

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 Forest, 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), co-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 Meeting¹ 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.

¹ Two documents were generated from the 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 text² 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 10³.

During the Expert Group Meeting, mainstreaming was referred to as a stepwise process of integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into national, sub-national 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 development⁴.

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

² <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.*

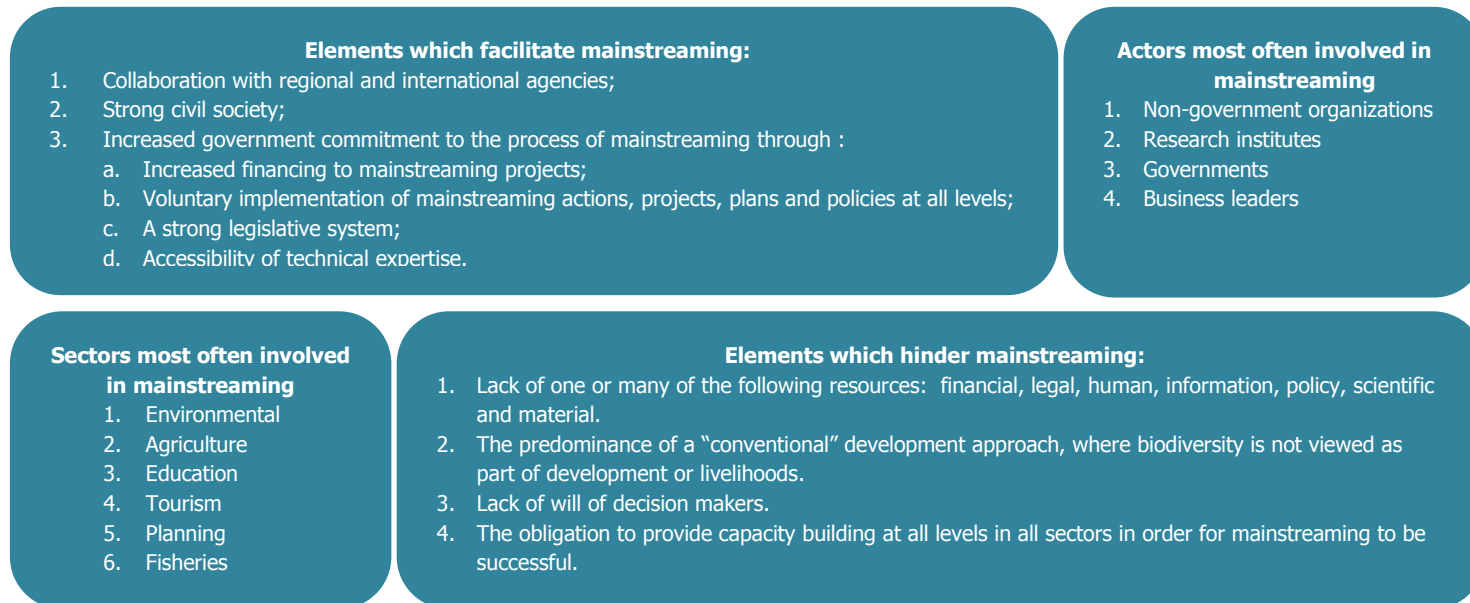
³ Article 6: "Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities: (a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall 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;"

⁴ <http://www.cbd.int/development/meetings/eqmbped/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 capabilities⁵. 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.

⁵ 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”⁶ 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.

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/wqri/wqri-04/information/wqri-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 results⁷

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 policy makers 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 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 mainstreaming 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>

⁷ Complete report is available at <http://www.cbd.int/development/meetings/eqmbped/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 learnt, 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

