

Item 12

Contribution to the development, piloting and review of differentiated tools

1. In paragraph 4(i) 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 “*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.*”

There are various tools available for understanding poverty-biodiversity linkages.

2. Various tools can be used to understand and analyze linkages between biodiversity and poverty. This field is now the focus of significant research effort¹, and emerging policy attention, demonstrable for instance in policy initiatives around Payments for Ecosystem Services, Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and a range of international initiatives (see table below²). The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) framework is often highlighted as it directed attention towards the particularly significant contributions of ecosystem services to the wellbeing of the global poor. It has since 2005 represented a conceptual focal point for linking environment and development.

Organization	Initiative	Objectives
Convention on Biological Diversity	Biodiversity Indicators Partnership	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Status and trends of the components of biodiversity. 2. Sustainable use. 3. Threats to biodiversity. 4. Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services.
OECD	Rio Markers	<p>To track aid flows supporting activities on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of the three objectives of the CBD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biodiversity. • Sustainable use of its components. • Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources. 2. The objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration. 3. Activities that combat desertification or mitigate the effects of drought in arid, semi arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land.
United Nations Commission on Sustainable	Indicators Of Sustainable Development	<p>To monitor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biodiversity – Ecosystems. 2. Biodiversity – Species.

¹ E.g. www.espa.ac.uk

² Adapted from Tyrrell *et al.* 2012. *Development of Poverty-Biodiversity Indicators and their Eventual Application*. UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/40.

Development		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Oceans, seas and coasts – Marine Environment. 4. Freshwater – Water Quantity. 5. Freshwater – Water Quality.
United Nations Development Programme	Human Development Index	A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Indicators	To monitor the effectiveness of the convention in addressing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable land management. 2. Sustainable ecosystem management. 3. Poverty reduction. 4. Global environmental benefits
The Economics Of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)	GDP For The Poor	To show the dependence of poor people on natural resources and the links between ecosystems and poverty.
World Bank	Poverty - Environment Indicators	To monitor: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income and opportunity. 2. Food Security. 3. Vulnerability to Natural Disasters.
Oxford poverty and Human Development Initiative	Multidimensional Poverty Index	To identify overlapping deprivations at the household level across living standards, health, and education and to show the average number of poor people and deprivations with which poor households contend.

3. The use of conceptual frameworks has been a common trend. Examples include the Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) framework, which was designed to be an anthropocentric, holistic, dynamic and sustainable, that leveraged strengths (rather than highlighting weaknesses), and was meant to build partnerships and promote links between different level, e.g. from household to community to national level. The SL framework has been criticized for not giving sufficient attention to political factors, perhaps because of disproportionate attention to capitals, whose ease of quantifying could lead in some cases to biases in interpretation. Also, the "horizontal" arrangement of the 'classic' SL framework suggest a sequential reading and makes the all-important linkages between the different elements in the framework less obvious and, apparently, of relatively less importance. By rearranging the framework, IFAD's version of the SL framework gives these linkages greater salience and the relations between different elements have become more immediately apparent.³

Debates on biodiversity-poverty linkages are partly framed by the active field of ecosystem services research.

4. To further the research agenda forged by the MA and others, and assist with understanding linkages between ecosystem services, human well-being, and poverty, Fisher *et al.*⁴ present the Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) conceptual framework. While the MA nominally

³ IFAD. Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. [Available online: <http://www.ifad.org/sla/framework/>].

⁴ Fisher *et al.* (in press) Understanding the relationships between ecosystem services and poverty alleviation: a conceptual framework. *Ecosystem Services*. [Available online from: www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2212041613000764].

links every category of service with every component of wellbeing, this forthcoming 'ESPA framework' allows the analyst to establish which ecosystem services feature in the particular situation, how they contribute to wellbeing, and which may be priorities. The ESPA conceptual framework synthesizes insights from existing frameworks in socio-ecological systems and international development. Recognizing that people have differentiated abilities to benefit from ecosystem services⁵, the framework closely examines access to services, which may constrain the poorest more than aggregate availability. Distinctions are also made between categories of ecosystem service in their contribution to well-being since provisioning services are comparatively easy to control. The framework allows for understanding the contribution of payments for ecosystem services to well-being, as distinct from direct ecosystem services and also highlights the consumption of ecosystem services by external actors through land appropriation or agricultural commodities. Important conceptual distinctions are made between poverty reduction and prevention, and between human response options of adaptation and mitigation in response to environmental change.

