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International Expert Workshop “Linking Nature Conservation and Poverty Reduction”



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**Federal Agency for Nature Conservation
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FOREWORD

Nature conservation and poverty reduction have a goal in common. Poor people in many parts of the world, especially in rural areas, often directly depend on natural and biological resources for their livelihood, whereas nature conservation is the attempt to safeguard these very resources for the future. In practice, the relationship between measures for nature conservation and poverty reduction is a very complex one in which measures for nature conservation on one hand and poverty reduction on the other can exert either positive or negative influences on each other. Internationally accepted goals like the Millennium Development Goals, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD, Johannesburg 2002) and the decisions of international conventions like the Convention on Biological Diversity commit us to both poverty reduction and the conservation of biodiversity. How then can measures for nature conservation and poverty reduction be combined in such a way as to allow win-win solutions and without compromising either goal?

It is this topic – or range of topics – that was discussed by 13 individuals from international and German nature conservation organizations, agencies and research institutions at the international expert workshop “**Linking Nature Conservation and Poverty Reduction**” that took place at the International Academy for Nature Conservation, Isle of Vilm, of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation from November 2 to 4, 2006.

In their discussions, the participants acknowledged that conservation activities can affect poor people directly and indirectly; that poor people often depend to a high degree on natural/biological resources, whereas it is these resources that conservation strives to safeguard; that poverty affects the effectiveness of conservation measures and often leads to environmental degradation; and that conservation organizations, institutions and agencies need to take these factors into account. Hence the participants recommend the following **principles**:

1. Conservation activities should create benefits to those poor people.
2. If that is not possible, conservation activities should at least not harm poor people.
3. If that is not possible, poor people should be adequately compensated for the harm suffered. Compensation should only be considered as a last resort.

It is the participants' hope that by formulating these recommendations they will contribute to the ongoing debates and policy formulations, emphasize the linkages between conservation and development, stimulate a better consideration of the poverty-conservation linkages within both the conservation and the development communities, and identify knowledge gaps. The principles stated are substantiated by underlying **factors** that need to be addressed to ensure that conservation activities deliver benefits to poor people are the following. Besides, in order to apply the principles several **tools** have to be developed:

- Methods to include social impact assessment of conservation activities;
- Guidelines for designing conservation measures that benefit poor people;
- Criteria for appropriate and equitable compensation schemes.

The participants will subsequently invite comments to the recommendations by distributing them in their respective networks. As a follow-up, it should be considered whether they can be used as a starting-point to develop a code of conduct for conservation organizations. Research on linkages in poverty-conservation relations should be carried out and case studies on good and bad practice disseminated. Conservation organizations, agencies and institutions should encourage dialogue with development agencies on these poverty-conservation linkages and should support international biodiversity conventions in their efforts to address livelihood issues, for instance within the CBD and CITES.

The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation is glad to have hosted this workshop. It is becoming increasingly obvious that in many parts of the world, the key to conserving biological diversity lies in working with people. This presents great challenges, both for the traditional nature conservation and the development communities. The respective goals of poverty reduction and nature conservation may not completely coincide, but a general conviction should exist that there is a lot of common ground where differing goals may be pursued to the advantage of all.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Preamble

The participants of the international expert workshop “Linking Nature Conservation and Poverty Reduction”, representing international and German nature conservation organizations and agencies and research institutions, acknowledge that

- Conservation activities affect poor people directly and indirectly;
- Poor people often depend to a high degree on natural/biological resources and it is these resources that conservation strives to safeguard;
- Poverty affects the effectiveness of conservation measures and often leads to environmental degradation;
- Conservation organizations, institutions and agencies need to take this into account.

Recommendations

The participants of the workshop agreed upon the following general principles to guide the work of conservation organizations, institutions and agencies where their activities affect poor people:

1. Conservation activities should create benefits to those poor people.
2. If that is not possible, conservation activities should at least not harm poor people.
3. If that is not possible, poor people should be adequately compensated for the harm suffered. Compensation should only be considered as a last resort.

By formulating these principles, the workshop participants wish to

- Contribute to the ongoing debates and policy formulations, inter alia by identifying possible steps leading to better practice;

- Emphasize the linkages between conservation and development;
- Stimulate a better consideration of the poverty-conservation linkages within both the conservation and the development communities;
- Identify knowledge gaps.

When applying these principles, the following points have to be taken into consideration:

- Defining what are “poor people” and what is “poverty”;
- The short- and long-term needs of poor people;
- Benefits of conservation activities to poor people should outweigh the costs of conservation;
- “Benefits” should be understood in a broad sense to include “empowerment”, “strengthening of rights” and other monetary and non-monetary contents;
- The importance of genuine participatory approaches.

Some of the factors that may need to be addressed to ensure that conservation activities deliver benefits to poor people are the following :

- Tenure rights;
- Conservation management;
- Governance;
- Inter-agency cooperation;
- Level of environmental degradation;
- Level of poverty.

In order to apply these principles, we need to develop:

- Methods to include social impact assessment of conservation activities;
- Guidelines for designing conservation measures that benefit poor people;
- Criteria for appropriate and equitable compensation schemes.

Next steps / tasks

- Consider using these principles to develop a code of conduct for conservation organizations;
- Promote research on linkages in poverty-conservation relations;
- Disseminate case studies on good and bad practice;
- Encourage dialogue with development agencies on these poverty-conservation linkages;
- Support international biodiversity conventions to address livelihood issues, inter alia the CBD and CITES.

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE PIN BOARDS

1. Flipcharts

First day

When do conservationists have to address poverty issues (or broader: socio-economic aspirations)?

- If local people rely on the natural resources for their livelihoods
- If our actions impact on poverty
- If enforcement is not possible
- If there is poverty which impacts on biodiversity
- If conservationists are interested in long-term solutions (but sometimes urgent action is needed)
- Moral obligations

Conservation bodies could also look for partners for the “development part”.

Objectives

- How can we have projects that both contribute to conservation & poverty reduction?
- Impact of poverty on conservation effectiveness

Role of conservation bodies

- Should not solve everything; dependent on local context
- Work as a broker, with partners
- Establish contacts to relevant agencies
- Be aware of socio-economic factors and impacts
- Communicate contribution of conservation to development / raise awareness of links

- Special role when there is no other development agency
- Conservationists ensure the long-term sustainability of development projects
- Dependent on status of conservation agency

Contributions of conservation to poverty reduction?

Local level

- Identify areas of high biodiversity value → for sustainability
- Ecosystem services (not only local effects)
- Not always socio-economic benefits created by any conservation measure
- Linkage : the mechanisms to allow different interests to be met (win/win) and to avoid negative effects on socio-economic situation

National level

- Positive effects probably not significant (if conservation understood in a narrow sense)

Bolivian case study

Which development issues were chosen and why?

- Most important for conservation?
- Most important for livelihoods?

Second day

Qualification of benefits

i.e. empowerment

imposition of solutions?

Desires of local people

- Conservation should create surplus / benefits (benefits outweigh the costs) to poor people in the short-term / considering the short-term needs and the long-term benefits
- Conservation should not harm poor people
- Compensation is needed
- Flexible approaches to create surplus
- Social impact assessments
- Bridging the gap between short-term needs and long-term benefits: maybe with the assistance of development agencies

Compensation – critical issues

(the last resort)

- Who decides on it?
- Can poor people refuse?
- What form does it take?
 - Land/finances?
 - One off/regular
 - Which people
 - Rewarding the “worst”

➔ Tools: looking for approaches of international NGOs

Objectives of recommendations

- Contribution to the ongoing debates/policy formulations, also by identifying possible steps leading to better practise
- To stimulate a better consideration of the linkages within both the conservation community and the development community
- To emphasise the linkages between conservation and development
- To identify gaps in knowledge

2. Plenary discussions

First chart

Impacts of conservation on livelihoods

- Tools for assessing impacts of conservation on livelihoods
- Guidelines on how to implement CITES so that it contributes to livelihoods

Compensating loss, creating global goods, offering development opportunities

- No conservation benefits locally
- Conditionality of payments
- Sustainability of approach?

Sustainable use -> for poverty reduction and biodiversity

- How to make sustainable use economically viable
- How to make ecosystem services operational

Ecotourism is an alternative income source

- Feasibility as a tourism business
- Feasibility of linking tourism with conservation

Second chart

Critical questions and solutions / strategies

International mandate

- 2010 target, CBD Programme of implementation – WSSD

Conceptual base for linkages

- Positive and negative and vice-versa linkages -> Which link is of interest to us? – Nature of the link? How to assess impacts? -> *non monetary incentives*

- Conservation only sustainable/successful when addressing poverty of those affected by conservation -> When to address poverty issues? (no automatic linkage) -> *work with local organisations*
- Common causes for biodiversity loss and poverty -> lack of clarity of roles and aims -> can conservation bodies deliver? -> *develop a joint vision with the local people*
- Poor governance + high poverty do not allow for win-win situations -> threshold -> how to achieve win-win in difficult (?) situations? -> what is a difficult situation? -> *offer income alternatives*

Political framework and consequences

- Demand-led development paradigm (donor and countries' priorities) -> NGOs to support, campaign against or adapt to the DLDP -> *strategies for mainstreaming conservation into PRSPs; "inspire" demand (top-down?); use ecosystem services for demonstrating value; SEA; strategic alliances (poverty, health, education); lobbying of the decision makers, policy makers*

3. Working groups

1. Analysis of the linkages

Franz Gatzweiler, Barney Dickson, Gisèle Schmid, Bettina Hedden-Dunkhorst

Questions

- What are examples for win/win-situations in conservation and poverty reduction?
- What are factors that favour win/win-situations?
- What are factors that prevent win/win-situations?
- How do we measure or assess the impact of conservation on poverty reduction? Which levels do we have to look at?

Results

In what circumstances do conservation activities affect poor people?

- 1) where poor people depend on the biodiversity that conservation agencies want to conserve (direct)

Example: protected areas excluding people

- 2) through indirect routes

Example: “elephants” – crop raiding (negative impact) or new income (positive impact)

What factors favour win-win or win-lose situations?

- 1) Conservation must generate a surplus
- 2) Where conservation management increases the used species
BUT depends on the distribution of benefits!

- 3) Strong local governance and/or strong national governance
IF in interests of poor

- 4) Tenure rights (land/ water/ biodiversity)

BUT: who gets tenure? What do they do with tenure?

- 5) Inter agent co-operation (conservation and development)

How do we measure impact of conservation on poverty?

- 1) rapid rural appraisal
- 2) participative mapping

- 3) even income!
- 4) Social impact assessment

What action is required?

- 1) for conservation organisations: a code of conduct, set of principles, guidelines
→ do conservation in a way that
 - a. benefits poor people
 - b. or does not harm
 - c. or compensates
- 2) link with development agencies
- 3) research on linkages
- 4) publicise good (+ bad?) examples

WHAT IS POVERTY?

2. Tools and Concepts

Anke Gaude, Svane Bender, Pieter van Eijk. Sarah Holaschke

Questions

- What can we do to avoid negative effects of conservation on the livelihoods of local people?
- How can we make sustainable use economically so viable that destructive uses are no longer attractive?
- How do we identify and design income alternatives in situations where conservation does not allow the continuity of certain uses or practises?
- What could we do if income alternatives are not feasible or do not yield enough income to compensate losses?
- How could the valuation of ecosystem services help to turn sustainable use and protected areas into an attractive economic option?

