

Draft decisions prepared by the friends of the Chair Group during COP 11

DEHRADUN RECOMMENDATIONS

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision X/6 on “Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development” from the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 18-29 October 2010,

Recalling the eight Millennium Development Goals adopted in 2000 at the Millennium Summit,¹ the objectives and Articles of the Convention, the twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020² adopted at the tenth meeting of the conference of the Parties, and the United Nations Decade of Biodiversity,

Recognizing the potential of all three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, (particularly Articles 8(j), 10(c), 15, paragraph 7, Article 8(e) and 8(i), all of Articles 10 and 11, Article 13(a)), as well as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in significantly contributing to specific dimensions of poverty such as lack of income, lack of participation in decision-making, lack of access to education and lack of access to capacity-building initiatives,

Recognizing the clear linkages between gender equity, poverty alleviation and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

Recognizing the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and the work advancing the process of Sustainable Development Goals by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) as input for the post-2015 Goals,

Recognizing, in the context of the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20), the role of access and benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability, taking into account the potential of market-based approaches,³

Recognizing the importance of an enabling environment⁴ within the context of sustainable development, there is a need, within the context of education and awareness, to promote sound income distribution in fiscal policies and other relevant programmes as well as wider efforts to improve basic secondary, and higher education coverage and quality,

Recognizing the urgent need to improve knowledge, through monitoring and indicator development, the multiple and holistic assessment and value⁵ of biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions, particularly in the context of poverty and sustainable development processes,

Recognizing, as the Rio + 20 outcomes, the importance of well managed ecosystems⁶ and restoration of degraded ecosystems for sustainable development to address poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Recognizing the need for increased capacity for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions into poverty eradication and sustainable development processes at all levels and for all actors,

¹ <http://www.un.org/millennium/>

² <http://www.cbd.int/sp/>

³ “The future we want”, outcome document from Rio + 20 § 199.

⁴ Enabling environment is the expression that encompasses government policies that focus on creating and maintaining an overall macroeconomic environment that brings together suppliers and consumers in an inter-firm co-operation manner (UNCTAD, 1998a. TD/B/COM.2/33)

⁵ The intrinsic value of biological diversity, as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its critical role in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential services, which are critical foundations for sustainable development and human well-being (“The future we want”, outcome document from Rio + 20 §197).

⁶ In particular: agricultural and water systems, oceans and seas, forests, arid, semi-arid and dry lands, mountains.

Recognizing the root causes of, and interlinkages between, biodiversity loss and poverty, and the advantages of integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and sustainable development and vice versa as identified by the Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development,

Aware of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation from the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness,⁷

Welcoming, “the integrated framework for linking wetland conservation and wise use with poverty eradication” endorsed by the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and *noting* potential contributions of utilizing the framework in assisting linkages between biodiversity and poverty eradication, particularly with regards to sustainable use of biodiversity in inland water ecosystems and coastal and marine ecosystems,

Taking into account results from the Expert Group Meeting on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development, the views of the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, and the submissions received from Parties after the fourth meeting of the Working Group,

1. *Encourages* international organizations, including Multilateral Development Banks, Development Cooperation Agencies, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions into poverty eradication and sustainable development processes, including within development cooperation strategies, including United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and multilateral and bilateral country assistance strategies;

2. *Encourages* Parties and international agencies and organizations, including Multilateral Development Banks, Development Cooperation Agencies, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), to use multi-stakeholder forums and platforms, and strategic environment assessments to promote:

(a) Sustainable commerce of products and goods provided by biodiversity and its components, which shall not be used as a tool to endorse non-tariff barriers, but rather to provide opportunities for poverty reduction including up-scaling the existing Capacity-Building for sustainable trade programme [and payment for ecosystem services (PES)]; and

(b) Integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and functions and poverty eradication considerations into sustainable product supply chains and value addition processes.

3. *Encourages* Parties to monitor progress in the assessment and valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services as well as its integration into poverty eradication and sustainable development processes by using the biodiversity indicators established by the processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the indicators used in the Millennium Development Goals, the Rio Markers, or any other relevant indexes taking into account the ongoing process towards Sustainable Development Goals;

4. *Requests* Parties and international agencies and organizations to carefully assess potential opportunities and risks of placing an economic value to biodiversity and ecosystem services, and of multiple and holistic assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem functions, specifically to:

(a) Use the opportunities offered by the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, considering monetary and non-monetary benefit-sharing and the full potential of non-market based approaches, payments for ecosystem services schemes and other biodiversity-related market based mechanisms to address poverty and strengthen livelihoods;

(b) [Assess the risks and externalities, as well as to design measures to avoid and mitigate adverse pressures of development, such as the distributional implications of market based mechanisms, on biodiversity and ecosystem services];

⁷ Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Busan, Republic of Korea, 29 November-1 December 2011.

