Terms of Reference of the Expert Group

12. The terms of reference of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development were provided in the annex to decision XI/22, as follows:

- (1) The Expert Group's work shall focus on decision X/6 and decisions from the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties dealing with biodiversity for poverty eradication and development, taking into account the ongoing process following the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).
- (2) The Expert Group shall build upon the capacity development framework for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development and poverty eradication generated at the first Expert Group meeting in Dehradun, India (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/INF/11), the decision of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the Dehradun Recommendations, and the outcomes of Rio+20.
- (3) The Expert Group shall provide inputs as appropriate to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention to enhance the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, to support the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and its contribution to sustainable development and human well-being, in accordance with the following terms of reference. The Expert Group shall provide guidance towards a conceptual framework, a road map for the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
- (4) The Expert Group will:
 - (a) Prepare for discussions of the recommendations by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting by preparing a report in due time for the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention including:
 - (i) A thematically restructured and streamlined draft of the Dehradun Recommendations; and
 - (ii) Guidance for implementation drawn from a review on experiences with implementation of the integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication, reflection on root causes and drivers of biodiversity loss and poverty eradication as well as linkages to other relevant policies;
 - (b) Promote a comprehensive revision of the Dehradun Recommendations considering Rio+20 outcome and submissions of Parties at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties taking into account that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve the three objectives of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
 - (c) Provide guidance through the Secretariat of the Convention to Parties on how poverty eradication and development processes should be integrated into the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), to ensure their successful implementation at a national, subnational, and local level to address poverty, strengthen livelihoods, human well-being and sustainable development;
 - (d) Develop a conceptual framework and guidance on how to assess the role of collective action and the efforts of indigenous and local communities in conserving biodiversity, considering the critical role of indigenous and local communities in the stewardship and sustainable

management of natural renewable resources, including exploring the role of non-market-based approaches in this endeavour;

- (e) Make recommendations on how relevant biodiversity aspects, including conservation and the sustainable use of its components, provision of ecosystem services, and utilization of genetic resources should be considered within poverty reduction strategies and national development planning;
- (f) Provide guidance to Parties on how to integrate biodiversity policy with other development policies to scale up opportunities for the strengthening of sustainable livelihoods of local populations, including job creation and prosperity through development in the management and maintenance of ecological infrastructure;
- (g) Collaborate with ongoing efforts at the Secretariat of the Convention to integrate biodiversity and ecosystems goods and services concerns into the processes of developing national development plans and national accounting systems;
- (h) Facilitate through the Convention's national focal points and the Secretariat of the Convention the collection and dissemination of best practices on integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development, as appropriate;
- (i) Contribute through the Secretariat of the Convention to the development, piloting and review of differentiated tools to help implement the guidance provided to all relevant stakeholders in sustainable development processes;
- (j) Provide guidance on integration of biodiversity for poverty eradication and development for ongoing capacity-building networks and regional centres of excellence on development planning, poverty eradication strategies, biodiversity and ecosystem services, triangular cooperation initiatives, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) revisions or other relevant processes;
- (k) Assess the barriers to the implementation of the decisions of the Convention related to poverty eradication and sustainable development; and
- (l) The composition and organization of the work of the Expert Group will follow the terms of reference annexed to decision X/6.

13. Pursuant to paragraph 11 (f) of decision XI/22, the Secretariat of the CBD prepared the second meeting of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development in close collaboration with the organizers of relevant events, and feedback from these events, including the Global workshop on reviewing progress and building capacity for the NBSAP revision process, held in Nairobi, from 11 to 15 November 2013; the eighth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity; the Global South-South Development Expo 2013 hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and held in Nairobi from 28 October 2013 to 1 November 2013; the ongoing discussions on the Nagoya Protocol, and; the Expert Workshop of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors held in Cape Town, South Africa from 30 September to 3 October 2013, among others.

14. To facilitate the work of the Expert Group during the meeting, the following working documents were made available on the CBD website on the pages dedicated to the second meeting of the Expert Group¹³ and on USB keys that were distributed at the start of the meeting:

¹³ <http://www.cbd.int/development/EGMBPED2/>.

Main working documents:

- (a) Annotated agenda;
- (b) A draft revised Dehradun Recommendations;
- (c) Introduction papers for the working sessions related to most of the paragraphs 4 (c)–(k) of the terms of reference of the Expert Group;

Background documents:

- (d) List of participants;
- (e) Biodiversity Issues Brief prepared for the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 8th Session that was to take place from 3 to 7 February 2014;
- (f) Synthesis Report of the First Meeting of the Expert Group (A Capacity Development Framework – Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Poverty Eradication and Development Processes);
- (g) A list of reference for consultation (selected bibliography);
- (h) Nagoya Declaration on Biodiversity in Development Cooperation;
- (i) Links to other relevant documents; and
- (j) Link to the first meeting of Expert Group website.

15. The organization of work of the second meeting of the Expert Group included each of the requests from the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention listed in the above terms of reference of the Expert Group. In particular, the Expert Group was tasked with preparing a thematically restructured and streamlined draft of the Dehradun Recommendations and with promoting a comprehensive revision of these recommendation, as well as proposing the guidance for implementation of the integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication, reflection on root causes and drivers of biodiversity loss and poverty eradication as well as linkages to other relevant policies (paragraphs 4 (a)(i) and (b), and 4 (a) (ii) of the annex to decision XI/22).

C. Overview and the Main Outcomes from the Second Meeting of the Expert Group

16. The second meeting of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development discussed and deliberated on a variety of relevant issues to enable it to prepare guidance and recommendations in accordance with its terms of reference. Among other topics, the Expert Group discussed issues related to mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystems and Aichi Biodiversity Target 2, national accounting systems, and the benefits of investing in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as factors determining cost-effective investment, such as synergy, institutional framework and governance. Group presentations were also made on best practices in integration of biodiversity and ecosystems, poverty eradication and sustainable development at regional and organizational/institutional levels, including initiatives such as the Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) of the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, and country case studies. The presentations were followed by discussions and deliberations in order to compile the elements proposed in the Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations and the related Guidance for Implementation of the Integration of Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication and to propose a set of additional guidance and recommendations to assist and guide Parties on important elements to consider in integrating biodiversity, poverty eradication and sustainable development in accordance to their vision, circumstances, priorities and targets. The discussions included the following:

- (a) Pursuant to paragraphs 11 (e) and (f) of decision XI/22 and paragraph 4 (g) of the annex to the same decision, mainstreaming biodiversity and Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 was the topic covered

during the joint session. The principal objective of this session was to reinforce collaboration and facilitate coherence so as to ensure the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services concerns into different ongoing processes and activities. The discussion included:

- (i) Emerging results from the High-level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources Needed for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including investment related issues, the multiple benefits that could result from investing in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and factors that could facilitate the achievement of the Targets cost-effectively;
 - (ii) Outcomes from the Global Environment Facility Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (GEF-STAP) workshop on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in production sectors; and
 - (iii) Green accounting, ecosystems and national accounting systems (NAS) with case studies from India and Mauritius.
- (b) Best practices at regional, country and institutional/organizational level (paragraph 4 (h) of the annex to decision XI/22);
 - (c) Revised, thematically restructured, streamlined Dehradun Recommendations – i.e. the Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations pursuant to paragraphs 4 (a)(i) and 4 (b) of the annex to decision XI/22;
 - (d) Guidance for implementation of the integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication (paragraph 4 (a)(ii) of the annex to the same decision; and
 - (e) Set of additional guidance and recommendations to facilitate the implementation of integration of biodiversity, poverty eradication and development, in line with different paragraphs of the annex to decision XI/22:
 - (i) Guidance on integration of poverty eradication and development processes into the NBSAPs (paragraph 4 (c));
 - (ii) Conceptual framework and guidance on how to assess the role of collective action and the efforts of indigenous and local communities (paragraph 4 (d));
 - (iii) Recommendations on how relevant biodiversity aspects should be integrated within poverty reduction strategies and national development planning (paragraph 4 (e));
 - (iv) Guidance on how to integrate biodiversity policy with other development policies to scale up opportunities (paragraph 4 (f));
 - (v) Integration of biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services concerns into the processes of developing national development plans and national accounting systems (paragraph 4 (g));
 - (vi) Exchange of best practices on integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development (paragraph 4 (h));
 - (vii) Contribution to the development, piloting and review of differentiated tools (paragraph 4 (i)); and
 - (viii) Guidance for capacity-building networks and regional centres of excellence, triangular cooperation initiatives and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) revision (paragraph 4 (j)).¹⁴

¹⁴ Paragraph 4 (k) of the terms of reference, related to the assessment of barriers, is not covered in this report; the Expert Group has continued the work on this subject after the meeting, and the document is expected to be available to COP 12. Otherwise, it will be presented to the next meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation.

17. The present information document (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/INF/11) provides, in section II, the report of the meeting. The report provides details of the proceedings, including the discussions and deliberations on important topics that helped to develop and draft the recommendations and guidance proposed by the Expert Group during the meeting, in line with its terms of reference. The draft guidance and recommendations documents were further revised and approved by the experts through additional work after the meeting. The proceedings are presented in the order of the items in the annotated agenda¹⁵ of the meeting.

18. The main outcomes were the thematically restructured and streamlined Dehradun Recommendations which became the *Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations* presented in **annex II** to the present report and the corresponding *Guidance for Implementation of the Integration of Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication* intended to support the Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations and presented in **annex III** to the report (also presented, respectively, as annex I and annex II to document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/6); as well as the *Set of Additional Guidance and Recommendations*, presented in **annex IV**(1)-(8) to the report, which were proposed, pursuant to paragraphs 4 (c)–(j) of the annex to decision XI/22, to assist and support Parties on important elements to consider during their efforts to integrate biodiversity, poverty eradication and sustainable development in accordance to their vision, circumstances, priorities and targets. The report of the second meeting of the Expert Group also includes a summary of the presentations on best practices from the second and the first meeting of the Expert Group, in **annex V** (A-B) to the report, and the Capacity Development Framework from the first meeting of the Expert Group that the CBD Secretariat revised and presented as a synthesis that can serve as a training/instructional document (**annex VI** to the report). The presentations of the experts on mainstreaming and Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 are also briefly summarized and presented in the report.¹⁶

19. The outcomes, recommendations and guidance are expected to not only provide technical input to the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention and to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties but also to help inform subsequent decisions of the Conference of the Parties related to the Convention's Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development initiative in future years. As per decision XI/22 of the Conference of the Parties, the outcomes could be used as the foundation for a conceptual framework or road map for the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development.

¹⁵ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/official/egm-bped-02-01-add1-en.pdf>.

¹⁶ The only item which is not covered in this report is the assessment of barriers; the Expert Group has continued the work on this subject after the meeting, and the document is expected to be available to COP 12 provided there is availability of funding and staff. Otherwise, it will be presented to the next meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation.

SECTION II

REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON BIODIVERSITY FOR POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

20. The registration to the meeting took place on Wednesday, 4 December 2013, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. at the meeting complex of the GRT Grand Hotel, Gulmohar Hall, in Chennai, India. USB keys containing the different working and reference documents and information were distributed to the experts during their registration in order to facilitate access to the materials that were already posted on the website dedicated to the second meeting of the Expert Group,¹⁷ which was also linked to the website of the first meeting.

21. The meeting started at 9 a.m. with opening remarks by the Additional Secretary of the Indian Government's Ministry of Environment and Forests, Mr. Hem Pande. On behalf of the Ministry and the Government of India, which is also president of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the local host of three meetings¹⁸ of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity taking place in Chennai during the same week, Mr. Pande welcomed the participants of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development and congratulated them on their past efforts and the outcomes of their first meeting, held in Dehradun, India, in 2011. He highlighted the importance of biodiversity for the survival of humanity, for overcoming biomass-based subsistence needs, and for its contribution to, *inter alia*, education, health, livelihoods and overall well-being. He mentioned that the huge potential gain from biodiversity was often overlooked, in particular the importance of its contribution to the livelihoods of the poor segment of population and alleviation of poverty. He indicated that the meeting in Chennai would be significant in terms of highlighting this importance and laying the foundation for a capacity development framework. He reminded the participants about the outcomes of the first meeting of the Expert Group and highlighted the crucial importance of the three meetings going on in Chennai in terms of contributions to the efforts to eradicate poverty from the face of the Earth and promote conservation and sustainable development for the benefits of humanity in the current and future generations.

22. Ms. Amy Fraenkel, Principal Officer, Mainstreaming, Partnerships and Outreach of the Secretariat of the Convention, representing the Executive Secretary, Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, then welcomed the Expert Group and the guests. She strongly emphasized the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems for poverty eradication and sustainable development, and the strategic importance of mainstreaming, which had become particularly more evident since the failure to meet the 2010 targets. She mentioned that the focus should not be only on Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 but rather on all of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The good news, she indicated, was that the importance of biodiversity for poverty eradication and development was becoming more widely recognized, especially since 2010.

23. Ms. Fraenkel also gave a brief overview of decisions X/6 and XI/22 on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, the terms of reference (ToR) of the Expert Group, and a brief assessment of issues of importance to biodiversity for poverty eradication and development, including the Rio+20 outcomes, and the ongoing processes towards the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). She highlighted the importance of the outcomes expected from the Expert Group and the second meeting in Chennai, and indicated the multiple opportunities to engage

¹⁷ <http://www.cbd.int/development/EGMBPED2/>.

¹⁸ The three meetings were: the second meeting of the High-Level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (2-4 December 2013); the Subregional Capacity-building Workshop on the Nagoya Protocol for East, South and South-East Asia (3-6 December 2013) and the second meeting of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development (4-6 December 2013).

and contribute to the numerous ongoing activities and to work with United Nations agencies and other partners, through, for instance, interagency networks (Environment Management Group (EMG), which is a United Nations system-wide coordination body with membership consisting of specialized agencies, programmes and organs of the United Nations including the Secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), and the Aichi task force, among many others.

24. Organizational matters were then addressed. Mr. Hem Pande, who is also a representative of the host country, and Ms. Maria Schultz, Director, Resilience and Development Programme (SwedBio) at Stockholm Resilience Centre in Sweden, volunteered for the Co-chair positions and were unanimously accepted for the role. Then, Ms. Schultz, as Co-chair of the Expert Group briefly addressed the Expert Group with an introduction to the “raison d’être” of the second meeting of the Expert Group and requested the group to work hard together during the coming days to discuss the important issues listed in the agenda, and additional current issues where necessary, and propose strong and useful recommendations and guidance that will help Parties in the process of their implementation of integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development efforts to pave the way towards sustainable development. She introduced the purpose of the tour de table and invited the participants of the meeting to introduce themselves and express in two words their expectations from the meeting on pieces of paper that were collected and discussed later during the meeting.

25. Mr. Didier Babin on behalf of the Secretariat of the Convention then presented the objectives and organization of the meeting, and the annotated provisional agenda¹⁹ for consideration and adoption by the Expert Group. He also explained the programme of work using a diagram of how the various outcomes from the different discussions would be compiled into coherent reports that would be prepared for consideration by and as information to the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (WGRI 5). He described how the parallel subgroup working sessions were organized and coordinated with a chairperson and a rapporteur, and how the results would be presented in plenary by the rapporteur of each subgroup working session, discussed and deliberated upon to compile the various elements for the different guidance and recommendations the Expert Group had been mandated to propose by the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He mentioned that the drafts produced during the meeting would be circulated after the meeting for further discussion, comments, feedback and finalization. He then highlighted the necessity and objective of forming a WGRI Recommendations Panel and the role of this panel in terms of compiling the various outcomes and proposals from the meeting, and contributing to the reports to be submitted to the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation for consideration by the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 12).

ITEM 2. COLLABORATION WITH ONGOING EFFORTS AND OTHER FORUMS

2.1. Joint Session with the High-Level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

26. As noted earlier, the second meeting of the Expert Group included a joint session. This was held in the Marigold Hall of the GRT Grand Hotel’s meeting complex, as planned, with participants of the meeting of the High-Level Panel (HLP) on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 that was held from 2 to 4 December 2013. The participants of the Subregional Capacity-building Workshop on the Nagoya Protocol for East, South and South-East Asia that was held from 3 to 6 December 2013 also joined the session. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (g) of the annex to decision XI/22 on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, the Expert Group was required to collaborate with ongoing efforts at the Secretariat of the Convention to integrate biodiversity

¹⁹ [UNEP/CBD/EGM-BPED/2/1](#); [UNEP/CBD/EMG-BPED/2/1/Add.1](#).

and ecosystem goods, services and functions concerns into the process of developing national development plans and national accounting systems.

27. The principal objective of the joint session was to allow the participants to exchange views and align their respective work, reinforce collaboration, and facilitate coherence of ongoing efforts at the Secretariat and with other forums so as to ensure the integration of biodiversity and ecosystems concerns into the different processes and activities. The joint session was principally on Aichi Biodiversity Target 2, which is related to the integration of biodiversity values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and incorporation into national accounting and, as appropriate, reporting systems. The session was chaired by Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, Vice President and Senior Policy Advisor at the Center for Environment and Peace at Conservation International in Costa Rica and Chairman of the High-Level Panel, with Ms. Andrea Quesada-Aguilar, Senior Project Coordinator at the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) in Costa Rica, serving as a rapporteur.

28. The session was opened with context setting remarks by Mr. Ravi Sharma, Principal Officer, Technical Support for Implementation at the Secretariat of the Convention, who started by welcoming the Honourable Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of Environment and Forests of the Government of India, the participants of the three meetings and the guests on behalf of the CBD Executive Secretary, Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias. He gave a summary of the different types of work being accomplished at the Secretariat of the Convention in preparation for the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, which will focus on the theme *Biodiversity for Sustainable Development*. He briefly covered many areas, including activities in resource mobilization and the financial mechanism, capacity-building, NBSAPs, mainstreaming, access and benefit-sharing (ABS), contributions to the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Article 8(j) and related provisions. He also expressed his hope for very successful meetings and his expectations for substantial contributions to the upcoming meetings of the Working Group on Review of Implementation and the Conference of the Parties.

29. The Honorable Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan then welcomed the participants of the three meetings to Chennai, in the capacity of India as President of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties and in her own capacity. Among other things, she expressed the fundamental, seminal and crucial importance that biodiversity should be viewed and understood from the point of view of poverty eradication. She mentioned that national governments faced challenges in justifying biodiversity conservation actions against other concerns such as employment, health and education. However, healthy biodiversity and ecosystems contributed to these aspects of development as well. With limited budgets, insufficiently convincing arguments, and in many cases a lack of sufficient understanding, staff and ministers in other sectors and ministries often overlooked the potential gains that could be achieved through taking an ecosystem approach. She mentioned that a wider application of green accounting techniques would maybe allow rationalizing the benefits delivered by biodiversity to all, from the ministers in New Delhi to the field workers in Bihar and similarly in other countries. She mentioned that in this light, India was pleased to be able to actively work with the participants of the three CBD meetings in Chennai, and expressed her delight to welcome them.

30. The Honorable Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan also indicated that it was a very good opportunity that the participants of the three CBD meetings would interact as this would help further elucidate the linkages between the three objectives of the Convention and poverty eradication, and identify the most effective approach towards a framework on capacity development for mainstreaming. She expressed her belief that the Expert Group, at its meeting in Dehradun in 2011, fulfilled its mandate and proposed, *inter alia*, ways and means of mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes, and her hopes that the discussions in Chennai would lead to implementable and practical results. She said that she looked forward to the results of the three meetings and that she expected the results to help enhance understanding and facilitate the achievement of the Strategic Plan for

Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as the objectives of the Convention, and help build a Chennai Road map to help achieve the desired results. She went on to say that the activities could help pave the pathway to effective biodiversity conservation, poverty eradication and, hence, sustainable development that will ensure the well-being of society during the current and future generations. She mentioned that the awareness of ordinary people and other stakeholders at all levels had increased over the last years but that there was still need for enhancing dissemination of information, mainstreaming, and ensuring that business, policymakers and all other stakeholders understood and appropriately implemented the integration of biodiversity, poverty eradication and development to attain sustainable development and poverty eradication.

31. The Honorable Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan also reminded the participants of the importance of the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol and informed them that India had already ratified it. She also mentioned the Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity²⁰ where she was co-president with Norway and the South and South-East Asia workshops on access and benefit-sharing, and expressed her hopes that all these efforts would encourage the ratification and entry into force of this important protocol. In terms of resource mobilization, she made reference to the large gap in financial resources and to funding for biodiversity, and the decision of the Conference of the Parties, at its eleventh meeting, to double the funding for biodiversity to help meet the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. She mentioned that although only nine countries had come out with pledges to the call for championship, it still was a step forward and should be encouraged to continue.

32. The Honorable Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan then thanked the participants and Chairs and Co-chairs of the three meetings, including Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, Chairperson of the High-Level Panel, and Ms. Maria Schultz and Mr. Hem Pande, Co-Chairs of the Expert Group, among others, and the organizers of the meetings for steering this important work that will be vital to advance the implementation of the Convention. Viewing biodiversity as an opportunity for poverty eradication and sustainable development and not as a problem and aiming strategically for multiple results during efforts to achieve the targets could help generate multiple benefits through integration and synergies and other effective methods, and could contribute to the achievement of many goals and Targets. She concluded her speech by quoting Mahatma Gandhi *“think of the smile on the face of the poor man that your action can bring”*.

33. An overview of the High-Level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was then delivered by Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez. Mr. Rodriguez gave a summary of the results from the first phase of the HLP’s work submitted to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties and explained the importance of the follow-up work that was being undertaken to further refine the results, provide more evidence of the benefits of achieving the Aichi Targets as well as illustrate some efficient ways of investment and the policy adjustments that could help meet the Targets. He indicated that the current HLP had more members as well as many sponsors and observers in addition to a concrete mandate. The assessment of the range of benefits and costs that the Panel was making also used a bottom-up approach to assess the benefits of achieving the Targets, unlike the first phase of the HLP work which was based on a top-down assessment and costing of the Targets. The bottom-up approach could help further capture the wisdom behind the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He mentioned that the indication from the preliminary results was that investment in the Targets could lead to multiple benefits and that the benefits were generally much larger than the costs of activities to achieve the Targets, at least for the targets for which information was found.

34. Mr. Rodriguez’s presentation was followed by an overview of the expectations of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development delivered by Ms. Maria Schultz, the Co-chair of the Expert Group. Ms. Schultz indicated the importance of biodiversity for poverty eradication and the more than ever growing importance of mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem

²⁰ Seventh Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity: Ecology and Economy for Sustainable Society, Trondheim, Norway, 27-31 May 2013.

services and functions in all countries. She reminded the participants that mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystems had been at the top of the agenda of the Secretariat since its establishment and that the question remained as to what should be delivered to lead to effective results (capacity-building, strengthening of enabling activities, promoting best practices and sustainable development, among others). She mentioned that the expectations of the Expert Group members were various but generally along the same line, including coming up with key findings and simple, effective, meaningful, as well as robust recommendations for Parties to adopt at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, analysing poverty and biodiversity using a broad range of approaches; ensuring clarity of causality and consequential framework for action; aiming for better convergence, practical and effective (bottom-up) results; working creatively and efficiently together and reaching consensus; and networking with participants to explore mutually beneficial engagement beyond the meeting. She encouraged the participants to keep in mind the importance of their contributions and to ambitiously aim for robust and implementable recommendations and guidance that could support Parties in their efforts to implement the integration of biodiversity, poverty eradication and development.

35. A vote of thanks was then expressed by Mr. Hem Pande, Co-chair of the Expert Group and also national focal point for the CBD in India. He pointed out that India had experienced tremendous success in protected areas and that, at present, more efforts were needed to adjust the different pillars of development in a balanced way, increase creativity and efficacy, and to do what was necessary to achieve the best results for life in harmony in the city and elsewhere, *inter alia*. He mentioned that the primary goal of the Expert Group on biodiversity for poverty eradication and development was to promote the integration of biodiversity considerations into sectoral policies, cross-sectoral strategies, national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), national accounting systems (NAS), among others, and to enhance the exchange of experiences and partnerships in order to facilitate poverty eradication within the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to contribute to sustainable development for the planet and people around the world.

36. The meeting also took place at the right time, he mentioned, during the period of the ongoing discussions and processes about the acceleration of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the post-2015 UN development agenda as well as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The reports and results from this second meeting of the Expert Group were strategically important and expected to contribute to the discussions and negotiations during the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties that will take place in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea as well as to these important ongoing processes. The proposed guidance, recommendations and elements for a road map to support the implementation of the integration of biodiversity for poverty eradication and development were in line with the motto of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties: “*biodiversity for sustainable development*”. Furthermore, the Expert Group’s guidance to Parties would help bridge gaps in implementation of the integration, and would assist policymakers and other stakeholders in their efforts to integrate biodiversity into the various policies, programmes and strategies, among others. Needless to say, this would be a huge contribution to the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sustainable development for the benefits of all, including the eradication of poverty from the face of the Earth.

37. Mr. Hem Pande thanked all of the returning members of the Expert Group, who had helped achieve important objectives and were ready to contribute more, and the new members, from whom equally important contributions and results were expected. He encouraged this Expert Group to be ambitious and recommend all that was necessary to ensure the achievement of the Strategic Plan, poverty eradication and sustainable development for consideration and adoption by the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and which would be very crucial for the effective integration of Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development. He also took the opportunity to thank the Governments of Japan and France for their generous funding for this second meeting of the Expert Group to ensure the continued success of the work started in Dehradun in 2011, and the

representatives of the Government of the Republic of Korea, host of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, Mr. Seuk-woo Kang, Director of the Ministry of Environment and Director of the Korea Secretariat for COP 12 preparation, and Mr. Sung Don Park, Deputy Director of the Global Environment Division of the Ministry of Environment, as well as representatives of the Government of India which supported the meeting in Chennai.

38. A short welcome address and information on local logistics was then delivered by Mr. C. Achalender Reddy, Secretary at the National Biodiversity Authority in India.

A. Presentations on Mainstreaming Biodiversity

(a) *The High-Level Panel's Analysis Relating to Mainstreaming Biodiversity Values*

39. In line with paragraph 4 (g) of the annex to decision XI/22, the afternoon part of the joint session started with a presentation²¹ by Mr. Matt Rayment, HLP Research Team's Senior Consultant, highlighting the HLP's analysis related to mainstreaming biodiversity values and to relevant policy alignment and development. The research was being done by ICF-GHK working with the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) using a bottom-up assessment approach. Mr. Rayment explained that the main research questions were related to the assessment of a) the benefits of meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, b) investment needs, c) resource requirement to cover the investments, d) policy alignment with other policies and development, e) cost-effectiveness, and f) balance of costs and benefits (net benefits). Estimates by the first phase of the HLP indicated a need for \$150-450 billion US per year globally. This was found to require a lot of will and commitment to achieve. This second phase, on the other hand, built on the results of the first phase HLP but focused on how to deliver the targets most cost-effectively. He explained that the bottom-up results would be compared to the first top-down assessment as well as to alignment to policies and the post-2015 development agenda and SDGs. Because of the global nature of the analysis, some research work had also been commissioned in six different regions of the world.

40. Mr. Rayment indicated that the preliminary results from the HLP indicated overlaps between the different Aichi Targets implying synergies between investment needs, and that investment to achieve the Aichi Targets would deliver significant and multiple benefits and co-benefits, jobs, a wide range of ecosystem services and global benefits (e.g. climate regulation related) for sustainable development and the movement towards a green economy. He mentioned that the emerging results also indicated that the different regions required prioritization of investment needs but that resource requirements would still be substantial implying funding shortfalls. Furthermore, the results indicated that synergies were not found to be fully appreciated at this time and that biodiversity, in many cases, was found to be poorly integrated into wider development policy and national accounts indicating that improvements in these areas were of a high priority.

41. Mr. Rayment went on to explain that more strategic use of existing resources, both within the biodiversity sector and in other policy areas, working in an integrated way, synergy across Targets and biodiversity conventions, improvements in governance, institutional and policy development were found to improve synergies with other agendas, and helped achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Mr. Rayment concluded that the delivery of the Targets would be accomplished cost-effectively if synergies across Targets, and across wider policy agendas, were taken into account and harmful subsidies were reformed. This indeed required effective mainstreaming at all levels. Overall, the resource requirement to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 would be substantial and the funding shortfall was undeniable. However, the benefits and co-benefits of conservation outweighed the costs and even more so with full appreciation of synergies and integrated approach. He mentioned that the

²¹ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/presentation/Research%20for%20HLP%20Global%20Assessment%20of%20Resources.pdf>.

HLP was developing its key messages for the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. His presentation is found at this [link](#).²²

(b) *The GEF-STAP Workshop on Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Production Sectors*

42. The next topic raised for discussion was mainstreaming biodiversity. Mainstreaming was defined as internalizing the goals of biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources into economic sectors and development models, policies and programmes, and therefore into all human behavior.²³ Essentially, mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes required (i) better dialogue between environment and development communities at the national and international levels, (ii) better integration of national and international biodiversity and development agendas, (iii) vertical coordination and coherence between global and regional agreements, national policies and local implementation; and (iv) identification of entry points depending on national circumstances and priorities, *inter alia*. Currently mainstreaming went by different names including offsets, payments for ecosystem services (PES), natural capital and valuation, green economy, agri-environment schemes and set-asides, green infrastructure, sustainable sourcing of raw materials, and certification schemes.

43. Continuing with collaboration with ongoing efforts and other forums and pursuant to paragraph 11 (e) and (f) of decision XI/22, Ms. Amy Fraenkel then presented the relevant elements of the outcome of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility (*GEF-STAP Workshop: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Production Sectors*) that took place in Cape Town, South Africa from 1 to 3 October 2013, where she had participated.²⁴ Ms. Fraenkel indicated that the STAP which gives advice to GEF also raised the issue of mainstreaming biodiversity due to the importance of the topic. She mentioned that the importance of mainstreaming was being more and more recognized and that it was interesting to observe that even mainstream publications, such as *The Economist*, published studies on biodiversity. She explained that mainstreaming was not about protected areas (PAs) in the traditional sense. It is a complex, costly process that took time (a decade or even a generation) to achieve effective impact at scale and across sectors, and that needed regular scaling up. She mentioned that the purpose of the workshop was to look at what had been done so far to mainstream biodiversity and to review best practices and principles, and lessons learned, *inter alia*.

44. Ms. Fraenkel also mentioned that the highlight was on the critical importance of defining entry points for mainstreaming and using the appropriate approach. There was a direct approach, i.e. working in the landscape like in many cases in South Africa; an indirect approach, such as tackling markets and supply chains; or a combined approach. Another important element that was recognized was that the “practitioner” community knew a lot more about mainstreaming than the scientific community, implying the need to work more closely with those who depend more and directly on biodiversity and ecosystems, including indigenous and local communities, women, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable segments of populations. She also mentioned the need for data and information for mainstreaming, among many others, which was highlighted during the workshop. Shifting from business as usual to mainstreaming had been found to generate great benefits to biodiversity, and good governance and strong institutions were key determinants of project success or failure, further highlighting the importance of capacity-building and strengthening of enabling activities.

²² <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/presentation/Research%20for%20HLP%20Global%20Assessment%20of%20Resources.pdf>.

²³ Petersen, C. and Huntley, B. (2005). Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes. Global Environment Facility, Working Paper 20. Washington. D.C. USA, p. 2.

²⁴ Mr. Thomas Hammond had submitted a presentation but he was not able to attend the meeting due to unforeseen circumstances.