5. One possibly emerging critique of the 'ESPA' framework it does not address biodiversity very specifically; clarity on the relationship between biodiversity and ecosystem services is still debated. Mace et al⁶ suggest that ecosystem science and practice has not yet absorbed the lessons of this complex relationship, which suggests an urgent need to develop the interdisciplinary science of ecosystem management bringing together ecologists, conservation biologists, resource economists and others.

6. Parallel efforts are underway to develop a Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES) developed from the work on environmental accounting undertaken by the European Environment Agency. It supports their contribution to the revision of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, which is currently being led by the United Nations Statistical Division. The idea of a common international classification is an important one, because it was recognised that if ecosystem accounting methods were to be developed and comparisons made, then some standardisation in the way we describe ecosystem services was needed. Standardisation is viewed as especially important where the link to economic accounting has to be made.

There are many avenues for further research.

7. Clearly, there is major scope for scientific research around these emerging fields. For example, the MA also noted that human well-being has increased despite large global declines in most ecosystem services, which could be explained as: (1) incorrect measurements of well-being; (2) well-being is dependent on food services, which are increasing, and not on other services that are declining; (3) technology has decoupled well-being from nature; (4) time lags may lead to future declines in well-being. Although the first has been discounted⁷, the other three remain plausible and, therefore, untangling how human well-being has increased as ecosystem conditions decline is critical to guiding future management of ecosystem services. Four areas of research are proposed:

- How provision of ecosystem services enhances multiple aspects of human well-being.
- Ecosystem service synergies and trade-offs
- Technology for enhancing ecosystem services
- Forecasting ecosystem services

⁵ Turner *et al.* 2012. Global Biodiversity Conservation and the Alleviation of Poverty. *BioScience* 62(1): 85-92.

⁶ Mace *et al.* 2011. Biodiversity and ecosystem services: a multilayered relationship. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*. 27(1): 19-26.

⁷ Raudsepp-Hearne *et al.* 2010. Untangling the Environmentalist's Paradox: Why is Human Well-Being Increasing as Ecosystem Services Degrade? *BioScience* 60(8):576-589.

8. The Fisher *et al.* ESPA conceptual framework also has implications for multidisciplinary, policy-relevant research. For instance, a thorough understanding of existing structures of endowments and their mapping to entitlements, how these govern access, and in turn, affect wellbeing. Changes in these dimensions could then be assessed. Equally, as suggested above, an understanding of how a shift in land use to prioritise agricultural provisioning services might lead to trade-offs against other services. Finally, through supporting support agent-based modeling (ABM), an understanding of the dynamics and feedbacks between human decision-making and the environment. Modeling approaches have strengths in the analysis of system dynamics, and system behaviour under scenarios, potentially over large scales. Crucially, with regard to human behaviour, ABM diverts from assumptions associated with rational choice theory and neoclassical economics, informed instead by new institutional economics, and potentially by empirical work. ABM can also incorporate adaptive learning, and deal with emergence: that outcomes can be more than the sum of their parts.

9. Work on natural resource accounting (see e.g. agenda item 2) could help to illuminate the full extent of depreciation of natural capital.⁸ Issues of inter-generational equity are raised: by depleting the world's stock of natural capital – often irreversibly – our current pattern of development and growth not only has had detrimental impacts on the well-being of current generations, but also presents tremendous risks and challenges for future generations. As the physicist Ursula Franklin detailed back in her 1989⁹ 'Massey Lecture' series, the choices we make in terms of technologies and natural resource use set the course for future generations to manage and mitigate and can even dictate what kinds of governance systems will be considered feasible; for example, she supposes that will always need centralized governments to cope with our nuclear waste for thousands of years into the future. More specific to biodiversity, the choice made now in terms of development and adaptation potential in the future could be researched, shedding light on the true cost of decisions being made today.

And links can be made to improve mainstreaming efforts.

