POVERTY - ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE BOTSWANA

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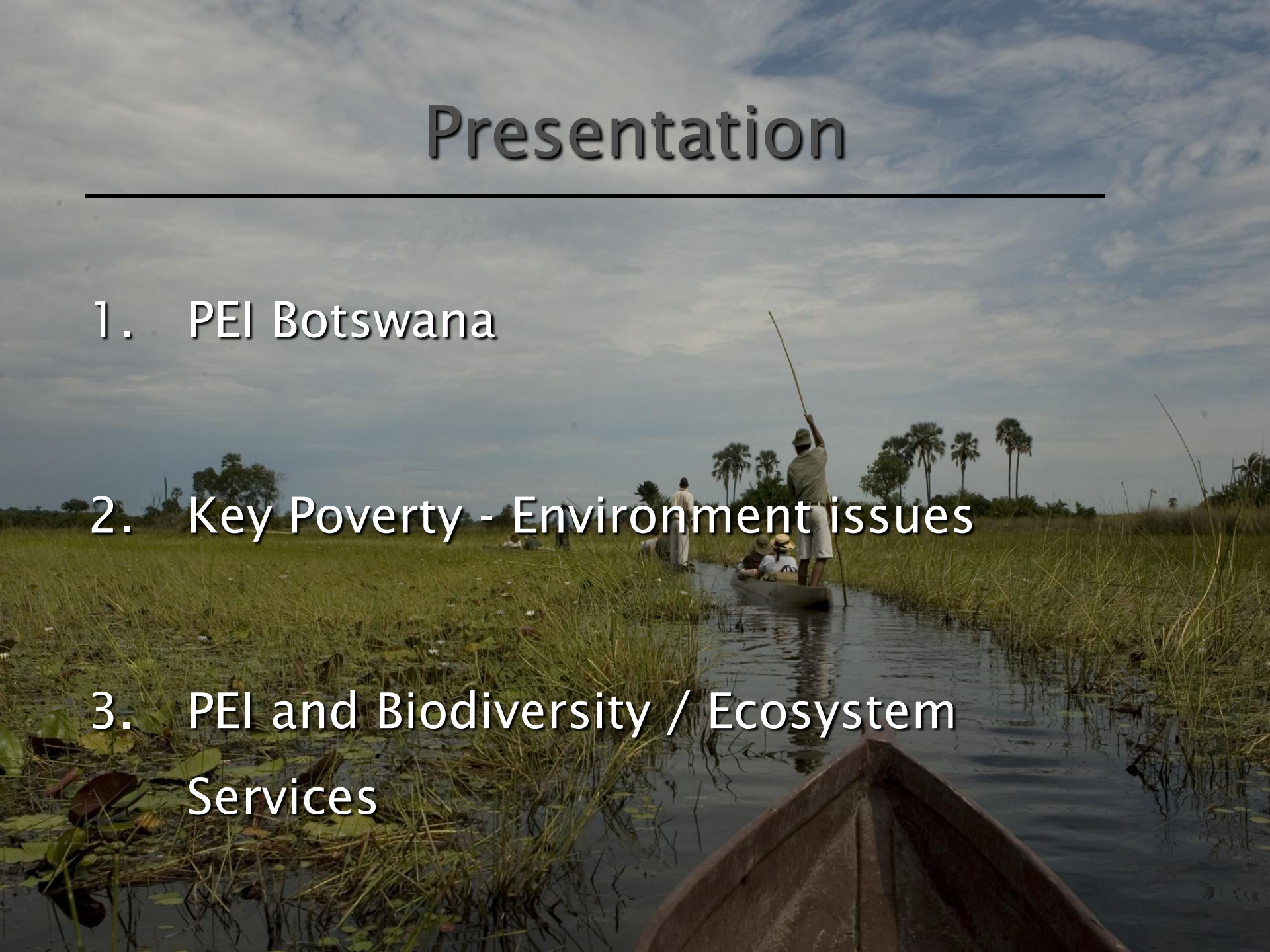
Presentation

1. PEI Botswana

2. Key Poverty - Environment issues

3. PEI and Biodiversity / Ecosystem Services



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Joint UNDP-UNEP programme on mainstreaming of Poverty - Environment linkages

Currently implemented in: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Mozambique, Mali, Mauritania, Malawi, Burkina Faso and Botswana

PEI Botswana started implementation in 2010 and current phase will be running till end of 2012

Natural capital is an essential part of a productive economy and we need to value the goods and services it provides (Defra, Mainstreaming Sustainable Development)

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Objective: to mainstream poverty environment issues into development planning

What:

- Making the economic case (economic studies, PER, fiscal reform etc.)
- Influencing policy / strategy + awareness
- Partnering with existing processes (NSSD, NSPR review) incl. research
- Guidance (tools) to mainstreaming PE and sustainable development (SD) issues into the development planning process