45. Ms. Fraenkel reminded participants that mainstreaming was a key concept known to only a few and that it would be important to effectively communicate and disseminate information. For instance, how to mainstream green infrastructure and to different stakeholders? There were also different approaches, including non-economic ones. For instance, people needed to be aware that loss of biodiversity contributed to disasters (e.g. Hurricane Sandy). Mainstreaming was mainly linked to Aichi Goal A, which was about addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. However, if Goal A were achieved, it would facilitate the achievement of other Aichi Goals and Targets. Hence, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) would try to implement all four of the Targets under Goal A. She also mentioned that mainstreaming might require the use of different languages to different stakeholders. Mainstreaming addressed many issues as well, such as production, consumption, policy coherence (reform of perverse subsidies, promotion of biodiversity-friendly incentives...), governance, and commitment, among others, in addition to will. In her concluding remarks, she once again highlighted the crucial importance of mainstreaming not only in relation to Aichi Goal A but to all of the Aichi Biodiversity Goals and Targets. The presentation on the GEF-STAP workshops that was submitted by Mr. Hammond, STAP Secretary, is provided on the pages of the CBD website devoted to the second meeting of the Expert Group at the following [link](#).²⁵

(c) Discussion on Mainstreaming

46. During the discussion that followed, regarding the HLP's work, Ms. Isabell Kempf, Co-Director of the Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI), Division of Environmental Policy Implementation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Kenya, highlighted that when estimating costs of achieving the Aichi Targets, it was important to clearly indicate the actual or potential benefits of investing in the Aichi Targets as well. Mr. Javad Momeni, Expert of CBD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran reminded the participants that efforts should also be made to try to achieve the Aichi Targets through regional cooperation to reinforce synergy and increase benefits to regions. Ms. Andrea Quesada-Aguilar indicated that the main issues, in her view, were how to contribute to solve problems of inequality, enhance livelihoods and sustainability, and move forward. She suggested that one question the HLP should answer was what an *innovative implementation* should be like to move towards sustainable development, including poverty eradication, by meeting the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

47. Mr. Diego Pacheco Balanza, Consultant, Researcher and Professor at the University of Cordillera in Bolivia (Plurinational State of) mentioned that developed countries were avoiding the provision of funding and that the approach used by the HLP and the bottom-up approach might support this resistance. He proposed the use of the Mother Earth and collective action approach, as in Bolivia, to enhance different ways of mainstreaming nature without using a business-oriented approach. He emphasized that attempts should not be made to put prices and economic values on nature (commodification²⁶ of nature) as it was not possible to put a price on nature. That it was important to avoid commodification of nature was also supported by Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir, Chairperson at Unnayan Onneshan, in Bangladesh and member of the CBD Alliance. Mr. Faizi Shahul Hameed, Chairperson of CBD Alliance, Centre for Biodiversity Studies (CBS) in India, reminded the group that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was not a substitute for the Convention. Articles 20 and 21 on financial resources had to be achieved. For all cases of negative impacts by businesses, there should also be legal measures requiring compensation. He mentioned that poverty had been labeled as a cause and beneficiary of biodiversity. There was an overlap between biodiversity and poverty but those who had been taking care

²⁵ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/presentation/Mainstreaming%20Biodiversity%20-%20GEF%20Expert%20Meeting.pdf>.

²⁶ Commodification is the transformation of goods and services, as well as ideas or other entities that normally may not be considered goods into a commodity/nonsaleable things becoming saleable.

of biodiversity were not currently and in most cases the ones that were benefiting from biodiversity. Hence, in his view, all efforts should make sure to address the issues on how to benefit those who depend on biodiversity the most, by eradicating poverty, conserving biodiversity and enhancing sustainable development.

48. At the conclusion of the joint session, Mr. Rayment welcomed the comments and feedback. He also explained that there was no need to invest in each target if policy coherence, synergy, good governance and the right institutional framework were put into place. The Costa Rica success example was mentioned to include, for instance, a shift from perverse to biodiversity-friendly incentives, enhancement of will, as well as commitment to help reduce costs. He concluded by indicating that the report of the HLP would deliver very important messages and would be available to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Review of Implementation at its fifth meeting.

B. Presentations on National Accounting Systems (NAS) and Biodiversity

49. The joint session also included two presentations on national accounting systems (NAS). The first presentation was on *Green National Accounting in India* presented by Mr. V. Parameswaran, Deputy Director General, Social Statistics Division, Central Statistics Office at the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of India; and the second on *Experimental Ecosystems /National Capital Accounts for Mauritius 2000-2010* by Mr. Anand Sookun, Researcher/PhD Candidate, University of Mauritius. The presentations were followed by a short question and answer period aiming to generate feedback, and comments on national accounting systems and biodiversity in order to help develop elements for the guidance and recommendations that the Expert Group was mandated to propose.

50. It was noted that biodiversity and ecosystem services were largely freely available public goods, and consequently they were often undervalued and overexploited. It was expected that the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services would have the potential to incentivize their better management and sustainable use to enhance livelihoods and pave the pathway to sustainable development. A critical step to integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes was to improve the knowledge of not only the *monetary values* of biodiversity and ecosystems but also the *non-monetary values* (spiritual, cultural, social, aesthetic...) at all levels of government and civil society. As Mr. Sookun explained, the demand for ecosystem accounting (ECA) came about in support of assessments such as The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB - UNEP), Wealth Assessment and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES – The World Bank), and also the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, which states that “By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems ecosystem and biodiversity values should be incorporated into national accounts by 2020” (Aichi Target 2). This was also supported, *inter alia*, by the outcome document of the Rio+20, *The Future We Want*, where Member States affirmed the importance of implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting (paragraph 198), *inter alia*.

51. The two case studies on national accounting systems that were presented, on green national accounting in India and experimental ecosystems national capital accounts in Mauritius, tended to suggest that environment and natural resources accounting involved various steps, including a) physical accounting, b) monetary valuation, and c) integration with economic accounting. They highlighted the importance of understanding the relationship between biodiversity, ecosystems, and the services they provided and functions they fulfilled, how to quantify the impacts of human activity on biodiversity and ecosystems, and the motivations and purpose of the accounting, including the potential benefits of sustainable use, and the crucial importance of resilience as a central component of adaptation to climate change or other changing conditions, and overall sustainable development.

52. India was the first to develop a theoretical framework for green accounting. The initiative started in 2000 with Environmental Natural Accounting in India. This case study showed that the accounting involved numerous studies, on air and water, lands and forests etc. in different regions. In general, data limitations and lack of regularity in data availability were found among the problems for the lack of integration of values of biodiversity in national accounts in many countries. Mr. Parameswaran also indicated that the transition from the existing national accounting to a comprehensive set of national accounts could only occur in a step by step manner over the short, medium and long term due to the complexity of the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystems, particularly in megadiverse and large area countries like India. The detailed biodiversity related findings and recommendations from the presentation on *Green National Accounting in India: A framework-biodiversity related findings* is found at this [link](#).²⁷

53. Mr. Sookun also discussed the move from the system of national accounting to the system of environmental, economic accounting (SNA to SEEA). He mentioned that the basic pattern was accounting for the flows inter and intra ecosystems while accounting for human influence. Mauritius used an accounting matrix which allowed the addition of different sectors of the economy in the basic accounting matrix (what comes out of and goes back to the ecosystems) as well as geographical information, e.g. 100 meters by 100 meters spaces, and values were estimated for each type of ecosystem. Various approaches had to be used as well (net primary production approach, biomass carbon account using satellite information as well as FAO forest statistics, the green background landscape index (system for measuring biodiversity), among others). The problem of additionality of values also often required the use of other methods to add up the information. He mentioned that the policy context that led Mauritius to embark on this exercise was the sustainability plan and because the Experimental Ecosystems/National Accounts exercise was considered important for adaptation and resilience to climate change in Mauritius. The presentation can be accessed at this [link](#).²⁸

54. **Discussion:** Overall, the importance of a comprehensive measure of wealth and not just gross domestic product (GDP) and human development index (HDI) (as for example the loss of human capital or biodiversity is not accounted in these estimates) to evaluate the socio-economic state of countries was highlighted during the discussion that followed. However, the country case studies on national accounting systems (NAS) indicated that there were still questions and challenges regarding the incorporation of biodiversity and ecosystems values in national accounting systems. It was mentioned that there might be need to prepare an input/output or a hybrid model and to develop a road map on how to systematically map and develop the different values, *inter alia*. Some of the problems encountered included making a clear line between biodiversity and ecosystems, defining key characteristics, extent and configuration of biodiversity and ecosystems, measurement issues during the compilation, the different methods that should be used to arrive at values, combining results and values and additionality issues, *inter alia*. For instance, as the number of visitors increase, the value of biodiversity increases – How should this be accounted for? How to account for flows of ecosystem services between countries, and inter and intra ecosystems flows? Due to methodological problems, it was mentioned that valuation was often difficult and complex. As indicated by the Indian case study, valuation might also require a step by step approach, shadow pricing etc. Overall, a salient finding of green accounting was that lack of information was neither the only nor relatively the major constraint.

55. The discussion on national accounting systems also touched on many other issues. Mr. Mohammad Taghi Farvar, President of Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA) Consortium and Member of the Council of Elders, Union of Indigenous Nomadic Tribes of Iran (UNINOMAD) and Chair of the Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA), in the Islamic Republic of Iran, mentioned that data-intensive green accounting was very complicated and that

²⁷ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/presentation/India%20Green%20National%20Accounting.pdf>.

²⁸ http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/presentation/Mauritius_Ecosystems_Accounts.pdf.

social decisions should not, in principle, require too detailed geographical information of the country to enable decisions. He reminded the participants that while the detailed accounting was interesting as an academic exercise, there must be some other social ways of solving the problem of valuation and poverty eradication without the use of complicated approaches.

56. Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir reminded the participants about the importance of accounting for causation, assumptions, and the problems associated with opportunity costs and commodification of nature. He also indicated that regulatory capture and rent were not often addressed as they should be, and that failure to understand such issues made it hard to appropriately value biodiversity and understand the results. He mentioned that the valuation exercise required a paradigm shift, including in the way production and consumption values were measured. Mr. Diego Pacheco Balanza also emphasized the use of the Mother Earth approach to avoid commodification of nature. Ms. Astri Toril Bente Herstad, Policy Director of Climate, Energy and Environment at the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norway), reminded the group also of the need to establish and ensure consistency and alignment of policies for an effective valuation. He emphasized that attempts should not be made to put prices and economic values on nature (commodification²⁹ of nature) as it was not possible to put a price on nature.

57. The Expert Group, in general, agreed that while crucial, the valuation of biodiversity must be carefully undertaken, *inter alia* to ensure that biodiversity was not undervalued or overvalued and that the valuation process took into account different perspectives, priorities, physical accounting, monetary and non-monetary values, quantitative and qualitative approaches, and facilitated the management of trade-offs. The crucial importance of accounting for non-monetary values and physical accounting in addition to monetary values was highlighted.

58. The Expert Group also emphasized that appropriate safeguards must be put in place to ensure that development projects, processes, mechanisms, initiatives and policies enabled sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services without negatively impacting unintentionally the communities they intend to serve. Safeguards also needed to be included in the design of policies and projects for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to ensure that the customary and traditional user rights of all stakeholders were taken into account and protected.

59. Hence, the valuation process should avoid just putting a price on biodiversity, but rather account for all the important aspects including safeguard, in a holistic way, using monetary, non-monetary, quantitative, qualitative approaches and physical accounting, different estimation methods etc. as the case might require. Following extensive discussion and deliberation, the Expert Group proposed some guidance on integration of biodiversity and ecosystems goods and services concerns into the processes of developing national development plans and national accounting systems. The guidance was further circulated, revised and approved after the meeting and is presented in this document as **annex IV(5)** under the Set of Additional Guidance and Recommendations.

60. After the joint session, the Expert Group returned and continued its meeting in Gulmohar Hall with the next agenda item, organizational matters.

2.2. Organizational Matters

61. Ms. Astri Toril Bente Herstad, a returning expert and the co-chair of the Expert Group that had held the first meeting in Dehradun, made a brief presentation on the first meeting of the Expert Group and the results. She explained that the terms of reference were given in decision X/6 by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties with an overall goal of getting a common understanding and framework for the work on biodiversity for poverty eradication, identifying the root causes and actors, and to produce

²⁹ Commodification is the transformation of goods and services, as well as ideas or other entities that normally may not be considered goods into a commodity/nonsaleable things becoming saleable.

concrete recommendations to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties. She also explained how the Expert Group fulfilled its mandate and the results obtained. She mentioned the importance of avoiding fragmentation of the follow-up of the CBD, enhancing implementation through better coherence, improved cooperation and exchange of best practices, and identifying which Aichi Targets are of apical relevance for poverty eradication and development, including Targets 2, 14, 11 and 18, and screening them.

62. Ms. Herstad also emphasized the need for learning from the diverging views from the first meeting; ensuring good communication and balance between science and policy during the Expert Group deliberations, focusing on integration of the poverty eradication objectives into biodiversity management, and the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development. She reminded the group that during the streamlining and thematically restructuring of the Dehradun Recommendations from the first meeting, it would be important to focus only on a few strong priority recommendations to facilitate implementation. Regarding this point, Mr. Faizi Shahul Hameed reminded them, further, that the Convention was legally binding (Article 8(j), 15, etc.) while the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was not, and emphasized the importance of carefully making the recommendations.

63. Mr. Didier Babin from the Secretariat then provided further details on what was expected to be achieved by the Expert Group and the meeting in Chennai. As the second meeting of the Expert Group was limited in time, with only three days to deliberate, he also facilitated the establishment of a “*WGRI Recommendation Panel*” to compile the elements for recommendations and guidance as they were produced throughout the meeting and to prepare the draft documents at the end of discussions and deliberations for review by the Expert Group and consensus. The following six experts volunteered and were elected as Panel members:

- (i) Ms. Jessica Noelia Diaz, Secretary of Embassy/Secretario de Embajada, Direccion General de Asuntos Ambientales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto (Argentina);
- (ii) Mr. Diego Pacheco Balanza, Consultant, Researcher and Professor at the University of Cordillera in Bolivia (Plurinational State of);
- (iii) Mr. Javad Momeni, Expert of CBD at the Department of International Economic Affairs and Specialized Agencies (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- (iv) Ms. Andrea Quesada-Aguilar, Senior Project Coordinator at the Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) in Costa Rica;
- (v) Ms. Lucy Mulenkei, Executive Director, Indigenous Women’s Network on Biodiversity, Indigenous Information Network in Kenya; and
- (vi) Mr. Mohammad Taghi Farvar, President of Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA) Consortium and Member of the Council of Elders, Union of Indigenous Nomadic Tribes of Iran (UNINOMAD) and Chair of the Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA), in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

64. The WGRI Recommendation Panel was given the important task and responsibility of collecting and compiling all of the relevant information, guidance and recommendations for the provision of effective and coherent inputs to the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting. These members were then recommended and accepted to become the *Friends of the Co-chairs* who will closely work with the Co-chairs to facilitate discussion, consensus among the Expert Group and approval of the various guidance and recommendations that will make integral parts of their reports.

65. During the joint reception³⁰ organized by Ministry of Environment and Forests and the National Biodiversity Authority of the Government of India for the participants of the three CBD meetings that were taking place in Chennai during the same week, a message from the Government India (COP 11 Presidency) was delivered by Mr. Hem Pande, the Co-chair of the Expert Group, representing the host, Government of India, followed by a message from the Government of the Republic of Korea delivered by Mr. Seuk-Woo Kang, Director of the Ministry of Environment and Director of the Korea Secretariat for COP 12 preparation. They both emphasized the importance of the upcoming meeting of the Conference of the Parties and of biodiversity for poverty eradication and for the achievement of future sustainable development goals. They also highlighted the opportunity that was presented through the three meetings to substantially contribute to the effective integration of biodiversity, poverty eradication and sustainable development by providing appropriate guidance and recommendations to support what needed to be accomplished to achieve the crucial goals of poverty eradication and sustainable development worldwide. The joint reception also allowed participants to mingle and have informal discussions about various issues including their area work and experiences that would facilitate their interaction during the meeting, and develop partnerships in their areas of work after the meeting.

ITEM 3. EXCHANGE ON BEST PRACTICES ON INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY INTO POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT

66. Mr. Didier Babin introduced the topic and specified the objectives of the exercise on best practices. The principal goal of the session was to make an assessment of best practice examples in order to identify effective methods of integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (h) of the annex to decision XI/22, the Expert Group was asked to compile elements that could help facilitate through the Convention's national focal points and the Secretariat of the Convention, the collection and dissemination of best practices on integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development, as appropriate. The session on best practices was chaired by Ms. Maria Schultz, Co-chair of the Expert Group, with Ms. Andrea Quesada-Aguilar and Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir serving as rapporteurs. The guidance that resulted from these presentations, and further circulated, revised and approved after the meeting is found in **annex IV(6)** as *Exchange of Best Practices on Integrating Biodiversity into Poverty Eradication and Development* under the Set of Additional Guidance and Recommendations. All of the presentations were summarized at the Secretariat and presented in **annex V-A**. As requested by the returning experts, the presentations on best practices from the first meeting of the Expert Group were also summarized and attached as **annex V-B**.

3.1. Presentations on Best Practices by Region: Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe

67. It was noted that most of the countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) were characterized by megadiversity, endemic biodiversity and biodiversity hotspot areas, high level of poverty and a large number of people who directly depended on biodiversity and ecosystems. Poverty remained generally higher and widespread in rural areas where ecosystems were becoming increasingly degraded as well. Hence, the need to link biodiversity and development strategies within the global policy frameworks that guided actions to effectively manage the fight against poverty eradication at national and global scale was being more and more recognized.

68. There were four group presentations by region on best practices of implementation of integration of biodiversity into poverty reduction and development: in Africa presented by Mr. Kiruben Naicker,

³⁰ In line with paragraph 11 (e) of decision XI/22, a message from the Medellin Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Integrating Socio-ecological Resilience into the New Development Agenda, which was held in Medellin, Colombia, from 2 to 4 December 2013, was planned to be delivered by Ms. Maria Schultz, for consideration by the Expert Group and the HLP during their joint reception in the evening. However, due to time difference and other technical problems, this did not take place.

Director, Science Policy Interface, Department of Environmental Affairs in South Africa; in Latin America and the Caribbean by Mr. Diego Pacheco Balanza, Consultant, Researcher and Professor at the University of Cordillera in Bolivia (Plurinational State of); in Asia by Ms. Mary Jane J. Magturo, Senior Economic Development Specialist, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Staff (ANRES), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) of the Philippines. There was also a presentation on best practices in Europe by Mr. Arnold Jacques de Dixmude, Policy Officer at the European Commission, Directorate-General, Development Cooperation (DEVCO), Climate Change, Environment, Natural Resources, Water Unit, Europe Aid, EU Development Cooperation Office, Belgium. The presentations were built on feedback and input from other experts from each region within and outside the Expert Group, as appropriate.³¹ A presentation on *Making the Value of Ecosystem Services Visible* in Sweden was also delivered by Ms. Maria Schultz, Director of Resilience and Development Programme (SwedBio) at the Stockholm Resilience Centre, who was also leading a State Official Report on the issue as a Special Investigator in Sweden, and was the Co-chair of the Expert Group.

69. Best practices were diverse depending on region and other factors. Among others, the “Working for Water”, “Working for Land”, “Working for Energy” and in general “*Working for...*” and “Eco-Furniture Programme” projects, “Biodiversity Stewardship and Land Reform”, the Umgano and Aloe Projects in South Africa, “Birdlife Livelihoods Projects”, also in Kenya and Ethiopia, were mentioned as examples of best practices by the group presentation on Africa in terms of their contributions to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and, *inter alia*, contribution to income and livelihoods of local communities. Empowering communities and mainstreaming ecosystem benefits through ecotourism, improving biodiversity and livelihoods through payments for ecosystem services (PES), biodiversity conservation and protection through sustainable agriculture were discussed as best practices during the presentation on Asia. Biotrade, PES market and non-market-based approaches, management of systems of life of Mother Earth PES Initiative, which was a joint mitigation and adaptation for the integral and sustainable management of forests and systems of life of Mother Earth, were among best practices in Latin America and the Caribbean that were discussed during the presentation.

70. These different approaches were mentioned to help explore and address the linkages between poverty and biodiversity at different levels. Overall, the presentations highlighted the need for the establishment of an information sharing platform of best policy approaches, practices and schemes, greater investment in ecological infrastructure, and primary ecological research on the impact of land management practices on the quality and quantity of ecosystem goods and services, access to resources, and skills, *inter alia*. The three presentations also indicated the need for broader political, institutional and economic analysis of biodiversity at the national level, among other gaps and challenges. Further details can be found in the presentations: [Africa](#),³² [Asia](#)³³ and [Latin America and the Caribbean](#)³⁴ and the summaries in **annex V-A**.

71. The presentation on best practices in Europe focused on integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication policies within and outside Europe. The European Union (EU) cohesion policy looked for

³¹ A presentation on best practices in the Pacific region had been also been planned to be delivered by Ms. Turang Teuea, Environment Inspector at the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development of the Republic of Kiribati and returning expert of the Expert Group. Due to unforeseen flight problems while travelling, she was not, unfortunately, able to make it to the meeting and had to return to the Republic of Kiribati.

³² http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/presentation/Best%20Practices_Africa%20Group%20presentation.pdf.

³³ http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/presentation/Best%20Practices_Asia%20Group%20presentation.pdf.

³⁴ http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/presentation/Best%20Practices_LAC%20Group%20presentation.pdf.

multi-benefit investments (social, economic and environmental). These included improving environmental security through ecosystem restoration; promoting nature-based sustainable tourism, agriculture, and fishery; the role of green spaces in mental health and well-being, nature-based therapy and care; and green spaces including natural noise control, natural cooling, and reducing particulate pollution to enhance public health. Unlike the overwhelming evidence for developing countries, there was no evidence of interdependence between the livelihood of the poor and biodiversity or ecosystems in Europe. However, while there were various safety nets for the poor, their viability was currently at risk of being undermined by the economic downturn, particularly in Southern Europe. Hence, biodiversity might have the potential to play an increasing role in some regions.

72. Outside Europe, the EU biodiversity strategy to 2020's Target 6 aimed to contribute to averting global biodiversity loss, through reduction of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, mobilizing additional resources for global biodiversity conservation, biodiversity-proof EU development cooperation, among others. In terms of development cooperation policy, the agenda for change of the EU response had two priorities: a) human rights, democracy and governance (i.e. support to governance reforms that promote the sustainable and transparent management of natural resources); and b) sustainable and inclusive growth for human development (i.e. sustainable agriculture that includes the safeguarding of ecosystem services). The EuropeAid approach is discussed below under best practices in the context of development cooperation. Overall, the lessons drawn from past experiences indicated the need to improve efficiency, have a coherent strategy, better coordination between global, regional and local activities including less scattered activities, to better strengthen the link between biodiversity and poverty eradication. The way forward included new approaches for the new multilateral financial framework (2014-2020) and a new "flagship initiative" EUBLI (European Union Biodiversity for Livelihood Initiative). More details are found in the presentation at this [link](#).³⁵

73. A case study, *Making the Value of Ecosystem Services Visible in Sweden, Ecosystem Services Assessment and Multi-functionality* was presented by Ms. Schultz, Co-chair of the Expert Group, as part of the presentation on Europe. The assessment consisted of framing of key policy issues, identification of ecosystem services and users, mapping and assessing status, valuation and assessment of policy options including distributional impacts with actors' participation, learning and feedback to enhance the assessment. The valuation of ecosystem services was based on methods and basis for decisions, such as quantitative and qualitative terms and, when appropriate, a monetary approach. The economic instruments included review of taxes, fees and reduction of harmful subsidies. Important factors to pay attention to were indicated to be legitimacy of process, of outcomes including effectiveness, efficiency, and equity (i.e. distributional effects). The three categories of proposed actions consisted of a) integration in decision-making; b) better knowledge base; and c) learning process. More details are found in the presentation at this [link](#).³⁶

3.2. Presentations on Best Practices of Development and International Institutions and Indigenous and Local Communities (ILCs)

74. Presentations on best practices of development and international institutions and local communities were delivered, following the agenda of the meeting. This session was chaired again by Ms. Maria Schultz, with Ms. Andrea Quesada-Aguilar and Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir serving as rapporteurs to collect the relevant elements that could serve for the compilation of guidance and recommendations that the Expert Group had been requested to propose in order to facilitate the collection and dissemination of best practices as requested by the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (paragraph 4 (h) of the annex to decision XI/22).

³⁵ http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/presentation/Best%20Practices_Europe%20Group%20presentation.pdf.

³⁶ http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/presentation/Best%20Practices_Sweden.pdf.

(a) Best Practices in the Context of Development Agencies and Multilateral Banks

75. The presentation on best practices, in the context of development agencies and multilateral banks, was delivered by Mr. Anupam Joshi, Senior Environment Specialist at The World Bank, New Delhi. Regarding biodiversity for poverty eradication he discussed the biodiversity-centric investment approaches for sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem resilience which consisted of expanding natural ecosystems/habitats through plantation programmes for boosting productive and protection services; and introducing co-management approaches to increase stakeholder ownership of biodiversity resources. He also presented the approach based on economic incentives through new innovative revenue streams and property rights uses: market-based, regulation-based, and payment-based instruments. He also addressed the following best practices: Best Practice 1 - *Value addition* through pathways such as innovative use of biodiversity (from waste to wealth); creating new values (from poaching to protecting – e.g. ecotourism); one species many uses (maximizing potential); and integrated farming systems (biodiversity together, e.g. livelihood resilience for small farmers). Best Practice 2 - *Convergence* - a) at policy level, around a shared vision (e.g. show benefits from each dollar (\$) invested); b) at programme level, by identifying common goals (e.g. conservation trust funds); c) at project level, around similar objectives (e.g. watershed, agriculture, livelihood projects) - this was achieved by establishing a landscape society (e.g. Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, Salt, Livestock...). More details are found in the presentation at this [link](#).³⁷

(b) Best Practices in the Context of Development Cooperation

76. The presentation on best practices in the context of development cooperation was delivered by Mr. Arnold Jacques de Dixmude. He explained the EuropeAid approach to be through a) saving habitats, protected areas and productive landscapes, including through capacity-building; b) mainstreaming biodiversity in affine cooperation sectors including climate change, agriculture forestry, and marine resources; c) facilitating policy development on biodiversity; d) biodiversity-proofing development cooperation; environmental screening, strategic environmental assessment / environmental impact Assessment (SEA/ EIA); and e) facilitating policy development on biodiversity, among others. He indicated that EuropeAid was still among the biggest donors for biodiversity conservation. Biodiversity in the EU Development Cooperation involved a) biodiversity specific actions using traditional and innovative approaches; b) biodiversity mainstreamed actions (e.g. in sectors where synergies were obvious and in sectors where biodiversity would not usually be considered e.g. national or sectoral development planning, national accounting, among others). Undesired side-effects on environment and biodiversity were also identified and where necessary mitigation or compensation measures were provided by project design.

77. Mr. de Dixmude concluded by highlighting some of the important points: a) mainstreaming through awareness raising to generate additional resources to environment actions, including biodiversity, and integration in sectoral activities; b) two-pronged strategy consisting of guidelines and trainings for EU staff and political dialogue with partner countries, green diplomacy network; and c) provision of support through thematic, bilateral, regional and global cooperation channels. He further emphasized that it was crucial to look at the environment, including biodiversity, as a local livelihood resource by not only averting negative impacts, but also by finding positive socio-economic opportunities, *inter alia*. More details are found in the presentation at this [link](#).³⁸

³⁷ http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/presentation/Best%20Practices_Banks%20presentation.pdf.

³⁸ http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/presentation/Best%20Practices_Dvpt%20Coop%20Ctxt_.pdf.

(c) *Best Practices in the Context of the Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) and the Perspectives of the UN Development Group*

78. This presentation was delivered by Ms. Isabell Kempf. She mentioned that on mainstreaming poverty-environment links into development policies, plans and budgets, the Poverty Environment Initiative stood to support country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development planning in 24 countries, was a joint UNDP and UNEP scale-up programme 2008-2013 with a new phase 2013-2017, with main partners consisting of the Ministries of Finance and Planning, Environment and UNDP. She explained that the Poverty Environment Initiative's programmatic approach included finding entry points for mainstreaming and making the case, mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages into policy processes; and meeting the implementation challenge by engaging stakeholders and coordinating within the development community. Environmental unsustainability was increasingly common, thus undermining economic and social development. The provisioning, regulating and enriching services of ecosystems were to be established for the well-being of societies.

79. Ms. Kempf clarified that the Poverty Environment Initiative's objectives ranged from raising awareness about poverty-environment issues, and mobilizing and coordinating resources for poverty-environment initiatives at the global level, to the provision of technical support to undertake integrated assessments, supporting projects that restored ecosystems and improved well-being, and exploring ways local governance structure could be strengthened to manage ecosystem services at the local level. The Poverty Environment Initiative focused on integrating environmental sustainability into Planning/Finance and key sectors because Planning/Finance set national development priorities and allocated budgets, and had responsibilities for cross-sectoral links and broader cross-government coordination. Sectors made the decisions that impacted the most on environment, set national and sectoral priorities and budgets, and were convinced that environmental sustainability mattered. Then resources would be allocated for implementation of environmental sustainability and building capacity in the environment sector. The presentation can be accessed at this [link](#).³⁹

(d) *Best Practices in the Context of Indigenous and Local Communities (ILCs)*

80. The presentation on best practices of Indigenous and Local Communities (ILCs) was delivered by Mr. Mohammad Taghi Farvar, President of Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA) Consortium and Member of the Council of Elders, Union of Indigenous Nomadic Tribes of Iran (UNINOMAD) and Chair of the Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA), in the Islamic Republic of Iran. He started by indicating that climate change was taking place at a scale, severity and frequency beyond living memory. He explained that some adaptation strategies elaborated by nomadic tribes to cope with climate change included inventive learning and use of crops to reduce the pressure of livestock on diminishing grazing resources and the carrying capacity of destination rangelands before the season of migration (e.g. Bahmaie tribe), taking marketing decisions such as selling off animals before the season of migration based on community-based early warning systems; changing livestock breeds to more drought resistant ones, and bringing back the indigenous breeds when conditions improve (Sangsari, Fars). He highlighted the importance of the adaptation measures that different tribes took and the lessons that could be drawn from them. He also mentioned the numerous challenges the tribes faced, including encroachment of urbanization on rangelands in migratory routes, among others. More details are found in the presentation at this [link](#).⁴⁰

³⁹ http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/presentation/Best%20Practices_PEI.pdf.

⁴⁰ http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/development/egm-bped-02/presentation/Best%20Practices_IPLC%20presentation.pdf

(e) Discussion on the Presentations on Best Practices

81. All of the presentations on best practices were extensively discussed and the main recommendations and guidance were generated, of which the most important was the importance and necessity to encourage Parties, international agencies, other organizations and relevant stakeholders, indigenous and local communities, women, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable, to identify best practices and lessons learned on integrating biodiversity, poverty eradication and development, and to share this information using the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and, as appropriate, in other relevant ways. It was agreed that sharing of best practices and experiences from different countries and situations could improve knowledge, help adjust, scale up, and adapt as necessary, and introduce the practices to different circumstances in different regions.

82. Overall, despite some challenges, best practice initiatives and projects in many regions were yielding huge benefits to the well-being of communities (creation of jobs, in terms of income, improvement in livelihoods) and biodiversity and ecosystems (better awareness and sustainable use). These practices, if shared, could help countries to adjust the practices to their circumstances, where necessary, and use them cost-effectively. Hence, best practice examples, as well as challenges and barriers encountered and the methods or approaches used to overcome the challenges and barriers, needed to be shared so that countries could learn from each other's experiences. The guidance proposed for this item after extensive discussion and deliberation and further circulated, revised and approved after the meeting is found in **annex IV(6)** as *Exchange of Best Practices on Integrating Biodiversity into Poverty Eradication and Development* under the Set of Additional Guidance and Recommendations, and the summary of the presentations in **annex V-A** supplemented by a summary of the presentation on best practices from the first meeting of the Expert Group in **annex V-B**.