Results

What can we do to avoid the negative effects of conservation on the livelihoods of local people?

- Institutional issues
 - Assessment of indigenous knowledge, cultural and gender aspects
 - Assessment of use

- Different levels of involvement of local people
 - Assessment of needs
 - Different levels of involvement from local level over NGOs to National Governments
- Practical/ implementation level
 - Adaptive management (also for institutional issues)
 - Monitoring, reviewing the process together with local people
 - Identifying thresholds and assessing impacts of conservation measures

How to make sustainable use economically more attractive?

- Information and education to create awareness on ecological services
- Link interests of people on different levels
- Promote incentives for local people
 - Direct payments
 - Tax relief
 - Land/ resource rights
 - Alternative income schemes
- Make destructive uses less attractive (higher taxes, etc.)
- Create and support markets for sustainable products

How do we identify and design income alternatives in situations where conservation does not allow the continuity of certain uses or practices?

- Assessment of markets, resources and needs

What could we do if income alternatives are not feasible or do not yield enough income to compensate losses?

- Provide incentives for local people
- Financial compensation and support
- Technical support
- Improve livelihoods (health care, education, water supply, infrastructure)
- Important to compromise – to what extent?
- Offer relocation (in special situations)

3. Communication and Cooperation

Elke Mannigel, Abisha Mapendembe, Werner Schröder, Rudolf Specht

Questions

- How could we communicate the link between conservation and poverty reduction in order to bring conservation back on the political agenda?
- What can conservation agencies contribute to development agencies?
- How can we induce cooperation with partners that do not share the same goals but where there is ground for joint activities?

Results

What can conservation agencies contribute to developing agencies?

(Keep in mind:

Conservation organisations: conservation is an end – development as a means

Development organisations: conservation is either irrelevant or a means to their ends)

Opportunities

- Long-term sustainability of projects
- By contributing to MDG 7 the conservation agencies contribute to the conservation debate
- Conserving ecosystem services
- Basis for sustainable land use planning
- Nature conservation can contribute to conflict resolution and prevention at different levels
- Empowerment and capacity building
- Conservation agencies act as brokers to bring together private sector (e.g. tourism) and sustainability
- Create and have networks which development agencies don't have
- Biological and ecological data

Risks

- Long-term perspective compromises short-term perspective
- “Greenwashing”

- Conservation organisations risk losing their identity

(Conclusions)

- Conservation is our goal – development our path
- Tailor the message to suit the audiences
- Achievements for local communities have to be communicated
- Conservation as a basis for sustainable development
- Providing alternative livelihood compensation

4. Follow up of the workshop

Action needed

- Response to recommendations
 - when sending out: ask for feedback
 - lead: ask for IUCN to take a lead
- Develop a Code of Conduct
- Develop guidelines etc. as stated in the recommendations (by considering the feedback)

Roadmap

- Collect response until 15 January 2007
 - “Meeting” (video, phone, etc.) in the second half of January
- > decide on how to follow, especially on the two issues above (e.g. the Code of Conduct and the guidelines) on the potential roles and partners of different organisations

How to use/continue the recommendations

- Part of the workshop report + separate (also in the Internet)
- Inform our own organisations
- Inform networks:
 - IUCN (BfN) + TILCEPA + TIGRE (Elke)
 - Poverty and Conservation Learning/Working Group (Barney)
 - Forum “Environment and Development” (Elke)
 - Birdlife (Werner)
- Discuss them with German development cooperation agencies
- Review of the current debate (Poverty and Conservation Learning Group -> linking the recommendations)
- Ensure that recommendations are considered In CITES, considerations on livelihood issues (Barney)
- Preparatory meeting for the PA working group-CBD (BfN)
- Submit as a suggestion for the next SBSTTA meeting on PA-Pow (BfN)

Recommendations for whom

- BfN
- BMU
- Wider conservation community (+IUCN)
- German development cooperation
- Use CBD COP9 (Poverty + PAs) -> review process of Pow on PAs
- Poverty and Conservation Working/Learning Group
- Non governmental development cooperation
- Parties to CITES

ABSTRACTS AND PRESENTATIONS

Rudolf Specht, Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Germany

Linking nature conservation and poverty reduction – Goals, linkages and initial questions

My presentation is a short introduction to the topic of the workshop. Both poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation are goals that are high on the global political agenda (poverty reduction e.g. through Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals; biodiversity conservation through e.g. decisions by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and Millennium Development Goal 7). Both poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation have many dimensions and contain subjective elements. There are both positive and negative linkages between them and they have several causes in common. My presentation then raises a number of questions that we will discuss in the workshop and suggests areas where we should search for solutions and develop tools.

Linking nature conservation and poverty reduction

International Academy for Nature Conservation (INA)
Isle of Vilm
November 2-4, 2006



The BfN advises
The BfN supports
The BfN enforces
The BfN informs

Roadmap for the workshop

Introductory round

Who am I? What is my background? What are my expectations for this workshop?

Starter: Goals, linkages and initial questions

Morning and afternoon **presentations to put the topic in perspective**

Working group: Discovering Gaps

What do we need to know and where do we need to act in order to better reconcile nature conservation and poverty reduction?

Working group: Finding solutions and developing tools

Where and how can we take steps to improve the links between poverty reduction and nature conservation?

What do we need to create more synergies between measures for nature conservation and poverty reduction?

Working group: Steps forward

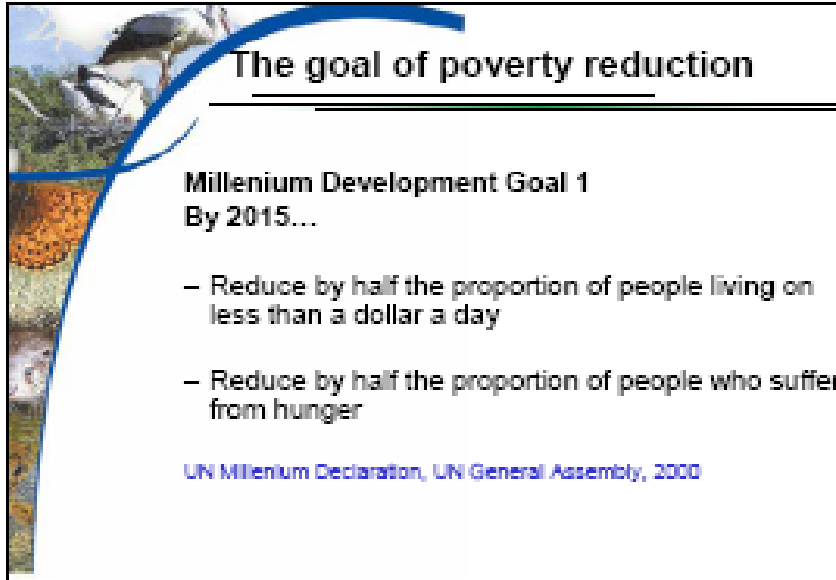
How can we act together and where do we go from here?

Linking nature conservation and poverty reduction

International Academy for Nature Conservation (INA)
Isle of Vilm
November 2-4, 2006



Nature conservation and poverty reduction
Goals, linkages and initial questions



The goal of poverty reduction

Millenium Development Goal 1
By 2015...

- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day
- Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

UN Millenium Declaration, UN General Assembly, 2000



The goal of nature conservation

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources

MGG 7, UN Millenium Declaration, UN General Assembly, 2000

Parties commit themselves to ... achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and the benefit of all life on earth.

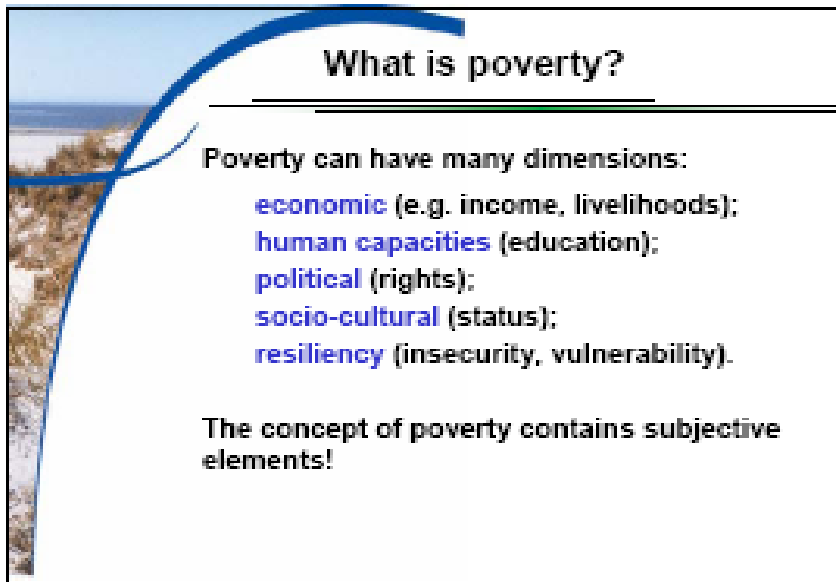
Decision VI/25 of the 6th Conference of the Parties of the CBD, 2002

...the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity ...

Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002

all States will fulfill commitments and significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010...

UN World Summit Outcome, 2005

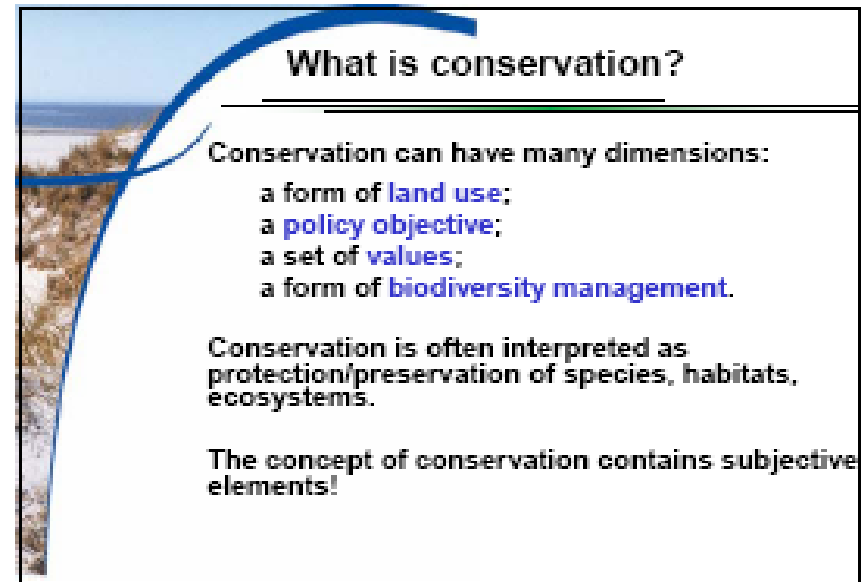


What is poverty?

Poverty can have many dimensions:

- economic (e.g. income, livelihoods);
- human capacities (education);
- political (rights);
- socio-cultural (status);
- resiliency (insecurity, vulnerability).

The concept of poverty contains subjective elements!




What is conservation?

Conservation can have many dimensions:

- a form of **land use**;
- a **policy objective**;
- a set of **values**;
- a form of **biodiversity management**.

Conservation is often interpreted as protection/preservation of species, habitats, ecosystems.

