

# **GOOD PRACTICES BY REGION: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

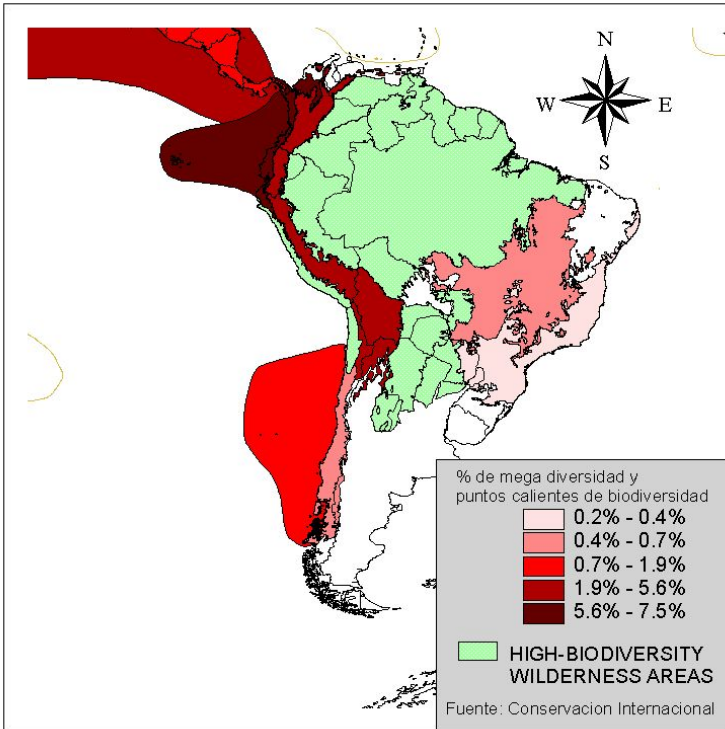
**EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON BIODIVERSITY FOR  
POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

**Second meeting**

**Chennai, India, 4-6 December 2013**

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# Megadiversity in Latin America and the Caribbean



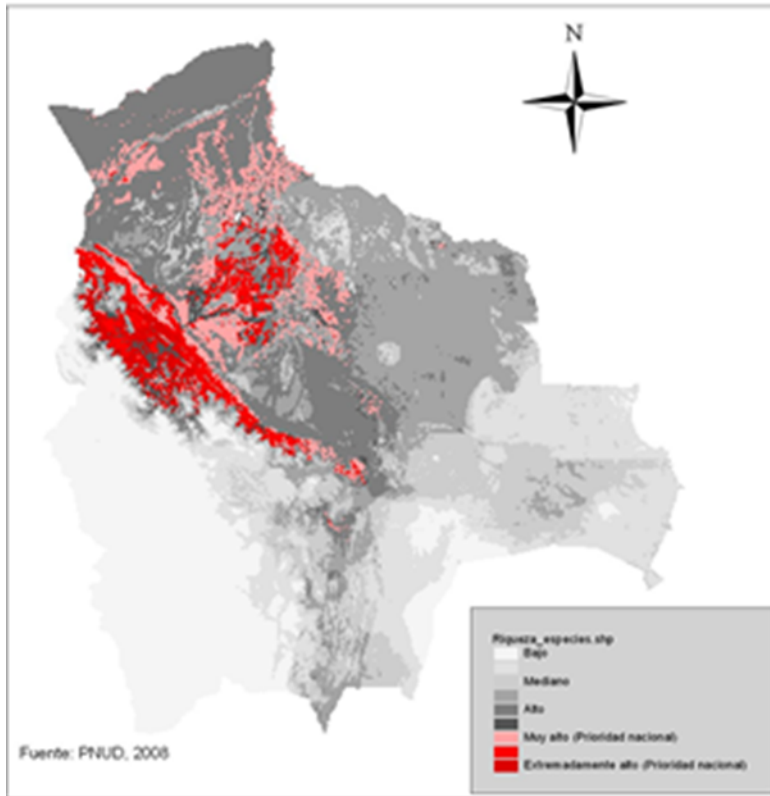
Poverty areas are also highly related to presence of biodiversity.

Most countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have higher diversity (megadiversity) and hotspots of diversity.