**ITEMS 4, 5 AND 6. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND SUBNATIONAL
AND LOCAL APPROACHES – PREPARATION OF GUIDANCE
AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

83. The meeting continued with working sessions in subgroups followed by brainstorming discussion and deliberation in plenary sessions to generate and draft the various guidance and recommendations. Each subgroup was assigned to identify elements for incorporation in:

- (a) The review of the Dehradun Recommendations to revise, streamline and thematically restructure it in line with paragraph 4 (a)(i) and 4 (b) of the annex to the decision XI/22 (for item 9 of the agenda) – to be able to draft the *Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations*;
- (b) The *Guidance for Implementation of the Integration of Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication* in line paragraph 4 (a)(ii) of the annex to the same decision)) (for items 7 and 8 of the agenda), intended to support the Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations; and
- (c) The *Set of Additional Guidance and Recommendations* that the Expert Group was requested to propose in line with paragraphs 4 (c)-(j) of the annex to the same decision in order to assist Parties in their various efforts to implement the integration of biodiversity, poverty eradication and sustainable development (for the respective items of the agenda).

84. The first such working session consisted of three subgroups, i.e. for items 4, 5, and 6. The Secretariat, supported by Ms. Schultz, the Co-chair of the Expert Group, introduced the items and the objectives, and explained how the subgroups should work. For each item, an introduction paper to help the discussion and facilitate the identification of elements for concrete recommendations and guidance were already provided on USB keys and also posted in the dedicated website. Then, the Expert Group started its work in the three subgroups, in parallel session but separately, to discuss the elements for guidance and recommendations related to items 4, 5, and 6 in line with paragraphs 4 (c), 4 (d), and 4 (f) of

the annex to decision XI/22 respectively. Each subgroup was assigned to work on only one of the three items, in Gulmohar Hall unit 1, Orchid Hall and Gulmohar Hall unit 2 respectively.

85. Ms. Amy Fraenkel, Mr. Didier Babin and Ms. Edjigayehu Seyoum-E, on behalf of the CBD Secretariat, were present in the subgroups for the three items 4,5, and respectively, and all other sub-group activities as observers and in order to assist the participants and rapporteurs where necessary.

Item 4 – Guidance on Integration of Poverty Eradication and Development Processes into the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

86. The principal objective of the subgroup's working session on item 4 was to discuss and compile elements to prepare and provide guidance through the Secretariat of the Convention to Parties on how poverty eradication and development processes should be integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) to ensure their successful implementation at national, subnational, and local levels in order to address poverty, strengthen livelihoods, human well-being and sustainable development in line with paragraph 4 (c) of the annex to decision XI/22. This subgroup's session was chaired by Mr. Kiruben Naicker, with Mr. Javad Momeni serving as a rapporteur. The members of this subgroup were Mr. Luc Janssens de Bisthoven, Coordinator, Development Cooperation and Biodiversity at the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (Belgium); Ms. Asia Adlan Mohamed, Lecturer and Researcher at the Institute of Environmental Studies (IES) of the University of Khartoum (Sudan) and Mr. Liucui Zhu, Senior Research Fellow, Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China. The synthesis of the outcome of this subgroup's session was presented in plenary, together with those of the subgroups for item 5 and 6, at the end of the working session of the three subgroups. The guidance proposed for this item after extensive discussion and deliberation and further circulated, revised and approved after the meeting is presented in **annex IV(1)**, under Set of Additional Guidance and Recommendations.

Item 5 – Conceptual Framework and Guidance on how to Assess the Role of Collective Action and the Efforts of Indigenous and Local Communities (ILCs)

87. In line with paragraph 4 (d) of the annex to decision XI/22, the principal objective of the subgroup's working session for item 5 was to discuss various elements and compile the relevant information that would help develop a conceptual framework and guidance on how to assess the role of collective action and the efforts of indigenous and local communities (ILCs) in conserving biodiversity, considering the critical role of indigenous and local communities and women in the stewardship and sustainable management of natural renewable resources, including exploring the role of non-market-based approaches in this endeavour. This subgroup's working session was chaired by Ms. Lucy Mulenkei with Ms. Suneetha Subramanian, Adj. Senior Research Fellow, United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) serving as a rapporteur. The members of this subgroup were Mr. Diego Pacheco Balanza; Mr. Faizi Shahul Hameed; Mr. Francis Dany Matip Nougua, Head of Follow up Unit at the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (Cameroon); Mr. Mohammad Taghi Farvar; Mr. Roy Lorenzo Vargas Solano, Jefe, Area Bienositor Familiar, Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social (IMAS) in Costa Rica, and Mr. Anand Sookun. The synthesis of the outcome of this subgroup's session was presented in plenary, together with those of the subgroups for item 4 and 6, at the end of the working session of the three subgroups. The guidance proposed for this item after extensive discussion and deliberation and further circulated, revised and approved after the meeting is presented in **annex IV(2)** under Set of Additional Guidance and Recommendations.

Item 6 – Guidance on Integration of Biodiversity Policy with Other Development Policies to Scale up Livelihoods of Local Populations

88. The main objective of the subgroup's working session for item 6 was to discuss various elements and compile the pertinent information to provide guidance to Parties on how to integrate biodiversity policy with other development policies to scale up opportunities for the strengthening of sustainable livelihoods of local populations, including job creation and prosperity through development in the management and maintenance of ecological infrastructure in line with paragraph 4 (f) of the annex to decision XI/22. This subgroup's working session was chaired by Ms. Astri Toril Bente Herstad, with Mr. Abakar Dougous, Directeur Général Adjoint du Budget at the Ministère des Finances et du Budget in Chad and Ms. Andrea Quesada-Aguilar serving as rapporteurs to compile the relevant elements for the guidance for integrating biodiversity policy with other development policies.

89. Members of this subgroup's working session were Mr. Sebastien Restrepo, Investigador Titular, Instituto de Investigacion en Recursos Biologicos Alexander von Humboldt in Colombia; Ms. Isabell Kempf; Mr. Arnold Jacques de Dixmude; Ms. Jessica Noelia Diaz; Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir and Ms. Vishaish Uppal, Head, Sustainable Development and Governance Programme, WWF-India. The synthesis of the outcome of this session was presented together with those of the other two subgroups for item 4 and 5 at the end of the working session of the three subgroups. The guidance proposed for this item after extensive discussion and deliberation and further circulated, revised and approved after the meeting is presented in **annex IV(4)** under Set of Additional Guidance and Recommendations.

ITEMS 7, 8 AND 9. GUIDANCE FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND TOWARDS A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND ROADMAP, GUIDANCE FOR IMPLEMENTATION, AND REVIEW OF THE DEHRADUN RECOMMENDATIONS

90. Items 7 and 8 were addressed together by one working subgroup, while another working subgroup focused on item 9 related to the revision, thematically restructuring and streamlining the Dehradun Recommendations from the first meeting of the Expert Group. Both sessions took place in different units of the Gulmohar Hall of the meeting complex of the GRT Grand Hotel. The Secretariat of the CBD introduced the items and specified the objectives of the activities of the two subgroups. The Co-chairs of the Expert Group, Ms. Maria Schultz and Mr. Hem Pande, further reminded the participants of the importance of the items.

Items, 7 and 8 – Guidance for Implementation and towards a Conceptual Framework and Roadmap and Guidance for Implementation

91. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (a) (ii) of the annex to decision XI/22, this subgroup's working session discussed different elements and compiled the relevant information to provide guidance for implementation drawn from a review on experiences with implementation of the integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication, reflection on root causes and drivers of biodiversity loss and poverty eradication as well as linkages to other relevant policies. This was expected to form the basis for a conceptual framework, a road map for the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development in the context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in line with paragraph 3 of the annex to decision XI/22. This subgroup's working session was chaired by Mr. Diego Pacheco Balanza, with Mr. Francis Dany Matip Nougba and Ms. Suneetha Subramanian serving as rapporteurs. The synthesis of the outcome of this session was presented at the end of the working session of the two subgroups. After extensive discussion and deliberation the *Guidance for Implementation of the Integration of Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication*, was developed by the Expert Group with the intention to support the Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations, discussed below under item 9, and to be a basis for a conceptual framework, a road map for the integration of biodiversity and development. This guidance was circulated after the meeting, revised and approved by the Co-chairs,

Mr. Hem Pande and Ms. Maria Schultz, after review and consensus by the Expert Group and approval by the Friends of the Co-chairs. This guidance is presented as **annex III** to the present information document and is also provided as annex II to document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/6 presented for discussion by the Working Group.

Item 9 – Review of the Dehradun Recommendations

92. The discussion on this item was done in two sessions, in a subgroup with items 7 and 8, and in plenary in the Gulmohar Hall. The principal objective of this item was to review the Dehradun Recommendations from the first meeting of the Expert Group. The Expert Group was mandated to prepare for discussions of the recommendations by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting by preparing a report in time for the fifth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention in line with paragraph 4 of the annex to decision XI/22. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (a)(i) and 4 (b) of the annex to this decision, the revision of the Dehradun Recommendations had to be accomplished considering Rio+20 outcome and submissions of Parties at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties taking into account that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve the three objectives of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

93. The sessions were chaired by Mr. Hem Pande, Co-chair of the Expert Group, with Ms. Vishaish Uppal and Ms. Jessica Noelia Diaz as rapporteurs. The Secretariat of the CBD proposed a revised version of the Dehradun Recommendations based on the discussions, proposals and Friends of the Chair meeting collected during the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties for the Expert Group to consider during the plenary session. The revised Dehradun Recommendations presented to the Expert Group was extensively discussed. The Expert Group then produced the new draft of the thematically restructured and streamlined Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations that would be submitted to the Working Group for consideration by the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, after further discussion and revision by the Expert Group after the meeting in Chennai. The Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations document was circulated after the meeting, further commented upon, revised, finalized and approved by Co-chairs Mr. Hem Pande and Ms. Maria Schultz after review and consensus by the Expert Group and approval by the Friends of the Co-chairs. The Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations are presented as **annex II** to the present document and are also presented as annex I to document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/6 presented for discussion by the Working Group.

ITEM 10. ASSESSMENT OF BARRIERS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE CONVENTION RELATED TO POVERTY ERADICATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

94. The Expert Group had planned to assess barriers to implementation of the decisions of the Convention related to poverty eradication and sustainable development to provide the inputs that will help compile the list of priority barriers that need to be overcome in line with paragraph 4 (k) of the annex to decision XI/22. The session was expected to start with a brainstorming discussion after the Secretariat introduces the session, explains the objectives of the session and presents the different decisions of the Convention related to poverty eradication and development. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (k) of the annex to decision XI/22, the primary objective was to assess and compile the different barriers to implementation and to identify and recommend those that should be given priority in order to facilitate the implementation of the decisions of the Convention related to poverty eradication and sustainable development.

95. The session was to be chaired by Mr. Luc Janssens de Bisthoven, who had also prepared a presentation including a proposed methodology in the form of a preparatory document to facilitate the

assessment. The presentation can be accessed at this [link](#). The synthesis of the results of this session were to be presented together with the syntheses of results from the subgroup sessions on items 11 to 13. However, due to time constraints, the Expert Group unanimously decided to do this work after the meeting with some collaboration from the Secretariat and to submit the assessment to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, time and budget permitting, and chose to concentrate more on the recommendations and guidance for integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development. The Secretariat has started this assessment with input from Mr. de Bisthoven and Ms. Isabell Kempf and feedback and comments from other members of the Expert Group.

ITEMS 11, 12 AND 13. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DIFFERENTIATED TOOLS

96. Pursuant to paragraphs 4 (e), (i) and (j) of the annex to decision XI/22, the Expert Group continued its work in three subgroups to discuss issues related to capacity-building networks, and regional centres of excellence, triangular cooperation initiatives and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) revision, as well as contribute to the development, piloting and review of differentiated tools to facilitate the implementation of the guidance provided to all relevant stakeholders in sustainable development processes. The Expert Group also provided inputs that will help compile recommendations on how relevant biodiversity aspects, including conservation and sustainable use of its components, provision of ecosystem services, and utilization of genetic resources should be considered within poverty reduction strategies and national development planning. The syntheses resulting from these discussions were presented in plenary and discussed to serve as inputs for the provision of guidance for the design of a conceptual framework and the development of differentiated tools to facilitate the implementation of integration.

Item 11 - Guidance for Capacity-Building Networks and Regional Centres of Excellence, Triangular Cooperation Initiatives and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Revisions

97. This item was undertaken by one working subgroup while two other subgroups worked on items 12 and 13. For each item an introduction paper was provided to assist the discussion for concrete recommendations. The Secretariat of the Convention first explained the objectives of the activities of the three working subgroups. The main objective of the working subgroup under item 11 was to discuss and compile elements to provide guidance on integration of biodiversity for poverty eradication and development for ongoing capacity-building networks and regional centres of excellence on development planning, poverty eradication strategies, biodiversity and ecosystem services, triangular cooperation initiatives, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) revisions or other relevant processes in line with paragraph 4 (j) of the annex to decision XI/22.

98. The session was chaired by Mr. Liucui Zhu with Mr. Sebastien Restrepo serving as a rapporteur to collect and compile the elements of guidance for each of the above identified audiences (e.g., ongoing capacity-building networks). The members of this subgroup working session were Mr. Luc Janssens de Bisthoven, Mr. Kiruben Naicker, Mr. Dany Matip Nougba, Mr. Faizi Shahul Hameed and Mr. Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira, Assistant Director and Senior Research Fellow at the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies, United Nations University – Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS). The synthesis of the outcome of this subgroup's working session was presented by the rapporteur together with those of the subgroups for items 12 and 13 at the end of the session. The set of guidance and recommendations that resulted after extensive discussion and deliberation, as well as revision and approval after the meeting is presented in **annex IV(8)**, under Set of Additional Guidance and Recommendations.

Item 12 - Contribution to the Development, Piloting, and Review of differentiated tools

99. This item was covered in one of three subgroups (the others being for items 11 and 13 in the provisional agenda). An introduction paper was provided to guide the discussion for concrete recommendations and guidance. The main objective of this session was to discuss and compile the different elements that contribute to the development, piloting and review of differentiated tools that would help implement the guidance provided to all relevant stakeholders in sustainable development process in line with paragraph 4 (i) of the annex to decision XI/22. Differentiated tools are those tools designed to meet the needs of the different stakeholders in the sustainable development process. The elements discussed and compiled include those for development, piloting, and for review of the tools.

100. This session was chaired by Ms. Asia Adlan Mohamed, with Mr. Roy Lorenzo Vargas Solano serving as a rapporteur to compile the information and recommendations and or guidance in relation to the development, piloting and review of the differentiated tools. Members of the team were Mr. Anand Sookun, Ms. Suneetha Subramanian, Mr. Mohammad Taghi Farvar, Ms. Astri Toril Bente Herstad and Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir. The synthesis of the outcome of this subgroup's working session was presented together with those of the subgroups for item 11 and 13 at the end of the session. The guidance and recommendations that resulted after extensive discussion and deliberation during the meeting, and revision and approval after the meeting is presented in **annex IV(7)**, under Set of Additional Guidance and Recommendations.

Item 13 - Recommendations on How Relevant Biodiversity Aspects should be Considered within Poverty Reduction Strategies and National Development Planning

101. This item was undertaken in one of the working subgroups while other subgroups addressed items 11 and 12. An introduction paper was provided to assist the discussion to generate concrete recommendations and or guidance. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (e) of the annex to decision XI/22, the Expert Group covered various topics and discussed different elements to be able to make recommendations and develop guidance on how relevant biodiversity aspects, including conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components, the provision of ecosystem services, and utilization of genetic resources should be considered within poverty reduction strategies and national development planning.

102. This session was chaired by Ms. Mary Jane J. Magturo with Mr. Carlos Manuel as a rapporteur. Members of this subgroup working session were Ms. Lucy Mulenkei, Mr. Arnold Jacques de Dixmude, Ms. Jessica Noelia Diaz, Ms. Vishaish Uppal, Mr. Anupam Joshi, Mr. Diego Pacheco Balanza and Ms. Andrea Quesada-Aguilar.

103. The synthesis of the outcome of this subgroup's working session was presented together with those of the subgroups for item 11 and 12 at the end of the session. The draft recommendations/guidance for item 13 was developed for proposal during the meeting. Together with other guidance and recommendations, this document was circulated after the meeting, revised and approved. The recommendations for this item are found in **annex IV(3)**, under Set of Additional Guidance and Recommendations.

ITEM 14. OUTCOME OF THE MEETING AND WAY FORWARD

104. The main goal of this session was to produce elements of recommendations for the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting. The session involved discussions and further deliberation taking up some of the main items discussed during the meeting to arrive at concrete proposals. These included (a) thematically structured and streamlined Dehradun Recommendations, the revised version of which became the Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations; and (b) Guidance for Implementation of the Integration of Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication that was intended to support the Dehradun/Chennai

Recommendations and that could also be used towards the formulation of a road map; and (c) the review of all of the other guidance and recommendations compiled by the Expert Group during the different sessions that became the Set of Additional Guidance and Recommendations. This session was co-chaired by the designated WGRI Recommendation Panel/Friends of the Co-chairs and was held to adopt the draft documents.

105. The Co-chairs of the meeting gave concluding remarks to mark the end of the discussions and adopt the draft recommendations and guidance documents, and to set some rules on how the work will continue after the meeting. The session also included the adoption of the meeting report, conclusions and recommendations that resulted from the discussions during the meeting. Once the draft documents were adopted, the Expert Group then decided to continue its work after the meeting to review, revise and finalize the recommendations and guidance, and to submit the revised versions approved by the Co-chairs after approval by the Friends of the Co-chairs and consensus of the members of the Expert Group, following the rules set during this session, and to finalize the report for submission to the Working Group. The documents produced following this direction are presented in **annexes II, III and IV** to this report. The following decisions were taken in conclusion:

(a) The new version of the Dehradun Recommendation to be presented to the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation and prepared in line with paragraph 4 (a)(i) and (b) of the annex to decision XI/22 would be titled “Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations”;

(b) The Guidance for Implementation of the Integration of Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication that was proposed in line with paragraph 4 (a)(ii) of the annex to decision XI/22 and intended to support the Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations and that could also be used towards the formulation of a road map would be presented to the fifth meeting of the Working Group with the Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations;

(c) The Set of Additional Guidance and Recommendations developed in line with paragraph 4 (c) – (j) of the annex to decision XI/22 would be presented for information to the Working Group;

(d) A summary of the best practices presentation would be provided to the Working Group as part of the information document;

(e) The revised capacity development framework for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development prepared during the first meeting would be presented as part of the information document;

(f) The Expert Group would continue the work after the meeting to finalize the report and the various guidance and recommendations documents, through correspondence and other means as appropriate;

(g) The Secretariat of the Convention would generate drafts of the Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations and the various guidance documents and would circulate them among the experts for comments, revision and approval following the agreed upon process; and

(h) The Executive Secretary would submit the Dehradun/Chennai Recommendations and the Guidance for Implementation of the Integration of Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication documents to fifth meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation for consideration by the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the report of the Expert Group as an information document to both meetings.

ITEM 15. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

106. The closing of the meeting took place on Friday, 6 December 2013 from 5 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Mr. Hem Pande and Ms. Maria Schultz presented the main decisions as listed above which were adopted by the participants of the Expert Group. The participants took the opportunity to thank the representatives

from the Government of India for their hospitality as well as the organizing participants from the CBD Secretariat.

107. Ms. Amy Fraenkel and Mr. Didier Babin also thanked the members of the Expert Group for their dedication, efficient team work, and accomplishment during the meeting. They also encouraged them to continue their engagement, after the meeting, to finalize the report(s), guidance and recommendations for the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention as well as the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties by highlighting the importance of biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development, and the huge opportunity present for making substantial contributions to this eleventh meeting in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, the theme of which is *Biodiversity for Sustainable Development* and also to the ongoing processes on the post-2015 development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The meeting officially closed at 5.30 p.m.

Annex I

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON
BIODIVERSITY FOR POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT, CHENNAI, INDIA,
4-6 DECEMBER 2013**

(a) List of Experts Nominated or Re-nominated by Parties

REGION	COUNTRY	NAME	RENOMI-NATED	FUNCTION AND ORGANIZATION
AFRICA	Cameroon	Mr. Francis Dany Matip Nougä		Head of the Follow up Unit in the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
	Chad	Mr. Abakar Doungous	√	Directeur Général Adjoint du Budget, Ministère des Finances et du Budget
	Republic of South Africa	Mr. Kiruben Naicker		Director, Science Policy Interface, Department of Environmental Affairs
	Sudan	Ms. Asia Adlan Mohamed		Lectureur and Researcher, Institute of Environmental Studies (IES), University of Khartoum
ASIA	China	Mr. Liucäi Zhu		Senior Research Fellow, Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (FECO), Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (MEP)
	Philippines	Ms. Mary Jane J. Magturo		Senior Economic Development Specialist, Natural Resources Division, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Staff (ANRES), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
	India	Mr. Hem Pande	√	Additional Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, and India's National Focal Point for CBD
	Islamic Republic of Iran	Mr. Javad Momeni		Expert of CBD, Department of International Economic Affairs and Specialized Agencies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	Costa Rica	Sr. Roy Lorenzo Vargas Solano		Jefe, Area Bienostor Familiar, Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social (IMAS)
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Dr. Diego Pacheco Balanza		Consultant, Researcher and Professor, University of Cordillera
	Argentina	Ms. Jessica Noelia Diaz		Secretary of Embassy, Directorate-General for Environmental Affairs, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, Argentina
	Colombia	Mr. Sebastian Restrepo		Investigador Titular, Instituto de Investigacion en Recursos Biologicos Alexander von Humboldt
WESTERN EUROPE	Norway	Ms. Astri Toril Bente Herstad	√	Policy Director of Climate, Energy and Environment, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
	Sweden	Ms. Maria Schultz		Director for the Resilience and Development Programme (Swedbio) at Stockholm Resilience Centre, Special Investigator for State Official Investigation (Swedish pilot TEEB), Swedish Government Offices - Ministry of Environment
	Belgium	Dr. Luc Janssens de Bisthoven		Coordinator, Development Cooperation and Biodiversity, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences
EUROPE	European Commission - European Union	Mr. Arnold Jacques de Dixmude		Policy Officer at the European Commission, Directorate-General Development Cooperation (DEVCO), Climate Change, Environment, Natural Resources, Water Unit Europe Aid, EU Development Cooperation Office

Annex I (continued)

(b) List of Experts Nominated or Re-nominated by Organizations

ORGANIZATION	NAME	RENOMI-NATED	FUNCTION
Indigenous Information Network, Kenya	Ms. Lucy Mulenkei		Executive Director, Indigenous Women's Network on Biodiversity, Indigenous Information Network Nairobi, Kenya
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Kenya	Dr. Isabell Kempf		Co-Director Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI), Division of Environmental Policy Implementation, United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya
University of Mauritius	Mr. Anand Sookun		Researcher and PhD Candidate, University of Mauritius
World Wildlife Fund (WWF), New Delhi, India	Ms. Vishaish Uppal	√	Head, Sustainable Livelihoods and Governance Programme, WWF India, New Delhi, India
World Bank, New Delhi, India	Mr. Anupam Joshi	√	Senior Environment Specialist, The World Bank, New Delhi, India
Centre for Biodiversity Studies (India) and CBD Alliance	Mr. Faizi Shahul Hameed	√	Chairperson CBD Alliance, Centre for Biodiversity Studies (CBS), Trivandrum, India
Unnayan Onneshan (Bangladesh) and CBD Alliance	Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir	√	Chairperson, Unnayan Onneshan, Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Member, CBD Alliance
United Nations University-Institute of Advanced Studies, Japan	Dr. Suneetha M. Subramanian		Adj Senior Research Fellow, United Nations University, Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), Japan - Based in Chennai
Conservation International (CI), Costa Rica	Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez		Vice President and Senior Policy Advisor, Center for Environment and Peace, Conservation International (CI), and Chairman of the HLP on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), Costa Rica	Ms. Andrea Quesada-Aguilar		Senior Project Coordinator, Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), Costa Rica
United Nations University-Institute of Advanced Studies, Japan	Mr. Jose A. Puppim de Oliveira		Assistant Director and Senior Research Fellow, United Nations University, Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), Japan
Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA) Consortium, Islamic Republic of Iran	Dr. Mohammad Taghi Farvar		President of Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA) Consortium, and Member, Council of Elders, Union of Indigenous Nomadic Tribes of Iran (UNINOMAD) and Chair of Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA), Iran

(c) CBD Secretariat Participants of the Second Meeting of the Expert Group

SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	Ms. Amy Ann Fraenkel		Principal Officer, Mainstreaming, Partnerships and Outreach (MPO)
	Dr. Didier Babin	√	Senior Programme Officer, Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, Mainstreaming, Partnership and Outreach (MPO)
	Ms. Edjigayehu Seyoum E. (Edji)		Ressource Mobilization Research Consultant, Mainstreaming, Partnership and Outreach (MPO) and Technical Support for Implementation (TSI)

Annex II

**DEHRADUN/CHENNAI RECOMMENDATIONS
ON BIODIVERSITY FOR POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT
PROPOSED BY THE EXPERT GROUP**

Recalling decision X/6 on “Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development” from the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held from 18 to 29 October 2010,

Recalling decision XI/22 on “Biodiversity for poverty eradication and development” from the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held from 8 to 19 October 2012,

Recalling the eight Millennium Development Goals adopted in 2000 at the Millennium Summit,⁴¹ the objectives and Articles of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020⁴² adopted at the tenth conference of the Parties, and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity,

Recalling the Rio+20 outcome document, “*The Future We Want*”, which, *inter alia*, reaffirms the intrinsic value of biodiversity as well as its critical role in maintaining ecosystem services and recognizes the severity of global biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation and the threat to development which these imply,

Recognizing the potential of all three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in significantly contributing to addressing specific dimensions of poverty such as lack of income, lack of participation in decision-making, lack of access to education and lack of access to capacity-building initiatives,

Recognizing the clear linkages between gender equity, poverty alleviation and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

Recognizing the need to promote the integration of biodiversity into basic, primary, secondary and tertiary education coverage and quality,

Recognizing the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and the ongoing processes on post-2015 UN development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Recognizing the urgent need to improve knowledge, through monitoring and indicator development, of the value⁴³ of biodiversity and ecosystem services, particularly in the context of poverty and development processes,

Recognizing the need for increased capacity for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes at all levels and for all sectors and actors (through North-South as well as South-South and triangular cooperation),

Taking into account that conservation includes preservation, sustainable use and restoration of nature and biodiversity,⁴⁴ and that many currently poor communities have been traditionally very effective conservers of nature and its biodiversity, such as through various forms of indigenous and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs), and have therefore been users of biodiversity and ecosystem services,

⁴¹ <http://www.un.org/millennium/>.

⁴² <http://www.cbd.int/sp/>.

⁴³ Values including, as stated by the Rio+20 Outcome Document in its Art. 197: “ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural recreational and aesthetic”.

⁴⁴ *World Conservation Strategy*. Gland, UNEP, IUCN, WWF. 1980.

Taking also into account the root causes of and the interlinkages between poverty and biodiversity loss, and the advantages of integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development and vice versa as identified by the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development,

Aware of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation from the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, and

Noting that the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) defined “Nature’s benefits to people” to refer to “all the benefits that humanity obtains from nature. Ecosystem goods and services considered separately or in bundles, are included in this category. Within other knowledge systems, nature’s gifts and similar concepts refer to the benefits of nature from which people derive a good quality of life. Aspects of nature that can be negative to people, such as pests, pathogens or predators, are also included in this broad category. All nature’s benefits have anthropocentric value, including instrumental values – the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystem services to a good quality of life, which can be conceived in terms of preference satisfaction, and relational values, which contribute to desirable relationships, such as those among people and between people and nature, as in the notion of ‘living in harmony with nature’”,⁴⁵

1. *Encourages* Parties, in accordance with their national circumstances and acknowledging different approaches and visions, and international organizations to integrate, through, *inter alia*, inclusive, gender-sensitive and equitable processes, biodiversity and nature’s benefits to people, including ecosystem services and functions, into poverty eradication and development strategies, initiatives and processes at all levels, and to integrate poverty eradication and sustainable development concerns and priorities into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and other appropriate plans, policies and programmes for the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

2. *Encourages* Parties to engage in the Sustainable Development Goals process and to promote the integration of biodiversity and ecosystems in such process;

3. *Encourages* Parties, international agencies, other organizations and relevant stakeholders to monitor (through the development of appropriate indicators) the integration of biodiversity and nature’s benefits to people, including ecosystem services and functions, into poverty eradication and development strategies, initiatives, processes and implementation, according to different visions and approaches such as, *inter alia*, the living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth;

4. *Encourages* Parties to include information on steps taken and progress made toward the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development strategies, programmes and activities in their national reports to the Convention;

5. *Encourages* Parties, international agencies, other organizations and relevant stakeholders to identify and promote policies, activities, projects and mechanisms on biodiversity and sustainable development that empower women, indigenous and local communities, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable, who depend directly on biodiversity and ecosystem services for their livelihoods;

6. *Encourages* Parties, international agencies, other organizations and relevant stakeholders, indigenous and local communities, women, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable, to identify best practices and lessons learned on integrating biodiversity, poverty eradication and development, and to share this information using the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and, as appropriate, other relevant ways;

⁴⁵ Report of the Second Session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, held in Antalya, Turkey, 9-14 December 2013 (IPBES/2/17, p. 44).

7. *Encourages* Parties, international agencies, other organizations and relevant stakeholders, indigenous and local communities, women, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable to take steps to identify and overcome barriers to implementation of decisions of the Conference of the Parties, such as, *inter alia*, lack of cross-sector coordination and mobilization of sufficient funding, to effectively integrate biodiversity, poverty eradication and development, and to share lessons learned and best practices to overcome barriers using the clearing-house mechanism;

8. *Encourages* Parties, international agencies, other organizations and relevant stakeholders, to facilitate the full and effective participation in decision-making processes, and access to education, of indigenous and local communities, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable, and stakeholders, particularly women, taking into account international instruments and international law related to human rights, in their efforts to integrate biodiversity and nature's benefits to people, including ecosystem services and functions, into poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies, initiatives and processes;

9. *Calls upon* Parties to promote that the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions into poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies, initiatives and processes takes into account customary sustainable use, access to and governance of biodiversity, applying a rights-based approach and taking into consideration, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, the Tkarihwaïé:ri code of ethical conduct, and the global plan of action on customary sustainable use and other relevant voluntary guidance;

10. *Encourages* Parties to use the knowledge and experiences gained from the implementation of programmes integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development programmes to build resilience of ecosystem services and functions from climate change risks and natural hazards, for consideration in strategies and national development/sectoral plans, among others;

11. *Encourages* Parties, international agencies, other organizations, multilateral and regional development banks and the private sector to recognize and take into account the diverse and holistic values of biodiversity, respecting gender, as well as spiritual and cultural diversity, in their poverty eradication and sustainable development efforts;

12. *Encourages* Parties, international agencies, other organizations, and stakeholders to respect, preserve and promote appropriate and effective non-market-based, appropriate market-based and rights-based approaches, such as, among others, those preserving the integrity and the rights of Mother Earth, as well as the role of collective action of indigenous and local communities in the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components, including, *inter alia*, the living well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth, the indigenous and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs), and community-based management, customary sustainable use and governance to enhance livelihoods; and

13. *Calls upon* Parties and the international community to develop or strengthen the enabling environment and the capacity of Parties, communities, organizations and individuals, to effectively integrate the interlinkages between biodiversity and poverty eradication and relevant cross-cutting issues related to gender, indigenous and local communities, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable, by providing the necessary technical and financial resources.

