

Safeguards and Biodiversity Financing Mechanisms

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This presentation is based on:

Discussion Paper: Safeguards for scaling-up biodiversity financing and possible guiding principles

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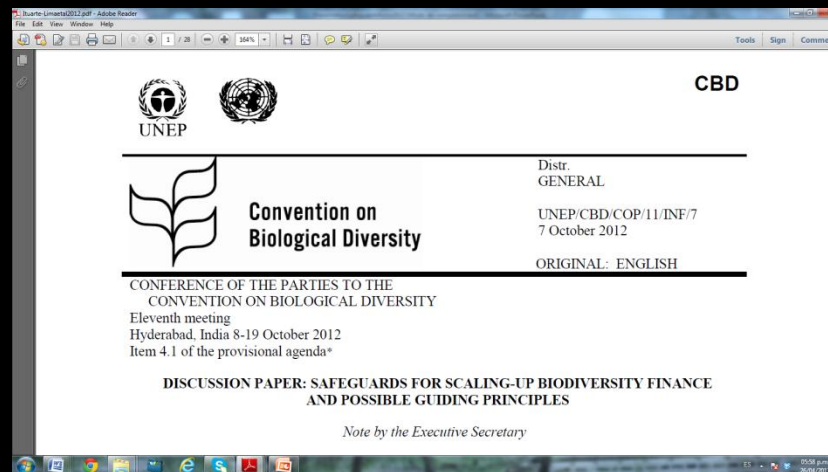


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Background

Discussion Paper: CBD-COP11 Info.doc



Outcome CBD-COP 11:

- *requests* the CBD Secretariat to further develop the discussion paper on safeguards (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF7) based on comments of Parties and other stakeholders and requests WGRI5 to prepare a recommendation for the consideration by COP12.

1. Biodiversity financing and safeguards

Biodiversity Financing Mechanisms (BFMs)

- **CBD Strategy for resource mobilisation (2008-2014)**
- **Areas of convergence and divergence on BFMs**
- **Safeguards as a means to address divergences and potential challenges in BFMs**

Safeguards:

- **Point of departure: existing laws and policies**
- **Distinction between substantive and procedural safeguards**

2. Safeguards: possible elements and guiding principles in BFM

Elements and Guiding principles				
Types of safeguards	Biodiversity values for local livelihoods	People's rights, access to resources and livelihoods	Local and country-driven/ specific processes linked to the international level	Governance, institutional frameworks and accountability
Substantive safeguards	X	X	X	
Procedural safeguards		X	X	X

3. Safeguards and different types of BFM

- *Payment for ecosystem services (PES):* land and tenure rights e.g. access to medicinal plants as part of contractual provisions; FPIC of individual and collectives with assoc. rights and responsibilities.
- *Environmental Fiscal Reform:* biodiversity, public interest; reduce perverse incentives such as avoiding subsidies to unsustainable practices. PES are sometimes financed by an earmark fiscal reforms. E.g. Ecuador

3. Safeguards and different types of BFM

Biodiversity offsets (BO): Mitigation strategy includes local values of biodiversity. Approval or rejection of BO based on participatory assessments on the potential environmental, social and cultural impacts (e.g. using the CBD Akwe:kon guidelines).

- ***Markets for green products:*** synergies between biodiversity and fair trade criteria. E.g. Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance certification scheme.

International development assistance (ODA): although it may not be an innovative financing mechanism, it can provide seed money (e.g. PES) and lessons for various BFM.

4.- Concluding remarks

Safeguards need to respond to specific BFM's risks and opportunities

Linkages between BFM's in practice

Harmonisation of distinct BFM's safeguards

Guiding principles underlying safeguards in all BFM

Thank you!

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Access the Safeguards Discussion Paper at:

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2013/ntf-2013-025-financial-en.pdf>

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