[5. *Requests* Parties, international agencies and organizations to take into account the contributions of biodiversity and ecosystem services to human wellbeing, while developing policies, spatial planning and appropriate investment programmes, including on issues related to peri-urban areas and the conversion of land use for urban spread;]

6. *Requests* Parties to adapt and integrate existing poverty and sustainable development priorities and indicators into their revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as into local and regional biodiversity plans and strategies taking into account the outcomes of Rio +20 and the process toward Sustainable Development Goals;

7. *Requests* Parties and international agencies and organizations, and private sector to promote an enabling environment for the valuation of both economic and non-economic aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the valuation of multiple and holistic aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem functions for poverty eradication and sustainable development processes:

[(a) Encouraging the participation of all relevant stakeholders in a transparent and accountable process of designing and implementing of market based mechanisms for biodiversity and ecosystem services to address poverty reduction and development objectives;]

(b) Establishing appropriate systems to encourage the responsible sustainable and regulated use of biodiversity by the private sector that has a direct bearing on poverty reduction, *inter alia*: regulation control and promotion, incentives and disincentives, compliance and enforcement mechanisms and capacity development of stakeholders, as appropriate; and

[(c) Encouraging multilateral and regional development banks to include biodiversity and ecosystem services in their operational and lending practices.]

(d) Promote the development of collective action and the engagement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components

8. *Calls upon* Parties and international agencies and organizations to identify and promote conservation and/or development policies, activities, projects and mechanisms which empower women, indigenous and local communities and the poor, marginalized and vulnerable, who depend directly on biodiversity and ecosystem services for their livelihoods;

9. *Calls upon* Parties and international agencies and organizations, to develop or strengthen the capacity of individuals and organizations as well as to create an enabling environment particularly in least developed countries small island developing States (SIDS) and countries with economies in transition to effectively value biodiversity and ecosystem services, to assess in a multiple and holistic way biodiversity and ecosystem functions, as well as their integration into poverty eradication and sustainable development processes by:

(a) Highlighting and developing the necessary economic, negotiating, management and accounting skills of all relevant actors (planning, budgeting, environmental economics, and other related sectors) and involving them in the designing, implementation and monitoring of capacity development programmes for valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services for integration into poverty eradication and development processes;

(b) Promoting cross-country learning groups, South-South cooperation networks, and the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity for capacity development at all levels to facilitate technology transfers, access to knowledge, and information exchanges; and

(c) Encouraging all relevant partners including United Nations agencies, bilateral development cooperation agencies and multilateral development banks to promote and effectively implement capacity development programmes at local, national and regional levels;

10. *Invites* Parties to take into account the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to ensure the full and effective participation of the most marginal populations, indigenous and local communities, while developing and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs);

11. *Invites* Parties, international agencies and organizations, building on the lessons learnt and acquired experience of existing environmental mainstreaming experiences, subject to their own situations, current legislations and policies, to consider, as appropriate, to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions into poverty eradication and sustainable development processes and projects at all levels, *inter alia*, by:

- (a) Integrating poverty and sustainable development concerns into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) other appropriate plans, policies and programmes, notably in National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA);
- (b) Integrating biodiversity into national accounting systems⁸ (to complement Gross Domestic Product index), national and sectoral development plans, and their implementation (e.g., through programme and project level impact assessments);
- (c) Assuring implementation of relevant technical cooperation through engagement with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) revision process within the timeframe of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020);
- (d) Promoting transparent, accountable and inclusive intersectoral collaboration and information sharing between government agencies and other stakeholders by clearly defining stakeholders rights and limits, notably indigenous and local communities rights in particular their right to free prior and informed consent, to access and control of biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions;
- (e) [Avoiding as much possible negatively affecting poor and vulnerable people through ecosystem and biodiversity conservation and where this is not possible, provide fair and equitable compensation for poor and vulnerable people affected - including compensation for limited development opportunities, lack of access and loss of life, property and crops from wildlife damage;]
- (f) Ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of associated traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities and the potential contribution of non-market based approaches;

12. *Invites* Parties and international agencies and organizations to assess the economic and non-economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services for poverty eradication and sustainable development while taking into account the work of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), the Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES), and the outcomes of the Quito Seminar on Scaling up Biodiversity Finance⁹ and, subject to their own situations, current legislations and policies, to consider, as appropriate, to integrate biodiversity values into national accounting systems and economic decision-making;

Recommends that the The Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity (TEEB) incorporate into the understanding of the economics of biodiversity the complete view of institutional arrangements regarding conservation of biodiversity, such as those pertaining to the State (the public), market (the private) and the collective action, for which pilot studies could be developed;

13. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility and other funding agencies to provide financial support to regional or subregional initiatives for learning and capacity development frameworks on biodiversity, poverty and sustainable development and mainstreaming;

⁸ In accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2

⁹ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/fin/ds-fb-01/information/ds-fb-01-background-en.doc>