Annex III

**GUIDANCE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTEGRATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND
POVERTY ERADICATION PROPOSED BY THE EXPERT GROUP FOR SUPPORT TO THE
DEHRADUN/CHENNAI RECOMMENDATION**

1. Biodiversity is crucial to alleviation or eradication of poverty, due to the basic goods and ecosystem functions and services that it provides, as appropriate. It is integral to key development sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, and pastoralism, among others, on which around 1.5 billion people heavily depend for their livelihoods. The impacts of environmental degradation in general and biodiversity loss in particular are most severe among people living already in poverty since they lack other livelihood options.
2. Although the relationship between biodiversity and poverty is complex, multidimensional (environmental, social, political, cultural, and economic) multi-scale, and involves multiple actors, the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and sustainable development can be achieved by identifying and using opportunities and entry points specific to each context, reflecting on the different root causes and drivers of biodiversity loss that exacerbates poverty and taking measures to overcome them. This is also highly dependent on the different visions and approaches of countries to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication as established in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) outcome document, “The Future We Want” (paragraph 56), including the indigenous and local communities’ holistic view of communities and environment embraced in the notion of living well and Mother Earth.
3. Such integration also needs to take into consideration the differences in national circumstances, goals and priorities, as well as cross-cutting issues related to gender, indigenous and local communities, and inequalities, and to promote an understanding that maintaining biodiversity is not a problem to be solved but rather an opportunity to help achieve broader social and economic goals in addition to a healthy environment and society. This is important for adaptation and resilience to continuously changing environmental and socioeconomic conditions. The implementation of the integration of biodiversity considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies at the regional and national levels, as well as the incorporation of the sustainable development dimensions and the issue of poverty eradication into the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and subnational strategies and action plans (SAPs), is also important.
4. Hence, the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development proposed the following voluntary guidance with respect to implementation of the integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication for sustainable development, ways to overcome some of the main root causes and drivers of biodiversity loss that hinder poverty eradication, and key issues to tackle to enhance relevant policies and facilitate poverty eradication taking into account countries’ own visions and approaches and national priorities as well as cross-cutting issues related to gender, indigenous and local communities, and inequalities, and special circumstances of countries, in particular, developing countries and the Rio+20 outcome document, “The Future We Want”. It is of the utmost importance to take into consideration that there is not a single approach valid for all countries and that this guidance, if applied, needs to be adapted to national circumstances and priorities.

1. Integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication for sustainable development

- (a) To identify linkages between biodiversity and poverty eradication for sustainable development, as well as drivers of biodiversity loss and poverty acceleration, *inter alia*, by using specific voluntary tools such as mapping of social and environmental vulnerability, regional poverty-environment profiling, and distributional studies assessing country- and region-specific links between biodiversity and poverty; and ensuring that the selected tools are gender sensitive and consider the diversity of views from indigenous and local communities, women, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable;

(b) To promote the integration of poverty eradication and sustainable development concerns and priorities into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), local and regional biodiversity strategic action plans, and other appropriate plans, policies and programmes for the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, taking into account different visions and approaches of countries to achieve sustainable development;

(c) To promote the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services concerns into national development strategies and sectoral development plans, fiscal and, as appropriate, national accounting systems, and their implementation. The use of national economic tools may be effective for mainstreaming poverty-environment into national planning;

(d) To use, as appropriate, the biodiversity indicators adopted by the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the indicators used in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Rio Markers, and indicators addressing both biodiversity and poverty for sustainable development as appropriate to national circumstances and priorities;

(e) To integrate biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, as appropriate, into the international sustainable development dialogue within the post-2015 process; and

(f) To recommend to the CBD national focal points to take into account the proposed guidance when considering the integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication for sustainable development.

2. *Minimizing adverse impacts, and facilitating participation*

(a) To prepare and implement effective biodiversity management plans for minimizing and/or mitigating any potential adverse impacts on the biological resources and the well-being of society, in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development, *inter alia*, including through:

- (i) Identifying resource persons and organizations at the national (e.g., the CBD national focal point or development cooperation agency) and subnational levels to provide technical assistance or advice on developing such plans for each sector where biodiversity is integrated into poverty eradication and sustainable development; as well as promote the implementation of these plans; and
- (ii) Designing and implementing tools/mechanisms to avoid negative impacts on customary use and access to biological resources enjoyed by communities, in accordance with national legislation.

(b) To promote wide stakeholder consultations that are gender sensitive, including through the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), and accounting for the input from this process during the development of sectoral integration plans in order to identify potential adverse impacts, develop appropriate measures to minimize/mitigate them, and implement the plans, as well as monitor and evaluate them by devising a simple monitoring and evaluation tool/mechanism, including a form of social audit that would be carried out by communities for whom the integration of biodiversity for poverty eradication is being done by promoting that FPIC includes indigenous and local communities and all other stakeholders, particularly women, the vulnerable and marginalized.

(c) To promote, as appropriate, the implementation of safeguard measures to avoid adverse impacts and improve long-term livelihood and well-being of indigenous and local communities, with special attention to women, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable people in particular, according to national circumstances and priorities by:

- (i) Taking measures to promote land management transparency and access to natural resources for the poor and landless, paying special attention to women, indigenous and local communities and marginalized groups;
- (ii) Taking measures, as appropriate, in all sectors and from local to national level, to

/...

promote more sustainable patterns of resource use that conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions for the poor and vulnerable communities in particular, in line with the outcome document of the Rio+20 conference, “The Future We Want”;

- (iii) Strengthening community-based management and the role of collective action in the management of natural resources and traditional indigenous knowledge systems.

3. *Capacity-building, enabling environment and funding support*

A. Enhancing capacity-building

(a) To support the development of curricula, that are gender sensitive, on the importance, linkages and interaction of biodiversity, ecosystems and poverty eradication for sustainable development, in particular sustainable production and consumption patterns, for primary, secondary, and tertiary education; and support joint training of practitioners among relevant ministries and other bodies (e.g., on use of indicators and monitoring systems among others);

(b) To encourage coordination of activities and creation of synergies among the providers of capacity-building by:

- (i) Ensuring capacity-building programmes that include both scientific and traditional knowledge and involve participatory processes, community-based management, and the use of the ecosystem approach and management of systems of life, and take into consideration the needs of relevant stakeholders, and particularly indigenous and local communities, women, the youth, vulnerable and marginalized;
- (ii) Giving special attention to gender and social equity, access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including non-market-based approaches, sustainable management of ecosystem services, appropriate incentive mechanisms in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, scaling-up of best practices, and to empowerment of indigenous and local communities; and
- (iii) Encouraging and facilitating North-South as well as South-South and triangular cooperation and the exchange of experiences.

B. Strengthening enabling environment

(a) Parties, United Nations agencies to take into consideration national, regional and international successful experiences and best practices in order to enhance holistic views, understanding and values of biodiversity, including the respect for Mother Earth, through cross-sector coordination, and strengthening oversight bodies; and

(b) To recommend to Parties, national and international agencies and civil society actors to take into account the importance of customary law in line with Article 10 (c) and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

(c) Parties, national and international agencies and civil society actors to take into account the importance of customary law (in line with Article 10(c)) in dealing with issues of natural resource governance, the need to appropriately recognize indigenous and community conserved territories and areas and their traditional knowledge and conservation practices as the basis for local biodiversity conservation plans without interfering in their customary governance systems (helping to meet Aichi Biodiversity Target 11); and to set the local biodiversity conservation plans as the basis for poverty eradication for sustainable livelihoods programmes for this to enhance the basis for the achievement of sustainable development goals.

C. Providing adequate funding

The Global Environment Facility (GEF), funding agencies, United Nations agencies, bilateral development cooperation agencies and multilateral development banks:

(a) To mainstream the link between biodiversity and poverty eradication for sustainable development into their development cooperation programmes and technical assistance;

(b) To provide technical and financial support to capacity development initiatives that combine biodiversity and poverty eradication for sustainable development, so that they support more countries; and for the scaling up of innovative mechanisms and best practices, including through North-South and South-South exchanges and support of primary, secondary and tertiary education.

Annex IV

**SET OF ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS PROPOSED BY THE
EXPERT GROUP TO FACILITATE EFFORTS TO INTEGRATE BIODIVERSITY, POVERTY
ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

**Annex IV(1): Guidance on Integration of Poverty Eradication and
Development Processes into the NBSAPs**

Para. 4 (c) of annex to decision XI/22 (Item 4 above)

MANDATE: In paragraph 4 (c) of the annex to decision XI/22 on biodiversity for poverty eradication and development, the Conference of the Parties requested the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development to “*provide guidance through the Secretariat of the Convention to Parties on how poverty eradication and development processes should be integrated into the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), to ensure their successful implementation at a national, subnational, and local level to address poverty, strengthen livelihoods, human well-being and sustainable development*”.

The vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting, is a world of “*living in harmony with nature*” where “*by 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people*”.

Given the substantial contributions of biodiversity and ecosystems to the overall well-being of societies and living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth, in the present and future generations, the promotion of the conservation of biodiversity, not as a problem to be solved but rather as an opportunity to help achieve sustainable economic and social goals, is crucial. As recognized in the outcome document of Rio+20, “The Future We Want”, biodiversity has a critical role to play in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential services, which are the foundations for sustainable development, human well-being, livelihoods and poverty eradication, in the context of the different visions and approaches of Parties and societies to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication.

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 considers biodiversity as an opportunity for and a necessary component of sustainable development. That is why the twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan relate not only to conservation, but also to addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by seeking to mainstream biodiversity across all sectors of government and society. Overall, the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets requires change in human lifestyles away from unsustainable use of resources to sustainable development including poverty eradication. Hence, Biodiversity policy should be seen as the vehicle through which crucial biodiversity goals need to be addressed and attained in order to maintain and enhance human well-being and living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth. Sectoral strategies can form important components of biodiversity strategies. The NBSAPs play substantial roles when they are well designed, updated and revised as necessary, and effectively implemented.⁴⁶

The Expert Group proposed the following voluntary guidance on how poverty eradication and development processes should be integrated into the national, subnational, and local level to address

⁴⁶ Some countries have many difficulties to revise or implement NBSAP, may be reluctant to tackle the additional challenge of integration or may face many challenges due to lack of adequate resources. For choosing entry points for mainstreaming efforts there are NBSAP training module, entry points identified by PEI; NBSAPs 2.0 project Mainstreaming Diagnostic Tools; mainstreaming guidance from OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the GEF mainstreaming principles; and the African Leadership Group on Biodiversity Mainstreaming 10 steps list developed in Maun in November 2012, and the Biodiversity Finance Workbook for assessing and mobilizing financial resources to achieve the Aichi Targets and to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, among other, that may be considered and adapted by Parties.

poverty, strengthen livelihoods, human well-being and living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth and sustainable development:

1. To tackle broader concerns with the NBSAPs, such as the need for capacity-building and financial support for the various elements, including poverty eradication, of the NBSAPS;
2. To include in the NBSAPs an element on mainstreaming biodiversity and raising awareness with ministries dealing not only with poverty but also other ministries, relevant government organizations, and stakeholders at national and subnational levels;
3. To facilitate coordination between ministries and other stakeholders through inter-ministerial coordination structures or, as appropriate, committees on biodiversity or the revitalization of pre-existing structures during the revision of NBSAPs or their implementation noting that, in some cases, the influence of civil society or local authorities is essential to support mainstreaming;
4. To take effective action to combat biodiversity loss by addressing the underlying causes or indirect drivers through integration or inclusion in the NBSAPs and subnational Strategic Action Plans (SAPs):

(a) Some elements aiming at poverty eradication:

- (i) Promote the strengthening of different visions and approaches to achieve sustainable development, including the living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth, the recognition of some Parties of the rights of Mother Earth, and holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development that will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature;
- (ii) Enhancing the efficiency of land use, energy use, fresh water use and use of materials during efforts to meet growing demand;
- (iii) Improving the use of market-incentives and non-market instruments, and phasing-out or reforming of perverse incentives or subsidies that are harmful to biodiversity in accordance with CBD provisions and other relevant international obligations, increasing positive biodiversity incentives to minimize unsustainable resource use and biodiversity loss; and
- (iv) Strategic planning of sustainable use of natural resources to reconcile development with conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of multiple ecosystem services and functions, taking into account the national circumstances and priorities of Parties, in particular developing countries Parties.

(b) A section on including biodiversity in curricula of primary, secondary and tertiary education to further emphasize communication, education and public awareness-raising to ensure that everyone understands, as much as possible:

- (i) The diverse values of biodiversity including its unquantifiable but immense non-economic (intrinsic, scientific, traditional, cultural, and spiritual) values;
- (ii) The steps that can be taken to protect it, including through behavioural changes, particularly with regard to consumption choices and production strategies; and
- (iii) The importance of conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components.

5. To involve all relevant ministries and stakeholders, during the development of NBSAPs, using a participatory approach by, *inter alia*,:

(a) Holding gender-balanced and culturally appropriate public hearings and/or consultations to take into consideration inputs for the NBSAPs from the public and other stakeholders, promoting the full and effective participation of women, indigenous and local communities,

youth, the poor and vulnerable segment of the population taking into account the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and

- (b) Highlighting the linkages between Target 1⁴⁷ and poverty eradication and sustainable development through effective and appropriate communication.
6. To promote the integration of the implementation of NBSAPs into National Action Plans and/or other national planning processes, medium term economic development plans, and other similar plans;
 7. To seek various means of promoting consideration of biodiversity and poverty linkages and integration in technical supports provided to countries by the CBD Secretariat or others for mainstreaming within the NBSAP Forum and other relevant initiatives;
 8. To raise the profile and visibility of the value of the NBSAPs in high-level forums, e.g., United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), World Economic Forum at its annual meetings in Davos, WTO Ministerial Conference, G-20 summits, and other economic fora;
 9. To encourage multi-national development banks and donors to take into account NBSAPs in their funding or bilateral cooperation agreements; and
 10. To consider projects in NBSAPs related to poverty eradication issues, and to encourage Parties to assess NBSAPs with poverty and biodiversity indicators.

⁴⁷ Aichi Biodiversity Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Annex IV(2): Conceptual Framework and Guidance on how to Assess the Role of Collective Action and the Efforts of Indigenous and Local Communities

Para. 4 (d) of annex to decision XI/22 (Item 5 above)

MANDATE: In decision XI/22 on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, among other matters, the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting requested the Expert Group, in paragraph 4 (d) of the annex to this decision to *develop a conceptual framework and guidance on how to assess the role of collective action and the efforts of indigenous and local communities in conserving biodiversity, considering the critical role of indigenous and local communities in the stewardship and sustainable management of natural renewable resources, including exploring the role of non-market-based approaches in this endeavour.*

The world's indigenous and local communities are as diverse as the ecological environments in which they live. Many indigenous and local communities inhabit areas of significant biodiversity. Many of them have cultivated, developed and used biodiversity in a sustainable way for thousands of years. Their contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity goes far beyond their role as natural renewable resource and ecosystems managers. Their skills, knowledge and techniques provide valuable information to the global community and useful models for biodiversity and sustainable development policies. Furthermore as many natural renewable resources are common-pool resources, the vital role of collective action and efforts of indigenous and local communities in managing the sustainability of these resources is crucial both for biodiversity and for human well-being and living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth. Such role and practices explain why and how indigenous and local communities maintain and use biological resources and ecosystems in a sustainable way. In the present guidance, any further reference to "collective actions" should be understood in the meaning of "collective actions and efforts of indigenous and local communities".

Diverse studies⁴⁸ show that collective actions play a substantial role in enhancing conservation of biodiversity and promoting adaptive capacity, and that it is beneficial to consider them in strategies of conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of its components. Social networking is an important component of collective actions for conservation of biodiversity, building adaptive capacity and enhancing local livelihoods. A conceptual framework and guidance could assist in identifying, assessing, and recognizing the role of collective action and the efforts of indigenous and local communities in conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing its components, including the contribution of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and could also explore the role of non-market-based approaches in this endeavour.

Recognizing the important role of collective action in biodiversity management for poverty eradication and development, the Expert Group proposed as follows for the development of a conceptual framework and guidance on how to assess the role of collective action and the efforts of indigenous and local communities, as well as the role of non-market-based approaches:

1. To invite Parties, other Governments, indigenous and local communities, women and relevant organizations, to submit relevant information, including best practices, and their views on a conceptual framework and guidance on how to identify, assess, review, recognize, and promote the roles of collective

⁴⁸ Berkes & Turner, 2006; Berkes, 2007; Berkes, 2010; Pilgrim et al., 2009; Berkes, F. (2007). Community-based conservation in a globalized world. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 104(39), 15188–15193.; Berkes, F. (2010). Devolution of environment and resources governance: trends and future. *Environmental Conservation*, 37(04), 489–500. doi:10.1017/S037689291000072X; Berkes, F., & Turner, N. J. (2006). Knowledge, learning and the evolution of conservation practice for social-ecological system resilience. *Human Ecology*, 34(4), 479–494.; Pilgrim, S., Pretty, J., Adams, B., Berkes, F., de Athayde, S. F., Dudley, N., ... Vintinnerk, E. (2009). The Intersections of Biological Diversity and Cultural Diversity: Towards Integration. *Conservation and Society*, 7(2), 100. doi:10.4103/0972-4923.58642; http://www.iccaconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/images/stories/Database/publications/biocultural_div_booklet_reprint.pdf; http://www.iccaconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/images/stories/Database/publications/biocultural_div_booklet_reprint.pdf.

action and the efforts of indigenous and local communities and women, in conserving biodiversity, considering the critical role of indigenous and local communities, especially in the stewardship and sustainable management of biodiversity, including exploring the role of non-market-based approaches in this endeavour.

2. To request the Executive Secretary, to take into account the Report of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, and assist:

(a) The SBSTTA in its work by:

- (i) Preparing a study on the role of collective action and efforts of indigenous and local communities, and women, on biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development with relevant partners, including monitoring and reporting tools;
- (ii) Preparing also a study on the role, contributions and benefits of non-market-based approaches to biodiversity for poverty eradication and development with relevant partners through the development of appropriate methodology and indicators as well as monitoring and reporting tools; and
- (iii) The studies could take into account, as appropriate and if necessary, the recommendations in the Global Plan of Action for Customary Sustainable Use, from the Convention on Biological Diversity Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (WG8j).

(b) The Working Group on Review of Implementation (WGRI) in its work by:

- (i) Compiling the information and views received from Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders, indigenous and local communities, and women, and making the compilation available to the next meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation;
- (ii) Analysing the information and views received from Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders, preparing draft elements of a conceptual framework, and making this document available to the Working Group on Review of Implementation at its next meeting; and
- (iii) Making the compilation and the analysis of the information and views submitted by Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders, indigenous and local communities, and women, as well as the draft elements of a conceptual framework following the recommendations of the Working Group, available on a dedicated webpage on biodiversity for sustainable development, as a voluntary tool to assist Parties, and also indigenous and local communities and women on these matters.

3. Based on the analysis of the information and views received, the consideration and feedback from SBSTTA, and other views and relevant information, including a gap and gender analyses, and the draft element of the conceptual framework, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation, at its next meeting, may then wish to develop the main elements of the conceptual framework, as well as suggest an indicative guideline (including tasks, actors and timeframe) that could assist Parties during their efforts to incorporate their information in the reporting framework for resource mobilization and in National Reports, as appropriate, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting.

4. To encourage Parties to promote that the process of development of a conceptual framework to assess the role of collective action and the efforts of indigenous and local communities, and women, in conserving biodiversity and incorporate the information in the reporting framework for resource mobilization and in national reports, as appropriate:

- (a) Is participatory and inclusive of community perspectives and methods, paying special attention to those of women, youth, marginalized and vulnerable;

- (b) Is based on the three objectives of the Convention, Article 8(j), 10(c) and the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP);
 - (c) Leads to an assessment methodology that is flexible to accommodate national circumstances and socio-ecological contexts;
 - (d) Includes a coherent examination of national laws and implementation efforts;
 - (e) Considers the research and analysis about the influence and performance of collective action particularly on common-pool resources and the factors that influence the emergence and performance of collective actions; and
 - (f) Is gender-sensitive.
5. To encourage Parties to promote that the assessment of the role of collective action is done through a participatory process; and undertaken as part of the reporting framework for resource mobilization and the second generation of NBSAPs; and
6. To encourage Parties to promote that the conceptual framework considers and highlights the role of collective action in biodiversity management for poverty eradication and development by:
- (a) Identifying the types of role of collective actions for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its components, poverty alleviation, and adaptive capacity-building, the roles, contributions, and benefits of non-market-based approaches and not just the market-based ones;
 - (b) Evaluating the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of collective actions and the key factors for success collective actions, as well as the barriers, particularly inequalities, to be addressed, in order to provide voluntary guidance for their effective recognition, support; promotion and enhanced implementation;
 - (c) Developing, as appropriate, gender-sensitive and voluntary guidelines for monitoring, accounting and valuation of non-market-based approaches that benefit biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development in assessments, planning, decision-making and monitoring and reporting frameworks and activities;
 - (d) Including the evaluation of collective action and incorporating the information in the reporting framework for resource mobilization and in National Reports, as appropriate,
 - (e) As appropriate, encouraging, in support of collective actions, to work with methods such as, *inter alia*, Community Based Monitoring and Information Systems⁴⁹ as a bottom-up, collective and gender-sensitive community led tool to monitoring and assessment; and
 - (f) Accounting for diverse sources of knowledge such as indigenous, local, women's and scientific knowledge systems that are equally valid and useful forms of knowledge that can contribute to collective action for sustainable management of ecosystems.

⁴⁹ Stankovich, M. et al. (2013). Developing and Implementing Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems. The Global Workshop and the Philippine Workshop Reports.

Annex IV(3): Recommendations on how Relevant Biodiversity Aspects should be considered within Poverty Reduction Strategies and National Development Planning

Para. 4 (e) of annex to decision XI/22 (Item 13 above)

MANDATE: In decision XI/22 on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, among other matters, the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting requested the Expert Group, in paragraph 4 (e) of the annex to this decision to *make recommendations on how relevant biodiversity aspects, including conservation and the sustainable use of its components, provision of ecosystem services, and utilization of genetic resources should be considered within poverty reduction strategies and national development planning.*

Ecosystems provide much more than the resources needed for material welfare and livelihoods. Their degradation or loss is an important barrier to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals related to disease, hunger, and poverty. Genetic resources play a key role in developing new varieties of crops, drugs, and technologies. These resources are vital to many sectors, including the agricultural, pharmaceutical, chemical, tourism, fisheries and industrial sectors. Effective management of these natural resources is critical to alleviate poverty, ensure food security and foster industrial innovation.

The importance of domestic policies to enhance the benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions for poverty reduction and sustainable development needs to be highlighted during the design and implementation of poverty reduction strategies and national development planning as well as in capacity-building initiatives. Poverty reduction strategies and national development planning should take into consideration the potential contributions of biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions including the role of biodiversity in risk management to facilitate adaptation.

The Expert Group propose the following voluntary guidance on how relevant biodiversity aspects, including conservation and the sustainable use of its components, provision of ecosystem services and functions, and utilization of genetic resources should be considered within poverty reduction strategies and national development planning:

1. To encourage the enhancement of ecosystem services and functions in accordance with the different visions and approaches of Parties to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication, including the Living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth.
2. To encourage Parties, international agencies and other organizations to continue gathering useful information on biodiversity and its contributions through the ecosystem services and functions, as well as the multiple and holistic aspects that it underpins to support strategies for poverty reduction and national development planning;
3. To encourage the identification of ecosystem services and functions which are most important for poverty eradication, adaptation to changing conditions and building resilience, livelihoods and well-being of indigenous and local communities and women, for consideration in strategies and national development plans, among other;
4. To encourage decision makers, planners and other stakeholders, particularly indigenous and local communities, women, the marginalized and vulnerable, to design activities and programmes and projects that help foster conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions to ensure that they continue to deliver benefits to all, especially the poor;
5. To invite Parties to promote participatory and gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate processes and mechanisms to integrate biodiversity into poverty eradication and development strategies and plans;
6. To invite Parties to revise or develop Access and Benefits Sharing (ABS) administrative, legislative, or policy measures by taking into consideration the important contributions of genetic

resources to poverty eradication and sustainable development including non-market-based approaches promoting solidarity and cooperation among Parties and peoples; and

7. To promote that poverty eradication policies incorporate, as appropriate, the potential benefits offered by the Nagoya Protocol by considering that the Nagoya Protocol can, once it enters into force and if effectively implemented, enhance the contribution of biodiversity to sustainable development and poverty eradication.

Annex IV(4): Guidance to Parties on how to Integrate Biodiversity Policy with other Development Policies to Scale up Opportunities

Para. 4 (f) of annex to decision XI/22 (Item 6 above)

MANDATE: In decision XI/22 on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, among other matters, the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting requested the Expert Group, in paragraph 4 (d) of the annex to this decision to *provide guidance to Parties on how to integrate biodiversity policy with other development policies to scale up opportunities for the strengthening of sustainable livelihoods of local populations, including job creation and prosperity through development in the management and maintenance of ecological infrastructure.*

The ecosystem services and functions that biodiversity provides are wide-ranging. They contribute as much to sustaining livelihoods, in a manner that can allow for a break in the poverty cycle, as to the provision of everyday necessities such as food and clean water. For instance, supporting and regulating services of soil formation and flood control, in particular in dryland areas, can provide the opportunity and freedom for greater investment in infrastructure development such as more permanent homes, schools and other community services, and opportunities for broader income sources through tourism and sustainable production to meet market demand¹². While relevant to all communities, irrespective of their socio-economic status, it should be emphasized that biodiversity provides a range of benefits that are specifically critical to ensuring livelihoods of people living in poverty.

Policies that aim at effective biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of ecosystems and their services and functions will reap rich rewards - better health, greater food security and less poverty and a greater capacity to cope with, and adapt to environmental change. Designing and implementing development and environmental policies require a careful alignment of environmental, social and economic goals, supported by credible and solid scientific evidences. A holistic perspective on the use and conservation of ecosystem services and functions is essential for decision makers often faced with resource constraints and different priorities and choices. Mainstreaming of biodiversity can be a critical component of effective policy responses, that is, bearing in mind national circumstances and priorities, integrating biodiversity issues and considerations into other economic policies, including policies for economic sectors such as agriculture, forest, fisheries, transport, energy, etc.

Poor people are most at risk when natural capital and biodiversity (including ecological infrastructure) (the environmental means to supply ecosystem goods, services and functions) is degraded. Whilst the poor are likely to suffer most from the loss of these goods, functions and services, they often have the least power to mitigate the risks e.g. via purchasing insurance or alternatives.

There are some causal relationships between poverty and biodiversity loss. There are also many contributions that the poor makes to biodiversity conservation. In some situations, high biodiversity is not necessarily associated with wilderness as there are regions where traditional agriculture has increased biodiversity. In general, areas with higher biodiversity loss are often those with higher rate of poverty. This can be dealt with by creating a win-win situation whereby biodiversity is conserved, sustainably used and the benefits fairly shared and, at the same time, poverty is eradicated.

It is important to be aware of pitfall and conflict that can occur, during the introduction of a development action since the intervention tends to have impacts on the communities that can at times be negative. Hence, safeguards may be needed, as appropriate, to ensure a win-win or a compromise situation (positive impact on biodiversity as well as the communities' well-being). Example of safeguards is refraining from putting restriction on the access of the poor to ecosystem services (or to natural resources in general) while protecting biodiversity. State regulation is also needed to ensure access of the poor to natural resources. Access is among other hampered by issues of affordability (due to the poor's low purchasing power and marginalization).

The Expert Group proposed the following voluntary guidance on how to integrate biodiversity policy with other development policies to scale up opportunities for the strengthening of sustainable livelihoods and

well-being of local populations, including job creation and prosperity through development in the management and maintenance of ecological infrastructure:

1. To encourage and support Parties to develop strong and effective legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and practices to ensure that the poor, including women, have access to ecosystem services and functions, and deliver economic and social benefits, including by reducing negative social and environmental impacts, conserving biodiversity and ecosystems and acknowledging rights to access to and control of natural resources and rights of the poor to the ecosystems services and functions and biodiversity, according to national legislations;
2. To encourage Parties, international agencies, organizations and other relevant stakeholders, particularly indigenous and local communities, women, youth, vulnerable and marginalized, to increase knowledge and awareness raising through, *inter alia* and as appropriate, mapping of actions that mainstream biodiversity in poverty eradication and development plans;
3. To encourage Parties, international agencies, organizations and other relevant stakeholders, particularly indigenous and local communities, women, youth, vulnerable and marginalized to pursue a comprehensive implementation of pro-poor biodiversity conservation and sustainable use by identifying and overcoming implementation gaps, such as legal gap (e.g. access rights, Prior Informed Consent (PIC) provisions etc.), capacity gap (e.g. delivery capacity of institutions), financial gap (more involvement of public finance management);
4. To encourage Parties to promote that restoration of ecosystem services and functions needs to provide tangible benefits for the poor, reduce vulnerability and negative exposure, increase ecosystem resilience, target a broad scale of services and benefits, and create long-term alternatives jobs and livelihood opportunities;
5. To invite Parties to consider and, as appropriate, integrate and adapt successful experiences of sustainable use of resources into national policies related to poverty eradication and promotion of well-being;
6. To encourage Parties to recognize that restoration of ecosystem services and functions needs to provide tangible benefits for the poor, particularly women, reduce vulnerability and negative exposure, increase ecosystem resilience, target a broad scale of services and benefits, provide compensation measures, and create long-term alternatives jobs and livelihood opportunities;
7. To recommend the strengthening of synergistic work with UNFCCC and UNCCD where appropriate;
8. To encourage Parties to promote the use a concept of 'ecological infrastructure' that benefits the poor and collate case studies of, and develop guidance on, strategies for scaling up successful pro-poor 'ecological infrastructure' and creation of jobs and poverty eradication, including the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries; and
9. To encourage Parties to promote the development of biodiversity-based products and services; facilitate small- and medium-entrepreneurs to demonstrate innovative non-market-based and market-based approaches, and then capture information on the contribution of such endeavours to eradicate poverty, address inequalities and enhance income generation and job creation, and improve benefit-sharing systems in line with principles of Article 8(j) in order to scale up successful best practices.

Annex IV(5): Integration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems Goods and Services Concerns into the Processes of Developing National Development Plans and National Accounting Systems

Para. 4 (g) of annex to decision XI/22 (Item 2 above)

MANDATE: In decision XI/22 on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, among other matters, the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting requested the Expert Group, in paragraph 4 (g) of the annex to this decision to “*collaborate with ongoing efforts at the Secretariat of the Convention to integrate biodiversity and ecosystems goods and services concerns into the processes of developing national development plans and national accounting system*”.

Biological diversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services and functions essential for human well-being in general and local livelihoods in particular, including the approach of the living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth. It is now being widely recognized that socio-economic development does not need to come at the cost of environmental degradation but that there are significant opportunities in addressing biodiversity issues to accelerate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of which poverty reduction is one, and to effectively pave the pathway to sustainable development. Policies that aim at effective biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and their services and functions will reap rich rewards, *inter alia*, in terms of better health, greater food security, clean air and water, economic development, less poverty and a greater capacity to cope with, adapt, and build resilience to changes in environmental as well as socio-economic conditions. Hence, *mainstreaming*⁵⁰ biodiversity can be a critical component of effective policy response that is, integrating biodiversity issues and considerations into other policies.

The Biodiversity Issue Brief (BIB) prepared for the eighth session of the Open Working Group on SDGs, (3-7 February 2014), highlights that the benefits provided by biodiversity are important to all people. However, some benefits of biodiversity are especially important to indigenous and local communities, the poor and vulnerable groups who are in many cases most directly dependent on biodiversity and ecosystems. To them, the goods, services and functions provided by ecosystems underpinned by biodiversity often constitute social safety nets. Ultimately, the loss and degradation of biodiversity negatively impact all people and the impacts are particularly severe and more immediate on the poor and vulnerable, women, youth, children and indigenous and local communities. The conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity can provide solutions to a range of societal challenges. Protecting ecosystems and ensuring access to ecosystem services and functions to these groups form an essential part of poverty eradication. However, biodiversity and ecosystems services and functions solutions for development are not yet fully taken into account and even understood by the community in charge of development and cooperation.

Unlike marketed goods and services, many ecosystem services are what economists call public goods: no one can be excluded from their use. Consequently, rational economic actors have an incentive to free ride without motivation to re-invest into nature – restoration costs are simply considered as externalities which do not need to be paid for even though they result in losses for others or left for others to face the burden of restoration if they want to recover the original level of ecosystem services and functions. In that sense, ecosystem degradation negatively affects the welfare of society during the current and future generations.