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Objective: to mainstream poverty environment issues into development planning

How:

- Studies, reviews, assessments, research
- Publications, policy briefs, dialogues
- Capacity building
  - Technical support to Government (methodologies, tools and techniques, concept papers etc)
  - Partnering with civil society, development partners, and private sector

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Key PE issues in Botswana include:

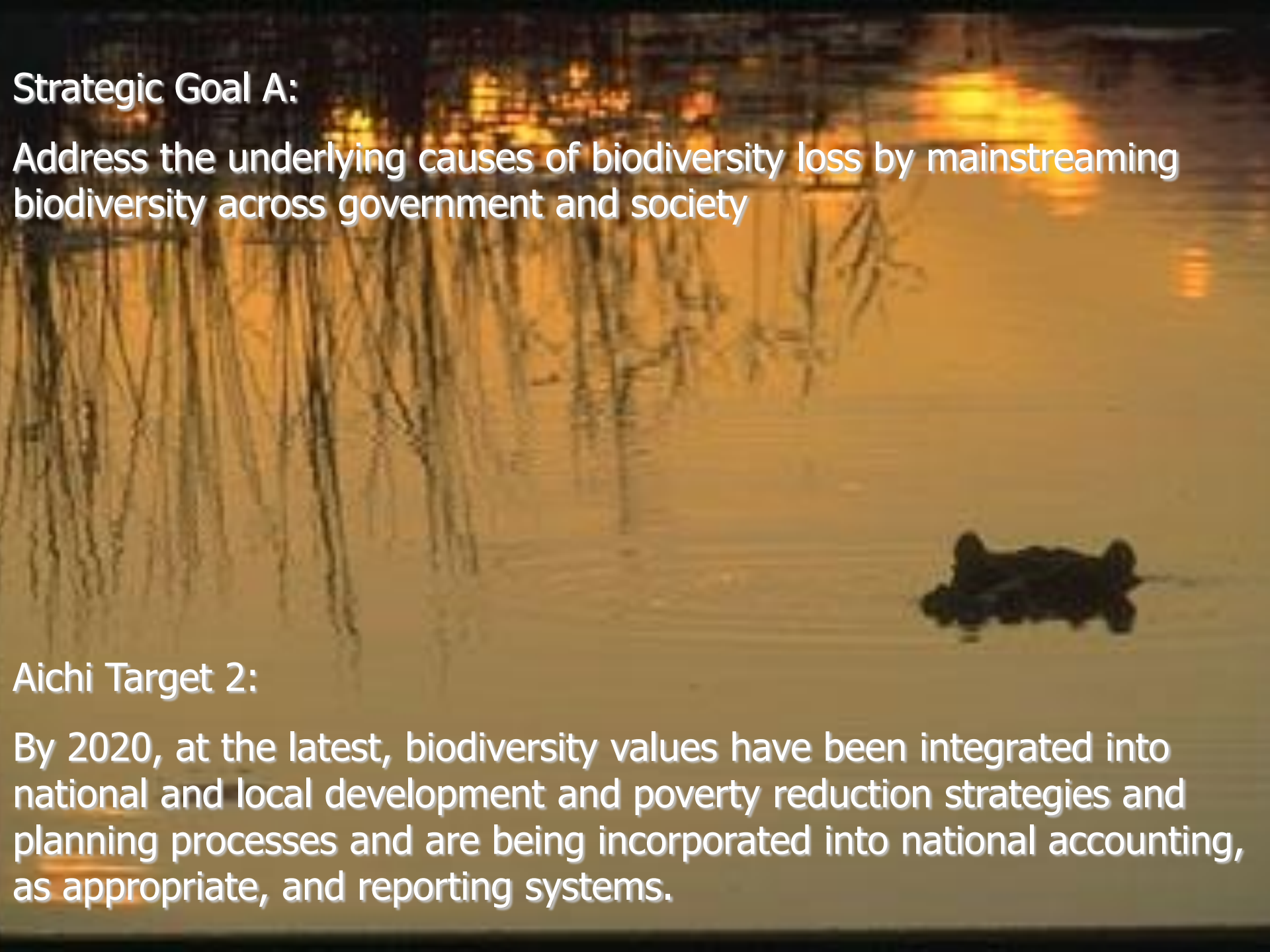
- Land and Rangeland Degradation
- Community Based Natural Resource Mgmt
- Climate change and sustainable development
- Biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and sustainable utilization
- Energy and water resources mgmt

Making the value of our natural capital visible to economies and societies creates an evidence base to pave the way for more targeted and cost-effective solutions (TEEB, 2009)

One of four strategic priorities:

To recognise the deep link between ecosystem degradation and the persistence of rural poverty

TEEB for policy makers (2009)



Strategic Goal A:

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

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.