The concept of conservation contains subjective elements!



Linkages

Positive

- Conservation activities contribute to poverty reduction (e.g. income earning opportunities)
- Poverty reduction measures contribute to conservation goals (e.g. relieving intensive resource use)

Negative

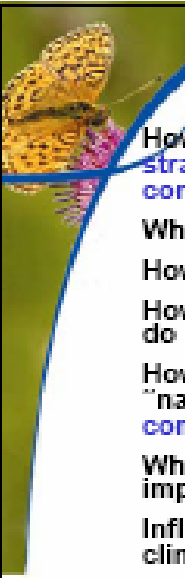
- Conservation measures create/increase poverty (e.g. exclusion from resource use)
- Poverty reduction measures endanger conservation goals (e.g. agricultural development)



Features in common

Poverty and biodiversity loss have several causes in common:

- Distribution of power
- Externalities: Trade and aid regimes
- Governance



Discovering gaps

- How can nature conservation be integrated into **strategic planning** and conservation-development concepts?
- What determines success or failure of **strategies**?
- How do we include **civil society**?
- How do we create **win-win** situations? (What do we do if they are not possible?)
- How can we create cooperation between the "nature conservation" and "development" **communities**?
- Where are the thresholds for **sustainability** (e.g. implementation time)?
- Influence of externalities (e.g. world trade, China, climate change etc.)



Finding solutions and developing tools

- Measuring **impacts**, quantifying **relationships**
- Addressing **power** imbalances and **governance** failings
- Equitable approaches** for the inclusion of civil society: rights, empowerment, participation, rural appraisal, awareness-raising, inclusion of private sector, indigenous peoples...
- Financing mechanisms** (market mechanisms, ecosystem services, tourism, microcredit, Bio-rights etc.)
- Frameworks** for cooperation: Conventions, research etc.

Steps forward

How can we act together and
where do we go from here?

It's up to us....

Abisha Mapendembe, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), United Kingdom

Challenges and opportunities for nature conservation in a demand-led development paradigm

The main aim of my presentation is to stimulate debate on some of the important challenges and opportunities that a “demand-led” development paradigm presents to nature conservation in developing countries. The presentation traces the evolution of development thinking and practice as seen by major donors, and highlights some of the key challenges and opportunities that the current dominant development paradigm – “demand-led development”- presents to nature conservation in developing countries. My main argument is that the refocusing of development discourse on poverty reduction in the late 1990s and the advent of bottom-up and rights based approaches to development as well as the inception of new aid modalities such as Direct Budget Support (DBS) has led to a rapid decline of the environment (and biodiversity issues) on the development agenda (with the notable exception of climate change). The environment (and biodiversity issues) is usually not high on the agenda in developing countries mainly because nature conservation is not seen as directly relevant to poverty reduction. This is so despite a myriad of evidence linking nature conservation, sustainable livelihoods and human well-being. This is a key challenge that nature conservation organisations need to overcome. The presentation concludes that by linking nature conservation and poverty reduction, we can avert environment (and biodiversity issues) from being dropped further from the development agenda. This can be achieved by developing an integrated approach linking poverty reduction with responsible management of ecosystems and biodiversity. Developing such an approach is crucial to biodiversity conservation, accessing funds for conservation work and gaining political support in both developing and developed countries. The presentation also poses some important questions at the end, to engender debate on nature conservation and poverty reduction.



Challenges and opportunities for nature conservation in developing countries in a demand-led development paradigm

Abisha Mapendembe
November 2008

for birds – for people – for ever

Structure of the presentation

- ❖ Background to the Poverty-Environment Debate
- ❖ Why does nature conservation matter for poor people?
- ❖ Evolution of development thinking and aid practice
- ❖ The advent of the demand-led development paradigm (DLDP)
- ❖ Challenges for nature conservation in a DLDP
- ❖ Opportunities for nature conservation in a DLDP
- ❖ Conclusion
- ❖ Questions to mull



Background to the Poverty – Environment Debate

- ❖ 1980 World Conservation Strategy - first articulated the link between conservation and development
- ❖ 1987 Brundtland Report and the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio placed environment and development links on the international agenda
- ❖ 2000 UN Millennium Summit -Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), UN Summit on Sustainable Development 2002 (Johannesburg) and subsequent UN Summits
- ❖ Late 1990s, refocusing of development discourse on poverty reduction



Background to the Poverty – Environment Debate (Cont)

- ❖ All sectors of society endeavour to contribute to this international goal
- ❖ Conservation NGOs are no exception hence pro-poor conservation in conservation circles
- ❖ However, the refocusing of development discourse led to a rapid decline of the environment and biodiversity issues on the development agenda - climate change is the notable exception
- ❖ International political sentiment now overwhelmingly favours development and not nature conservation



Why does nature conservation matter for poor people ?

- ❖ Biodiversity plays a major role in the livelihoods of a high proportion of the world's population
- ❖ Poorest of the world's poor often depend directly on natural resources e.g. for drinking water, building materials, fuel wood, fisheries, fresh water, fertility for soils, fodder for livestock and forest products
- ❖ Close to half of the world's jobs are directly tied to forests fisheries, farming and other sources of environmental income
- ❖ If their environment fails e.g. through drought, land degradation and overexploitation of forests and fisheries –hunger and illness are direct consequences



Why does nature conservation matter for poor people ? (Cont)

- ❖ Poverty is a risk factor for environmental degradation, just as environmental degradation is a risk factor for poverty
- ❖ Sustainable environmental practices are vital for sustainable livelihoods and human well being



Evolution of development thinking (and aid practice)

- ❖ Comprehensive planning (1950s) - five year plans and sectoral programmes and advent of project aid
- ❖ Projectised development (1960s) - expansion of project aid to support social services and rural development and the advent of the basic needs agenda
- ❖ Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) (1980s) (the rise of policy based lending) - Structural Adjustment Lending (SAL) and Sector Adjustments Lending (SECAL), in the form of the programme aid, aiding policy conditionality to Balance of Payments (BoP) support
- ❖ The first three were criticised for being "top-down"



Evolution of development thinking (and aid practice) (cont)

- ❖ Policy management (mid 1990s) – new types of programme aid, including budget support (general and sector budget support), pooling funds under Sector Wide Approaches (SWAPs) arrangements as well as pooled Technical Assistance
- ❖ Rights based approaches to development – right of the poor to development
- ❖ BUT rights to development in relation to global power relations ignored



The advent of the demand led development paradigm and Direct Budget Support (DBS)

- ❖ Policy management emphasised “bottom-up” approaches to projects or “demand driven/led” development
- ❖ Demand driven criteria is one of the most important programming principles of the EC and Member States
- ❖ Led to sea changes in mechanisms for giving aid – Rome Declaration on Harmonization (2003) and Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (March 2005)



The advent of the demand led development paradigm and Direct Budget Support (DBS)

- ❖ Donors moving away from supporting projects and are providing direct budget support (DBS) and sector programme support (SPS) – To be spent according to government priorities
- ❖ Priorities articulated in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)
- ❖ SADLY, few PRSPs feature the environment (and biodiversity issues in a significant way (Bojo and Reddy, 2002; Waldman,2005)



Challenges for nature conservation in a demand led development paradigm (DLDP) and direct budget support

- ❖ Donors now engage more and more extensively in budget support and sector programme support
- ❖ Priority given to environmental expenditure by donors depend on whether beneficiary countries select the environment as a key priority sector in PRSPs
- ❖ SADLY, the environment (and biodiversity issues) are not usually high on the agenda in beneficiary countries



Challenges for nature conservation in a demand led development paradigm (DLDP) and direct budget support

- ❖ As a result:
 - ✓ Direct Budget Support and sector support has so far not reached the environmental sector
 - ✓ Difficult to obtain donor and developing countries' support for environment and biodiversity projects
 - ✓ The environment (and biodiversity issues) rapidly declining on the development agenda



Challenges for nature conservation in a demand led development paradigm (DLDP) and direct budget support (cont)

- ❖ Potential of NGOs being marginalised – aid channelled from donor governments and larger multilateral institutions to Southern governments, does not refer directly to NGOs
- ❖ DONORS – environment not a priority to developing countries (and the poor) –evidence from PRSPs (What about Participatory Poverty Assessments DFID, 2001)
- ❖ CSO/NGOs –PRSPs not always a product of democratic processes , power imbalances, weak environmental capacity in developing countries, lack of understanding of environment and development linkages, short term versus long term agendas or targets



Challenges for nature conservation in a demand led development paradigm (DLDP) and direct budget support (cont).

- ❖ Nature conservation NGOs complaining because environment and biodiversity has been omitted – WHOSE INTEREST??
- ❖ “Iniquitous economic system” – biodiversity goods and services not reflected in national accounts
- ❖ Don't forget the manipulation of the poor by rich countries and powerful corporations and environmental problems associated with unbridled economic growth
- ❖ Need to make a very strong case for the environment in development - HOW??



Opportunities for nature conservation in the demand led development paradigm

- ❖ Urgent need to avert environment (and biodiversity issues) from being dropped further from the development agenda
- ❖ Ensuring that nature conservation address poverty is crucial to biodiversity conservation , accessing funds and for political support (buy –in) – pro-poor conservation
- ❖ Inspire demand –raising environment and biodiversity awareness of Community based organisations (CBOs) and NGOs in aid recipient countries



Opportunities for nature conservation in the demand led development paradigm

- ❖ Promoting use of tools and procedures through which environment and (biodiversity) may be mainstreamed in development cooperation Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) for both environmental and non environmental projects
- ❖ Potentially “Northern” nature conservation NGOs can work with their developing country partners to mainstream the environment in sectors often regarded as key by aid recipient countries (e.g. health and education)



Opportunities for nature conservation in the demand led development paradigm (cont)

- ❖ Ecosystem Services (ES) argument – seem less appealing to developing countries (as long as the value of the ES cannot be translated in EUROS/POUNDS/DOLLARS)
- ❖ Payment of Ecosystem Services (PES) - has its own problems
 - ✓ availability of funds
 - ✓ money cannot buy everything
 - ✓ who receives the payments- often not those very much depended on biodiversity as a main livelihood source - elite capture
 - ✓ who decide what is to be done with the money



Opportunities for nature conservation in the demand led development paradigm (cont)

- ❖ Use climate change as an entry point in discussions with donors and developing country governments – mitigation and adaptation
- ❖ Be REALISTIC!
 - ✓ avoid the argument that concern for the environment should top everything else
 - ✓ avoid forcibly linking the conservation and poverty reduction agendas when tradeoffs can outweigh synergies



Conclusion

- ❖ Environment (and biodiversity issues) are falling of the development agenda
- ❖ Biodiversity not seen as directly relevant to poverty reduction
- ❖ Much will depend on convincing policy makers and decision makers that the environment matters for development
- ❖ Raising environment and biodiversity awareness of aid recipient countries



Conclusion

- ❖ Need for a broad vision – an integrated approach linking poverty reduction with responsible management of ecosystems and biodiversity – This is vital to a sustainable future of shared global prosperity
- ❖ Be REALISTIC on what the environment can offer to development. It is one thing , for example, to emphasise that healthy societies require healthy ecosystems but is it the only one?