Designing and implementing development and environment policies require a careful alignment of environmental, social and economic goals, supported by credible scientific evidences. Creating the necessary mechanisms of linkages which are still lacking in the conventional decision-making framework

⁵⁰ The UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) has taken a programmatic approach to mainstreaming. Among other its guidance looks to identify entry points and making the case is to set out and agree on a road map, and to create a steering committee or task force on poverty-environment mainstreaming.

is essential.⁵¹ A number of international agencies have made major investments in promoting the incorporation of valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services for use in planning at different levels. However, it is noted that some Parties recognize the rights of Mother Earth that criticize the economic valuation of biological diversity and incorporation of such economic values into national accounting systems because they believe that it promotes the commodification of nature. The System of Environment-Economic Accounts (SEEA) “Experimental Ecosystem Accounts” (EEA) have been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission at its meeting of February 2013. Although not enough experience exists so far to adopt an international standard of the level of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008 or of the SEEA Part 1 of 2012 (so-called “Central Framework”), the SEEA-EEA presents a conceptual framework prone at giving some guidance for some countries.⁵²

Case studies on India Green National Accounting and Mauritius Ecosystems Accounts, as well as the outcomes of GEF-STAP Expert Meeting on Mainstreaming Biodiversity, and the preliminary results of the research of the HLP on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 were presented at the second meeting of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development. During the discussion session on national accounting and valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, various issues were subjected to a debate, among which the reductionist approach of putting a price on biodiversity and ecosystem services. The existence of alternative approaches based on the recognition of the rights of Mother Earth and the registration of the components of Mother Earth, without valuing them economically, was also presented and discussed. Overall, the importance of addressing Target 2 was acknowledged but its concrete method of implementation was debated. It was also highlighted that following methodologies that consider not only monetary but also non-monetary aspects, quantitative and qualitative measures, and physical accounting during the development of National Accounting System (NAS) was emphasized. Another method, registration of biodiversity in National Information Systems (NIS), was also mentioned. Some members of the Expert Group indicated that it will be important to consider and register non-monetary values (spiritual, religious, cultural, esthetic etc.) and gender differentiated values of biodiversity. The following conclusions were drawn to serve as voluntary guidance:

1. To invite Parties to facilitate the collaboration and the work between NFPs of the CBD, NBSAP coordinators, and institutions and teams in charge of National Development Plans and other related processes and documents to ensure coherence and synergies during the process of developing national development plans;
2. To invite Parties, the scientific community and other relevant stakeholders to collect country-specific evidence on the contribution, and monitor and reinforce the contribution, of biodiversity and ecosystems services and functions, and natural renewable resources to livelihoods and well-being of the poor, pro-poor economic growth, particularly indigenous and local communities, women, youth, vulnerable and marginalized, and to poverty reduction, prevention and eradication; and to explore the potential to include poverty-biodiversity in working documents such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and development plans;
3. To develop and present more ‘positive’ examples on how biodiversity can create and sustain jobs and growth (e.g. India’s Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme), taking into account the different circumstances and priorities of Parties, in particular developing countries;
4. To integrate, as appropriate, poverty environment indicators, linked to national monitoring systems related to policy documents, development planning, budget allocations and sector integration in order to monitor efforts regarding the link between biodiversity, ecosystem services and functions and poverty alleviation;

⁵¹ For instance the approach developed by a [ProEcoServ working paper](#) focuses on the linkages between macro economy and ecosystem services, and reviews the methodologies and tools used for examining these linkages.

⁵² Up to now, experiments of ecosystem accounting and modeling approaches and tools are ongoing in Europe (27 countries with the European Environment Agency), in Australia, in Canada, in Brazil, in Burkina-Faso, in India, in Indonesia, in Mauritius, in Mexico, in Norway, in Samoa, in South Africa, in Uganda, and are in project in several places.

5. To address poverty eradication by empowering the poor, particularly indigenous and local communities, women, youth, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable people in the management of biodiversity and a clear pathway to sustainable development, and how natural resources and ecosystem services and functions that they, depend on are protected and enhanced, in accordance with national legislation;
6. To encourage Parties to develop, appropriate, voluntary budget guidelines for Ministries of Planning and Finance, which are key to addressing cross-sector issues, on how they can better integrate sustainable development, including biodiversity, into macro and sector budgets, medium term expenditures framework (MTEFs), district planning, etc.;
7. To encourage that measures to mainstream poverty-environment linkages takes into consideration the non-monetary aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions;
8. To encourage, as appropriate, the development of holistic, integrated and comprehensive valuation of ecosystem services and functions, including the relevance of non-monetary values, not just monetary values, among other, of biodiversity during the process of developing national accounting and, as appropriate, reporting systems by, *inter alia*:
 - (a) Inviting Parties to facilitate, as appropriate, the collaboration between national statistic department or institution in charge of National Accounting Systems and the institution in charge of the development and implementation of the NBSAP as well as the Convention to achieve by 2020 the Aichi Target 2;
 - (b) As appropriate, collaborating with UN Statistical Commission and other relevant partners involved in the System of Environment-Economic Accounts (SEEA) “Experimental Ecosystem Accounts” to ensure their effective contribution to facilitate the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 on National Accounting Systems;
 - (c) Diffusing information, gender differentiated if possible, experiment results, case studies, tools, and other relevant materials to Parties and relevant stakeholders on the incorporation of the values of biodiversity in national accounting and, as appropriate, reporting systems;
 - (a) Facilitating, as appropriate the development of the incorporation of biodiversity values, in national accounting and, as appropriate reporting systems and promoting capacity-building and south-south exchange of experiences via the CHM and other relevant portals and tools; and
 - (b) Ensuring that views, needs and preferences of all relevant stakeholders are taken into consideration, particularly indigenous and local communities, women, youth, vulnerable and marginalized and traditional knowledge is accounted for.
9. To invite Parties and all stakeholders, particularly indigenous and local communities, women, youth, vulnerable and marginalized to enhance their efforts and facilitate exchange of experience, best practices, methods and tools, using the Clearing-House Mechanism of the Convention and other adequate ways by stressing the extreme importance of progressing in the implementation of Aichi Target 2 for poverty eradication and sustainable development; and
10. To promote, as appropriate, coordination and alignment of various ongoing efforts at the Secretariat and with partners to provide strategic and synergistic input and facilitate consistent, gender-sensitive and coherent integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into the processes of developing national development plans and national accounting and, as appropriate, reporting systems.

Annex IV(6): Exchange of Best Practices on Integrating Biodiversity into Poverty Eradication and Development

Para. 4 (h) of annex to decision XI/22 (Item 3 above)

MANDATE: In decision XI/22 on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, among other matters, the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting requested the Expert Group, in paragraph 4 (h) of the annex to this decision to *facilitate through the Convention's National Focal Points and the Secretariat of the Convention the collection and dissemination of best practices on integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development, as appropriate.*

By reviewing how countries, regions and organizations approach integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and sustainable development and what methods and practices they use, lessons can be drawn for enhancing understanding about best practices of integration and how to effectively scale up, modify and replicate the various approaches in order to adapt and apply them time- and cost-effectively to different countries with different circumstances and priorities. Integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and sustainable development can be achieved provided that opportunities and entry points specific to each country and to each context are used. Hence, sharing actual experiences and best practices helps to consider what has worked in different countries and under different circumstances, the challenges encountered as well as the approaches or methods used to obtain successful results in order to learn, improve or adjust where necessary and effectively replicate the best practices elsewhere. For instance, one of the key elements of best practices is to ensure that mainstreaming is effectively communicated. However, it is also key to recognize that there is not a single formula for integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Interesting initiatives⁵³ exist to facilitate coordination between ministries and other stakeholders through inter-ministerial coordination structures or committees on biodiversity or the revitalization of pre-existing structures during the revision of NBSAPs or their implementation. In some cases, the influence of civil society or local authorities is essential to support mainstreaming.

A significant body of knowledge has accumulated on environmental mainstreaming but fewer tools have been developed on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions into poverty eradication and development processes. Very valuable guidance for current and future work on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services could be derived from lessons learned from previous mainstreaming efforts, specifically poverty-environment mainstreaming. The Convention's national focal points could play a very significant role in helping facilitate the collection and dissemination of best practices and submission of the information to the Convention so that the Convention uses it various ways and means to make the information available for Parties to benefit from.

The CBD Secretariat has already undertaken with many partners the creation of a common web-site dedicated to case studies on *biodiversity and human well-being*,⁵⁴ including the living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth. This website is designed to incorporate case studies coming from websites of partners in a common and simple format highlighting benefits from integrating biodiversity into decision-making, including contributions to poverty eradication and sustainable development as well as to the implementation of measures towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

The Expert Group shared and discussed numerous presentations on best practices at regional, country and institutional/organizational levels. The compilation of these presentations is found in UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/INF/11. Furthermore, with the view to facilitate through the Convention's national focal points and the Secretariat of the Convention the collection and dissemination of best practices on

⁵³ IIED, UNEP-WCMC, CBD, UNDP, PEI, five country teams (and other partners), via NBSAP 2.0 project, are building a tool for developing a business case for biodiversity.

⁵⁴ The construction of the common web-site is in progress and will be launched as soon as it is ready.

integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development, the Expert Group propose the following voluntary guidance:

1. To encourage and support Parties, Inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), Civil Society Organization (CSOs), Indigenous and Local Communities (ILCs), and other relevant stakeholders, including women, to submit best practices and lessons learned, including barriers, from case studies using single or multiple tools, approaches, platforms including the website on biodiversity and poverty eradication, to enable building on best practices on integrating biodiversity, poverty eradication and development, and relevant cross-cutting issues related to gender, indigenous and local communities, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable, and avoiding obstacles;
2. To invite/Request Parties, international agencies and other organizations, considering the lessons learned and acquired experiences of existing mainstreaming experiences to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions into poverty eradication and sustainable development processes at all levels to:
 - (a) Collect and disseminate the information, gender differentiated if possible, on their best practices as well as experiences and lessons learned in the process of achieving best practices among relevant stakeholders, particularly indigenous and local communities, women, youth, vulnerable and marginalized, to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and to contribute to the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) and the common website: *biodiversity for human well-being* of the Convention; and
 - (b) Share best practices with the development community using, *inter alia* and as appropriate, the opportunities of Post-2015 UN Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in order to promote the opportunities that biodiversity and ecosystems present for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
3. To encourage Parties to support the Secretariat in further developing the *biodiversity and poverty eradication website* with the collaboration of national biodiversity focal points (NFPs), relevant partners; and to develop a platform to share best practices in such a website, with the collaboration of CHM and NFPs, that has well defined criteria to select case studies, a review process of strengths and weaknesses and timeline for updates – a number of key lessons can be learned and drawn from the revisions of NBSAPs; and
4. To encourage the national focal points of the Convention, as appropriate, to promote the establishment of a national forum to discuss best practices to ensure that the collection and dissemination of information is done in a participatory, inclusive, gender-sensitive, and diverse manner; paying attention to full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, women, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable groups.

Annex IV(7): Contribution to the Development, Piloting and Review of Differentiated Tools

Para. 4 (i) of annex to decision XI/22 (Item 12 above)

MANDATE: In decision XI/22 on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, among other matters, the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting requested the Expert Group, in paragraph 4 (i) of the annex to this decision to *contribute through the Secretariat of the Convention to the development, piloting and review of differentiated tools to help implement the guidance provided to all relevant stakeholders in sustainable development processes.*

Paragraph 56 of Rio+20 recognizes that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions. There are various tools available for use to help understand and analyse the poverty-biodiversity linkages. This issue is also the focus of significant research efforts, and emerging policy attention, demonstrable for instance in policy initiatives around Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA), Systems of Life of Mother Earth (SLME)⁵⁵ and a range of international initiatives. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) framework is often highlighted as it directed attention towards the particularly significant contributions of ecosystem services to the well-being of the global poor. It has since 2005 represented a conceptual focal point for linking environment and development.

The use of various conceptual frameworks has been a common trend. Examples include the Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) framework. While the MA framework nominally links every category of service with every component of well-being, the forthcoming Ecosystem Services Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) framework allows the analyst to establish which ecosystem services feature in the particular situation, how they contribute to well-being, and which may be priorities. There is also the framework of the Living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth.

While many initiatives are to some degree focused on the monetary value of biodiversity or ecosystem services, there are equally a number of non-economic tools and approaches some of which include the recognition of the rights of Mother Earth and the biocosmocentric approach of indigenous peoples. Other avenues for development may be the contribution to human health, community and gender empowerment, and cultural and spiritual dimensions. Overall, it is important to stress that generally effective mainstreaming will not be achieved through following an exact recipe.

The Expert Group proposed the following voluntary guidance for the development, piloting and review of differentiated tools to help implement the guidance provided to all relevant stakeholders, indigenous and local communities, women, youth, the marginalized and vulnerable in sustainable development process:

1. To identify and evaluate different methods and tools in accordance to the different visions and approaches to achieve sustainable development, including the Living-well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth.
2. To include gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate tools that are relevant and appropriate for different types of stakeholders and at different levels in accordance with national visions and approaches and circumstances;

⁵⁵<http://www.fundaciondelacordillera.org/index.php/2013-05-14-22-20-09/boletin-ruta/finish/12-boletin-ruta-critica/72-living-well-in-harmony-and-balance-with-mother-earth/0>
<http://www.fundaciondelacordillera.org/index.php/2013-05-15-00-22-33/desarrollo-y-madre-tierra/viewdownload/24-desarrollo-y-madre-tierra/116-vivir-bien-en-armonia-y-equilibrio-con-la-madre-tierra-diego-pacheco-una-propuesta-para-el-cambio-de-las-relaciones-globales-entre-los-seres-humanos-y-la-naturaleza>

3. To work closely with partners such as motivated/interested countries, research institutions, members of the consortium of scientific partners of the CBD and IPBES to improve the understanding of biodiversity-poverty linkages in accordance with different visions, approaches, methods and tools;
4. To develop an inventory of the models and tools available to analyse and report biodiversity-poverty linkages and relevant cross-cutting issues related to gender, indigenous and local communities, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable, in accordance with different vision and approaches to achieve sustainable development, and share the analysis and findings; and to work, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, on using or combining indicators, where necessary, developed by different initiatives, in an appropriate scale;
5. To support, as appropriate, the development and use of a common toolkit, including different visions and approaches, bringing together the different experiences and approaches of PEI, NBSAPs 2.0 and GEF in particular with respect to tools specifically for biodiversity-poverty mainstreaming, and work closely with UNDP, UNEP-WCMC, IIED, partners in the NBSAP Forum;
6. To provide support for academic/technical partners to collect and evaluate case studies on tools and related issues, including different visions and approaches, and to collate mainstreaming case studies and publish papers to contribute to the body of peer reviewed knowledge in this field;
7. To encourage Parties, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and ILCs to submit lessons learned from case studies using multiple tools, approaches, platforms, including website on biodiversity and poverty eradication; and
8. To provide specific inputs to include Poverty Biodiversity linkages to the IPBES as well as establish communication relations with relevant research community, and link pages, documents, studies, to provide input, and to consider that the issue requires further collaboration.

Annex IV(8): Guidance for Capacity-building Networks and Regional Centres of Excellence, Triangular Cooperation Initiatives and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) revisions

Para. 4 (j) of annex to decision XI/22 (Item 11 above)

MANDATE: In decision XI/22 on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, among other matters, the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting requested the Expert Group, in paragraph 4 (j) of the annex to this decision to *provide guidance on integration of biodiversity for poverty eradication and development for ongoing capacity-building networks and regional centres of excellence on development planning, poverty eradication strategies, biodiversity and ecosystem services, triangular cooperation initiatives, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) revisions or other relevant processes.*

The architecture of international aid on biodiversity for poverty eradication and development has changed significantly over the past decade, with increased capacity in some developing countries (themselves the stewards of most of the planet's biodiversity) for creating, perfecting and supporting the replication of biodiversity-friendly technologies through specialized agencies, and with the strengthened role of regional and multilateral trade blocs and regional cooperation hubs. However, there is still a great need for capacity-building and transfer of technology in and to developing countries.

Growth in the capacity of those regional hubs and centres, however, is neither uniform nor uniformly supported. Today, around 20 to 25 regionally significant agencies from the South arguably provide 70-80% of technical and scientific assistance to CBD's developing Parties (some of them are members of the CBD Consortium of Scientific Partners). Their capacity to respond to regional demand is recognizably overstretched, and funding for capacity-building is not sufficiently available. Many other centres of expertise can significantly increase their participation, but depend on capacity-building and longer-term support. It makes sense, therefore, to identify current best practices on North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation on biodiversity for development and capacity development, and to support and encourage the agencies and centres which developed these solutions (through networking or matchmaking platforms and helpdesks) to become more effective regional hubs for technical and scientific cooperation.

At a global scale, South-South Cooperation on biodiversity and ecosystem services is facilitated primarily by UN agencies (as part of their mandates), regional multilateral bodies with a mandate to support the implementation of the CBD (such as SPREP, ACTO, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme - SACEP, COMIFAC, the CGIAR centres, ...) and by scientific and/or technological agencies (centres of excellence in South-South cooperation) at national level in the South, linked mostly to individual governments (national or subnational levels) or mixed public/private but with significant links with governments that, due to their specialization and experience, also act as regional reference centres (such as for instance the National Biodiversity Institutes of Costa Rica, InBIO, and South Africa, SANBI). On the other hand, triangular cooperation is an emerging modality of delivering international aid to development, including biodiversity-related assistance, where technical and financial resources from the North and from the South are joined for a common beneficiary.

The UNDAF describes the collective response of all UN agency focal points in each country to the priorities in the national development priorities and frameworks. UNDAF will be likely shaped by the priorities and processes coming from the new development agenda, particularly poverty alleviation, which is coming strongly in the different related processes (e.g., Post-2015 Development Agenda, SDGs). The UNDAF could serve as a reference for coordinating biodiversity aid at the country level to invest where biodiversity aid is most needed and most effective.

Overall, capacity-building is a very important issue in developing countries and should serve in the design of NBSAPs as well. So the Expert Group proposed the following voluntary guidance with respect to integration of biodiversity for poverty eradication and development for ongoing capacity-building networks and regional centres of excellence on development planning, poverty eradication strategies,

biodiversity and ecosystem services, triangular cooperation initiatives, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) revisions or other relevant processes:

1. To ensure that needs and preferences of all relevant stakeholders are taken into account in design and implementation of capacity-building efforts, particularly indigenous and local communities, women, youth, vulnerable and marginalized;
2. To incorporate biodiversity and poverty eradication concerns, when coordinating capacity-building activities and to assess impacts of existing capacity-building initiatives;
3. As appropriate, to include a CBD national focal point into UNDAF discussions on capacity-building, to ensure that issues related with biodiversity and poverty eradication are taken into account in order to enhance coordination between local actions and networks, UN organization, NFP and UNDAF programmes and create more linkages between the UN capacity-building and the other institutions (educational system) to promote synergies;
4. To highlight that the assessment of capacity needs in NBSAPs about poverty eradication and human well-being is an important task and develop mapping of capacity-building instruments and networks related to biodiversity and poverty eradication at national levels, as a way to coordinate the mobilization and allocation of financial resources;
5. To promote that priorities on capacity-building, networking and cooperation be accorded by national authorities to promote biodiversity and poverty eradication actions, on existing initiatives and programmes;
6. To encourage regional focal institutes to incorporate biodiversity and poverty issues into cooperation agendas;
7. To strengthen technological and scientific cooperation between North-South and South-South and triangular cooperation with the focus on biodiversity and poverty eradication and capacity-building. Particularly, UN agencies should provide more training programmes, including gender-sensitive, on biodiversity and poverty eradication and guarantee the necessary resources;
8. To incorporate explicitly in NBSAPs inter- and cross-ministerial strengthening mechanisms for capacity-building on biodiversity and poverty, and at the same time, promote, as appropriate, partnerships with private sectors and donors in national policies of poverty eradication and biodiversity conservation;
9. To promote gender differentiated assessment of the impact of capacity-building actions; including capacity-building in gender-sensitive conflict resolution, as a central issue of poverty eradication and biodiversity use;
10. To foster gender-sensitive capacity-building and enforce capacity-building programmes related with traditional knowledge systems of indigenous and local communities; and
11. To promote networking for developing and disseminating the best practices of capacity-building regarding biodiversity and poverty eradication at the regional and international level.

Annex V-A

**SUMMARY OF THE PRESENTATIONS ON BEST PRACTICES OF INTEGRATING
BIODIVERSITY INTO POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Second Meeting of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development,
Chennai India, 4-6 December 2013**

1) Group Presentation on Best Practices in Africa – Mr. Kiruben Naicker

Africa has a wealth of Natural Resources and globally significant hotspots of threatened and endangered biodiversity as well as a large proportion and number of poor people, mostly concentrated in rural areas, as in many developing countries, where ecosystems are becoming increasingly degraded. As biodiversity is key to how people can adapt to diversity, the recognition of the link biodiversity and development strategies within the global policy frameworks that guide actions to effectively manage the fight against poverty eradication in Africa and on a global scale is important. Those who directly depend on biodiversity need to also be involved in planning and decision-making and be able to derive sustainable livelihoods from these resources. The South African National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030, through uniting its citizens and unleashing their energies, growing an inclusive economy, building and enhancing capabilities, including the capacity of the state and leaders to work together and solve complex problems through effective partnership.

The Working for... Programmes: South Africa's flagship *Working for* Programmes evolved as public work poverty alleviation projects and to mobilize the private sector to invest in watershed services. These have now evolved into National Environmental programmes (NEP). The aim of the programmes *Working for Water* (WWP) has been to improve the integrity of natural resources by preventing the introduction of new invasive alien species (IAS); of *Working for Land* (WfL), to restore the composition, structure and function of degraded land, thereby enhancing ecosystem functioning, such as carbon sequestration, water regulation and purification; and of *Working on Fire* (WoF), to enhance the sustainability and protection of life, livelihoods, ecosystem services and protection of life, livelihoods, ecosystem services and natural processes through integrated fire management. *Working for Wetlands* (WfW) Projects aim to rehabilitate and enhance the sustainable use of South Africa's wetlands by interventions through incentives, disincentives, advocacy and research, based on cooperative governance and partnerships; the programme *Working for Forest* (WFP) promotes the conversion of invading alien plant stands into usable resources for meeting basic community needs as well as sustainable forestry land-use practices; *Working for Energy* (WEP) and *Eco-Furniture Programme* (EFP) seeks to make optimal use of biomass cleared by the WWP, by converting biomass to energy, and making products that help government to meet its needs and notably pro-poor opportunities within this, and creating work and income opportunities to the communities involved to help them enhance their livelihoods.

The Biodiversity Stewardship and Land Reform Programme: The biodiversity Stewardship in South Africa has been implemented and quickly gaining momentum as a method for conserving biodiversity, creating job opportunities contributing significantly to both as well as poverty eradication and land reform. Stewardship has been a powerful new tool to assist national and provincial government to secure priority biodiversity on land outside of state owned areas, on privately or communally owned land, and in terms of national environmental management and implementation. The programme works with local communities, many of which are land reform beneficiaries, to assist them in implementing best land management practices in order for them to reap long-term benefits from their land.

The Umgano Project, an initiative of the Mabandla Traditional Authority (MTA) administered by the Mabandla Community Trust and its management company, operates on leased state land and communal land, and aims to establish and maintain a range of appropriate sustainable land-uses to benefit the people in that community through also a flow of business and employment opportunities, sustainable flow of income for the trust, conservation of the natural environment, biodiversity, scenic beauty and cultural resources of the area, such as water production, natural products and other benefits. The results have shown to provide protection for vegetation areas such as wetlands, high altitude grasslands and the

Savannah, and the protection of threatened rare bird species. There has been training and capacity-building of management staff as well as technical and other support for preparation of the management of business plans. The creation of the Livestock Management Zone, of ecotourism initiative and a control plan for the management of invasive plant species are some of the results of this initiative.

The Bushbuckridge transition zone in the Kruger2Canyons Biosphere Reserve in South Africa was designed to integrate structural rural development and other development interventions to encourage economic development in the municipality. The results of this programme were expansion of the wildlife and tourism economy, which has led to job creation, catchment and biodiversity management in the municipality as well as ensuring sustainable rural development. **The Aloe Project** in South Africa is designed to protect the Aloe Ferox plant, traditionally used for medicinal and cosmetic necessities, the value of which has been recognized in helping to alleviate poverty in the Eastern Cape region, and is now playing an important role in the empowerment of the various communities. Appropriate regulations have been put in place to administer strict permit conditions and regulate the protection and growth of the plant and help provide for funds to pay for workshops and training sessions for the creation of local employment in the industry. The project has allowed a significant increase in the income levels of this community to a point of adequate food and living conditions.

The Birdlife Project has been aiming to improve the livelihoods of local communities through sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources at six sites that are important for key species of birds (including globally threatened species) in three countries (Kenya, Ethiopia and South Africa), and focusing on enhancing the resilience of community livelihoods and conservation activities that reduce climate change vulnerability while reducing pressure on natural resources. With the **Birdlife Livelihoods Projects**, monthly income improved by 140% from grain trade following the establishment of a microcredit scheme (\$5,000 was injected into a microcredit scheme) in the project area in Ethiopia; Vegetable farmers income in Wakkerstroom improved by 50% and the Indalo Wood Carving project increased income by 67% in South Africa. Five new papyrus products were developed (lampshades, stools, magazine racks, chairs, trays) which also generated benefits in Kenya. The birdlife projects also brought about many biodiversity benefits in the three countries, including rehabilitation of degraded land, reduction in papyrus use, appreciation and protection of biodiversity species. The communities now see birds as a potential source of income through ecotourism and these include an award-winning community-based butterfly farming initiative in Kenya. In South Africa the wood carving project used invasive tree species and old furniture thereby generating income while reducing impact of IAS and environmental pollution.

The common element between these programmes is the focus on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and poverty alleviation through awareness raising, capacity-building, training, and creation of job and employment opportunities thereby enhancing the income and livelihoods of communities while protecting biodiversity. An important cross-cutting practice, capacity-building is essential for transfer of responsibility to local communities and enhance livelihoods. Overall, the projects illustrate the possibility of creating a win-win situation where biodiversity is conserved and poverty reduced. The challenges include: a) need for greater investment in ecological infrastructure; b) need for primary ecological research on the impact of land management practices on the quality and quantity of ecosystem goods and services; c) translating research outcomes into economic consequences delivering on the value proposition; and d) linkages to land reform; access to resources, skills and capacity. Overall, it is important to recognize that poverty in Africa has got a lot to do with maintaining the integrity of the family unit: sustainable rural livelihoods (public safety, primary health, education, and employment among other). The presentation can be accessed at this [link](#).

2) Group Presentation on Best Practices in Asia – Ms. Mary Jane J. Magturo

A number of best practices of integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development have been observed from the experiences of organizations and countries in Asia as revealed by the group presentation. These themes include capacity-building, employment, awareness raising, local empowerment, regulations, protection, partnerships, and change towards sustainable practices.

(i) Empowering Communities and Mainstreaming Ecosystem Benefits: Ecotourism in Philippines

(a) *The Integrated Coastal Resource Management Project (ICRMP): Ecotourism Enterprise Development.* The ICRMP aims to enhance coastal resources and uplift the socio-economic conditions of the fisher folks, farmers and other stakeholders through the promotion of ridge-to-reef approach and sustainable use of natural resources through ecotourism development. Focal ecosystems for tourism products include forest, coral reefs and estuarine with mangrove forest for ecotourism activities such as snorkeling, paddling and hiking. The target is to scale up the pilot provinces best enterprise development and income diversification initiatives and replicate these in other coastal communities nationwide. Financial assistance is provided through the Self Reliant Group (SRG) to help establish 32 ecotourism enterprises in seven provinces between 2011 and June 2013. The key results indicate a) enhancement of tourism products and awareness of the importance of natural resources; b) people are now capacitated to provide ecotourism services and goods; c) Protocols and regulations being enforced to ensure sustainable management of natural resources; d) 55 ecotourism based enterprises established as of 2013, among which 22 SRGs, 71% are implementing, e) capability training of SRG members conducted and 680-community members trained in promising enterprises and entrepreneurial skills; and f) Development of livelihood related Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for use by the SRGs and promotional IEC material for potential private investors.

(b) *Conservation of Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (PPSRNP): Mangrove Ecosystem and Ecotourism Project.* The PPSRNP is one of the most important protected areas in the Philippines that were declared as the new 7 wonders of Nature in 2011. The project aims to improve the biophysical condition and health of the sites; and enabling local communities to generate income while conserving the environment, and employing local-based innovative approaches. Mangrove Paddle Boat Tour Association Inc. through GEF Small Grant Programme (SGP) implements the project and provides ecotourism services to local and foreign guests. *The key results:* a) direct employment and revenues being generated by the local community and local government can benefit directly from mangrove ecotourism; b) revenue Sharing: project sustainability is very promising as the PO and local government generates income from this activity; c) capacity-building is provided, the project activities involve raising awareness, training and participatory monitoring of mangrove forests, basic tour guiding and first aid training; d) creation of green jobs: the project demonstrates creation of green jobs as it employs members of the community in ecotourism services as a result of mangrove conservation and protection; e) improved conservation and management of mangroves. Threats to mangrove conservation have been identified and addressed by the project through sustained multi-stakeholder partnership; f) improved community participation and public awareness and understanding mangrove conservation and management.

(ii) *Improving biodiversity and livelihoods through payments for ecosystem services – Policy on Payments for forest environmental services (PFES) in Lam Dong, Viet Nam.*

The Asia Regional Biodiversity Conservation Program (ARBCP) funded by USAID, developed a sustainable PES based financing mechanism through the PFES pilot policy implemented in two pilot areas in Viet Nam in 2009-2010 under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The Lam Dong's Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (BCAP) provides the framework for using funds generated by Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) mechanisms to support and sustain the province's priority conservation targets to be achieved by 2020. The implementation of the pilot policy included scientific studies, national and local awareness raising initiatives, provincial capacity-building and training activities. The policy facilitated payments ensuring continuous forest protection and management services while improving the economic condition of local communities providing the services. The pilot policy created legal framework for the collection and distribution of the portion of the economic value of forest ecological services. *The key results:* The pilot approach supported natural resource management and conservation in ways that provide real economic opportunities to rural communities using sustainable financing pinpointed at reducing poverty. It also provided local stakeholders with a significant role in managing the forest resources that contribute to their livelihoods,

helping ensure continuing local support for conservation. It led to improved livelihoods of over 40,000 rural poor while promoting biodiversity conservation in Lam Dong Province and across Viet Nam. Furthermore, PFES payments reached US\$4.46 million as of December 2010, with an annual payment per household of US \$540-\$615 and PFES activities resulted in enhanced protection of 209, 705 hectares of threatened forest land. Overall the successful pilot project led to a national scaling up of PFES in Viet Nam and is also being considered as model for South East Asian (SEA) countries in search for mechanisms to support biodiversity conservation efforts.

(iii) *Biodiversity Conservation and Protection through Sustainable Agriculture*

(a) *Asean Peatland Forests Project – the Philippines Component* is to promote the sustainable management and wise use of peatlands through awareness raising, capacity-building and enhanced inter-agency and multi-sectoral cooperation for the conservation of biodiversity, climate change mitigation and the benefit of the local communities. The project determined the need for more active collaboration in the community led demonstration projects on sustainable agriculture in degraded peatlands and hydrological assessment and water management in the project pilot sites. It promotes sustainable agricultural approach/method through raised bed/sorjan farming and floating vegetable garden suitable for peatland management. *The key results include:* a) communities are now managing the demonstration sites, wherein the vegetable crops harvested are provided to the nearby families/communities for their consumption; b) confirmed and mapped areas of peatlands in the country; c) capacity-building activities initiated involving concerned national and local agencies including local communities; d) awareness raising activities conducted in the form of community dialogue, print and other mass media campaign with partners from Academia and other stakeholder; e) land use planning were initiated to avoid further conversion of peatlands; f) local ordinance in Agusan Mash issued on protection and sustainable use of peat swamp forests; and g) leveraged additional local level projects supporting peatlands initiated.