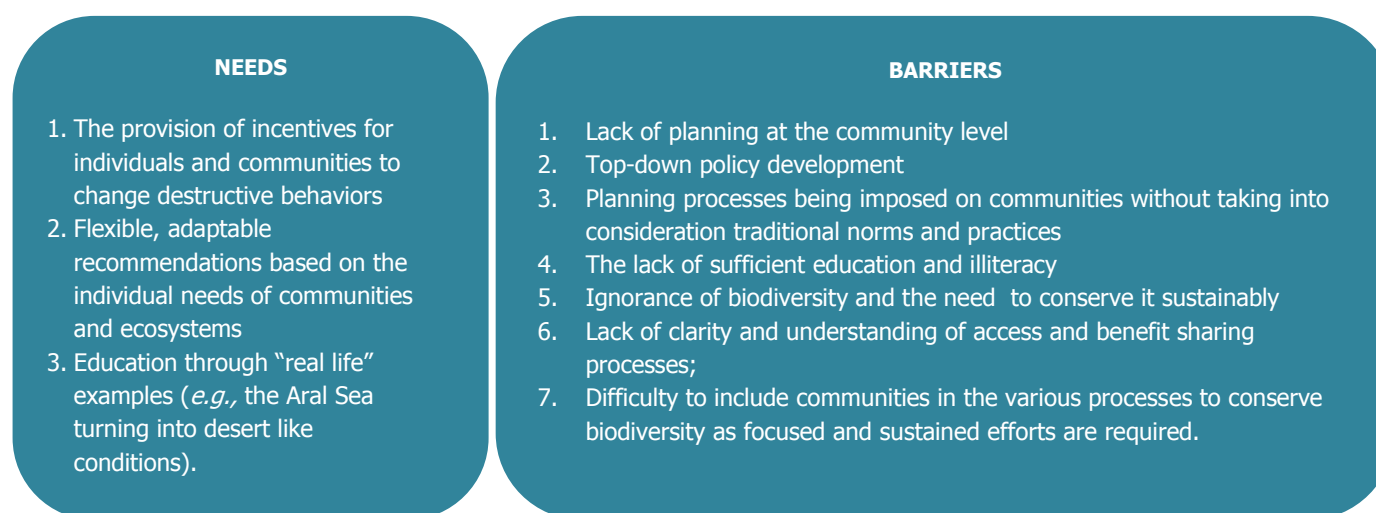


Figure 6. Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development: from the perspective of communities

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 sub-national 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 Strategy 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, sub-national, 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

Attitude

1. The concept of ecological sustainability is quite deeply entrenched.
2. NGO's put pressure on governments to refocus on sustainability.

Unexpected/Unacceptable Results

1. The loss of species both natural and agricultural.

Social/Cultural

1. Community rules and traditional practices define rules of biodiversity usage such as:
 - a. Certain species of plants and animals not to be touched
 - b. Only kill what you can eat and again only animals that have grown to a certain level.
2. Farming practices of nomadic communities contribute to biodiversity conservation (land left to fallow)
3. The type of animals used by communities affects biodiversity (i.e., cow eats the shoot of plants but goats uproot them)

Economic

1. Decide what is sustainable for itself and establish taxes to prevent unsustainable actions.
2. Identifying species of economic value and looking at mechanisms to use them sustainably.
3. The economic resources procured through the establishment of licenses to be fed back into the community. This way, the sustainable use does contribute to poverty eradication.

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

How do ecosystems impact and get impacted by market dynamics?

1. There are spatial and temporal variations in both
2. Biodiversity is “slow” and markets are “fast”;
3. Markets tend towards economic efficiency and not designed for ecological efficiency
4. Biodiversity tends to be far from markets and transport costs always a factor in the price of biodiversity

Lessons learned from market instruments

1. There is a need to gain access to the best professional talent to produce viable biodiversity-based products and services (designers, suppliers, etc)
2. Good social and community organization, solid land rights must exist in order for markets to be successful
3. Trade-offs between the conservation of biodiversity and the success of market instruments need to be recognized and considered.

Opportunities of market instruments

1. Consumer organization could push for more sustainable, fair, equitable, organic, biodiversity-friendly products
2. The Media could stimulate consumer demand for sustainable products
3. The CBD could consider what implications trade has on biodiversity and poverty (at the moment the CBD has no mandate to do this)
4. National governments and Multilateral Agreements can give grants and support to help make biodiversity based products and services commercially viable
5. Access and Benefit Sharing is challenging to apply: 15 years of experience in World Intellectual Property Organization on the impact on traditional knowledge and communities

Risks of market instruments

1. There is a danger of transforming a biodiversity-rich area into a biodiversity-poor area (monoculture) to meet the demand for a product
2. Demand for biodiversity products is very insecure
3. Good examples exist but mostly at a small scale how to get the balance right when up-scaling production?
4. There is a risk of distorted market power if the population has no access to credit
5. Only commercially viable biodiversity is easy to address/conserved through a market mechanism