Conclusion (cont)

- ❖ E.g. *The development community has been slow to embrace good ecosystem management as a strategy for poverty reduction. That's unfortunate, because the poverty-alleviation strategies most developing nations have pursued—encouraging urban industries, agribusiness, and large-scale forestry, fishing, and mining operations—have largely failed to deliver jobs or the other benefits of development to rural residents. Even in China, which has lifted 400 million people out of poverty in the past two decades, nearly 150 million people continue to live in poverty, most of them in rural areas.* (Gregory Mack, editor and co-author of *World Resources 2008: The Wealth of the Poor—Managing Ecosystems to Fight Poverty*) - Don't know if Gregory is saying only good ecosystem management could have lifted more people out of poverty in China compared to the strategies highlighted above?



Conclusion (cont)

- ❖ Whatever tools and approaches we come up with we should ask ourselves the following question - **What does all this mean in the world of international politics? Politicians/decision makers v ecologists /conservationists – common ground??**



Questions to mull

- ❖ Demand led development paradigm – should nature conservation NGOs support or campaign against it?
- ❖ Biodiversity- a poverty trap? In my view , poor people are poor because they depend on natural resources often of low value and these acts as poverty traps?? The solution is to campaign for increased control and access by the poor to high value natural resources - address power asymmetry ? What you think?
- ❖ Vast wealth of nature ends up in the pockets of the affluent – often extracted unsustainably – don't you think good governance should be the focus both at national and international levels (including addressing lack of good governance in the North when it comes to matters related to the South)



Questions to mull

- ❖ Protected Areas (PA) in developing countries less funded because they are seen as an expense with no great returns?
- ❖ Is biodiversity conservation an end in itself or a means to an end (poverty eradication) or both?
- ❖ If the aid recipient countries do not see the environment and biodiversity as a priority shouldn't we support developing countries' priorities?? Who calls the shots? Do developing countries understand environmental issues and concerns linked to sustainability?
- ❖ If we fail to support developing countries priorities isn't there a risk that nature conservation NGOs will be seen as telling developing countries and poor people that do not know or recognise what is important to them – "top-down"??



Questions to mull

- ❖ How can paternalism be avoided but mutual responsibility for one planet in which we all must leave and develop – equity, accountability and transparency
- ❖ In my view, conditions that perpetuate poverty and environmental degradation are structural and global in nature and the political economy of our world is based on those conditions – a fact that makes it just remarkable to watch how the machine is pretending to go full blast against a condition that is at the roots of its own functioning? What you think??



**Thank you/Vielen
Dank**




Pierre Ibisch, University of Applied Sciences Eberswalde, Germany

Governance, poverty reduction and conservation - the example of Bolivia

Bolivia is one of the most biological diverse countries of the world maintaining vast, intact humid and dry forest ecosystems; yet, it is the poorest country in South America where both poverty and development lead to biodiversity degradation and loss. Conservation efforts have evolved rapidly from the first species-protection-laws in the nineteenth century, to the creation of the first national park in the mid-twentieth century, to the implementation of the U.N. Convention on Biological Diversity, the formulation of a national biodiversity strategy, and a current national protected-area-coverage of 16%. However, there are severe conflicts with accelerating economic development. Threats in the most sensible ecoregions (e.g. population shifts from the Andes to the forest lowlands, increasing agricultural activities, growing activities of the oil and gas sector, deforestation, climate change) represent important conservation problems. Lessons from various projects as well as experiences related to the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy show how much governance problems affect the success of both development and conservation initiatives. The lack of institutionalized capacity and governmental continuity are a major obstacle for the sustainable development of Bolivia. Non-abated poverty of a majority of the population, often underestimated by former leaders, has started to hamper the governability of this country and represents an enormous challenge even for the new 'indigenous' government.

FACHHOCHEULE EBERSWALDE

Governance, poverty reduction und conservation - the example of Bolivia




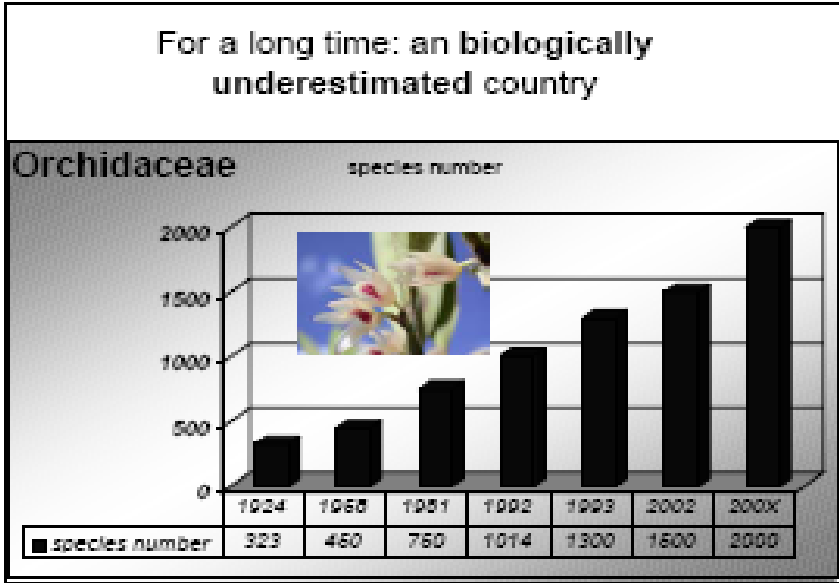
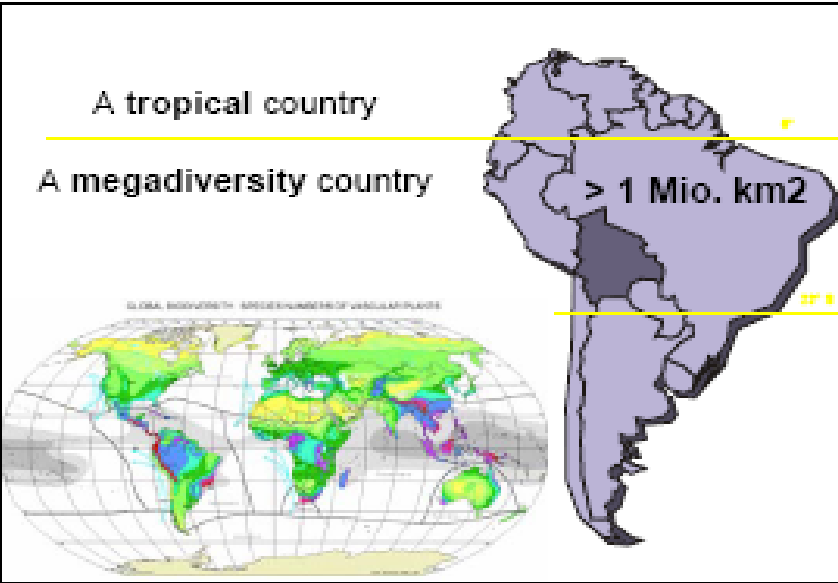
Prof. Dr. Pierre L. Ibisch
Faculty of Forestry
University of Applied Sciences Eberswalde

BN - International workshop "Linking nature conservation and poverty reduction"
Isle of Vilm, Germany - November 2 - 4, 2008

Governance, poverty reduction und conservation - the example of Bolivia

1. Bolivia - biodiversity, conservation, poverty. Lessons from the whole country
2. Case study 1: Lessons from an Andean rural development project with Integrated agroecological programme (GTZ)
3. Case study 2: Lessons from an Amazon conservation project with Integrated development programme
4. Case study 3: Lessons from the National Biodiversity Strategy and recent history
5. Conclusions

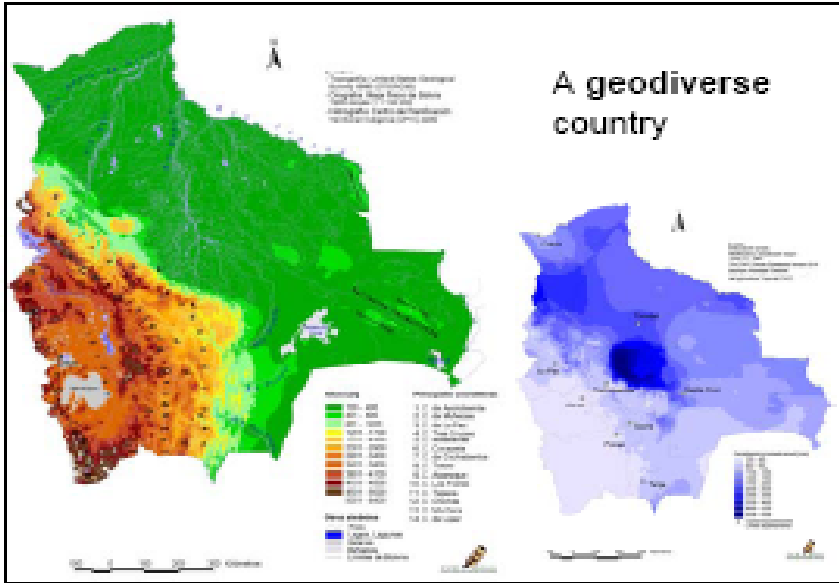


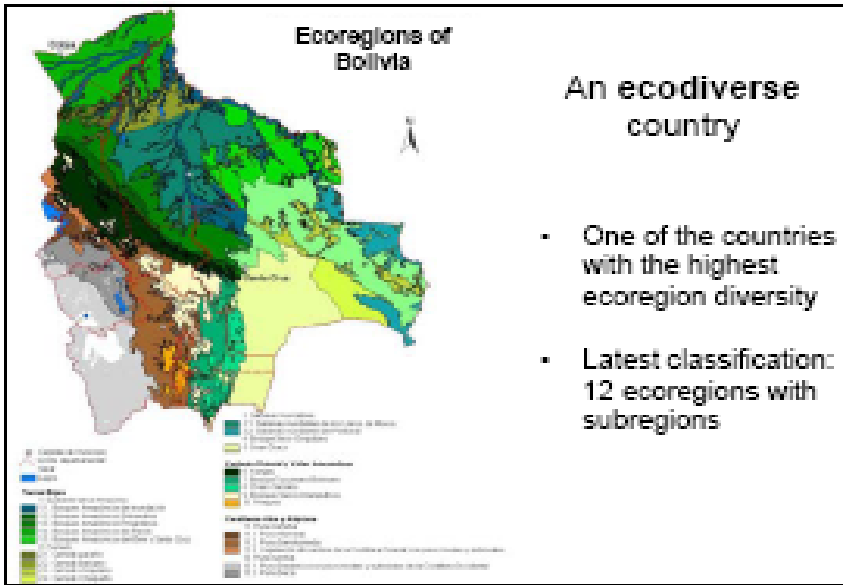
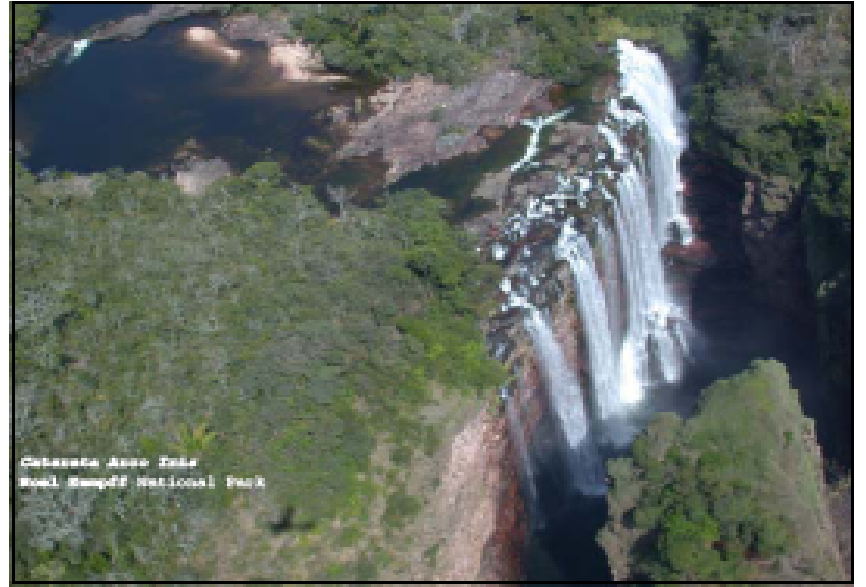