(b) *Sustainable Agriculture around Lake Parishan in Iran:* Conservation of Iranian wetland project was conducted by the Departments of Environment and Agriculture, UNDP and the GEF. A field farm school (FFS) as a demonstration site was established for nine different agricultural and water management techniques to help producer use water more efficiently, and preserve the wetland. The FFS includes both theoretical classes and practical demonstrations for various types of sustainable agricultural practices. Participating farmers work on the pilot site and replicate these sustainable methods in their own farms. *The key results include:* a) Lower water requirement b) increase in yield per hectare; c) capacity-building led to better understanding and awareness of people on the importance of sound environmental management to ensure better business opportunities; d) micro credit support to the development of alternative livelihoods; and e) the success of this sustainable farming initiative has been replicated elsewhere and leveraged funding from government as well.

(iv) *Existing Mechanisms used to Exchange Best Practices in the Region*

This is achieved through various platforms and venues of regional networks (CHM, publications, websites, regional/international for a/training...). Cooperation and coordination among countries can be facilitated to raise awareness, exchange knowledge, tools and experiences that can be useful at national/subnational implementation of CBD targets and commitments.

Overall, the presentation highlighted the importance of: a) ensuring sufficient funding support and capacity-building to help countries strengthen their efforts on biodiversity mainstreaming in country level PPAs; b) consistent national level support to enable the LGUs/local communities contribute to biodiversity conservation; c) strengthening the environmental education and awareness of communities, and stakeholders; d) ensuring active people's participation on biodiversity related initiatives including their involvement in the M&E of the interventions, enforcement of policies and agreements to ensure ownership among the people/communities and sustain the gains/outcome from interventions; f) co-management, partnership and collaboration should be ensured across all levels of project; g) resource valuation is crucial in decision-making as well as in the collection and distribution of benefits from the

conservation of natural resources. It is also found important to strengthen the integration of biodiversity concerns in landscape planning and development, through making these local plans biodiversity enhanced/or environmentally sensitive. Strong coordination and partnership between the national and LGUs also play a critical role in providing the proper and conducive implementation of ecotourism efforts and in unleashing local governance potentials. Furthermore, gaps and constraints identified at country level efforts on Biodiversity mainstreaming may be considered in the development action plans in the ongoing process of updating of NBSAPs based on the new CBD Strategic Plan and its accompanying Aichi Targets, taking into consideration national circumstances, needs and capabilities. The presentation can be accessed [here](#).

3) Group Presentation on Best Practices in Latin America and the Caribbean Mr. Diego Pacheco Balanza

The Latin American and Caribbean region is characterized by megadiversity and numerous hotspots of threatened species. Poverty areas are also highly related to the presence of biodiversity in this region. The need for broader political, institutional and economic analysis of biodiversity at the national level including autonomy in the management of territories, secure land tenure and contribution of biodiversity to the national economies was mentioned.

(i) Distinctive Views and Actions about Poverty and Biodiversity

(a) Sustainable Management of Biodiversity- Biotrade

Biotrade initiatives include value-chain, adaptive management approach and fair trade schemes. This has been carried out through the establishment and support of partnerships of the public and private sectors. Examples are Jambi Kiwa Producers' Association of Medicinal Plants in Ecuador; Biotrade Fund, Business partnership between Nativa (Colombia) and Cosmetic Valley (France) in Colombia; Natura Cosméticos and Equitable Benefit Sharing in Brazil, and Vicuña sustainable management in Bolivia. Main Challenge and gaps related to biotrade are the focus on mostly economic issues (ignores political, social and institutional aspects) of biodiversity; benefits only for most competitive people; need of higher external support and fair trade schemes are marginal

(b) Green Economy - Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Initiative

This consists of natural capital (market-based approach), results-based actions and results-based payments and ecosystem services accounting. PES helps promote a green economy and provides for a regulatory oversight of nature and helps provide for the sustainable use of biodiversity. Examples include: Amazon Fund in Brazil, FONAFIFO PES Program in Costa Rica and Socio-Bosque in Ecuador. The main challenges and gaps include the focus on mainly forests and water and only little attention is given to sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems; regarding forests, focus is centered on carbon and non-carbon benefits (co-benefits); and lack of adequate and predictable financing.

(c) Economy of Mother Earth - Management of Systems of Life of Mother Earth – PES Initiative

This consists of systems of life, enforcement of capabilities of regeneration of Mother Earth, complementary agreements with Mother Earth (rights-based approach). It is a joint mitigation and adaptation for the integral and sustainable management of forests and systems of life of Mother Earth. Main challenges and gaps include: MSL integrates rights of Mother Earth and needs the development of a comprehensive legal framework; political will (rights and obligations); Financing is still a big issue.

The region already has a set of mechanisms in place that are used to exchange ideas of best practices such as the Amazonian Cooperation Treaty Organization, the Andean Community Nations, the Forum of Ministries of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Community of Latin American and the Caribbean States and the Forum of Ministries of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean among other. In addition to changing the perception how biological diversity is viewed, the region has taken on a new approach by allying with human rights advocacy groups which has historical

been separated from environmental issues. This new approach is making the connection with biological diversity promotion and protection as an issue of human rights. However, despite the advances there are number of challenges observed within the region and challenges and gaps that are common to all.

(ii) Common Challenges and Gaps of the Distinctive Views and Actions

These include a) recognition of different approaches and mechanisms (national and local levels of governance); b) strengthening comprehensive, holistic and integrated approaches; and c) empowerment of local people (property rights and autonomous governance).

(iii) Main Opportunities

- a) The Rio+20 document of the Conference on Sustainable Development “The Future We Want” recognizes that there are different visions, approaches and tools in order to achieve sustainable development (paragraph 56)
- b) The development Sustainable Development Goals, including the three pillars of sustainable development in a more holistic manner;
- c) Implementation of different policy schemes in the region at the national level (according to national priorities) addressing jointly the issues of poverty eradication, conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity;
- d) The different approaches and experiences, highlighted above, can help explore the linkages between poverty and biodiversity at different levels.

(iv) Possible Elements that can be used for Recommendations

- a) Establish an information-sharing platform of best policy approaches and practices adopted in the region under different approaches and schemes, particularly areas with higher biodiversity and larger poverty rates;
- b) Assessment of best policy approaches and practices taking into consideration the IPBES conceptual framework (to be adopted);
- c) Compare the broad scope of approaches, models and tools to achieve sustainable development, including the following aspects: ecosystems governance, secure land tenure, territorial planning, articulation of multiple positive and negative incentives, integrated monitoring systems;
- d) Articulate efforts to develop methods for the valuation of biodiversity;
- e) Evaluation of fair grade schemes for products derived from the sustainable management of forests and ecosystems, particularly those stemming from indigenous peoples and local populations.

The presentation can be accessed at this [link](#).

4) Group Presentation on Best Practices in Europe – Mr. Arnold Jacques de Dixmude

The presentation on best practices in Europe focussed on integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication policies within and outside Europe. 20% of the European Union (EU) population (approximately 120 million people) is at risk of poverty or social exclusion and about 9% of all EU population live in severe material deprivation. However, unlike in developing countries, there is no such evidence of interdependence between the livelihood of the poor and biodiversity or ecosystem service. This is also because the European landscape is largely urbanized and artificialized and most people in disadvantaged conditions also live in major urban centres. However, still in rural and geographically isolated areas and communities in some member-states undergo a high poverty risk requiring rural development policy.

The EU cohesion policy aims to reduce disparities between member-states and between regions and contains significant poverty reduction and social inclusion dimensions. The instruments used are the European Social Fund (ESF), e.g. invests in human resources, skills and knowledge, institutional capacity, social inclusion; European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) invests in health and social infrastructure, support to SME; Cohesion Fund (CF) invests in trans-European transport networks and in transport and energy sectors with environment benefits. The EU cohesion policy: how to integrate biodiversity (Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP) research) looks for multi-benefits investments (social, economic and environmental). These include improving environmental security through ecosystem restoration; promoting nature-based sustainable tourism, agriculture, and fishery; the role of green spaces in mental health and well-being, nature-based therapy and care; and green spaces for natural noise control, natural cooling, and reducing particulate pollution to enhance public health. While there are various safety nets for the poor in Europe, their viability is currently at risk of being undermined by the economic downturn, particularly in Southern Europe. Hence, biodiversity may have the potential to play an increasing role in some regions.

Poverty in Europe: In not that much affected by biodiversity loss, as the generalized social security systems in European countries have had a significant effect on reducing poverty, including mitigating the negative impacts of environmental degradation. A Government insurance system exists also to protect vulnerable population from natural hazards. Hence, there is hardly any reference to social cohesion in EUBS-2020. However, as the viability of such safety nets is currently at risk of being undermined by the economic downturn, particularly in Southern Europe, there may be an increasing role for biodiversity to play in some regions.

Integrating biodiversity into development policies at Member-State Level: Outside Europe, the EU response in terms of biodiversity policy includes active involvement under the CBD (COP and 11 decisions). EU's biodiversity strategy to 2020's Target 6 aims to contribute to averting global biodiversity loss, through actions such as reduction of indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, mobilization of additional resources for global biodiversity conservation, biodiversity-proof EU development cooperation, regulation of access to genetic resources and ABS. In terms of development cooperation policy, the agenda for change of the EU response has two priorities: a) human rights, democracy and governance (support to governance reforms that promote the sustainable and transparent management of natural resources); and b) sustainable and inclusive growth for human development (sustainable agriculture that includes the safeguarding of ecosystem services). The agenda for change says that '*development is not sustainable if it damages the environment, biodiversity and natural resources*' and '*EU development policy should promote a green economy that can generate growth, create jobs and help reduce poverty by valuing and investing in natural capital, including through (...) and reducing unsustainable use of natural resources*'. The EU response is A Decent Life for All – Post-2015: Ending poverty and giving the world a sustainable future through convergence of the development and sustainable development agendas; Sustainable Development Goals to integrate the Millennium Development Goals in a single, comprehensive set of goals; and calls upon synergy and coherence with existing internationally agreed goals and targets (climate change, biodiversity, disaster reduction, social protection floors)

The EuropeAid approach: consists of a) saving habitats, protected areas and productive landscapes, including through capacity-building; b) mainstreaming biodiversity in affine cooperation sectors (climate change, agriculture, forestry and marine resources); c) 'biodiversity-proofing' development cooperation (guidelines for mainstreaming in Project Cycle Management (PCM), environmental screening, Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA EIA); and d) facilitating policy development on biodiversity.

Overall, the lessons drawn from past experiences indicate the need to improve efficiency, have a coherent strategy, better coordination between global, regional and local activities including less scattered activities, to better strengthen the link between biodiversity and poverty eradication. The way forward include new approaches for the new multilateral financial framework (2014-2020) and a new 'flagship initiative' EUBLI (European Union Biodiversity for Livelihood Initiative). The presentation is found at this [link](#).

5) Best Practice-Making the Value of Ecosystem Services Visible in Sweden: Ecosystem Services Assessment and Multifunctionality - Ms. Maria Schultz

The ecosystem services assessment and multi-functionality in Sweden was presented as a special case study of best practice in terms of making the value of ecosystem services visible. The assessment consisted of framing of key policy issues, identification of ecosystem services and users, mapping and assessing status, valuation and assessment of policy options including distributional impacts with actors' participation, learning and feedback to enhance the assessment and accounting for scale and time. In this case, the valuation of ecosystem services are based on methods and basis for decisions, such as, monetary approach (Willingness to Pay (WTP)-studies, cost benefit analysis) – where there is good knowledge and is normative/ethically uncontroversial (e.g. goods such as timber water cleansing and recreational values); quantitative terms (mapping, status, statistics, multi-criteria analysis) – where measuring is possible but translating to monetary value is difficult (e.g. multi-functionality in wetlands or forests); and qualitative terms (dialogues with actors) – where difficult to measure and difficult to translated to monetary value, (e.g. insurance values and irreversible effects).

The economic instruments include review of taxes, fees and reduction of harmful subsidies. Important factors to pay attention to are legitimacy of process, of outcomes including effectiveness, efficiency and equity (e.g. distributional effects). The three categories of proposed actions consist of integration in a) decision-making (economic instruments/incentives, review of regulatory frameworks land/water, committee for development and innovation), b) better knowledge base (ecosystem service assessments, guidelines, statistics/indicators), and c) learning process (research, funding at municipality level, and targeted evaluation after 2018). The presentation is found at this [link](#)

6) Best Practices in the Context of Development Agencies and Multilateral Banks Mr. Anupam Joshi

Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication

The biodiversity centric investment approach for sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem resilience consists of expanding natural ecosystems/habitats through plantation programmes for boosting productive and protection services; introducing co-management approaches to increase stakeholder ownership of biodiversity resources. *Building economic incentives through new innovative revenue streams and property rights* uses: market-based instruments like ecotourism (live tiger worth more than a dead tiger); capacity-building for alternative livelihoods; regulation-based instruments by redesigning permit system (tradable permits/property rights allocation); land use; and payment-based instruments such as REDD+/Wildlife Premium Markets/PES/CIF; convergence with national schemes (MNREGA for mangroves).

Best Practice 1

Pathways for value addition such as innovative use of biodiversity (waste to wealth); creating new values (poaching to protecting – e.g. ecotourism); one species many uses (maximizing potential); integrated farming systems (biodiversity together). Innovative use of biodiversity e.g. fuel bricks from pine needles – Uttarakhand Watershed Development Project led to support of approximately 13,000 households and income increase by 17%). Creating new values (Ecotourism – India Eco-development Project) helped 30 families to be covered; household income increased and social status regained). One species many uses (banana – National Agriculture Innovation Project (NAIP) generates many benefits). Integrated Farming Systems provides livelihoods resilience for small farmers (NAIP).

Best Practice 2

Convergence - a) at policy level, around a shared vision (e.g. show benefits from each dollar (\$) invested); b) at programme level, by identifying common goals (e.g. conservation trust funds); c) at project level, around similar objectives (e.g. watershed, agriculture, livelihood projects) - This is achieved

by establishing a landscape society (BCRLIP) (e.g. Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, Salt, Livestock, Horticulture/Tourism). The presentation can be accessed at this [link](#).

7) Best Practices in the Context of Development Cooperation
Mr. Arnold Jacques de Dixmude

The EuropeAid approach is through a) saving habitats, protected areas and productive landscapes, including through capacity-building; b) mainstreaming biodiversity in affine cooperation sectors including climate change, agriculture forestry, and marine resources; c) facilitating policy development on biodiversity; d) biodiversity-proofing development cooperation (guidelines for mainstreaming in Project Cycle Management (PCM)); environmental screening, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and e) facilitating policy development on biodiversity, among other.

Biodiversity in the EU Development Cooperation involves: a) biodiversity specific actions using traditional approaches (e.g. protected areas (PAs)) and innovative approaches (e.g. PES; public-private partnerships); b) biodiversity mainstreamed actions such as in sectors where synergies are obvious (climate change, rural development, forest, coastal management) and in sectors where biodiversity would not usually be considered (e.g. national or sectoral development planning, national accounting). EuropeAid is still among the biggest donors for biodiversity conservation (Euros 1.2 billion from 2002-2012 most of the aid (47%) addressed to Africa and 25% almost equally to South and Central America, and Asia, and the rest going to other regions. In terms of biodiversity mainstreamed in development policy support was provided to: a) TEEB National Implementation in 5 pilot countries; BIOFIN (UNDP and Germany) in 8 pilot countries; WAVES (The World Bank) in 11 pilot countries, to CBD, NBSAPs, and to CITES among other.

Biodiversity-proofing development cooperation, activities include guidelines on the integration of environment and climate change in EU development cooperation; environment and climate change screening questionnaire, EIA and SEA, as well as training. Furthermore, undesired side-effects on environment and biodiversity are identified and where necessary mitigation or compensation measures are provided by the project design. In conclusion some important points are highlighted a) mainstreaming through awareness raising to generate additional resources to environment actions, including biodiversity, and integration in sectoral activities; b) two-pronged strategy consisting of guidelines and trainings for EU staff and political dialogue with partner countries, green diplomacy network; and c) provision of support through thematic, bilateral, regional and global cooperation channels. That it is crucial to look at the environment, including biodiversity, as (local) livelihood resources by not only averting negative impacts, but also finding positive socio-economic opportunities was also emphasized. The presentation is found at this [link](#).

8) Best Practices in the Context of Indigenous and Local Communities (ILCs)
Mr. Mohammed Taghi Farvar

The presentation was on poverty eradication through biodiversity and territorial rights with respects to indigenous and nomadic tribes of Iran rising to the occasion. The indigenous nomads of Iran consist of some 700 tribes of indigenous nomadic pastoralists covering most of the national territory, are characterised by great ethnic and linguistic diversity and over 12,000 years of history. Up to 2 million people (slightly over 2% of the population) produce about 25% of animal products of the country. The indigenous nomads have great indigenous knowledge of environment including climate, practice seasonal migration to protect nature, and view the concept of territory as nature, livelihood, identity and survival. There are customary institutions and tribal structures for management of natural resources and sustainable living.

Climate change is taking place on a scale, severity and frequency beyond living memory in the region. Some adaptation strategies elaborated by nomadic tribes to cope with climate change include: inventive

learning and use of crops to reduce the pressure of livestock on diminishing grazing resources, and the using indigenous knowledge for monitoring and assessing the carrying capacity of destination rangelands before the season of migration (e.g. Bahmaie tribe), taking marketing decisions such as selling off animals before the season of migration based on community-based early warning systems; changing livestock breeds to more drought resistant ones, and bringing back the indigenous breeds when conditions improve (Sangsari, Fars). Despite much destruction of the migratory routes, traditional forms of migration are still practiced, albeit with difficulties. There exist participatory hand-drawn map by local community members, for instance, of Shahsevan rangeland indicating also migratory routes.

The importance of the adaptation measures that different tribes take, their early warning techniques and monitoring and assessment methods, among other, are useful best practices to learn from particularly in the face of climate change. Another important practice is also delineating ancestral territories to restore customary governance. The indigenous nomadic tribes face numerous challenges including encroachment of urbanization on rangelands in migratory routes. The detailed information is found at this [link](#).

9) Best Practices in the Context of the Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) and the Perspectives of the UN Development Group – Ms. Isabell Kempf

(i) Mainstreaming poverty-environment links into development policies, plans and budgets

The United Nations Poverty Environment Initiative is a joint effort by the UNDP/UNEP in connecting development issues with the environment. The UNPEI has a number of objectives such as mainstreaming and deepening support to countries to create the poverty environmental linkages, to raise global awareness about poverty and environmental issues, to facilitate the exchange of information between organizations and national government, to build national capacity to develop policies which reflect poverty and environmental concerns, and to provide technical support to undertake integrated assessments, to support projects that restore ecosystems and improve well-being and to find ways to strengthen local governance structure to manage ecosystem services and to promote policy coherence. PEI stands to support country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development planning in 24 countries, is a joint UNDP and UNEP scale-up programme 2008-2013 with a new phase 2013-2017, and main partners consisting of the Ministries of Finance and Planning, Environment and UNDP. The main factors that have led to success for the UNPEI is making economic development and poverty reduction a priority by making a direct link with poverty and the environment. This has been done by including the environment in the planning and finance sectors providing policies and allocating resources for environmental sustainability.

PEI's programmatic approach includes:

- a) *Finding entry points* for mainstreaming and making the case through preliminary assessments (understanding the poverty-environment linkages, the governmental, institutional and political contexts), raising awareness and building partnerships (national consensus and commitment), strengthening institutions and capacities (needs assessment, working mechanisms);
- b) *Mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages* into policy processes through collecting country-specific evidence (integrated ecosystem assessment, economic analysis), influencing policy processes (national (PRSP/MDG), sector and subnational levels), developing and costing policy measures (national, sector and subnational levels), strengthening institutions and capabilities (learning by doing); and
- c) *Meeting the implementation challenge* by including poverty environment issues in the monitoring system (indicators and data collection), budgeting and financing (financial support for policy measures), supporting policy measures (national, sector, and subnational levels), strengthening institutions and capabilities (mainstreaming as standard practice)

These are accomplished by engaging stakeholders and coordinating within the development community (government, non-governmental and development actors).

The integration of poverty-environment linkages consists of the following elements: i) priority is economic development and poverty reduction; iii) ecosystem services are vital for human economic and social development; ii) environmental sustainability is vital, over time, for reducing poverty. Environmental un-sustainability is increasingly common, thus undermining economic and social development. Hence, the provisioning, regulating and enriching services of ecosystems have to be established for the well-being of societies.

PEI's key objectives:

PEI's key objectives range from raising awareness about poverty-environment issues level and mobilizing and coordinating resources for poverty-environment initiatives at the global level, to the provision of technical support to undertake integrated assessments, supporting projects that restore ecosystems and improve well-being, and exploring ways local governance structure can be strengthened to manage ecosystem services at the local level. For example, the PEI results for Malawi indicated evidence of loss of US\$191 million on natural resources (5% of GDP) which led to government rethinking on environment/poverty and significantly increasing public spending on the fisheries sectors, US \$50 million per year in the new development strategy 2011-2016, among other. Sectoral changes such as habitat restoration were introduced into policy on fisheries, and more stringent regulation of private sector in aquaculture. New monitoring stations on the lakes of Malawi are also put in place to tract any changes to the water quality.

(ii) Why Focus on Planning/Finance and Sectors?

PEI focuses on integrating environmental sustainability into Planning/Finance and key sectors because Planning/Finance sets national development priorities and allocates budgets, has responsibilities for cross-sectoral links and broader cross-government co-ordination and sectors make the decisions that impact the most on environment, set national and sectoral priorities and budgets are convinced environmental sustainability matters. Then resources will be allocated for implementation of environmental sustainability and building capacity in the environment sector.

(iii) Lessons Learned

These include, among many others, to carry out public expenditure reviews in the Environment Natural Resource sectors; develop budget guidelines for planning/finance on how they can better include environmental sustainability, biodiversity, macro and micro budgets and district planning; support key sector policy and budgetary development processes to ensure sustainability objectives operationalized; economic assessment tools and evidence are needed to get the attention of decision makers (biodiversity needs to feature in these); link to the social environmental and economic benefits of sustainable management of natural resources, including access to and distribution of natural resources; sustained post-assessment follow-up (repeated briefings and communications, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), 'champions' as messengers); need to develop and present more positive examples on how biodiversity can create/sustain jobs and growth (e.g. India's Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme); and work as one UN and mainstream biodiversity through UNDAFs. More details are found in the presentation that can be accessed at this [link](#).

Annex V-B

**SUMMARY OF THE PRESENTATIONS ON BEST PRACTICES OF BIODIVERSITY
MAINSTREAMING INTO POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT FROM THE
FIRST MEETING OF THE EXPERT GROUP, DEHRADUN, 2011**

1) *Example from Brazil, Mr. Adalberto Eberhard*

Feelings of solidarity with nature and less favored society always come from the knowledge that there are, as yet, unknown phenomena that govern life on our planet. For instance, sand travels all the way from Chad (Africa) to Bodele (Brazil) - close to 50% of the entire nutrient requirements of the Amazon Forest flow into the system through this mechanism. However, are our biomes self-sufficient as we believe? b) Are there secrets stored in our natural heritage? How are we handling these issues? There has been little investment to answer these questions. The loss of biodiversity and natural heritage, including the not yet identified riches, keep increasing, our use of resources is unsustainable, our benefits are declining, the benefits from its use have not been distributed fairly, and entire societies are excluded from the opportunity of better life and well-being. This is in part due to lack of attribution of the intrinsic values of native biodiversity, monoculture, replacing native species by exotic ones and so on. Brazil reacted to this through accession to international conventions such as CBD and TIRFAA, construction of domestic regulatory framework, and implementation of large number of programmes and demonstration projects with indigenous peoples and traditional communities with excellent results.

The Legal Amazon MACROZEE, the Ecological-Economic Macro zoning of Legal Amazon established in 2010 aims to establish strategic indicators for use and occupation of the region, on a sustainable basis, guiding the formulation and spatial distribution of development policies, land use and environmental guidelines as well as the decisions of private agents. This provides distinct strategies for distinct ecosystems and distinct cultures. Among the common strategies proposed by the macro zoning of the Amazon, the one that is highlighted is the strengthening of the chains of products of socio-biodiversity (e.g. Babassu Palm; Assai Palm, Buriti Palm, golden grass, rubber tree, Brazil Nut and Ecotourism) through fiscal policy and tax differential for such products, the formulation of clearer legal framework, the promotion of effective sharing of benefits, and building of mechanisms to expand market opportunities for products of socio-biodiversity. The Bolsa Verde Green Grant – the Federal Government launched the Support Programme for Environmental Conservation which is included in the *Brazil Without Poverty* programme and pays 300 Reais per quarter to 73,000 families in extreme poverty. To ensure that payments are continuous, families must be involved in protecting activities of the forest and use sound practices of soil management. More details can be accessed in the presentation at this [link](#).

2) *Example from Mexico – Mr. Santiago Lorenzo Alonso*

There are number of cross cutting challenges countries face when initiating programmes that deal with the protection of biodiversity together with the sustainable use of biodiversity. The reasons for change in Mexico were: a) environmental crisis (air pollution in the city, deforestation and droughts and floods – climate change); b) markets' valuation of biodiversity (organic farming, ecotourism, and payment for ecosystem services. During the main phases of implementation, Mexico encountered a number of challenges such as the creation of defensive budgets (a budget which sticks to the status quo in order to ensure support); perverse subsidies which undermine biodiversity and sustainable development; EIA partially applied (lack of SEA), cost-benefit analysis without clear environmental externalities; developers lobbying; economic growth and development being legitimated rather than sustainable development, including in terms of allocation of resources and investment; and poverty reduction programmes being grandfathered.

Success in Mexico has been attained through the realization of the negative effects that climate change and environmental crisis have and how these are connected with the issue of poverty. Most importantly, lack of political will to advance any substantive policy changes has shifted in favor of action,

providing political legitimacy and support. The principal elements for the mainstreaming policy were: a) political (climate change, other environmental crisis, political legitimacy, poverty and demography, internal market weakness); and b) programmatic (subsidies, Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and Programme for Temporal employment. The use of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) has helped provide for a regulatory aspect to the use of ecosystem services and the provision of biodiversity friendly subsidies encouraged positive practices. The lessons from this exercise indicate that efforts have been in course for almost 20 years, more resources are used for mainstreaming poverty eradication and biodiversity conservation, but even larger resources invested in economic growth, and sustainable development efforts are insufficient. What is failing include governance priorities, law enforcement and public awareness. Overall, poverty comes from economic exclusion and biodiversity loss comes from economic pressure and, hence, changing the economy is necessary. The main challenge is where to shift the economy to and how. More details can be found in the presentation at this [link](#).

3) *Example from Grenada, Mr. Aden Forteau*

Before realizing the importance of mainstreaming, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms were uncoordinated; there was no holistic approach or reporting; lack of synergies and underutilization of resources, as well as duplication of efforts and wastage. The need for effective and efficient management of biodiversity for conservation, poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods, a holistic and coordinated approach, and for integrated policy, strategic plan and implementation of programmes are the factor that led to change and action. While mainstreaming biodiversity has started, the process is not yet complete. However, advances include the establishment of the Ministry of Environment, the NBSAP committee, the national implementation entity, national implementation support partnership, the sustainable development committee, and multidisciplinary committee.

The main phases of implementation include the establishment of multidisciplinary committee, inter-sectoral planning, establishment of clearly defined roles and responsibilities for implementing institutions and other stakeholder, and participatory monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism. Still, obstacles include lack of a holistic plan of action and capacity, limited information sharing, inconsistency in process used and representation at regional and international meetings, and poor feedback mechanisms for projects and meetings. Mainstreaming policy, which Grenada did not have, should: a) capture all key areas for biodiversity intervention (management for conservation and livelihoods) and associated stakeholders; and b) use methodologies/approaches for effective biodiversity mainstreaming. Many lessons were learned in the process of which the most crucial is the necessity to mainstream biodiversity. A holistic policy, structure, strategic plan and implementation structure is found to be key as well. Synergies have to be taken into account and active involvement of stakeholders should be sought after and encouraged at all phases. Furthermore, capacity development is crucial and having sufficient resources, political will and institutional support essential. The problem is that if biodiversity is not mainstreamed its impact on sustainable livelihoods and socio-economic development would be lost. More details can be found in the presentation at this [link](#).

4) *Example from Benin, Mr. Bienvenu Bossou*

Taking into account the environment in policies, programmes and projects became imperative in Benin, when the degradation of the environment started jeopardizing efforts made at various levels to alleviate poverty. Conservation management has only a sectoral vision, the ministry in charge of environment was responsible for solving only environmental problems, the impacts of environmental protection and natural resources on poverty alleviation were less known by other development actors, and the process and the poverty-environment relationships were ignored by the ministries. The integration of biodiversity in the Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction (SCR⁵⁶), Greening, started due to, *inter alia*, the vision “to make Benin an emerging country by 2011” and in response to this, the elaboration of a

⁵⁶ Stratégie de Croissance pour la Réduction de la Pauvreté (SCRP)

development strategy, the SCRP. The technical and administrative tool for integration of the environment and biodiversity and its evaluation of systematic strengths and weaknesses is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The aim was to ensure that environment and sustainability principles are considered at the beginning of any decision-making process and give equal importance to environment, economic and social considerations, in accordance with the provisions of the Framework Law of Benin on the environment.

The objectives of the SEA and Greening are a) to increase the environmental credibility of the decisions contained in the SCRP, for easier implementation; b) ensure consistency between the SCRP and environmental policies; c) avoid mistakes when choosing strategic axes to structure the SCRP; and have a better understanding of the linkages between environmental, economic and social concerns, to facilitate the selection of optimal options. The Greening was held in two stages. Stage 1: Nine focus groups were created to ensure the participation of sectoral actors (including social sectors and basic infrastructure; environment and lifestyle; good governance, decentralization and capacity-building; among other groups). Stage 2: This consisted of analysis of consistency with the priorities of national development and environmental policies that are in force; scenario development with analysis of environmental effects of each option; environmental analysis of the strategic axes; development of indicators for environmental monitoring. The results were consideration, for the first time, the potential and environmental constraints related to development goals; anticipation of externalities and taking into account the environmental costs of strategic options in the SCRP; and the indicators of human development in Benin have been significantly improved. Difficulties include lack of previous experience for the approach; limited financial resources; too short turnaround time; the obligation to provide continuous capacity-building at sectoral, departmental, municipal, NGOs, various associations levels among other; and low sectoral monitoring integration. More details can be found in the presentation at this [link](#).

5) Example from Sudan, Ms. El Khitma Mohammed

Sudan's wealth of natural resources were being used in a way that was not optimal for economic growth, poverty reduction and well-being, resource management was unsustainable, and decision makers and the public underestimated the values of biodiversity and their role in socio-economic development and environmental protection. Although natural environment contributes substantially to Sudan's economy (e.g. agriculture, forestry), high pressure on natural resources resulted in loss of biodiversity, degradation of soil and rangeland species and led to decrease in production and productivity (low economic return and food insecurity). The transition to biodiversity mainstreaming occurred with the inclusion of biodiversity conservation principles in development strategies, poverty reduction paper, Agricultural Revival Programme, among other, as well as with the government declarations and good will. The transition to biodiversity mainstreaming was facilitated by: a) the country's environment legislation is fairly well developed; b) the rights and obligations for people to live in a decent and healthy environment have been stated clearly in Environmental Protection Act 2001 which provide a legal framework for policies; and c) two National Programmes of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities were developed and approved. Sudan has taken steps to improve governance surrounding natural resources and environmental protection; awareness raising on biodiversity; *in-situ* conservation was improved by the establishment of new protected areas; establishment of community forests; adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biodiversity; implementation of different projects; as well as the establishment of biodiversity committee (different sectors).