Distributional aspects:

1. Need to have access rights or land tenure in order for markets to work effectively, therefore the governance of markets required
2. Heterogeneity in the poor, in areas, winners and losers in terms of different interventions. There is a need for improved social protection and safeguards
3. Often the poor aren't aware of their rights or mechanisms available to them e.g., Payment for Ecosystem Services or Access and Benefit Sharing
4. International mechanisms rarely benefit the poor, but rather benefit the intermediaries of the mechanisms

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

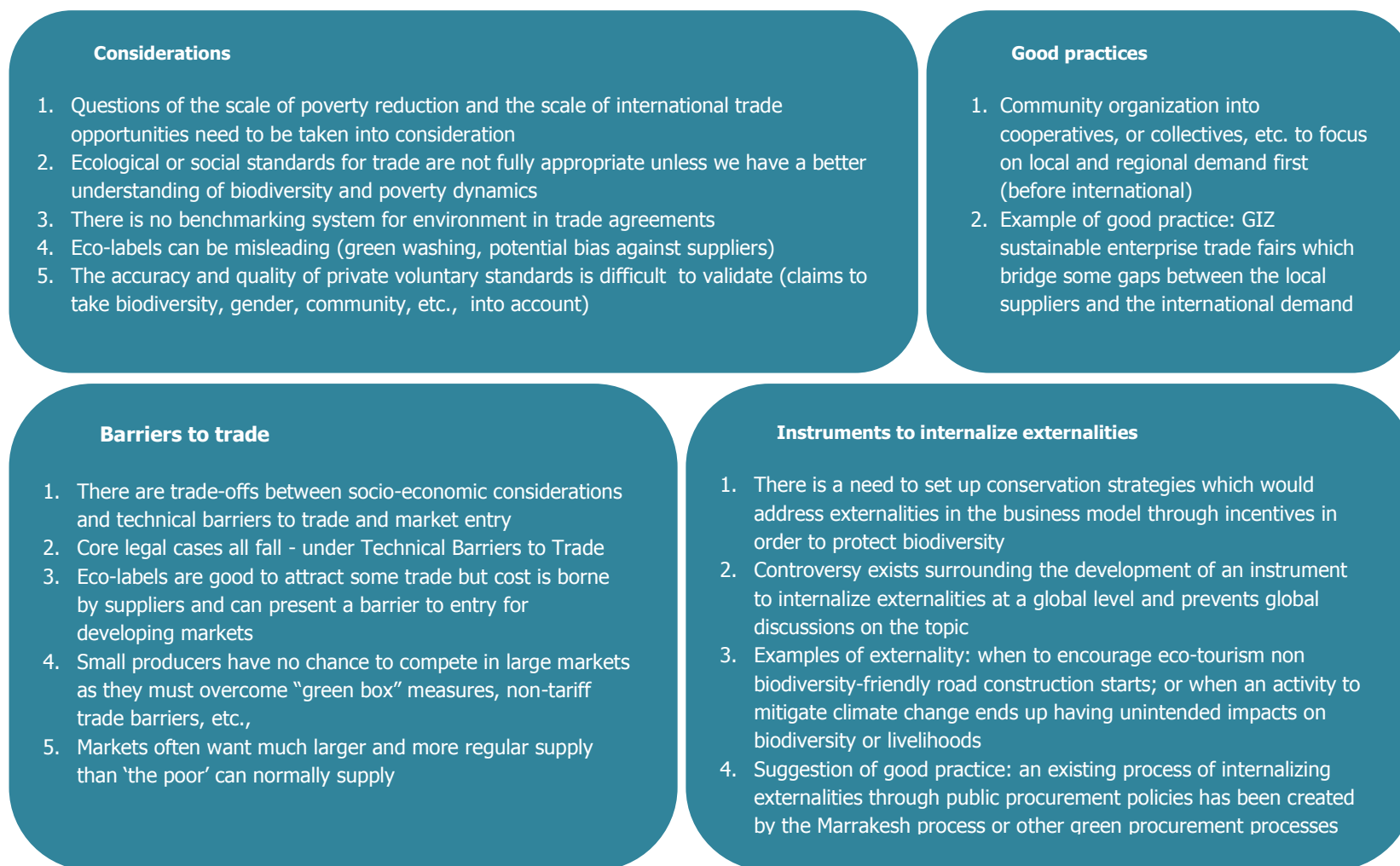


Figure 10. Recommendations on how to better mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development: from the perspective of markets, the private sector and livelihoods