A biologically rich and unique country



Many taxa restricted to the country
Possibly 20-25% of the estim. 20,000 plant species are endemic to the country

Among the 10 most species-rich countries of the world
e.g. birds: rank 6

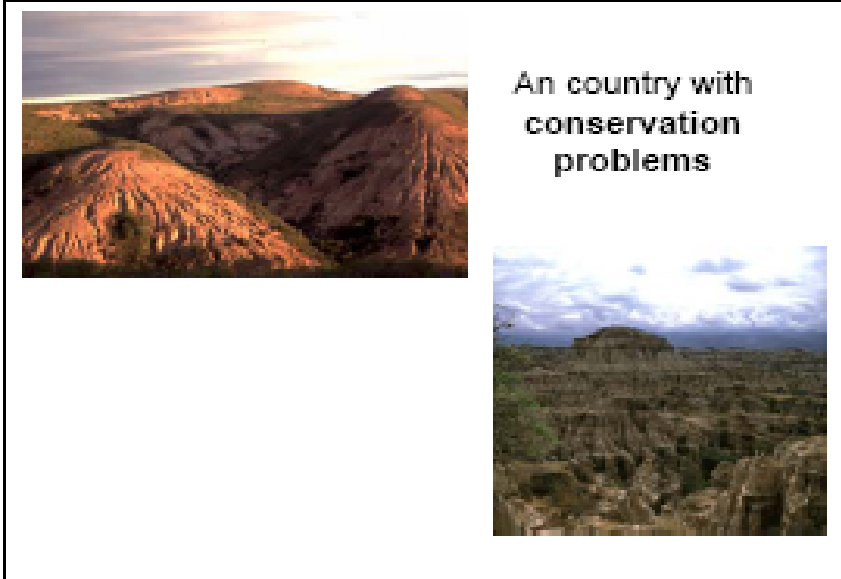
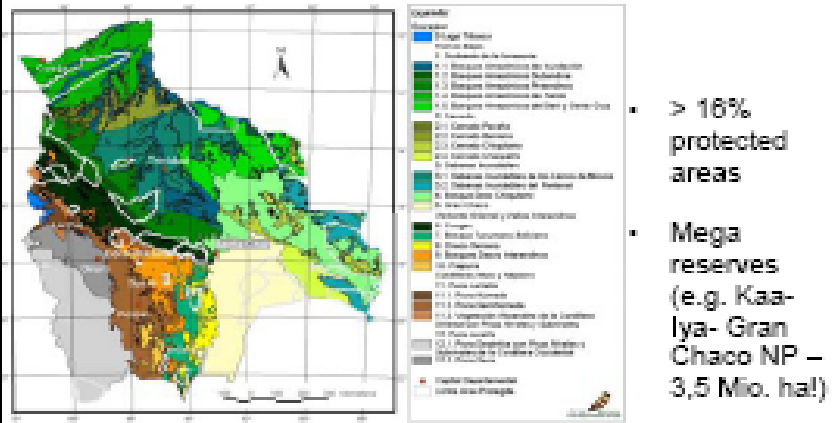




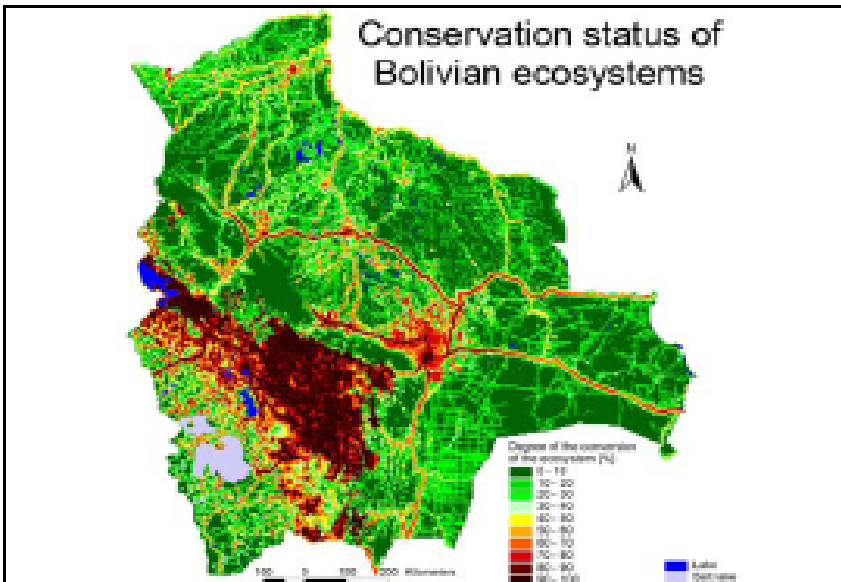
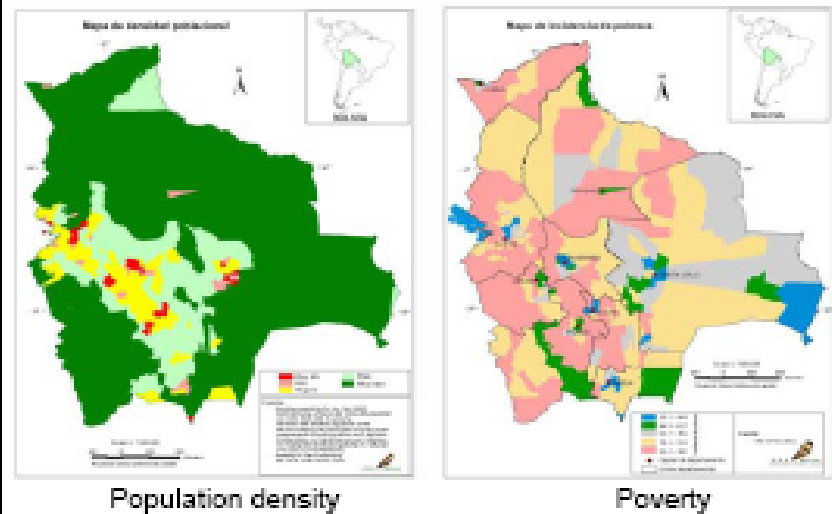
An country rich in cultures and use of biological resources

An mega-conservation country



A poor, unequally populated country





A developing country

Conversion of forests to farmlands in Santa Cruz, Bolivia

- 1975: Forested landscape
- 2003: Large agricultural fields transform the landscape

© May 2003

ONE PLANET MANY PEOPLE Atlas of Our Changing Environment

Lessons from the whole country

- Massive poverty in the Andes is related to environmental degradation
- Poverty in the lowlands is related to lack of development (infrastructure, economy)
- Poverty in the lowlands facilitated biodiversity conservation (lack of access!)
- Economic development eliminates poverty and creates environmental degradation
- *Conservation through poverty reduction – poverty reduction through conservation?*



Case study 1: Andean rural development project with integrated agroecological programme (GTZ)

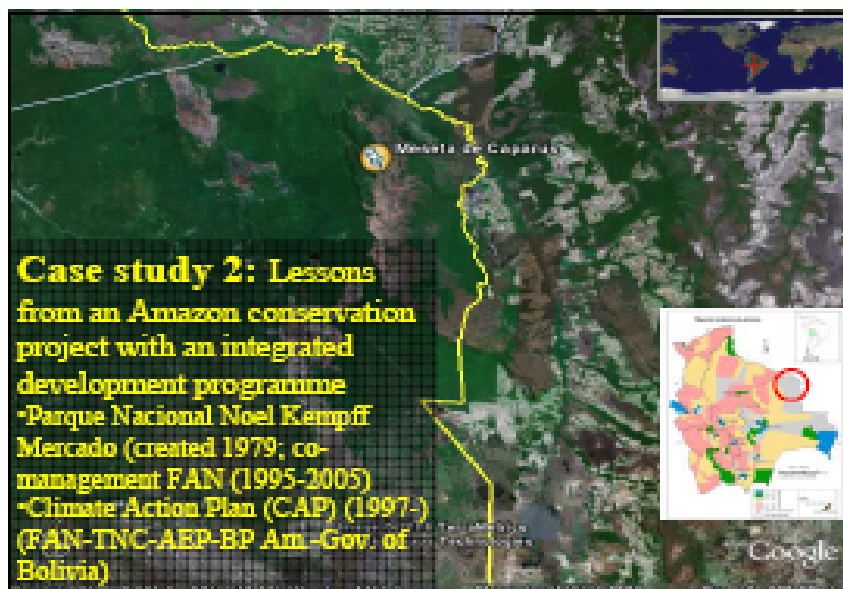
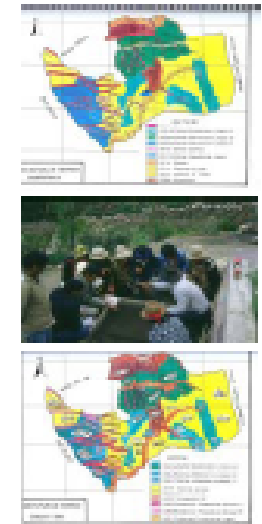
- PROSANA
- Province(s) of Arque (Bolivar & Tapacari), Dpt. Cochabamba
- Food security project
- 1991-2001

Google



Lessons learned from PROSANA

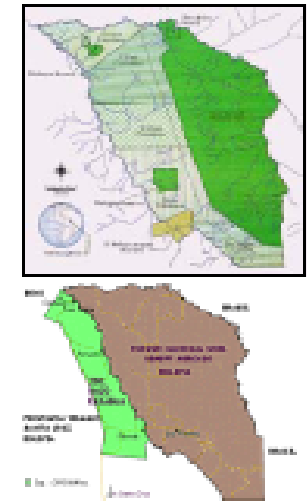
- Poverty is caused by and enhances environmental degradation (vicious circle!)
- Objectives not achieved: It was much easier to achieve success in the fields of health, infrastructure and organizational empowerment than in agroecology
- Temporary (?!) poverty mitigation was possible – but hardly through conservation of natural resources
- Catalyzing self-aid failed
- Critical thresholds of environmental degradation and poverty: no way out of the vicious circle without substantial interventions



Case study 2: Lessons from an Amazon conservation project with an integrated development programme
 -Parque Nacional Noel Kempff Mercado (created 1979; co-management FAN (1995-2005)
 -Climate Action Plan (CAP) (1997-)
 (FAN-TNC-AEP-BP Am-Gov. of Bolivia)