10. Better understanding of biodiversity-poverty links and the elaboration of analytical tools can help move the mainstreaming of the links from the generic guidance sphere to more targeted initiatives with measurable and comparable results. The CBD has long promoted mainstreaming approaches and the tools required to achieve this end (decision X/6). There exists a wide variety of policy statements and broad guidelines for mainstreaming (see supplementary material to this paper). Indeed, there is a great deal more written about how and why mainstreaming should be done than about what has been learned from mainstreaming practice – i.e. very limited information available on what works and what doesn't¹⁰. Equally, it should be recognized that there exist a number of initiatives that could be considered as mainstreaming approaches for biodiversity and poverty, but are not generally characterized as such. Some examples are offsets, including business and biodiversity offsets, the Equator Principles, Natural Capital, Green Economy, Green Accounting or full cost accounting, agri-environment schemes, Building with Nature, certification schemes, and valuation initiatives including the World Bank-led Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES)¹¹, Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) and

⁸ The paper for agenda item 2 indicates that currently ecological debts differ from conventional debts in that they are not recorded and no one is held accountable for them. Furthermore, the issues around ecological debt are compounded by the dynamics of ecosystems such as tipping points and thresholds.

⁹ The Massey Lectures are a series of annual lectures hosted by the University of Toronto. Franklin, U.M. 1989. *The Real World Of Technology*. [Full text available online: http://www.houseofanansi.com/Assets/ProductAssets/RealWorldOfTechnology/RealWorldOfTechnology_chapter.pdf].

¹⁰ Redford, K.H. 2013. *Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation: A Framing Paper for the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the Global Environment Facility*. Archipelago Consulting, Portland ME, USA.

¹¹ <http://www.wavespartnership.org/waves/>

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+)¹². Additional, intervention opportunities for mainstreaming, less commonly characterised as such, include behavioral change, ecosystem restoration and ecosystem-based adaptation.

11. While many of initiatives listed above 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. Other avenues for development may be the contribution to human health, community and gender empowerment, and cultural and spiritual dimensions. There are many forms of ‘sustainability’ that mainstreaming tools can support. Having 193 country Parties, the CBD is well-placed to showcase these.

12. It is important to stress that, generally, effective mainstreaming will not be achieved through following an exact ‘recipe’. No-one has all the answers and the basis of progress is dialogue ongoing between countries and within countries. Recognizing the poor integration of environmental sustainability and poverty reduction in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), consultations on the post-2015 agenda have highlighted the need for economic transformation, improved governance and accountability, the creation of improved enabling frameworks for local action and empowerment, and adequate education¹³. Building on such foundations, and since they need to be designed to affect change within a highly specific set of actors and institutional contexts, appropriate policies and strategies will need to specify the most appropriate entry points and drivers in order to achieve this (see Table 1 in supplementary material).

13. Examples of mainstreaming guidance include those produced by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) on integrating environmental issues into development assistance¹⁴; those produced by the CBD on the ecosystem approach¹⁵ and on the NBSAP revision process¹⁶; and those produced by the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) included the practitioners handbook¹⁷ which is due to be revised and updated. The GEF mainstreaming principles¹⁸ encourage a coherent set of economic and regulatory tools and incentives that promote and reward integration and added value, while discouraging inappropriate behaviours. Most recently, the African Leadership Group on biodiversity mainstreaming produced some basic guidance following its first meeting in Maun in November 2012¹⁹, with ten steps to biodiversity mainstreaming that include:

- i. Problem exploration and definition by stakeholders;
- ii. Identify elements of biodiversity to be mainstreamed;
- iii. Identify defined sectors and development aims into which biodiversity is mainstreamed;
- iv. Identify desired biodiversity and development outcomes of mainstreaming;
- v. Shape strategy for communications;

¹² <http://www.un-redd.org/>

¹³ Environmental Sustainability Thematic Consultation. 2013. *Breaking down the Silos: Integrating environmental sustainability in the post-2015 agenda*. Report of the Thematic Consultation on Environmental Sustainability in the Post-2015 Agenda. The World We Want. UN, New York NY, USA.

¹⁴ OECD. 2012. *The DAC's work to integrate environment and development*. In: Development Co-operation Report 2012: Lessons in Linking Sustainability and Development. OECD, Paris, France.