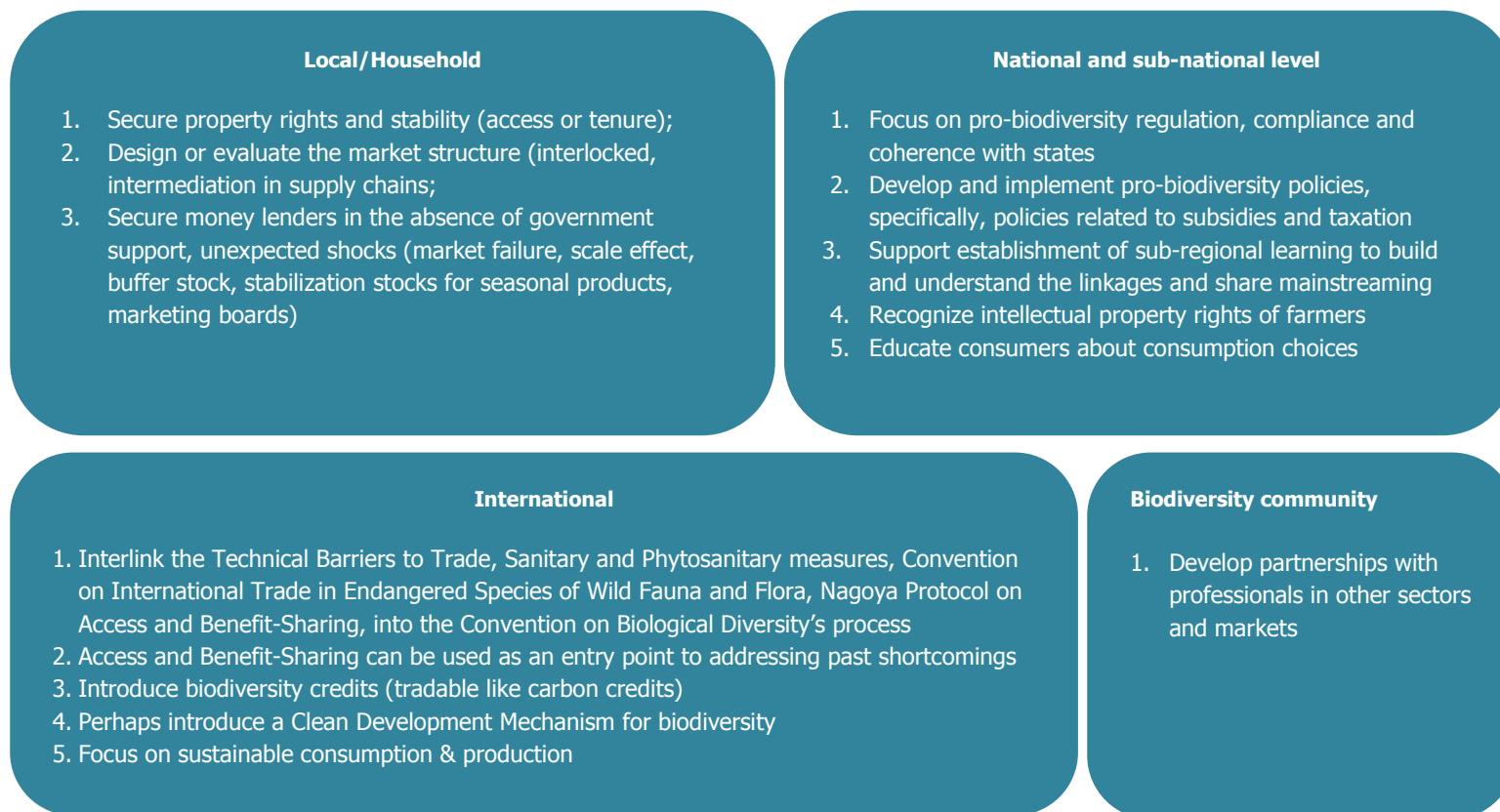


Figure 11. Case studies cited by the experts in discussions on how to better mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development: from the perspective of markets, the private sector and livelihoods