Noel Kempff - CAP

- Carbon sequestration/ emission avoidance (pilot phase joint implementation of the UNFCCC - A/J)
- Park amplification (inclusion of forest concessions)
- Park protection and funding
- Sustainable development – livelihoods for neighboring communities



Medida C.1

PROGRAMA DE APOYO COMUNITARIO

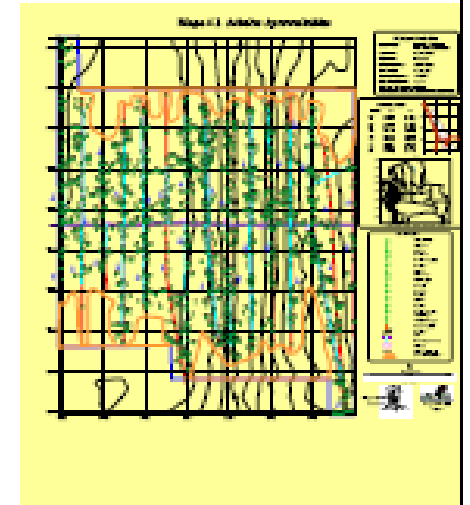
PRESUPUESTO ORIGINAL(1997-2001): \$Us. 850.000.-
PRESUPUESTO ADICIONAL(2002-2006): \$Us. 500.000.-



Empowerment:
- Central Indígena Bajo Paraguri
- TCO Bajo Paraguri

Lessons learned from Noel Kempff Park - CAP

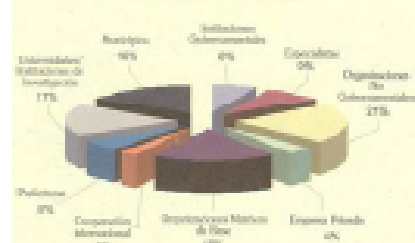
- Win-win initiative
- Poverty was not extreme - livelihoods improved (e.g., land rights)
- Human development benefited from conservation facilitating acceptance
- Sustainable development catalyzes conservation outside national park (e.g., management plans for natural resources) = bufferzone



Case study 3: National Biodiversity Strategy

- General Biodiversity Directorate (Ministry for Sustainable Development and Environment)
- International funding (mainly GEF)
- 1998-2002

Distribución de la participación de los sectores dentro del diseño de la ENCB

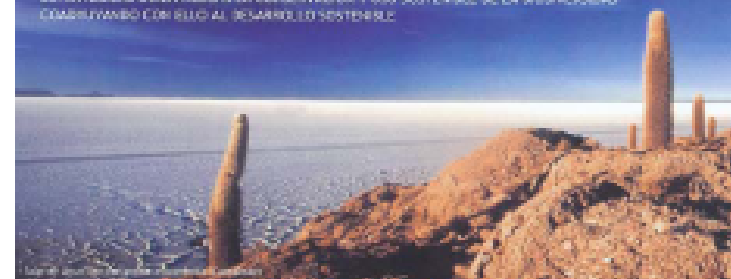


VISION

DESVIAR LA CONSERVACION Y APROVECHAMIENTO DE MANERA SOSTENIBLE SU BIODIVERSIDAD OPTIMIZANDO SU APORTA A LA ECONOMIA, LA SOCIEDAD Y LA COMPETITIVIDAD INTERNACIONAL

MISION

EL ESTADO BOLIVIANO ARTICULA ENFOQUES, DESARROLLA ACCIONES Y ALINEA ESTRATEGIAS ORIENTADAS A LA CONSERVACION Y USO SOSTENIBLE DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD CONTRIBUYENDO CON ELLO AL DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE



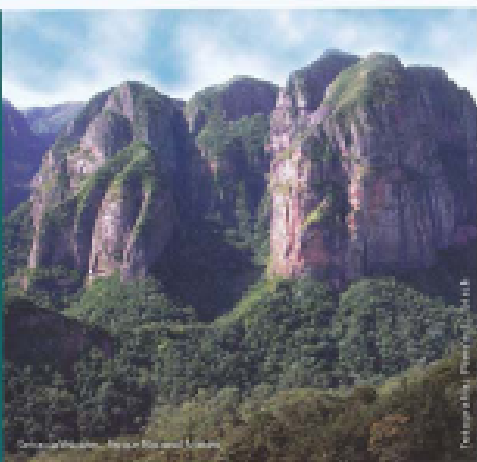
OBJETIVO ESTRATEGICO

Desarrollar el potencial económico de la diversidad biológica del país, asegurando la conservación y el uso sostenible de los ecosistemas, especies y recursos genéticos, a través del fortalecimiento de la capacidad productiva de los distintos actores y de la distribución equitativa de los beneficios que se generen, a fin de contribuir al desarrollo nacional mejorando la calidad de vida de la población.

Áreas estratégicas para la acción

El Plan de acción ha sido organizado en las siguientes áreas de intervención:

1. Conservación de ecosistemas, especies y recursos genéticos de importancia ecológica, económica y cultural.
2. Atracción de inversiones en productos y servicios ambientales de la biodiversidad.
3. Fortalecimiento de capacidades nacionales para la gestión de la biodiversidad.
4. Fortalecimiento de la gestión local en la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad.
5. Educación, sensibilización, difusión y control social para la gestión de la biodiversidad.



Lessons learned from National Biodiversity Strategy

- Formulation: Good participation achieved
- Strategic approach: Reach non-conservationists with an utilitarian objective
- Rural people(s) and livelihoods were integrate part of the strategy
- Strategy for a decentralized implementation with NGO playing an important role
- Lack of good governance made implementation impossible: lack of political continuity



Lack of governance: lack of political continuity

Presidents of Bolivia

- 1997-2001: Hugo Banzer
- 2001-2002: Jorge Quiroga
- 2002-2003: Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada
- 2003-2005: Carlos Mesa
- 2005-2006: Eduardo Rodriguez
- 2006- : Evo Morales



Lack of governance: loss of ability to attend conflicts and demands via governmental/ democratic/ constitutional instruments



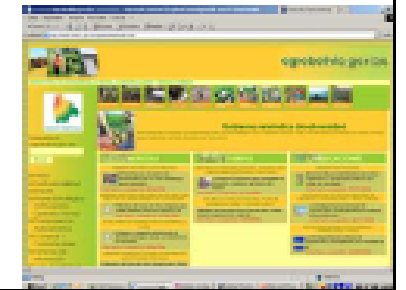
Governance? From political change to attitude change to policy change to system change!?



Indigenism Socialism Nationalism

- "We are about to defend our territory, defend our natural resources. The only way to combat poverty is by recovering our natural resources."

(Evo Morales, CNN 11.5.06)

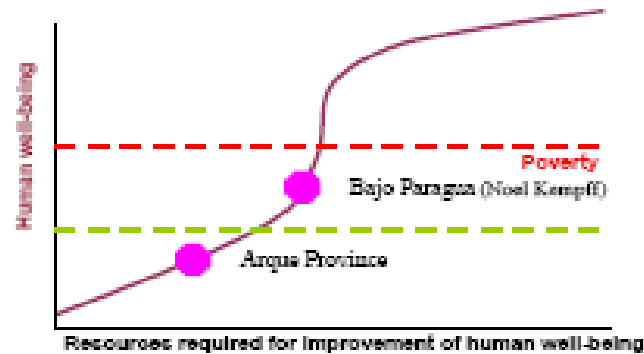


Conclusions

- Conservationists in Bolivia underestimated governance problems
- Lack of good governance threatens both development and conservation initiatives
- The lack of institutionalized capacity and governmental continuity are a major obstacle for the sustainable development
- Bolivia: non-abated poverty of a majority of the population - underestimated by former leaders - has started to hamper the governability of the country and represents an enormous challenge even for the new 'indigenous' government

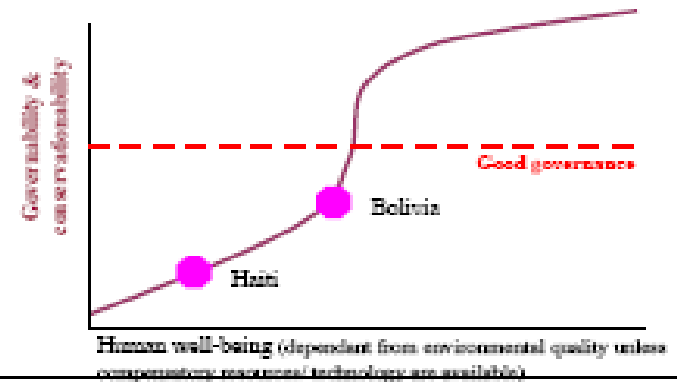
Conclusions - hypothesis

- Conservation alone cannot reduce poverty – especially when critical thresholds of degradation of natural resources and/or poverty have been surpassed

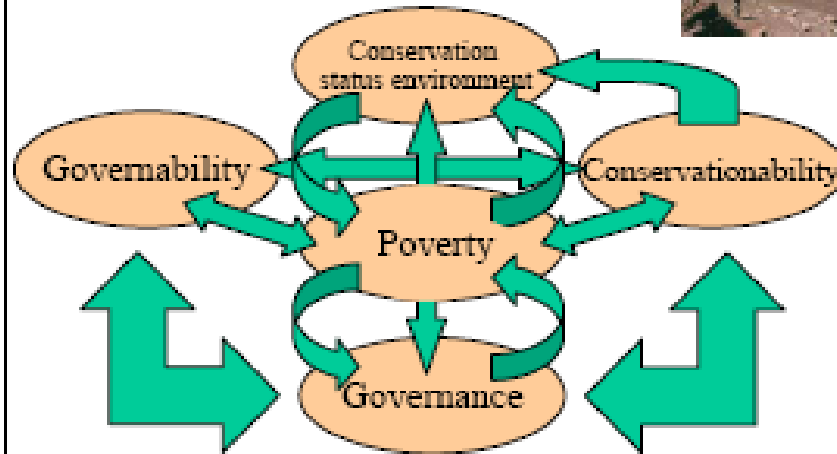


Conclusions - hypothesis

- When a critical threshold of poverty has been surpassed governability and conservationability become almost impossible – and then bad governance triggers degradation and poverty ...



Conclusions - hypothesis



Thank you for your attention!



BTN - International workshop "Linking nature conservation and poverty reduction" late of Vilni, Germany - November 2 - 4, 2008

Fachhochschule Eberswalde



Elke Mannigel, Oro Verde, Germany

Opportunities and challenges concerning NGO cooperation to link sustainable development and tropical forest conservation

I will talk about the opportunities and challenges concerning NGO cooperation to link sustainable development and tropical forest conservation. Based on examples from projects carried out by the Tropical Forest Foundation OroVerde with partner organisation in tropical countries for the past 17 years I will try and draw some more general conclusions about this integration of poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation. Examples are small scale projects, mostly in Latin America. Special emphasis will be on the methods of cooperation used and the difficulties and potentials encountered.