¹⁵ <http://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/sourcebook/>

¹⁶ <http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/default.shtml>

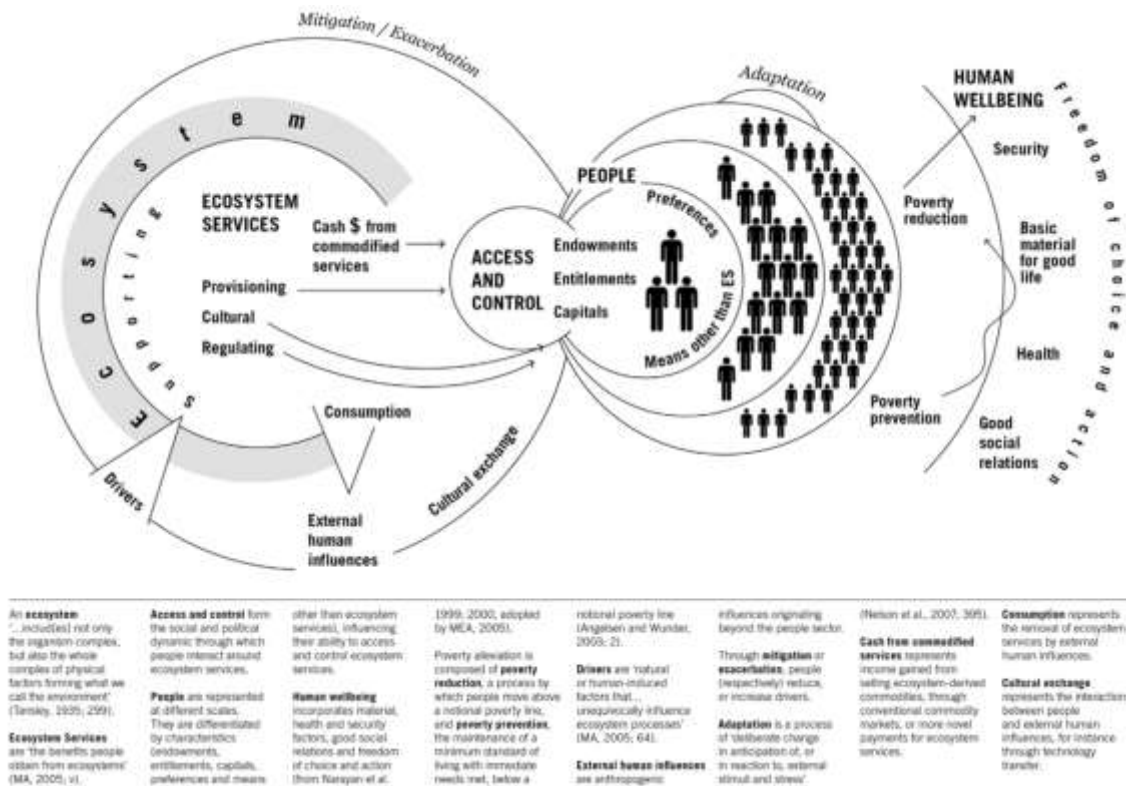
¹⁷ PEI. 2009. *Mainstreaming Poverty-Environment Linkages into Development Planning: A Handbook for Practitioners*.

¹⁸ Petersen, C. & Huntley, B. 2005. *Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes*. GEF.

¹⁹ IIED and UNEP-WCMC. 2012. *NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development First Project Workshop Report*. Maun, Botswana, 14-16 November 2012.

- vi. Identify and engage stakeholders who might support or undermine progress towards the desired outcomes and understand their sources of influence;
- vii. Identify enabling factors for mainstreaming;
- viii. Identify and select a variety of approaches and mechanisms to achieve the mainstreamed biodiversity/development outcomes;
- ix. Develop a “business case” that persuades the stakeholders who need convincing; and
- x. Develop a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for biodiversity mainstreaming.

14. An ecosystem services and poverty alleviation (ESPA) conceptual framework as presented by Fisher *et al.* 2013.²⁰



15. New critiques of conservation are emerging from both the pro-market and anti-market ends of the spectrum, indicating that conservation thinking needs to be transformed - and within this poverty reduction should a key entry point. Recent debates surround the appropriateness of pro- or anti-market tools surround the transformation of the conservation sector. In a ‘Breakthrough debate’ surrounding a recent essay, ‘Conservation in the Anthropocene,’²¹ authors call for a new conservation vision, one of "a planet in which nature exists amidst a wide variety of modern, human landscapes." Another end of the spectrum raises the red flag on what they see as the growing ‘neoliberalism’ in conservation sector.²² Others still feel that the ‘ecosystem services’ concept is taking conservation into new and unexpected dimension: the intention of ascribing nature an economic value that needs to be calculated carefully and taken fully into account in any

²⁰ Fisher *et al.* 2013. Understanding the relationships between ecosystem services and poverty alleviation: A conceptual framework. *Ecosystem Services*. [Available online: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2013.08.002i>.]