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
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
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;
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

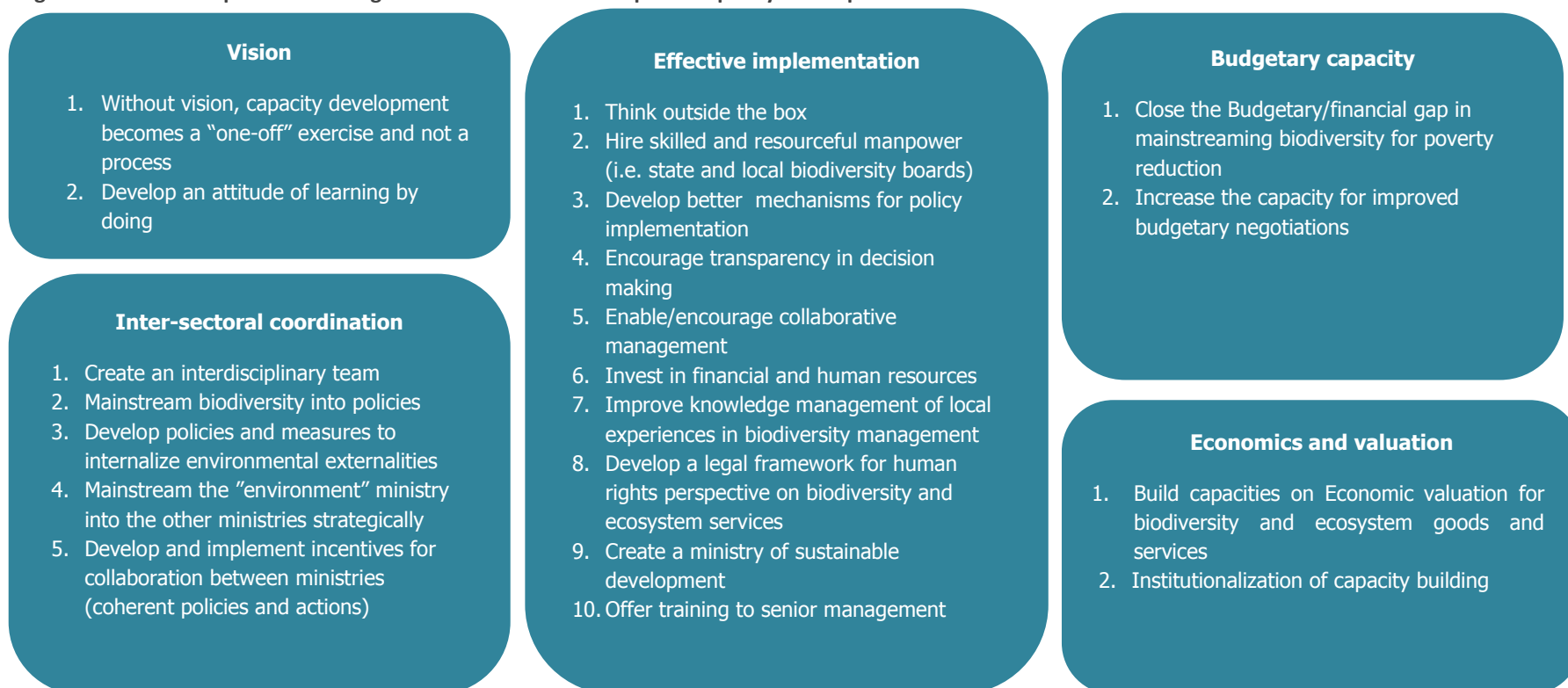


Figure 13. Advice for communities on how to improve capacity development

Administration – structural framework

1. Resolve conflicts between local authorities and population
2. Representation and organization to other levels (grouping and alliances)
3. Integration of biodiversity conservation activities into all local programmes and strategies
4. Collaborative management
5. Financial support
6. Training
7. Organizational Development in Sustainable Production

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 policy-makers, 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

The Secretariat

1. Conduct an independent review of the implementation of poverty related articles in the Convention
2. Commit funding for the Biodiversity for Development Programme
3. Provide technical assistance to national governments for integrating poverty into the NBSAPs
4. Conduct more Information Technology-based meetings