Challenges in Sudan included those hindering the implementation of different activities: lack of resources for capacity-building and awareness raising; lack of full awareness of biodiversity components; sector based environmental legislations and lack of mechanism for implementation and enforcement of a majority of the laws, and of sustained coordination efforts between institutions, groups and individuals engaged in biodiversity conservation and utilization. The elements of the mainstreaming policy includes interventions in policies, programmes and strategies; enhancing stakeholders collaboration for effectiveness of efforts for incorporation of biodiversity and other environmental issues in development

plans and strategies; promotion of awareness on environmental with focus on biodiversity sustainability; and enforcement of laws and implementation of policies and plans. It is found that involving the poor in decision making and management of biodiversity and prioritizing their needs is very crucial for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Another lesson is that different ministries and other government agencies fully consider biodiversity in their plans and policies. In conclusion, it is observed that large resources are needed for the mainstreaming process and its implementation; and the importance of creating an atmosphere conducive to mainstreaming through strengthening national incentives, synergies and collaboration. More details can be found in the presentation at this [link](#).

6) *Example from the Republic of Kiribati, Ms. Turang Teuea*

Before realizing the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity loss was not considered a deliverable to poverty and there was limited cooperation and collaboration among relevant government sectors, NGOs, regional agencies and organizations and private businesses among other. Change started to take place due to the need to align international and regional obligations with national priorities, and the crucial role of biodiversity in sustainable development. The transition to biodiversity mainstreaming took place as a result of global and regional agreements and declarations, NBSAP 2006-2010, Kiribati Development Plan 2008-2011 and the National Integrated Environment Policy 2012-2015. Implementation phases consisted identification of issues leading to biodiversity degradation, prioritization of these issues, consultation with various stakeholders, and cabinet endorsement

The main difficulties and obstacles were limited human, financial and institutional capacity; limited scientific and valuation data to support linkages of biodiversity to poverty alleviation; and limited political will. The main elements of the mainstreaming policy were sustainable development, scaling up the efforts to biodiversity conservation and management, synergizing capacities for implementation, promoting the use of Traditional Knowledge, and hardship, poverty, alleviation. The lessons learned indicate that the gap in national capacities needs to be addressed to enhance mainstreaming, biodiversity is important to support the linkages between biodiversity and poverty, political will is important and that network sharing among Parties... on lessons learned is important. The presentation is found at this [link](#).

7) *Example of Best Practices from Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan, Mr. Medani Bhandari*

The presentation describes in detail poverty and biodiversity situations in the four countries, and the various instruments used for intervention as well as the policy instrument for biodiversity conservation including membership to CBD, NBSAPs, Environment Conservation Acts and Rules among other. The problems in these countries consisted of, most importantly, governance; weak environmental performance, chronic poverty (vicious circle of poverty, lack of assets; lack of institutional architecture (weak status of institutional framework; lack of livelihood aspects of biodiversity not considered; weak understanding of biodiversity, including obligations and inadequate understanding of the concept of biodiversity; missing, incomplete or inaccurate baseline data on biodiversity; insufficient coverage of biodiversity in regulations – NBSAPs not recognized; conservation problems mainly on how to define and measure biodiversity, and how to optimize the *in situ* conservation of biodiversity; and huge vulnerability to climate change to both the poor and biodiversity.

The important conclusions are that biodiversity and poverty issues cannot be addressed in isolation. Hence, there is a need for unprecedented levels of cooperation, collaboration and resource mobilization and for existing mechanisms of cooperation to develop special provisions to help the poor people towards conserving biodiversity. Countries have to also develop programmes and policies to address overall poverty problems which can create macroeconomic stability, business environment, good governance and strong institutions (instituting social reforms to improve equity, managing the environment) and mechanism to create cooperation with all concerned stakeholders. As long as there are no alternatives to support the living conditions of the poor communities, there will be reluctance to participate in conservation of biodiversity. Hence, there also a need for corrective measures that involve all stakeholder and governments and creating a strong institutional architecture. More details are found in the presentation at this [link](#).

8) *How do Biodiversity and Poverty Relate? - Mr. Ben ten Brink, PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.*

Man homogenizes biodiversity, transforming pristine forest into degraded ones and grassland into intensive agriculture, replacing non-functional species by functional species to increase yield. Services lost for goods include beauty, recreational, educational, and cultural identity. Human demands are expected to double by 2050 from its level in 2000 and biodiversity will be reduced to 60% in 2050 from its 2010 level of 70%. According to the literature as GDP per capita increase biodiversity declines a win-lose situation. The aim is to arrive at a win-win situation where biodiversity is conserved and poverty is reduced. Hence, it is important to identify the various links in order to be able to identify and choose the win-win pathway among the 3 main possible pathways win-lose, win-win and lose-win). In the non-linear relationship between biodiversity loss and production, the shift from hunting and gathering to extensive agriculture led to increase in yield but sudden huge loss in biodiversity, the movement towards intensive agriculture led to further loss in biodiversity, although at lower rate, but further increase in yield.

The observation was that biodiversity loss is unavoidable for eradicating poverty, where further conversion of land to agriculture is needed it should be done in the most productive, eco-efficient way by avoiding degradation, safeguarding capability to produce biomass (soil organic carbon). Therefore, mainstreaming requires a clear direction to increase productivity, decrease input per output, avoid degradation, restore degraded ecosystems, change diet (less meat) and protect remaining natural areas. More details and various cases, including re-greening initiatives, are found in the presentation at this [link](#).

9) *Example of Best Practices in the Context of the German Development Cooperation (GIZ on behalf of BMZ) – Ms. Andreas Gettkant*

The relevance of biodiversity and the environment in the context of development cooperation relies on the fact that: a) humanity benefits from ecosystems products and services; b) there is remarkable inequality in the distribution and utilization of genetic resources; c) large-scale benefits of healthy ecosystems and social and economic values are often underestimated; and d) the loss of biodiversity and ecosystems services endanger livelihoods, particularly, of the poor. In terms of programmes and funding, the CBD is legally binding in character, since 1985 BMZ supported 550 projects in 35 partner countries, and Germany supported the 2008 International Climate Initiative as well as the Life Web Initiative, among many others. BMZ's concepts and approaches are dedicated technical cooperation projects to support the Rio Conventions; sectoral and cross sectoral concepts; poverty and environment partnership (PEP); communication (education, action days, MDG-posters, media and CEPA among other); and collaboration with NGOs. Environment and climate assessment, capacity-building programmes, Strategic environment assessment (SEA) and 2010, new NGO funding facility, are among the tools and instruments used.

While some experiences with Strategic partnerships with private sector and media is gained scientific networks and think-tanks (allies) remain challenging, and a growing need for accountability (impacts of programmes and projects on biodiversity, reliable indicators) are also observed. Issues of importance include: a) combining biodiversity with other sectoral themes selecting intersectoral activities in accordance with responsibilities of institutions; better understanding of social and economic implications (ecosystem-based approach EbA); more comprehensive approach (integrating biodiversity as "sectoral components" into projects and programmes of other sectors (e.g. water, agriculture, energy, education, governance, etc.). The way forward consists of increasing biodiversity and forest funding, making use of sectoral components, enhancing synergies, developing new tools and framework (e.g. integrating environmental services into development cooperation), and increasing support base and accountability. More details are found in the presentation at the [link](#).

10) *Example of Best Practices in the Context of Banks – Mr. Anupam Joshi, The World Bank, India*

This presentation highlighted how biodiversity is central to the life and livelihoods of millions of people in south Asian countries who directly and highly depend on biodiversity and ecosystems. The

socio-economic and ecologic trends show that while population, settled and net cultivated areas increase fast, natural resources have been observed declining. The most important problem is found to be unsustainable livelihoods with threats including limited ecosystem carrying capacity to support life; natural habitat being loss and decline in species diversity due changing land use pattern and unsustainable harvesting practices; and wealthy but undervalued ecosystems. The case study in himachal Pradesh: The approach used was to focus on local agro-biodiversity species (land races) and improve agronomic practices. The outcomes were pure lines, crop diversification, organic farming, value addition and higher economic returns. Overall, the case studies indicate the importance of: a) biodiversity centric investment approaches for sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem resilience (e.g. through co-management approaches to increase stakeholder ownership of biodiversity resources...) and b) building economic incentives through new/innovative revenue streams and property rights (e.g. market-based and payment based instruments like ecotourism, REDD+ and PES, capacity-building for alternative livelihoods among many other).

The World Bank's engagement involve: a) paradigm shift in conservation planning and management; institutionalizing and strengthening the livelihood conservation linkage; and building convergence and synergy among stakeholders. For instance the Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project (BDRLIP) has the objective to conserve biodiversity while improving rural livelihoods through testing and establishing decentralized participatory approaches across a range of globally and nationally important landscapes under different management regimes. In conclusion the PURSE approach is recommended: Protect (remaining natural habitats); Upgrade (legal status of existing and potential reserves); Restore (degraded habitats); Sustain (resources through improved extraction practices); and Enhance (economic incentives by capturing public goods associated with biodiversity. More details are found in the presentation at this [link](#).

11) Example of Best Practices Rajani National Park, Mr. S.P. Subudhi, Dehradun India

The Park is characterized by being home to numerous species including the Asian elephants (flagship species) and Indian tigers and leopards among many others fauna and flora. The main threats consist of human settlements inside the Park area; indiscriminate lopping Gujjars buffaloes; outer boundary of the Park is heavily influenced by local people who are largely dependent on natural resources (fuel, fodder...) for their livelihood; large number of cattle sent for grazing and water hole use in the Park; habitat fragmentation due to development activities including a railway track; proliferation of noxious weeds; pressure on the Park resources from surrounding villages; scarcity of water during summer and soil erosion during rainy season; the Park is sensitive to fire and fire incidents. There are also man-animal conflicts (e.g. crop raiding and human deaths by wild elephants, human and domestic animal death by carnivores); crop raiding by herbivores; and menaces by monkeys among many other.

Management activities include (1) *habitat improvement* (fodder development by planting suitable species), restoration of grasslands and creation of chaurs (uprooting of weeds), rehabilitation of Gujjars by making efforts to relocate them); taking fire protection measures (cutting and cleaning of existing fire lines, burning of fire lines); (2) water resource management through soil and water conservation works; (3) Strengthening of anti-poaching infrastructure including new anti-poaching camps; (4) management of railway tracks; and (5) effective communication; (6) restoration of corridors; (7) rescue operation to save the wild elephants and creation of effective barriers to prevent elephants straying out to agriculture fields and human habitats; and mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts. More details are found in the presentation found at this [link](#).

12) Scaling up Best Practices, Mr. Nik Sekhran, UNDP

Mainstreaming delivers multiple benefits, ecological, economic and social. The landscape approach covers all ecosystems and services. It involves a mosaic of land uses and requires different financing measures (e.g. PES, user fees, market, public and private ecotourism, fiscal support, carbon market, market government programme etc.). It also consists of numerous activities such as fire management, wildlife management, biodiversity conservation, control of alien species, climate change

mitigation, conservation of agricultural resources, and adaptation to climate, among other, to ensure economically viable social well-being.

For effective implementation, availability of tools does not mean they will be used or have desired effects. Successful integration of biodiversity into development across broad landscapes depends on (1) prerequisites (scientific knowledge, enabling legislation, institutional capacity, stakeholder commitment and intact biodiversity and ecosystems); (2) stimuli (pressures on biodiversity, demand for ecosystem services, linkages to socio-economic delivery, changes in governance and incentives); and mechanisms (policy and planning, communication, stakeholder involvement, effective institutions and synergistic partnership) in order for conservation and development outcomes in multiple sectors to take place. What is learned is that a supportive and stable investment climate is needed to cultivate private sector confidence in the economy. Furthermore, biodiversity gains should exceed losses without compromising sectoral activities. Success is generally dependent on cost benefit in terms of private involvement (corporate risk, access to markets, recognition, financial and penalties). The presentation can be accessed at this [link](#).

13) Examples of Best Practices in Asia and the Pacific – Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) Initiative, Mr. Paul Steel, UNDP

The objective was to improve the livelihoods of poor people dependent on natural resources and their resilience to climate change and other external shocks through financial and technical support to integrate environment and climate concerns into national, subnational and sectoral planning and economic decision-making processes. Regional Advisory Support is provided in Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste; core PEI country programmes in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Lao PDR, Nepal and Thailand; Regional PEI team are based in Bangkok, supported by Poverty Environment Facility based in Nairobi with activities implemented by country offices. PEI lesson learned highlight the importance of target specific environment outcomes that matter to poor women and men; focus on Ministries that make investment decisions; economic evidence to inform the reforms process; innovative and sophisticated approach to building in-country capacity; and harmonized and coherent UN support.

The challenges include establishing the right institutional partnerships, i.e. more engagement with Ministry of Finance to ensure that the Ministry of Environment is not marginalized; reporting results and monitoring – challenge of “enabling” policy programme to actually demonstrate change on the ground, clearer results framework and “theory of change”. More details are found in the presentation at this [link](#).

14) Examples of Best Practices Capacity-Building for Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Poverty Reduction – Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) Initiative, Mr. Paul Steel, UNDP

CBD Article 6 (b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies; Article 10: “Integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making”. This “integration” into “relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies” is also known as mainstreaming. However, because mainstreaming was not taken into account, biodiversity has continued to decline and the need for capacity development has become obvious. Capacity development is the process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain their capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time.

Components of capacity include skills, systems, structures, processes, values, resources, and powers that together, confer a range of political, managerial and technical capabilities (UNDP, 2011). Capacity development can occur at the level of the individual, organization, and enabling environment which refers to the policy, legal, regulatory, economic and social systems within which organizations and individuals operate (UNDP, 2011). In order to achieve mainstreaming biodiversity for poverty reduction, a country needs competent and motivated individuals working within effective organizations, operating in a supportive enabling environment to achieve mainstreaming and the supportive enabling framework

requires capacity in governance systems and incentives to promote mainstreaming. However, this is limited in many countries where biodiversity is dealt with by separate Ministries excluded from the major national planning and budgeting decisions with limited mechanisms for coordinated, inter-agency collaboration. Furthermore, biodiversity conservation and use brings only few votes or political opportunities compared to other economic and sectoral investments. For effective organizations mainstreaming requires capacity in organizational mandates and structures and management procedures to promote mainstreaming. These are again lacking in many countries where biodiversity is tackled AT at a project level with limited powers to coordinate across other Ministries to promote mainstreaming.

For individual capacity, mainstreaming requires knowledge and skills of the processes of ways to mainstream – This also is lacking in many countries where biodiversity is the domain of administrators and scientists with limited knowledge of economics, governance and the private sector and so with limited knowledge and skills to convince and advocate with economic and sector decision makers.

Topics for discussion are: (a) How have politicians and major government departments (e.g. finance, transport, agriculture) been convinced and acted to mainstream biodiversity for poverty reduction? (b) What were the capacities needed in terms of enabling environment, organizations and individuals that made this happen? How were these capacities achieved? This presentation can be accessed at this [link](#).

Annex VI

A Capacity Development Framework

Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Poverty Eradication and Development Processes

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Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

The First Expert Meeting on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, hosted by India through its Ministry of Environment and Forests, was held from 12 to 15 December 2011 at the Indian Council of Forest Research and Education in Dehradun, India. The meeting was organized by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), hosted by the Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests, and was generously supported by the financial contributions by the Governments of Japan, Germany and France.

The principal goal of the Expert Group meeting was to generate a framework on capacity development for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development and poverty eradication built on existing initiatives and in close cooperation with relevant organizations. To accomplish this goal, the participants of the meeting drew upon the expertise of both biodiversity and development communities and worked together to further elucidate the linkages between the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and ongoing poverty eradication and development processes.

At the end of the meeting, the Expert Group deemed that the report and all documentation produced for and during the Expert Group Meeting⁵⁷ should be considered a capacity development framework for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development. It is for this reason, that the Executive Secretary has compiled and summarized all of the outputs of the Dehradun meeting into this draft provisional Capacity Development Framework for Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystem services into Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development. This document is intended to serve as a basis for discussion and to help advance the work of the upcoming Expert Group meeting in 2013.

⁵⁷ Two documents were generated from the first Expert Group Meeting on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development. The first is a summary report of the meeting which included the main points of the meeting's main discussions, the executive summary of an essay titled "The Root Causes of, and Interlinkages between, Biodiversity and Poverty" and the main recommendations from the meeting, i.e., the "Dehradun Recommendations". The second document is composed of the meeting's proceedings, the full text of the "Root Causes of, and Interlinkages Between, Biodiversity Loss and Poverty" and a compilation of the main discussions and outcomes of the group work. All documentation is available at <http://www.cbd.int/development/EGMBPED/>.

Chapter 2 BACKGROUND

2.1 WHAT IS MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES INTO POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES?

The Contracting Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity's preambular text⁵⁸ recognize that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries, are aware that conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity is of critical importance for meeting the food, health and other needs of the growing world population, for which purpose access to and sharing of both genetic resources and technologies are essential. Furthermore, mainstreaming is highlighted in the CBD in Articles 6 and 10.⁵⁹

During the Expert Group Meeting, mainstreaming was referred to as a stepwise process of integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into national, subnational and international poverty eradication and development policies, documents, budgets, strategies regulations, plans, and actions. It is an iterative long-term effort that involves many actors and stakeholders. There is a growing body of work which explores the complex interlinkages between biodiversity, poverty and development.⁶⁰

2.2 SHARING OF NATIONAL EXPERIENCES IN MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES INTO POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

Figure 1: Questionnaire on Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Poverty Eradication and Development Processes

Mainstreaming Questionnaire Answered by Meeting Participants:

1. What is the level of involvement of your country in mainstreaming biodiversity for poverty eradication and development?
2. How could you explain this level of involvement?
3. What are the existing frameworks and initiatives for mainstreaming in your country?
4. What different sectors are currently involved in biodiversity mainstreaming in your country?
5. Who are the actors involved in biodiversity mainstreaming in your country?
6. Please explain what capacities facilitate the mainstreaming of biodiversity in your country:
7. Please explain how the previous successful capacities were achieved and at what level they were implemented in your country:
8. Please explain what hinders the mainstreaming of biodiversity in your country

⁵⁸ <http://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/default.shtml?a=cbd-00>. Also in decision X/6, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity recognizes the urgent need to improve capacity for mainstreaming the three objectives of the Convention into poverty eradication strategies and plans (e.g. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, national development plans) and development processes as a means to enhance the implementation of Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and enhance their contribution to sustainable development and human well-being.

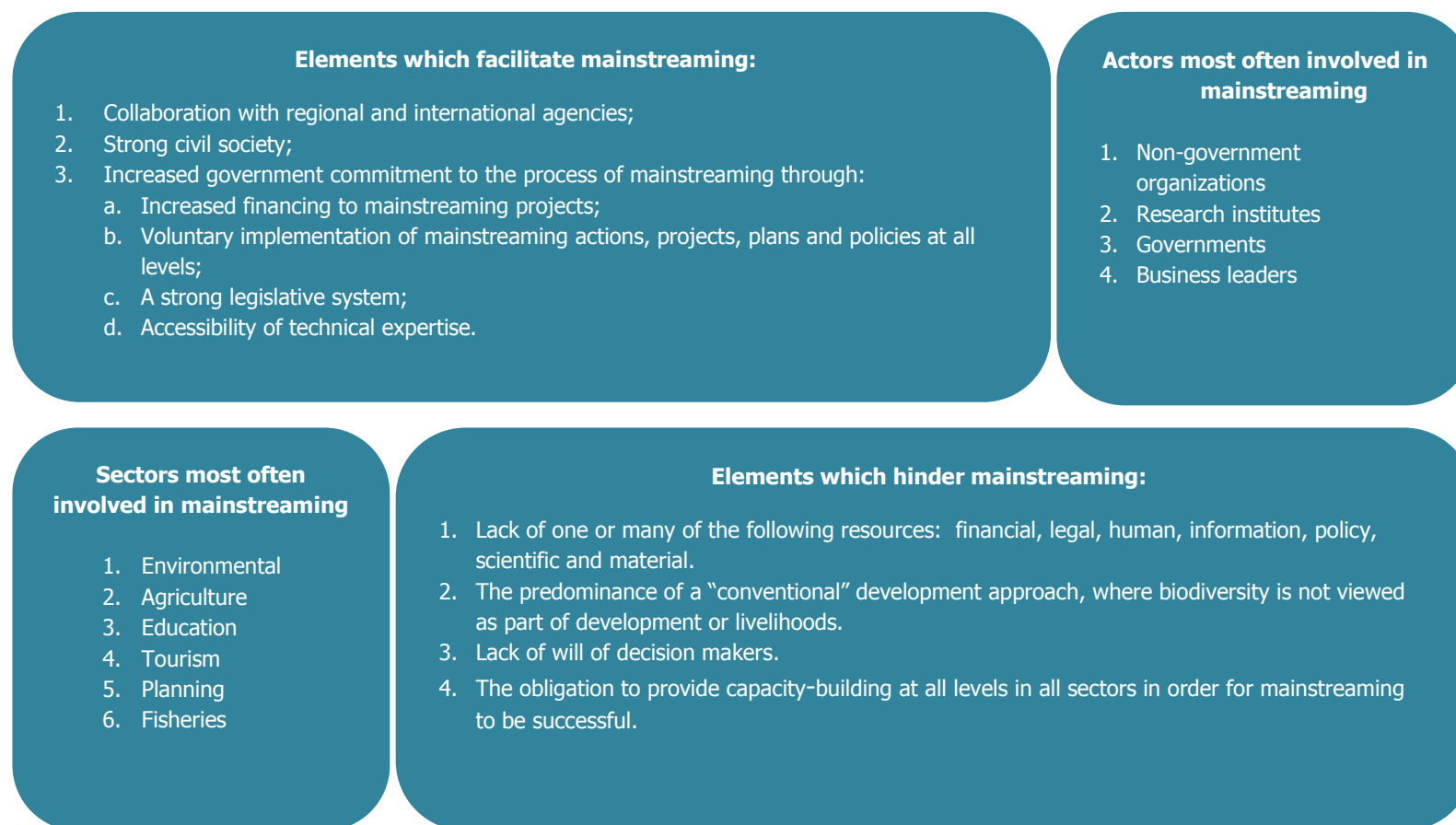
⁵⁹ Article 6: "Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities: (a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and (b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies."

Article 10: "Integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making;"

⁶⁰ <http://www.cbd.int/development/meetings/egmbped/background-literature-en.pdf> (updated December 2011).

2.3 RESULTS FROM QUESTIONNAIRE ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES INTO POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Figure 2: Sample of results from mainstreaming questionnaire



Chapter 3 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Capacity development is the process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain their capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time. Components of capacity include skills, systems, structures, processes, values, resources and powers that together, confer a range of political, managerial and technical capabilities.⁶¹ It can occur at the level of the individual, the organization and the enabling environment which refers to the policy, legal, regulatory, economic and social systems within which organizations and individuals operate.

For a country to mainstream biodiversity for poverty reduction, it needs competent and *motivated individuals* working within *effective organizations*, operating in a *supportive enabling environment to achieve mainstreaming*.

For supportive enabling framework, mainstreaming biodiversity for poverty reduction requires capacity in governance systems and incentives to promote mainstreaming. However, this is lacking in many countries where biodiversity is dealt with by different ministries separate from the major national planning and budgeting decisions with limited mechanisms for coordinated, inter-agency collaboration. In addition, biodiversity conservation and use brings few votes or political opportunities compared to other economic and sectoral investments.

For effective organizations, mainstreaming biodiversity for poverty reduction requires capacity in organizational mandates and structures and management procedures to promote mainstreaming. But these are lacking in many countries where biodiversity is tackled on a project basis with limited power to coordinate across other ministries to promote mainstreaming.

For the individual, mainstreaming biodiversity for poverty reduction requires capacity in knowledge and skills of the processes, and of the different ways and means to mainstream. But this is lacking in many countries where biodiversity is the domain of administrators and scientists with limited knowledge of economics, governance and the private sector and so with limited knowledge and skills to advocate and convince decision makers at all levels and in different sectors.

⁶¹ UNDP, Practitioner's Guide: Capacity Development for Environmental Sustainability, Group (New York, NY, 2011), [http://www.beta.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/environment-energy/www-ee-library/mainstreaming/cdes/UNDP Practitioner%27s GuideWEB.pdf](http://www.beta.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/environment-energy/www-ee-library/mainstreaming/cdes/UNDP%20Practitioner%27s%20GuideWEB.pdf).

3.1 ROOT CAUSES OF POVERTY THAT ARE LINKED TO BIODIVERSITY

A text entitled “The Root Causes of, and Interlinkages between, Biodiversity Loss and Poverty”⁶² produced by the Expert Group in their Proceedings is summarized below:

Figure 3: Executive Summary - The Root Causes of, and Interlinkages between, Biodiversity Loss and Poverty

In response to decision X/6 and the mandate of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, this document aims to support a better understanding of the common root causes of biodiversity loss and poverty, and the interlinkages between biodiversity and poverty, a prerequisite for the targeted mainstreaming called for in X/6, X/2 (Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020), and elsewhere throughout the Convention.

Ultimately, all people depend on ecosystems and their biodiversity, both the poor and the rich. However, the poor depend disproportionately more on biodiversity for their subsistence needs – both in terms of income and insurance against risk.

A certain level of biodiversity loss is unavoidable in economic development, with the exception of already degraded areas. Even in degraded areas, however, there is still high potential for achieving win-win outcomes for poverty reduction and biodiversity through, for example, green economic transitions and ecosystem restoration. There are good examples of countries increasingly using biodiversity in a sustainable way to achieve development goals. These can be drawn upon to minimize the possible negative effects of development and increasing consumption on biodiversity.

Care should be taken to avoid that poor and vulnerable groups are the ones to pay the cost of strict protection of biodiversity by not being compensated for losing their customary and traditional user rights when strict protection regimes are deemed necessary. Including safeguards in the design of conservation policy and projects will ensure that poor people are not made worse off, or their rights infringed.

If the conversion of natural ecosystems is unavoidable to meet human needs, loss of biodiversity and ecosystem functions is mitigated by transforming the land in sustainable, intensive production systems. The loss of capability to produce biomass – degradation – should be prevented at all means.

Although many management decisions affecting biodiversity and ecosystem services are made at a local level, these are conditioned by sector, national and international policies. These provide clear opportunities to mainstream biodiversity in ways that can support poverty reduction.

However, positive poverty reduction and biodiversity outcomes cannot be taken for granted. Many opportunities exist but may have the opposite effect if poorly managed or implemented. And a major challenge is to ensure consistent policies across sectors, scales and policy domains.

While there is significant experience and literature on tools and processes for mainstreaming the environment in general, there is much less experience with the tools for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services. Some lessons from poverty-environment mainstreaming, however, prove very valuable guidance.

⁶² <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/wgri/wgri-04/information/wgri-04-inf-11-en.pdf>.

3.2 AVAILABLE MEANS TO MAINSTREAM BIODIVERSITY INTO POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES: RESULTS OF STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS

The CBD Secretariat was requested to produce an analysis of the existing mechanisms, initiatives or processes (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”. This analysis was presented to the Experts in Dehradun.

These mechanisms, initiatives, and processes differ depending on the extent to which they mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development. The selection of mechanisms, initiatives and processes is subjective by definition but was initiated with the group of experts, and the list is not considered to be exhaustive. During the meeting in Dehradun, there was a general consensus among the Experts that the presented SWOT analysis was a useful tool and that it offered a valuable opportunity for continuing the work of the Expert Group and of the Convention on this topic.

Figure 4: Summary of SWOT analysis results⁶³

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Five MIPs are working on the economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services</p> <p>One has a policy coherence agenda for development work or implementing the “UN acting as One”</p> <p>Structures or organizations for promoting mainstreaming via local institutions, but with support from higher-level institutions are in-place and in some cases are very active</p> <p>Some provide guidance for policymakers on how to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into national planning on poverty and development issues</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>The three Rio Conventions are concerned with mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication.</p> <p>UN branches and conventions as well as others provide documentation in languages other than only English</p>	<p>The economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services have not yet been systematically integrated into decision-making or planning at any level</p> <p>There is no safeguard policy or constraints for mainstreaming for coherence between policies and tools</p> <p>Some do not have specific programmes on mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into development and poverty eradication</p> <p>The tools and guidance are not always implemented as there is no obligation for countries to do so.</p> <p>Even if the research is available it is not always taken into account when taking decisions on national and international levels</p> <p>Some are not systematically used for maistreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development</p> <p>Almost all documentation is available only in English</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Mainstreaming opportunities are underexploited in networking platforms</p> <p>There are many already existing tools for which mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development could be initiated or better exploited</p> <p>Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 could be used as a UN Common Strategy on biodiversity planning</p>	<p>With the increasing work on valuing biodiversity ecosystem services, there is risk of elite capture of these resources</p> <p>Funding for NGOs could be unstable or unreliable in the long term</p> <p>There are risks of a gap between mainstreaming documentation and local capabilities</p>

⁶³ Complete report is available at <http://www.cbd.int/development/meetings/egmbped/SWOT-analysis-en.pdf>.

3.3 SCALING UP GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS TO MAINSTREAM BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES WITH POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

In order to scale up efforts for more effective mainstreaming, good practices, lessons learned, gaps and opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development must be identified. Suggestions to make such changes and take advantage of opportunities were discussed by the Expert Group, and the conclusions of their discussions are summarized in this section.

Figure 5: Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development: the perspective of governance

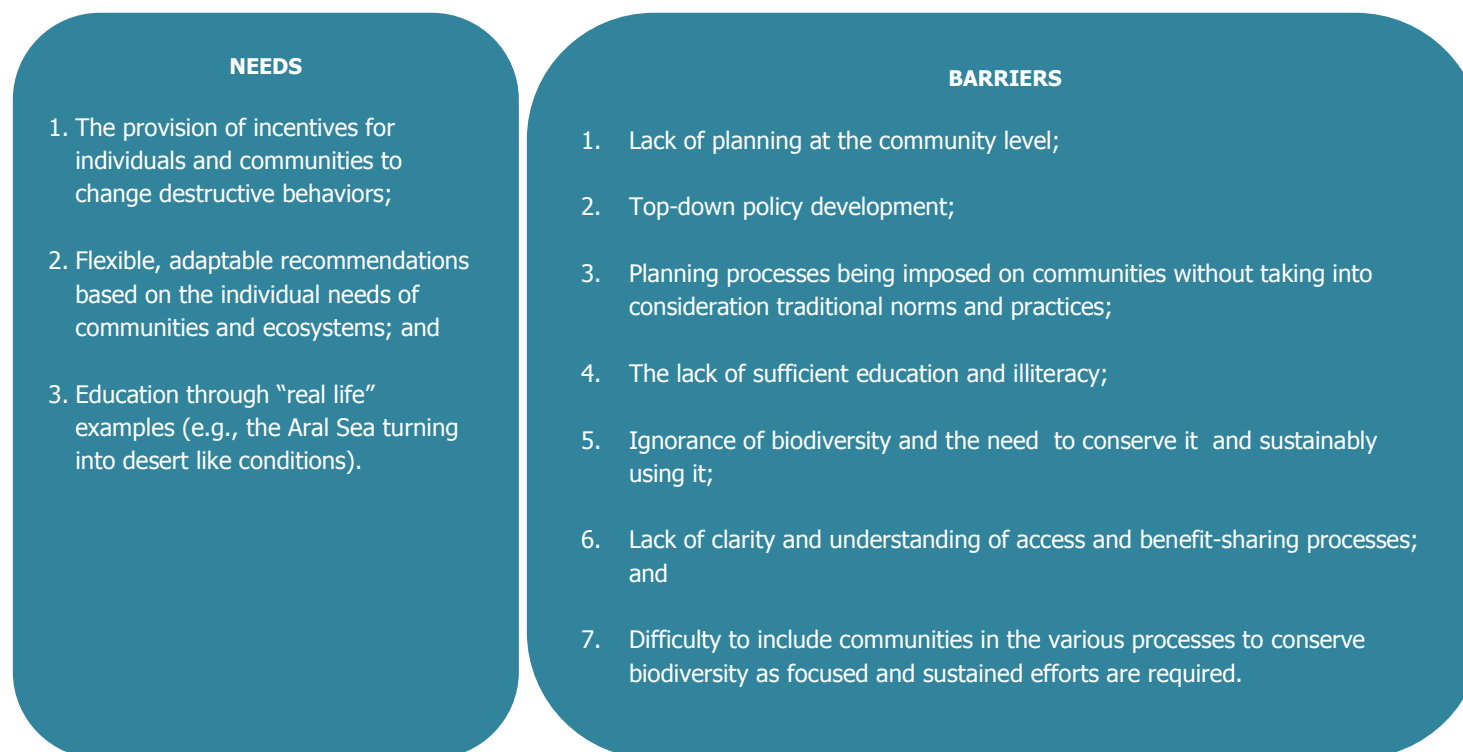


Figure 6: Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development: from the perspective of communities

Participation and Inclusiveness

1. Vest biodiversity management at the most appropriate level of local governance institutions in order address livelihood concerns. The trend of decentralization process taking place in many countries is an opportunity for integrating biodiversity into poverty reduction plans.
2. Countries should strengthen/create effective cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms at national and subnational levels for managing biodiversity as a key tool for poverty reduction.
3. In defining a landscape unit, watersheds at appropriate scale may be considered. These units may require different models of governance for optimizing ecosystem services (both tangible and intangible) depending on the social, economic and ecological attributes.
4. In revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans, countries should focus on poverty reduction as a key tool for biodiversity management. Furthermore, the NBSAP revision process should be linked to national planning and budgetary processes and not conducted as an isolated exercise.