²¹ Homepage for the debate: <http://thebreakthrough.org/index.php/journal/debates/conservation-in-the-anthropocene-a-breakthrough-debate/>

²² E.g., Büscher, B. 2014 (*in press*). *Nature™ Inc: Environmental Conservation in the Neoliberal Age*

economic decisions; economic logic follows that markets can be created to determine that value and trade in associated commodities.²³ This is an unexpected evolution for some, and not comfortable territory for all.

16. Possible entry points for mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages in national development planning, via PEI.⁴

Planning level	Entry points
National government and cross-sector ministries	Poverty reduction strategy paper National development plan MDG-based national development strategy National budget allocation process or review (e.g. medium-term expenditure framework, public expenditure review)
Sector ministries	Sector strategies, plans and policies (e.g. agricultural sector plan) Preparation of sector budgets Public expenditure reviews
Subnational authorities	Decentralization policies District plans Preparation of subnational budgets

Elements of the PEI toolkit.²⁴

17. PEI APPLIED TOOLS	TOOL MAIN APPLICATION AREA
Communication Strategies	Awareness raising
Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews	Advocate for fiscal reform
Economic Analysis of sustainable and unsustainable use of natural resources	Making the economic case
Environmental (and Social) Impact Assessments	Inform policy making – environment
Household Surveys (social protection and household assets)	Inform policy making – poverty
Integrated Ecosystem Assessments	Inform country programme development
Institutional Capacity Assessments	Inform policy making and implementation
Monitoring and evaluation of P-E linked indicators in national M&E systems	Making the case – wider audience
Public Environment Expenditure Reviews	Advocate for fiscal reform

²³ See e.g. <http://thinkinglikeahuman.wordpress.com/2012/11/15/ecosystem-services-conservations-babel-fish/>

²⁴ Roe, D. 2013. *Biodiversity and Development Mainstreaming – A State of Knowledge Review*. Discussion paper. IIED, London and UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK.

Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments	Inform integrated policy and planning processes
Valuation of Ecosystem Services	

18. Mainstreaming efforts, therefore, need to employ a diversity of tools which depend on the specific context and are based on the appropriate entry points. The PEI, for example, includes within its toolkit (see Table 2 in supplementary materials) a wide variety from communications strategies to public expenditure reviews. However, countries have limited resources and capacity to decide between different tools, and can lack a framework for picking and choosing what is most appropriate for their needs. Furthermore, the effectiveness of tools for different contexts is not always clear. What is also clear is that there is a very limited peer-reviewed literature on experience from implementing mainstreaming activities.
19. Detailed listings of the characteristics that underpin successful projects are emerging from reviews of case studies, such as recent work by the GEF STAP. One of the evident prerequisites for successful mainstreaming is to understand where progress has already been made and where the key obstacles and challenges lie. IIED and UNEP-WCMC have developed a rapid diagnostic tool²⁵ to address this issue, helping policy makers – and other stakeholders – understand the extent to which biodiversity and development objectives are already integrated at the national level and the obstacles and constraints that need to be overcome to promote further, and more effective, integration. The Parties to the CBD face capacity challenges and difficulties can arise in deciding between tools or evaluating the effectiveness of different tools. While some of this information is currently available, some of it needs to be further developed. As was recognized by the Entebbe workshop participants, who concluded that biodiversity mainstreaming should be informed as much by development needs, potentials and conditions as by those of biodiversity – and should actively seek to achieve joint biodiversity and national development outcomes – there is a need to communicate with the development sector at national and international levels to understand what kind of information is required, and therefore what kinds of tools and approaches are useful and most persuasive. CBD country Parties themselves, as well as international agencies like the PEI have a lot of experience in this area, as do *inter alia*, IIED, UNDP and UNEP-WCMC. At the national and regional levels also, the like of SANBI have produced useful work on messaging and tools. Equally, the academic/technical community plays a vital role in building the evidence base, and can help to test and improve the effectiveness of interventions.
20. Work at the sub-regional level is important so that the lessons developed are relevant to other countries in similar circumstances. It should also be recognized that NBSAP Forum is expected to collate useful information in the coming months. At all levels, better communication of what champions are doing and have done will provide good encouragement through the highlighting of successes.
21. In 2009, CBD sought advice from development agencies on biodiversity mainstreaming²⁶. They enumerated a set of challenges:

²⁵ IIED & UNEP-WCMC. 2012. *Biodiversity Mainstreaming: A Rapid Diagnostic Tool*. IIED, London and UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK.