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PEI and Biodiversity:

- Economic studies (agriculture, tourism)
  - Contribution to GDP
  - Cost of degradation / habitat / BD loss
  - CBNRM (CBD/ABS)
- Policy review (NSPR, ISPAAD)
- Mainstreaming PE and SD linkages into development planning -- tools, indicators
- Public Environmental Expenditure Review

What you can not measure you can not manage!?

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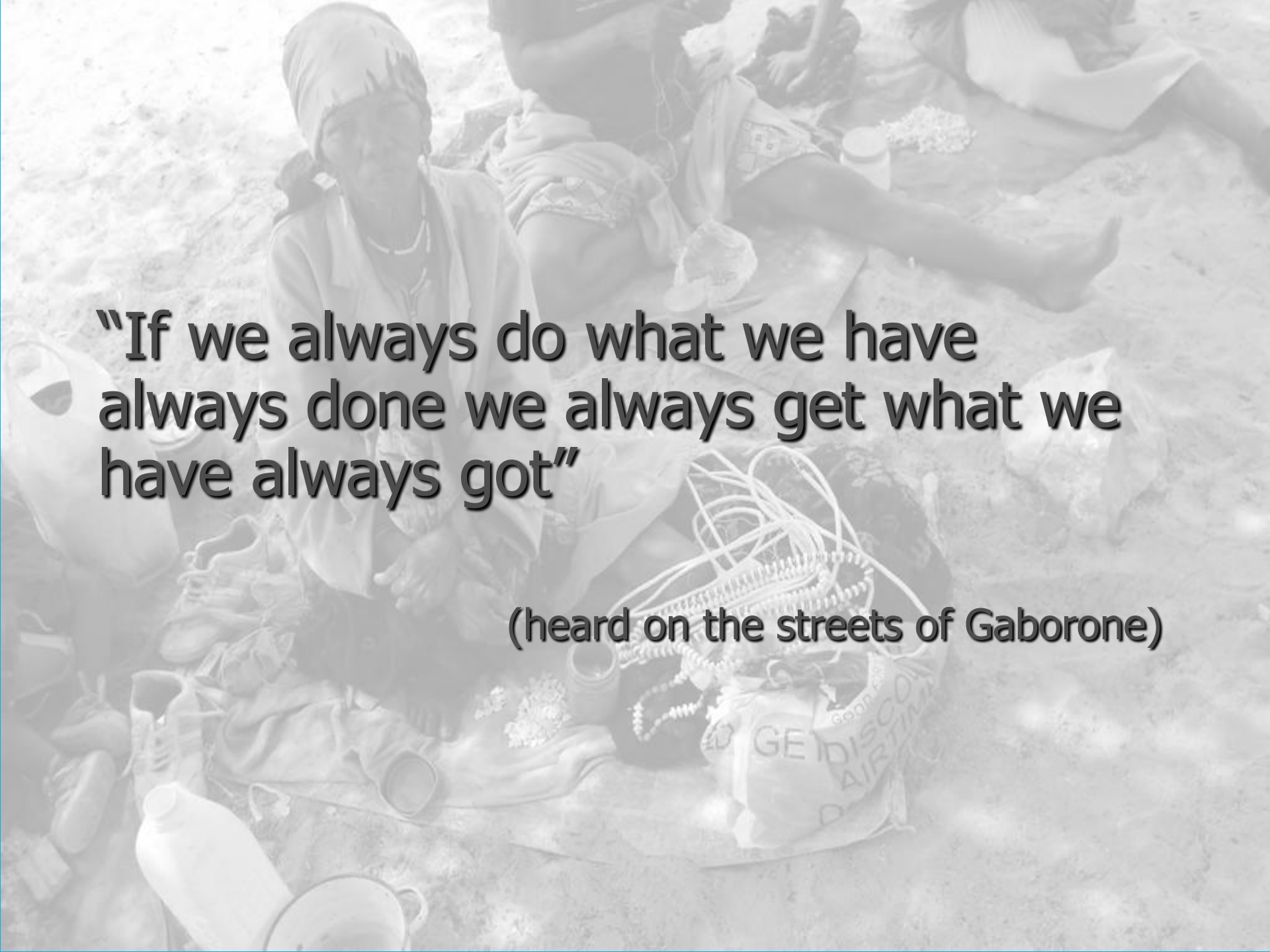
PEI and CBD / Aichi:

- Make the value of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems visible
- Contextualise the linkages between poverty and environment
  - Sustainable livelihoods / agro-biodiversity
  - Ecosystem goods and services / climate change
  - Employment / green economy / sustainable development
- Mainstream into policy and development planning
- Support implementation of selected activities

FINALLY, IT BEGINS TO DAWN ON HIM...
WHAT THE...? WHERE'D THE POLAR ICE CAP GO?!
W.
HORSEY

"By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people"



"If we always do what we have always done we always get what we have always got"

(heard on the streets of Gaborone)

THANK YOU

MERCI

OBRIGADA