Opportunities and challenges concerning NGO cooperation - linking sustainable development and tropical forest conservation






Dr. Elke Mannigel
International Project Coordination
OroVerde – The Tropical Forest Foundation, Germany



Tropical Forest Destruction


Direct Causes

- Slash-and-burn farming
- Fuel wood collection and charcoal making
- Logging
- Tree plantations
- Commercial agriculture
- Cattle ranching and livestock grazing
- Mining and petroleum exploration
- Infrastructure development



Indirect Causes

- Fiscal and Development Policies
- Land Access and Land Tenure
- Market Pressures
- Undervaluation of Natural Forests
- Weak Government Institutions
- Social Factors



Source: CIFOR 1999



Possible Solutions


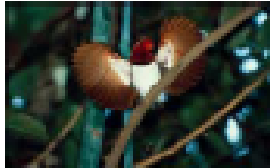



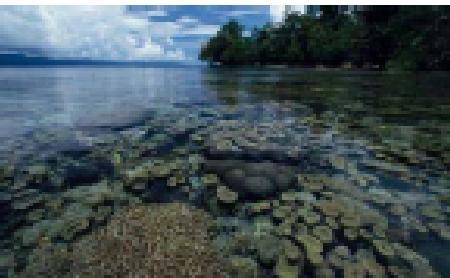
- Conservation of intact forest areas (establishment and management of protected areas)
- Reforestation of degraded areas (tree planting)
- Promotion of sustainable forestry (use of non timber forest products)
- Promotion of alternative and adapted agriculture (i.e. through agroforestry systems and organic farming)
- Establishment of alternative income (i.e. processing of agricultural products and ecotourism)
- Land tenure
- Access to communication
- Transfer of knowledge - awareness building



Project Examples - Indonesia

Tropical forest conservation through local development in the Raja Ampat Archipelago



Project Examples - Indonesia

- 600 Islands
- unique biodiversity, coral reefs
- local development
- illegal logging, mining, dynamite fishery



Project Examples - Indonesia

- cooperation with local organization – Papua Eco Alliance Raja Ampat Foundation (ECCOPAPUA)
- boat for effective monitoring
- sustainable development planning for local communities
- example for district level



Project examples II: Guatemala


Promotion of Conservation and Reforestation in the Sierra de Lacandón National Park





Project examples II: Guatemala

- cooperation with 12 farmers
- reforestation of 30 ha with native tree species
- protection of 64 ha primary forest
- official land titles (land tenure regulation) for the farmers
- credit for small project on alternative income production (eg. ecotourism or ecological agricultural products)
- model project
 - financial and non-financial incentives
 - local participation
 - innovative conflict resolution



Project examples III: Cuba

Alejandro de Humboldt National Park
Establishment of the park and sustainable land use in the buffer zone

DELEGACIÓN TERRITORIAL GUANTANAMO
UPSA ALEJANDRO DE HUMBOLDT







Project examples III: Cuba

- creation of the park 1996 facilitated through international attention
- 2001 international recognition as World Heritage Site (UNESCO)
- establishment of infrastructure and training for park rangers
- workshops with the communities
- local farmers conservation partners




Project examples III: Cuba

Tourism in one Sector - Baracoa

Farmers within the park








Local organizations

- Opportunities**
 - local and traditional knowledge
 - recognition and mandate from local communities
 - adapted solutions often include local development needs and conservation
 - integrated in local networks
 - long term personal commitment
 - independence
- Challenge**
 - low budget, sustainable long term financing
 - difficult access to information (scientific and international discussions)
 - limited regional exchange
 - dependence on individual commitment and personal contacts




International organizations


- Opportunities
 - International networking
 - access to scientific and technical knowledge
 - modern communication technologies (Internet etc.)
 - different funding strategies
- Challenges
 - limited knowledge about local realities and needs
 - difficult cultural integration
 - external intervention




Project Concepts

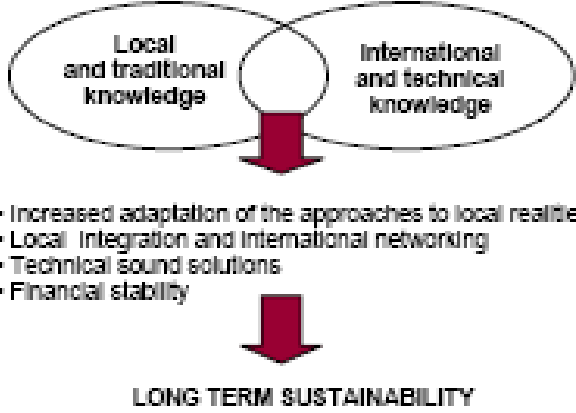
- small local interventions
- direct involvement of local populations possible
- successful pilot projects = models
- local and regional integration
- networking on national and international level
- different funding strategies (public, private, donations)

=> How can successes from the local level influence regional or national governance?


For more information www.oerverde.de !

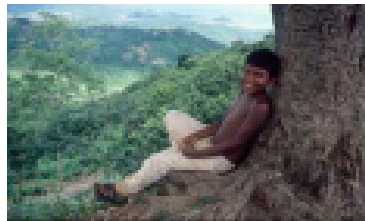
International cooperation



- Increased adaptation of the approaches to local realities
- Local integration and international networking
- Technical sound solutions
- Financial stability

LONG TERM SUSTAINABILITY

Who is Oro Verde ?

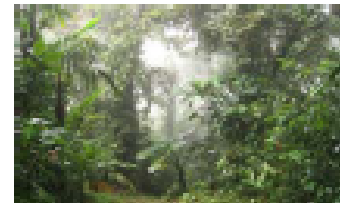
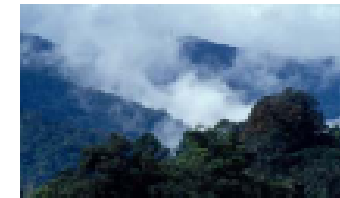


- Tropical Forest Foundation
- Oro Verde = Spanish for "Green Gold"
- Founded in 1989
- Non-profit foundation
- International recognized
- Cooperates with local partners
- Promotes technical and financial cooperation
- Focuses on both, conservation and development

Tropical Forests



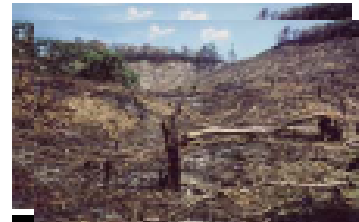
- Many different types (rain forests, dry woodlands, coastal mangroves)
- Forests provide habitats to about two-thirds of all species on earth (World Bank 2004)
- environmental functions
 - biodiversity
 - water and soil conservation
 - water supply
 - climate regulation
- Provision of food, timber, fuel, medicine and many other important products
- 57% of the worldwide forest (2,000 million hectares) are in developing countries, mostly tropical and sub-tropical (FAO 1997)



Tropical Forest Destruction



- All countries that lost more than 10 percent of their forest area (1990 – 2000) were developing countries in tropical or subtropical zones
- loss of up to 100 species a day
- up to 20 % of the global greenhouse gas emissions
- > 80 million hectares of forest cover were lost in 10 countries (1990 - 2000): Brazil, Indonesia, Sudan, Zambia, Mexico, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Argentina



Source: FAO 2000, World Bank 2004

Barney Dickson, Fauna and Flora International, United Kingdom

Conservation and poverty alleviation - experiences from CITES

One of the main challenges facing conservation agencies has always been the relationship between conservation goals and the goals of economic development. The way in which this relationship is conceptualised has varied over time. Currently, the focus is on the relationship between conservation and poverty reduction. This presentation examines one small element in the broader debate. It discusses an ongoing initiative within the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). This initiative tries to ensure that the impacts on the livelihoods of the poor are addressed in the course of CITES implementation. The aims of this initiative are described and the main challenges facing it are identified. The presentation ends by considering some of the lessons of the CITES example for the broader debate.

Poverty & Conservation: Experiences from CITES

Barney Dickson
Head of International Policy
Fauna & Flora International



Introduction

1. Context
2. On-going process within CITES to address the impacts on the livelihoods of the poor
3. Lessons from CITES process



Context (1)

- Considerable attention to poverty and conservation
- But, conservation has always faced the challenge of relationship with economic development
- In recent past focus was on:
 - Sustainable development
 - Integrated Conservation & Development Projects (ICDPs)
 - Community-based conservation
- Different ways of conceptualising the same underlying relationship



Context (2)

- Current focus on conservation & poverty conceptualises the relationship at a very general level
 - the relationship between the overarching, global goal of poverty reduction and wildlife conservation
- One key question:
 - Should conservation be compatible with poverty reduction, or contribute to it?



CITES Background

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

- 1963 - 73 Discussed and negotiated
- 1973 Signed
- 1975 Comes into force
- Has no reference to sustainable development, human needs, only preambular mention of aesthetic, scientific, cultural, recreational and economic value of wild species
- But CITES has evolved...



Livelihoods in CITES

- 2000 Proposal to COP 11 to list *Harpagophytum* spp.
- 2000-04 On-going work on the trade in *Harpagophytum* spp.
- 2004 Amendment agreed to Resolution Conf 8.3 at COP 13



Resolution Conf 8.3 (Rev CoP13)

The Conference of the Parties:

Recognizes that implementation of CITES-listing decisions should take into account potential impacts on the livelihoods of the poor
Resolution Conf. 8.3 (Rev CoP13)



CITES & Livelihoods Workshop

- Cape Town 5-7 Sept 2006
- Organised by FFI with BGCI, CRIAA, IIED, IUCN, TRAFFIC, UNEP-WCMC, WWF, Argentina, Germany, Ghana, Namibia, South Africa
- 43 participants, 27 countries, 19 national CITES authorities
- Objective - operationalising 8.3
- 14 recommendations



Developing a proposal for CITES COP 14

- Development of tools for rapid assessment of impacts of CITES regulation on the livelihoods of the poor
- Development of guidelines for Parties on how to implement CITES in a way that contributes to the livelihoods of the poor
- Identifying linkages with existing CITES mechanisms and processes



Lessons from the CITES process

1. A long term process
2. A non-mandatory process
 - Parties don't want new mandatory obligations
 - Success rests on societal support within countries
 - Role of international community is to support countries addressing livelihoods



Lessons from the CITES process

3. Involves a re-orientation of CITES
 - Primary goal remains conservation
 - There are obligations regarding *how* that goal is pursued
 - Should be pursued in a way that *contributes to* rather than *undermines* the livelihoods of the poor



Lessons from the CITES process

4. CITES and the MDGs
 - Does not involve CITES making large scale contribution to poverty reduction
 - Is about conservation with equity or ensuring conservation is compatible with poverty alleviation



Pieter van Eijk, Wetlands International, the Netherlands

Bio-rights – Linking Nature Conservation and Poverty Reduction

Poverty and environmental degradation are often strongly linked to each other. Poverty commonly leads to unsustainable use of natural resources, whereas environmental degradation generally causes large scale loss of nature's life supporting services. This negative spiral needs to be stopped through an integrated approach of poverty and environment issues. As an innovative finance mechanism, Bio-rights is such an approach. Through micro-credits it provides local communities options for economic development. Instead of fulfilling their debts and paying interest, participants are required to actively involve in nature conservation activities, such as reforestation, decreased hunting and fishing or protection of existing habitat. Based on the success of these measures they will be granted their loan. As such this 'business-deal' accomplishes both economic development, nature conservation and long-term awareness on sustainable land use. Pilot projects in Mali and areas hit by the tsunami in Indonesia have proven very successful. Current initiatives aim to further develop the concept and to share lessons learnt with governments and both the public, private and financial sector.

Additional contribution

DVD-presentation by P. van Eijk, 20-25 minutes

'The Niger, a lifeline' has been recently developed by Wetlands International and the Ramsar Bureau. The DVD describes the influence of dam construction on the nature and people in the inner Niger Delta as well as the interactions between people and nature.