²⁶ CBD. 2009. *Report of the expert meeting on mainstreaming biodiversity in development cooperation*. 13-15 May 2009. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal, Canada.

- i. Insufficient evidence (case-studies and success stories) on the advantages of mainstreaming biodiversity to reach development goals;
 - ii. Difficulties in the in the formulation of development outcomes incorporating biodiversity in programmes;
 - iii. Results-based management is complex since biodiversity benefits are dispersed in space and time while development projects are often funded for a short period of time and decisions at the national level are often based on short term returns;
 - iv. Difficulties to raise awareness and to ensure engagement from the private sector;
 - v. Lack of effective measurement of financial flows for biodiversity;
 - vi. Lack of systematic utilisation of economic valuation tools - both at the national and at the donor agencies levels;
 - vii. Finding biodiversity champions within ministries associated to development sectors or in ministries of finance and planning to make the case for biodiversity's critical input into their sectors; and
 - viii. Current trends in funding moving away from conservation make mainstreaming activities more difficult to support.
22. Reviewing the GEF's considerable portfolio of mainstreaming project, Redford notes that there is little evidence that the mainstreaming projects funded through the GEF have produced peer-reviewed articles written either by the project implementers or by others. However, there is no clear way to determine that such articles, or even articles in the gray literature, have been produced.
23. Redford¹⁰ proposes that a programme of research is needed to measure how program impacts vary by socio-political and bio-physical context, to track economic and environmental impacts jointly, to identify spatial spillover effects to untargeted areas, and to use theories of change to characterize causal mechanisms that can guide the collection of data and the interpretation of results. However, mainstreaming is not a controlled experiment but rather a social experiment in changing the value structures of institutions and individuals with vital consequences for the natural world and the humans who rely on it. As such it may not prove amenable to rigorous tests but it is certainly a field deserving of more systematic inquiry.
24. The NBSAPs 2.0 project Mainstreaming Diagnostic Tool sets out a framework of issues and questions that can be used to:
- Understand what progress has been made to mainstream biodiversity to date;
 - Map and analyse the mainstreaming approaches that have been adopted;
 - Assess how institutional structures and procedures support or inhibit biodiversity mainstreaming;
 - Examine performance — internally (within the institution) and 'on-the-ground' (in terms of outcomes and impacts); and
 - Identify areas for change and improvement.
25. At the second international workshop on NBSAPs 2.0 in Entebbe, Uganda²⁷, the participants identified five key principles for mainstreaming biodiversity into national development processes and plans:
- Define biodiversity in functional terms that are relevant to development goals;

²⁷ IIED and UNEP-WCMC. 2013. *NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development*. Report of the Second International Workshop, 8-12 July 2013, Entebbe, Uganda. IIED, London and UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK.

- Assess the full value of biodiversity to socio-economic development – including service delivery, insurance/risk-reduction, information content and input to critical cultural and social capital – both currently and its future potential;
- Be clear about the market potential of and threats to biodiversity as a public good, and ensure adequate safeguards;
- Make trade-off analyses more transparent, notably by providing clarity on the long-term economic value of biodiversity assets versus the short-term benefits of unsustainable consumption; and
- Integrate biodiversity into mainstream change processes that concern decision-makers, such as economic policy reforms, poverty reduction strategies, green economy plans, and especially (but not only) national and sector development plans.

The Expert Group may wish to consider the following ideas for possible inclusion in new recommendations and/or guidance for implementation :

(i) To improve the understanding of biodiversity-poverty linkages, work closely with partners such as motivated/interested countries, research institutions, members of the consortium of scientific partners of the CBD and IPBES. Develop an inventory of the models and tools available to analyze biodiversity-poverty linkages, such as those listed in Table 2, plus any alternatives used for example by regions or social justice organizations. Share analysis and findings on these models and tools.

(ii) Regarding tools specifically for biodiversity-poverty mainstreaming, support the development and use of a common toolkit, bringing together the different experiences and approaches of PEI, the NBSAPs 2.0 and GEF in particular. Work closely with e.g. UNDP, UNEP-WCMC, IIED, partners in the NBSAP Forum.

(iii) Provide support for academic/technical partners to collect and evaluate case studies on these topics, e.g. as an input to the ‘Biodiversity for Human Well-Being’ website. Provide support for partners to collate mainstreaming case studies and publish papers to contribute to the body of peer reviewed knowledge in this field.