Transparency and Accountability

1. Adequate compensation and offsets should be provided to local communities who bear the cost of conservation/ development cognizant of the economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services. This requires substantial scaling up of capacities at the national, subnational, community and individual levels.
2. Parties should institute appropriate systems for responsible use of biodiversity by the private sector that has direct bearing on poverty reduction. The measures could include: incentives & disincentives, compliance mechanisms, capacity up-grading, etc.
3. Parties should undertake the required reforms in the legal, institutional, policy and programme frameworks across sectors for integrating biodiversity into poverty reduction strategies.

Equity

1. Parties should institute appropriate systems for the responsible use of biodiversity by the private sector that has direct bearing on poverty reduction. The measures could include: incentives & disincentives, compliance mechanisms, capacity upgrading, etc.
2. Considering the effectiveness of small holdings in improving agro-biodiversity and reducing poverty, parties should undertake, among other measures, land tenure reforms so that the landless and marginal farmers have better land tenure and food security.

Figure 7: The key factors that determine sustainability considerations: from the community perspective

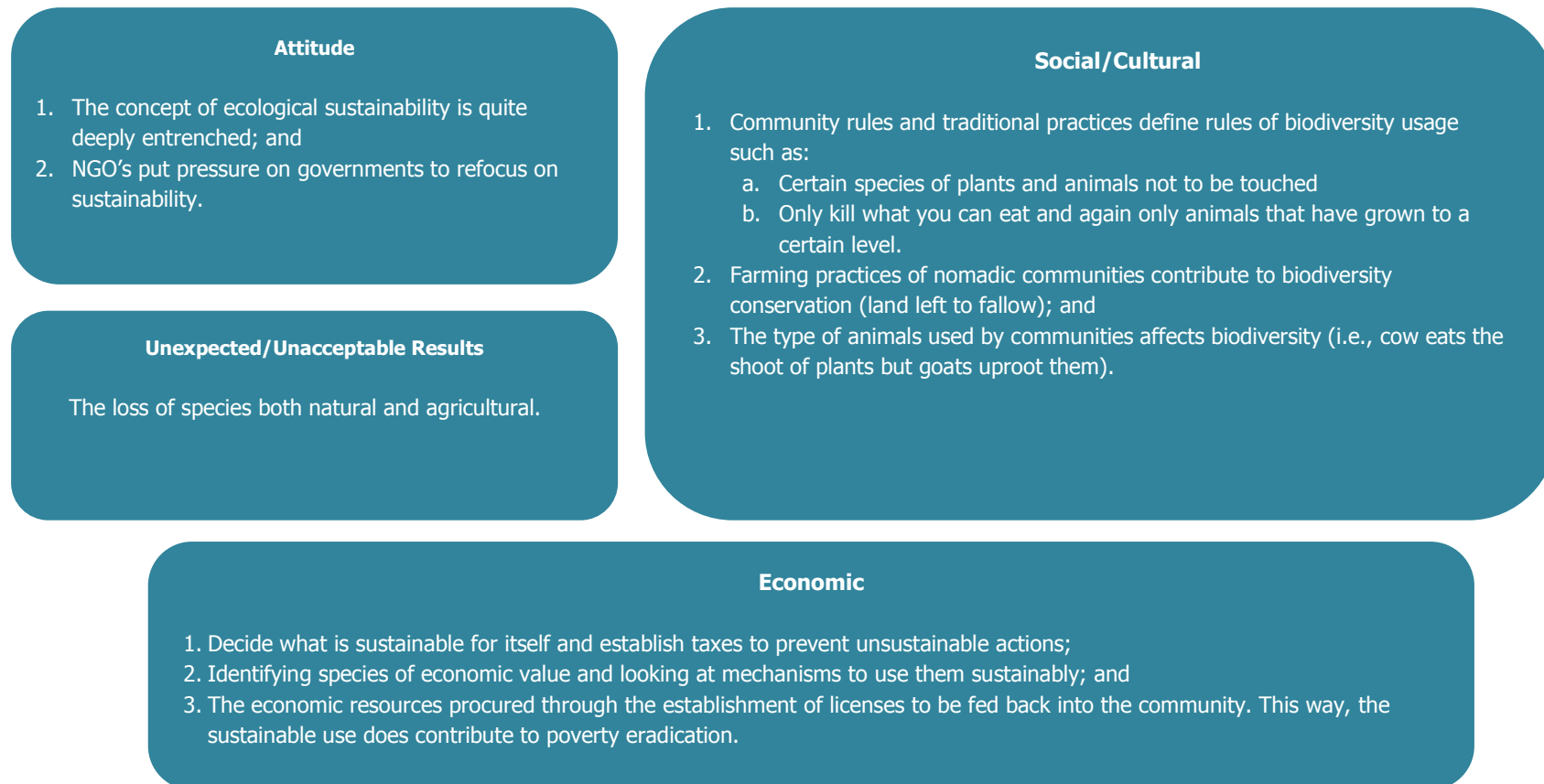


Figure 8: How to better mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development: from the perspective of markets, the private sector and livelihoods

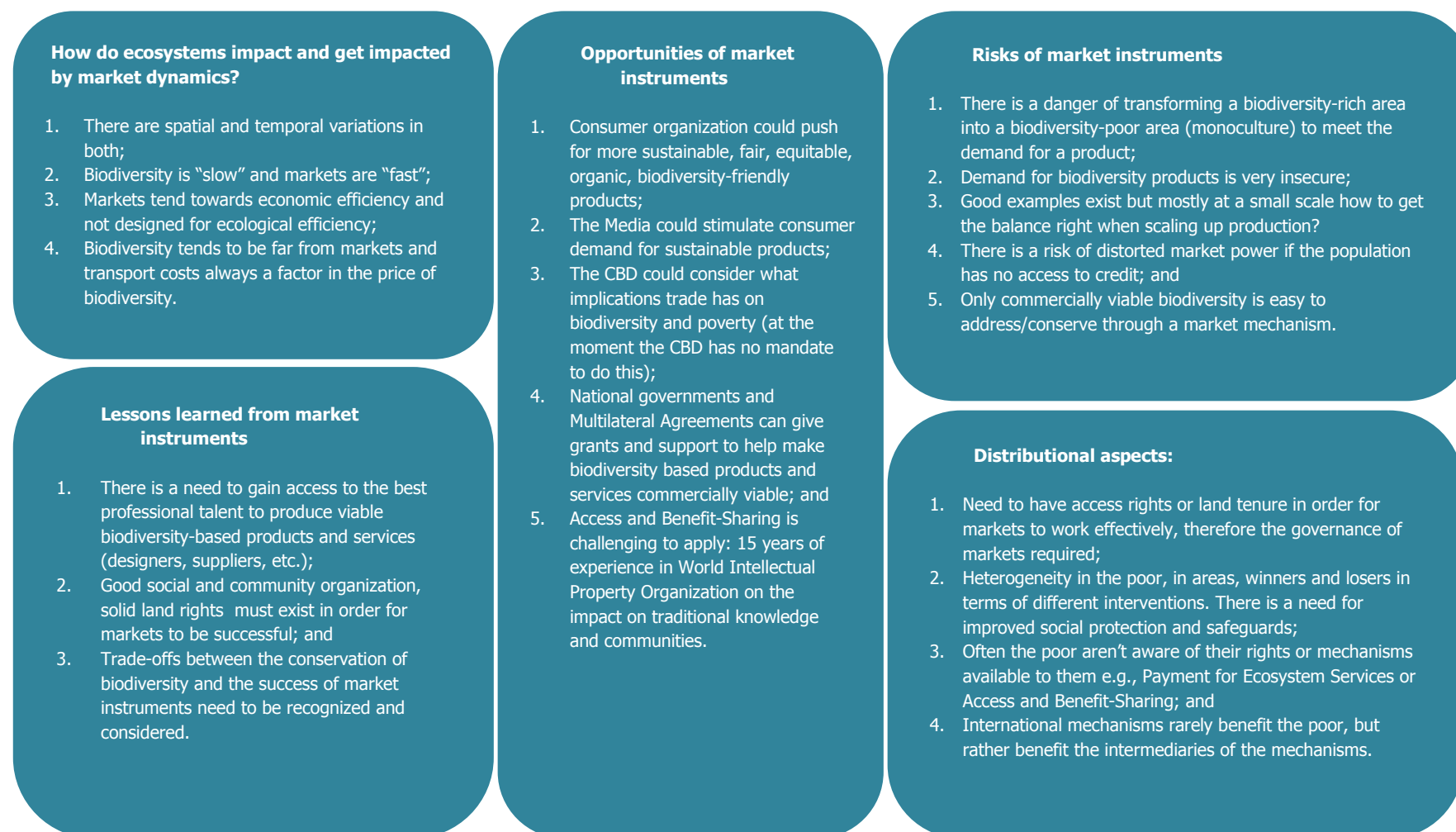


Figure 9: Structuring international trade - to incentivize biodiversity and poverty reduction: discussion summary

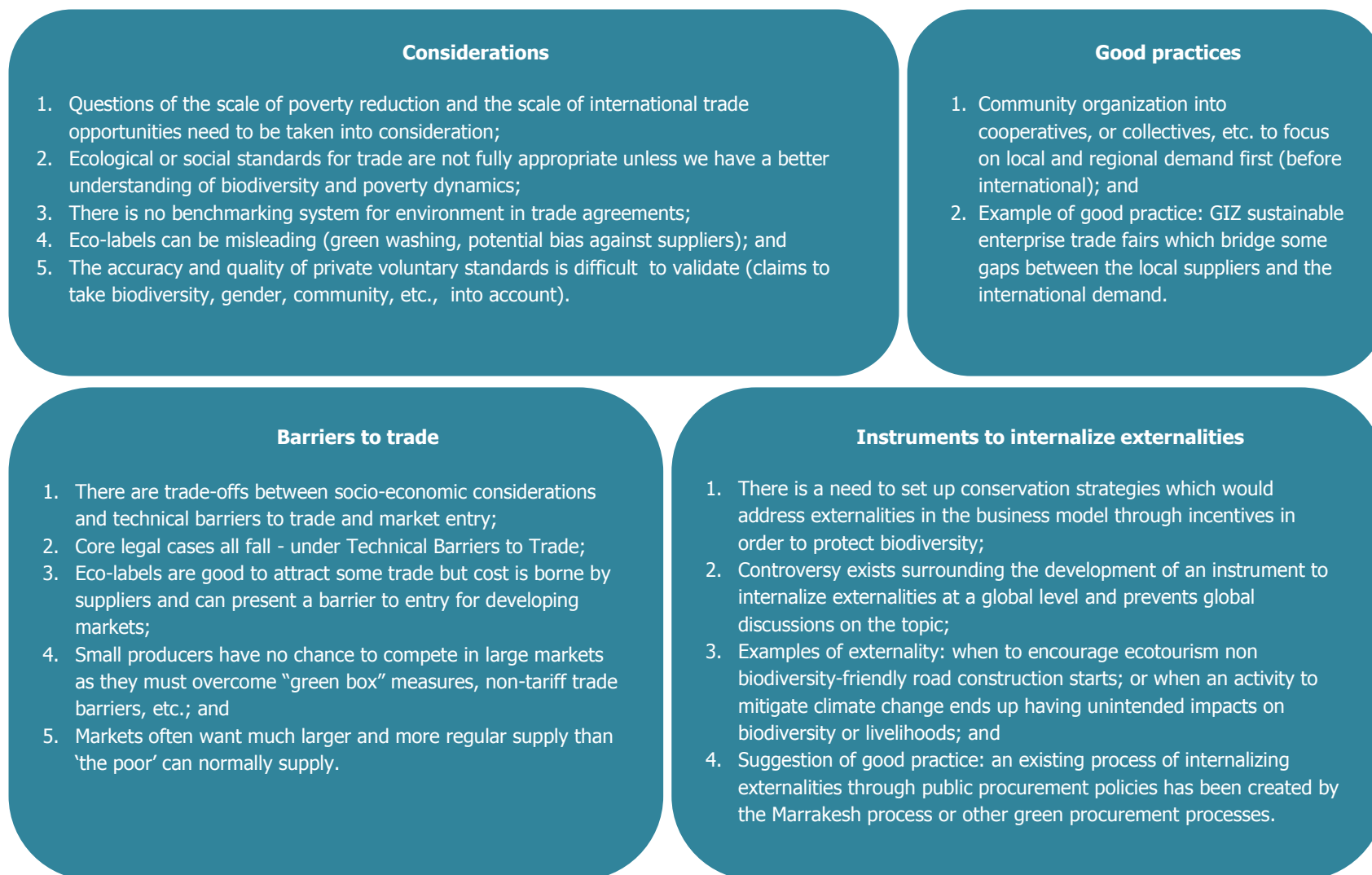


Figure 10: Recommendations on how to better mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development: from the perspective of markets, the private sector and livelihoods

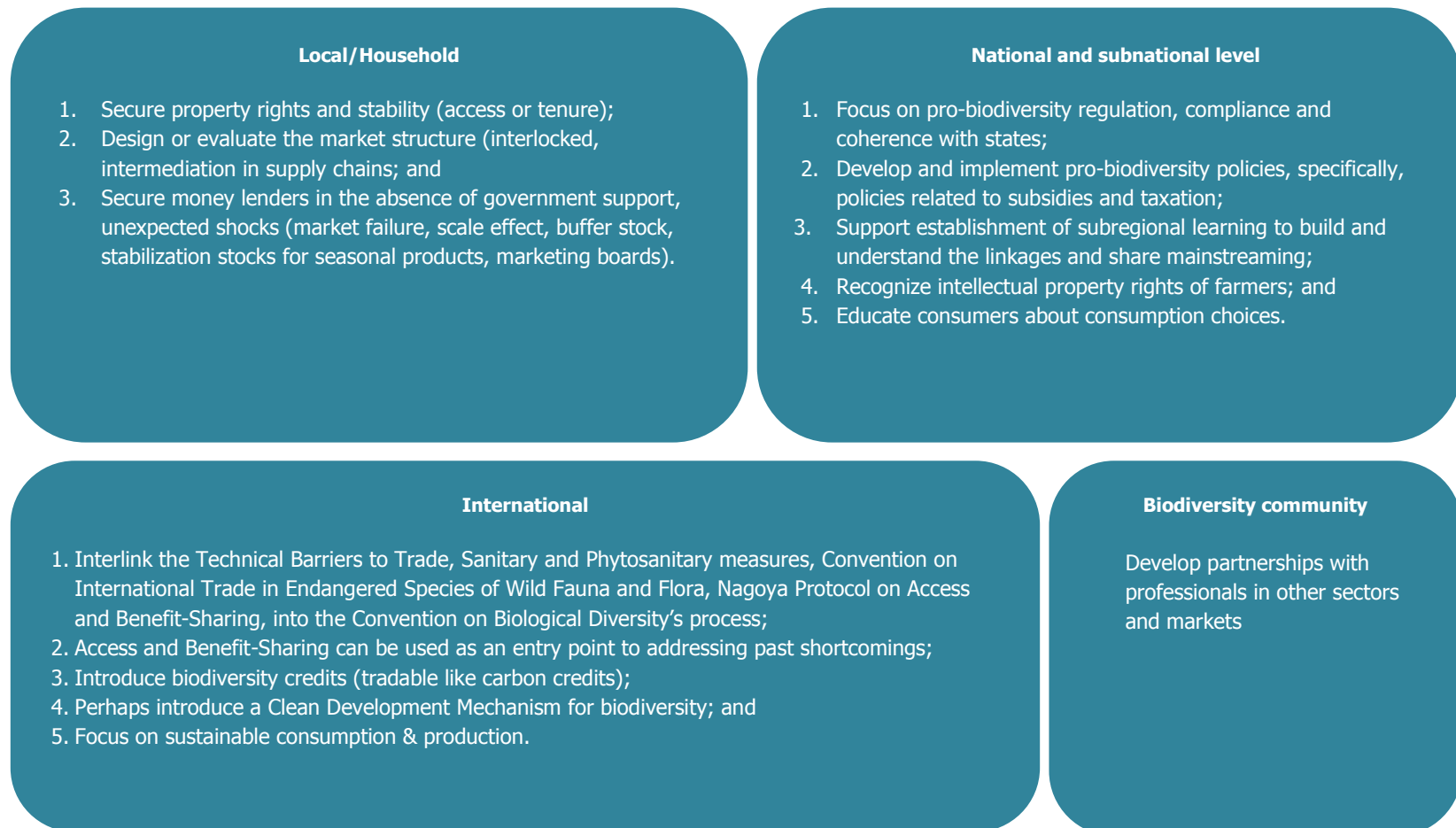


Figure 11: Case studies cited by the experts in discussions on how to better mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development: from the perspective of markets, the private sector and livelihoods

International Organizations

1. World Wildlife Forum, India: Genetic diversity of tree fruit varieties were identified, and the marketable varieties were registered and cultivated in villages. The biodiversity resource was made commercially viable and WWF now has a catalogue of the products the participating villages produce;
2. The support to suppliers of biodiversity based products and services the OECD's Global Forum on Environment work done on markets.; and
3. Example of trade-offs from the FAO. The market for food drives down animal genetic diversity as traditional breeds are being replaced by high-output breeds. This has resulted in increased food production, reduced food prices, reduced poverty and reduced biodiversity loss.

Government policy regulating the private sector

1. Brazil's government guarantees the purchasing of food for local schools that don't use pesticides which is a good example of an incentive for small and medium sized companies; and
2. In India, their "Biodiversity Act" started a programme to make the corporate sector aware of biodiversity and to facilitate the compliance of corporation to this act.

The private sector protecting biodiversity

1. In Brazil and Japan (and probably other companies) part of the private sector that is very committed to trade sustainable products;
2. Examples of companies devoted to biodiversity: Carrefour; Chiquita bananas; and
3. Companies working towards linking biodiversity and poverty reduction: Avena group and Natura.

3.4 GUIDANCE TOWARDS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 What is capacity development?

Capacity development is the process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain their capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over 2 time. Components of capacity include skills, systems, structures, processes, values, resources and powers that together, confer a range of political, managerial and technical capabilities (UNDP, 2011). Capacity development can occur at the level of the: a) the individual, b) the organization and c) the enabling environment - which refers to the policy, legal, regulatory, economic and social systems within which organizations and individuals operate (UNDP, 2011).

During a brainstorming session, participants of the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development were posed the following questions: How have key stakeholders been convinced and acted to mainstream biodiversity for poverty reduction? What were the capacities needed in terms of enabling environment, organizations and individuals that made this happen? How where these capacities achieved? The answers that they came up with are presented in the following figures

3.4.2 How can capacity development for mainstreaming biodiversity for poverty reduction be achieved?

Figure 12: Advice for politicians and governments on how to improve capacity development

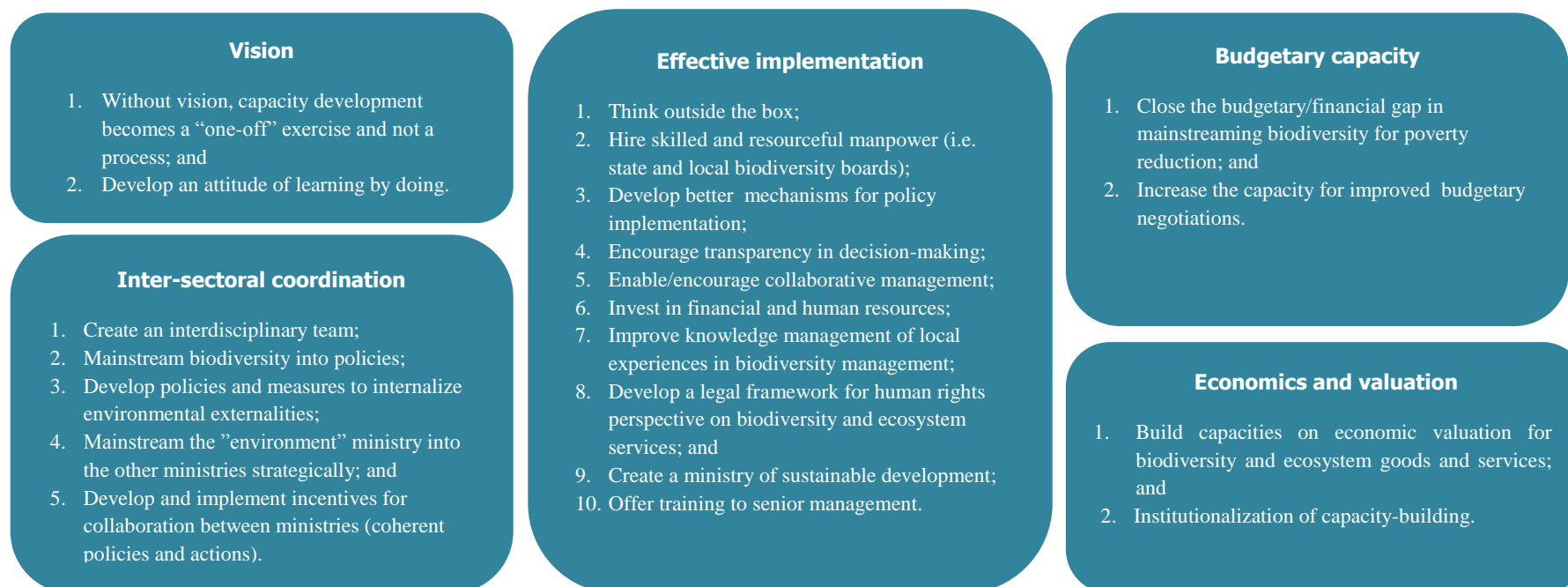


Figure 13: Advice for communities on how to improve capacity development

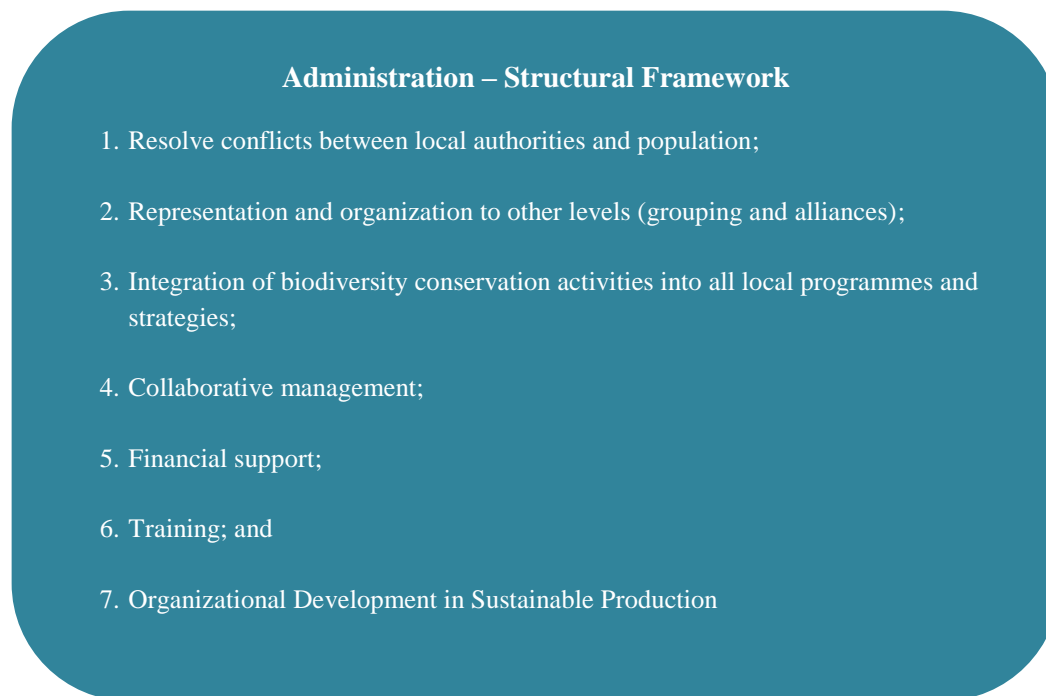


Figure 14: Advice for the private sector on how to improve capacity development

3.5 GUIDANCE AND PRIORITIES ON MAINSTREAMING FOR ALL RELEVANT ACTORS INVOLVED IN DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

What are the best and most efficient methods for the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes? This section provides guidance and priorities for relevant actors involved in development processes (governments, sector ministries, implementation agencies and other target groups such as policymakers, practitioners, scientists, media, and education).

Figure 15: Guidance and recommendations for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes from the perspective of the Secretariat, the Expert Group, national Governments, and the Conference of the Parties



Figure 16: Guidance and recommendations for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes from the perspective of academic & research institutions



Figure 17: Guidance and recommendations for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes from the perspective of NGOs, civil society and the media

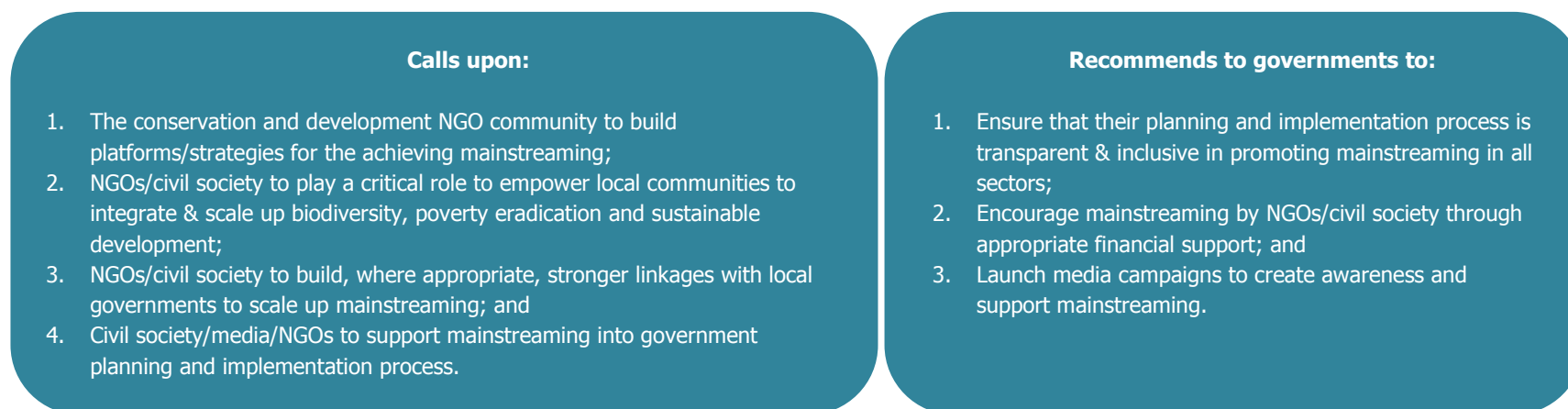


Figure 18: Guidance and recommendations for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes from the perspective of the private sector at the international, national and local levels

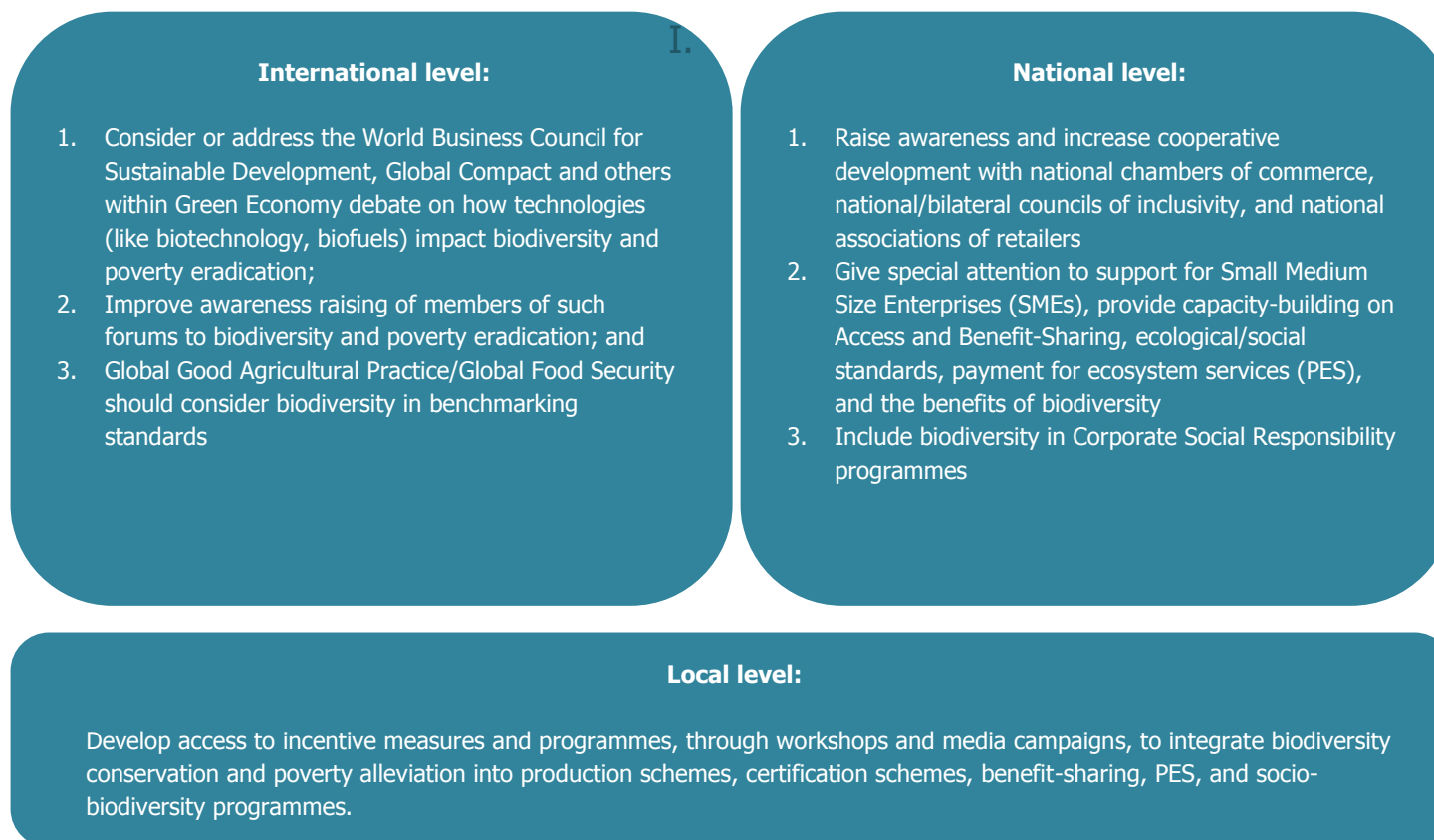


Figure 19: Guidance and recommendations for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes from the perspective of international organizations, subnational organizations, local organizations and local governments



Chapter 4 FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information and all the documents and presentations used to create the capacity development framework, visit:

<http://www.cbd.int/development/EGMBPED/>