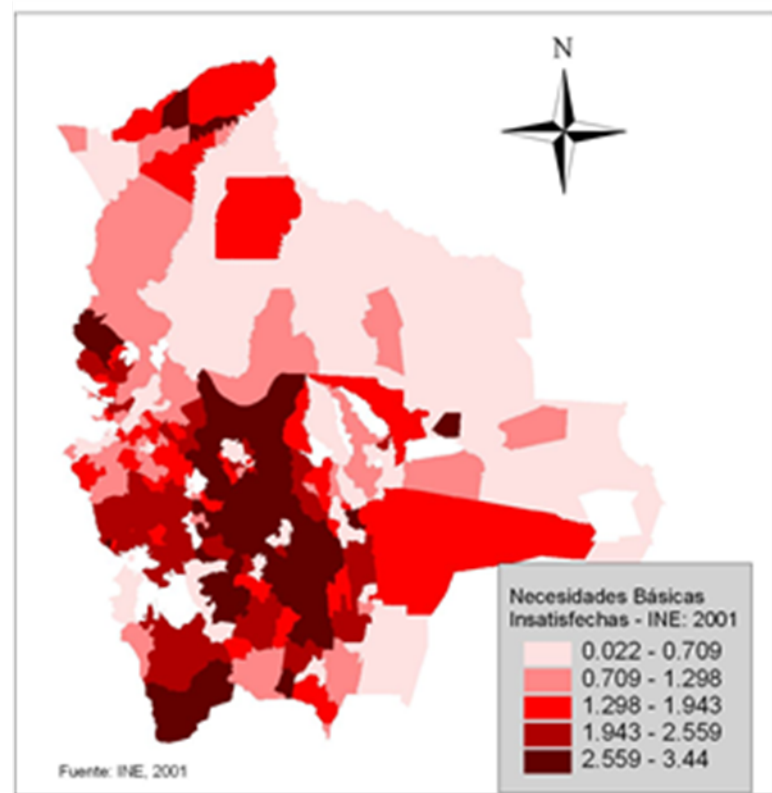
# Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean



# Relationship between poverty and biodiversity in Bolivia



Map of biodiversity (species richness)



Map of poverty

# Distinctive views and actions about poverty and biodiversity

Biotrade	Payment for Ecosystem services (PES)	Management of Systems of Life of Mother Earth (MSL)
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT	GREEN ECONOMY	ECONOMY OF MOTHER EARTH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value-chain</li> <li>• Adaptive management approach</li> <li>• Fair trade schemes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural capital (market-based approach)</li> <li>• Results-based actions and results-based payments</li> <li>• Ecosystem services accounting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Systems of life</li> <li>• Enforcement of capabilities of regeneration of Mother Earth</li> <li>• Complementary Agreements with Mother Earth (rights-based approach).</li> </ul>

**Need for broader political, institutional and economic analysis of biodiversity at the national level:** Autonomy in the management of territories; secure land tenure; contribution of biodiversity to the national economies

## **BIOTRADE: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>BIOTRADE INITIATIVE</b>
Ecuador	“Jambi Kiwa” Producers’ Association of Medicinal Plants from Ecuador
Colombia	Biotrade Fund Business partnership between Nativa (Colombia) and Cosmetic Valley (France)
Brazil	Natura Cosméticos and equitable benefit sharing
Bolivia	Vicuña sustainable management

*Source:* UNCTAD, 2010. Trade and Biodiversity

## **PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>PES INITIATIVE</b>
Brazil	Amazon Fund
Costa Rica	FONAFIFO PES PROGRAM
Ecuador	SOCIO-BOSQUE

## **MANAGEMENT OF SYSTEMS OF LIFE OF MOTHER EARTH**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>PES INITIATIVE</b>
Plurinational State of Bolivia	Joint Mitigation and Adaptation for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests and Systems of Life of Mother Earth

## **Existing mechanism (s) used to exchange best practices in the region**

- Amazonian Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO)
- Andean Community Nations (CAN)
- Forum of Ministries of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean (UNEP) ??
- Community of Latin American and of the Caribbean States (CELAC) (Ad hoc working groups) ??
- Central America Integration System (SICA) ??

# Main challenges and gaps

## **BIOTRADE**

- Mostly economic issues (ignores political, social and institutional aspects) of biodiversity.
- Benefits only for most competitive people.
- Need of higher external support
- Fair trade schemes are marginal.

## **Management of Systems of Life (MSL)**

- Integrates rights of Mother Earth.
- Needs the development of a comprehensive legal framework.
- Political will (rights and obligations).
- Financing???

## **Payment for ecosystem services (PES)**

- Very much about forests and water and little about sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems,
- In forests, centered on carbon and non-carbon benefits (co-benefits).
- Lack of adequate and predictable financing.

## **COMMON CHALLENGES**

- Recognition of different approaches and mechanisms (national and local levels of governance).
- Strengthening comprehensive, holistic and integrated approaches.
- Empowerment of local people (property rights and autonomous governance).



# Main opportunities

- 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).
- The development of Sustainable Development Goals, including the three pillars of sustainable development in a more holistic manner.
- 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.
- Different approaches and experiences adopted in the region: biotrade, PES market and non-market based schemes, and Management of Systems of Life can help to explore the linkages between poverty and biodiversity at different levels.

## **Possible elements that can be used for recommendations**

- 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.
- Assessment of best policy approaches and practices taking into consideration the IPBES conceptual framework (to be adopted).
- 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.
- Articulate efforts to develop methods for the valuation of biodiversity.
- Evaluation of fair trade schemes for products derived from the sustainable management of forests and ecosystems, particularly those stemming from indigenous peoples and local populations.