National Governments

1. Review NBSAPs to integrate poverty concerns
2. Mainstream NBSAPs into national planning
3. Increase budgetary allocations for such mainstreaming
4. Continue to implement articles 8j, 10c, 15(7) and objectives 2 and 3 of the CBD
5. Continue regional cooperation

Conference of the Parties

1. National reporting format with Monitoring, Reporting, Verification (MRV) on poverty/biodiversity and review of the national reports at the COPs
2. New Programme of Work on Poverty and Biodiversity
3. Review (and implementation of recommendations) of existing programmes of work in order to integrate poverty concerns

The Expert Group

1. Continuation of work to develop guidelines through (Information Technology (IT) media

Figure 16. Guidance and recommendations for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes from the perspective of Academic & Research Institutions

Academic and Research Institutions

1. Continue to focus on species identification (taxonomy) with focus on ecosystem functioning and species interrelationships
2. Integrate monitoring of ecosystems across spatial and temporal scales
3. Investigate alternative resources and technology for the population and livelihood means
4. Put more focus on the Green Economy, land use dynamics, and sustainable development
5. Continue monitoring, modeling and publicizing mechanisms or drivers for desertification, climate change, habitat change, GHG emissions, sensitivity analysis
6. Produce data in reliable and standardized formats
7. Communicate research results to governments, who can then communicate them to international organizations

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

Calls upon:

1. The conservation and development NGO community to build platforms/strategies for the achieving mainstreaming
2. NGOs/civil society to play a critical role to empower local communities to integrate & upscale biodiversity, poverty eradication and sustainable development
3. NGOs/civil society to build, where appropriate, stronger linkages with local governments to upscale mainstreaming
4. Civil society/media/NGOs to support mainstreaming into government planning and implementation process

Recommends to governments to:

1. Ensure that their planning and implementation process is transparent & inclusive in promoting mainstreaming in all sectors
2. Encourage mainstreaming by NGOs/civil society through appropriate financial support
3. Launch media campaigns to create awareness and support mainstreaming

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

International level:

1. Consider or address the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Global Compact and others within Green Economy debate on how technologies (like biotechnology, biofuels) impact biodiversity and poverty eradication
2. Improve awareness raising of members of such forums to biodiversity and poverty eradication
3. Global Good Agricultural Practice/Global Food Security should consider biodiversity in benchmarking standards

National level:

1. Raise awareness and increase cooperative development with national chambers of commerce, national/bilateral councils of inclusivity, and national associations of retailers
2. Give special attention to support for Small Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs), provide capacity building on Access and Benefit-Sharing, ecological/social standards, payment for ecosystem services (PES), and the benefits of biodiversity
3. Include biodiversity in Corporate Social Responsibility

Local level:

1. Develop access to incentive measures and programmes, through workshops and media campaigns, to integrate biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation into production schemes, certification schemes, benefit sharing, PES, and socio-biodiversity programs

Figure 19. Guidance and recommendations for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes from the perspective of International organizations, Sub-national organizations, local organizations and local governments

International organizations

1. Awareness raising and mainstreaming of Treaties and Conventions across member states
2. Join forums for nations to analyze and discuss possible solutions and prioritization
3. Generate synergies and cooperation across international organizations to avoid duplication
4. Increase biodiversity concerns within the World Trade Organization (WTO)
5. Develop tools, methods and standards for monitoring biodiversity and poverty
6. Development targets and indicators for biodiversity–poverty monitoring
7. Offer technical assistance on biodiversity mainstreaming (e.g. building from Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI))
8. Harmonize national development plans

Local organizations

1. Increase public participation
2. Improve access to capacity development and resources
3. Improve institutional strengthening, and the empowerment of local development/planning/spatial committees
4. Environmental departments need to be considered in local budgets, participate in zoning and land use planning, to avoid weak control mechanisms

National organizations

1. Increase coordination/cooperation between Ministry of the Environment and Ministry for Local Governance/Interior Affairs
2. Increase awareness raising on biodiversity-poverty linkages

Sub-National organizations

1. ICLEI the world's leading association of cities and local governments dedicated to sustainable development, World Council of Municipalities should include poverty and biodiversity issues in their agenda
2. Specifically they should address the benefits derived from biodiversity and ecosystem services in local development

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/>