Bio-rights

Linking Nature Conservation and Poverty Reduction


Pieter van Eijk



The slide features a central background image of a river with a forested bank. Overlaid on this are four smaller images: an orangutan in a tree (top left), a family of three children (top right), a night campfire (bottom left), and a boat on a river (bottom right). The Wetlands International logo is positioned in the center.

Contents

- Background
- Introduction to Bio-rights
- Practical implementation
- Opportunities and constraints
- Experiences
- The future of Bio-rights
- Questions



The slide has a green vertical bar on the left side. The Wetlands International logo is located at the bottom left of the slide.

Background

Poverty often leads to environmental degradation



The slide features a central background image of a river with a forested bank. Overlaid on this are four smaller images: a boat on a river (top left), a pile of trash (top right), a bowl of crabs (bottom left), and a boat on a river (bottom right). A text box in the center reads "Poverty often leads to environmental degradation". The Wetlands International logo is positioned in the bottom left corner.

Background

Environmental degradation commonly leads to poverty



The slide features a central background image of a river with a forested bank. Overlaid on this are four smaller images: a woman sitting on a boat (top left), a boat on a river (top right), a boat on a river (bottom left), and a boat on a river (bottom right). A text box in the center reads "Environmental degradation commonly leads to poverty". The Wetlands International logo is positioned in the bottom left corner.

Background

Escape from poverty through migration



Migration often not possible → Poverty trap



Background

There is a strong need for coupling poverty and environment issues...



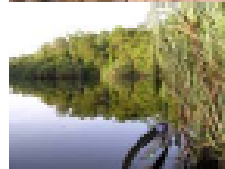
Bio-rights!



Introduction to Bio-rights

What is Bio-rights?

- Local communities get micro-credits for economic development
- No repay of loan or interest, but active conservation of natural resources
- Allocation of payment based on success of measures



- Economic development
- Nature conservation
- Awareness



Introduction to Bio-rights

- Business deal between 'selling' and 'buying' parties



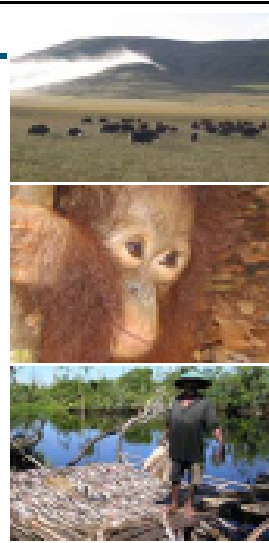
- Full support from all actors at different levels
- Bio-rights should be complementary, building upon existing programmes and plans
- Bio-rights is not to be claimed: a concept for all!



Introduction to Bio-rights

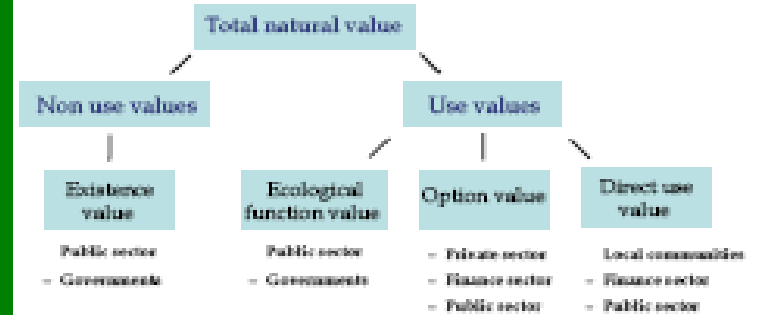
Criteria:

- Target area should be of global biological importance
- Biodiversity has to be under threat
- People in the area have to be poor (low average GDP per capita)



Actors involved

Different stakeholders have interest in conservation of natural values



Actors involved

Local communities:

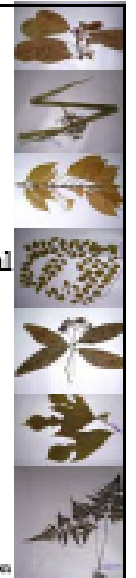
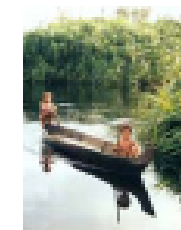
- Restoration of services provided by nature
- Direct income from micro-credits



Actors involved

Public sector and governments:

- Promising alternative for combining conservation of nature and poverty alleviation (Millennium Goals)
- Important tool to target global environmental issues (e.g. climate change)



Actors involved

Private and finance sector:

- Direct economic benefits: use of natural resources, option values
- Increased stability & improved markets for products
- Contributing to 'green' image
- Reaching obligations (greenhouse gas emissions etc.)



Practical implementation

Organisational framework:

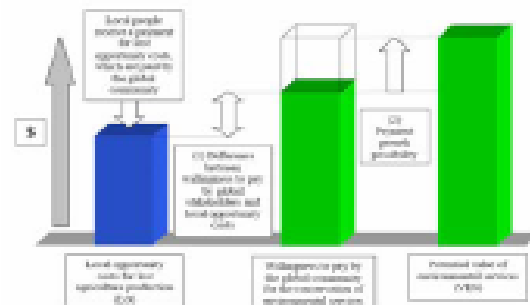
- The Bio-rights Manager: International agency initiates and administers Bio-rights initiatives
 - Sale of Bio-rights and plan development
 - Issuing compensation payments
 - Management of fund
- The Local Program Manager: National government (or local NGO) implements plan in the field
 - Direct contact with local communities
 - Controller
 - Monitoring project output

Practical implementation

Payment conditions:

Payments should include the following:

- Equivalent of lost opportunity costs



Practical implementation

Payment conditions:

Payments should include the following:

- Equivalent of lost opportunity costs
- Direct costs for conservation measures
- Long-term management costs

Practical implementation

Payment conditions:

- Payments based upon clearly measurable results (legal framework needed)
- Payment in several stages

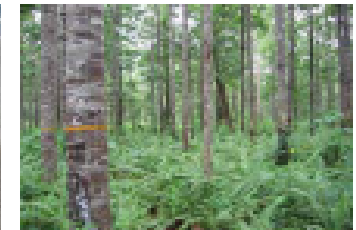
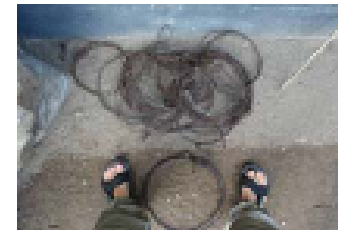


Bio-rights – Linking nature conservation and poverty reduction

Practical implementation

Duration:

- Short term: for initiatives that focus on regaining the balance between people and nature
- Long-term: for areas that are under constant threat of degradation



Bio-rights – Linking nature conservation and poverty reduction

Practical implementation

Important considerations:

- Low potential of the area to generate substantial income
- Explicit pro-poor approach, focus on gender equality
- Straightforward and easy to implement
- Flexible and tailored to the local situation
- Sound cost-benefit analysis



Bio-rights – Linking nature conservation and poverty reduction

Opportunities

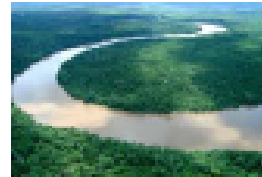
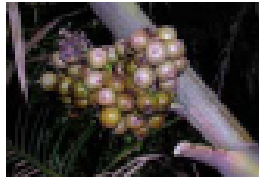
- Connect to existing Payment for Environmental Services (PES)
 - Open trading schemes (e.g. Carbon Credits)
 - Labels: FSC, MSC etc.
- Bio-rights might provide direct financial incentives (e.g. tax relief)



Bio-rights – Linking nature conservation and poverty reduction

Constraints

- Ecological services are not sufficiently valued
- The monetary value of nature is poorly quantified
- Land-ownership and other legal issues
- Improved economy might attract people from surrounding areas



Bio-rights - Linking nature conservation and poverty reduction

Experiences

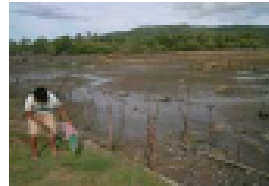
Women's groups and waterbirds in Mali:



Bio-rights - Linking nature conservation and poverty reduction

Experiences

Greencoast: redevelopment of infrastructure and restoration of mangroves after the tsunami



Bio-rights - Linking nature conservation and poverty reduction

The future of Bio-rights

- Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Programme
 - New Bio-rights initiatives in pilot areas
 - Stimulating local NGOs to incorporate Bio-rights in their proposal
- Development of the concept
 - Monitoring experiences and transferring knowledge
 - Incorporating expertise from different sectors
 - Controller
 - Monitoring project output
- Involving different sectors in Bio-rights initiatives



Bio-rights - Linking nature conservation and poverty reduction



Franz Gatzweiler, Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn, Germany

Conservation and sustainable use of wild coffee in Ethiopia – from research to implementation

The CoCE Project, which is funded by the German Ministry for Research and Education (BMBF) aims at developing implementation-oriented concepts for the conservation and use of wild *Coffea arabica* populations in the threatened mountain rainforests of SW Ethiopia - its birthplace. The project is composed of natural and social scientists which, throughout the first 3 years, have carried out research to determine the biodiversity and estimate the economic value of the wild coffee forests. The current project phase aims at carrying out research which supports or enables the implementation of a protected area approach by investigating the necessary incentive mechanisms for estimated values to become real benefits for people. The project has shifted from an interdisciplinary to a transdisciplinary approach by supporting the establishment of an Ethiopian NGO, which is research-driven and which invests its resources into public awareness, education and communication. It is a stakeholder forum and brings together actors from policy, practice and science and enhances the civil society process towards biodiversity conservation. Apart from activities in Ethiopia, the project aims at building capacity and designing financing mechanisms at the international level.

Conservation and use of wild *Coffea arabica* forests in SW Ethiopia



Franz W. Gatzweiler, Center for Development Research (ZEF Bonn)
fgatz@uni-bonn.de



for



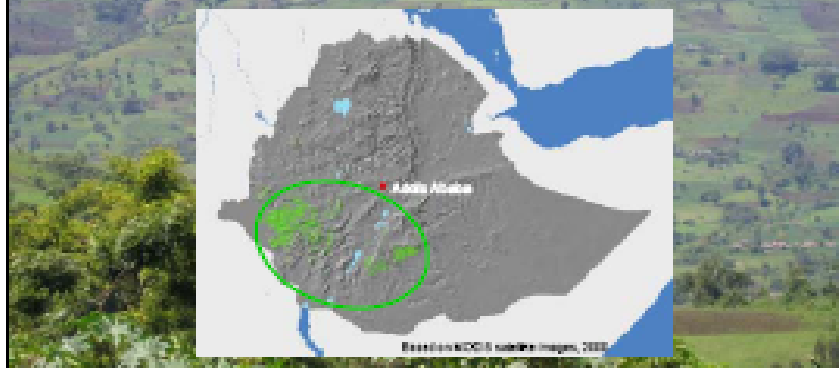
BM Workshop on
"Linking Nature Conservation and Poverty Reduction"
Nov. 1-4, 2006, Isle of Vilm

Origin of *Coffea arabica*

- Highlands of Southwest and South Ethiopia (part of the "eastern Afromontane biodiversity hotspot")
- Undergrowth of the montane rainforests

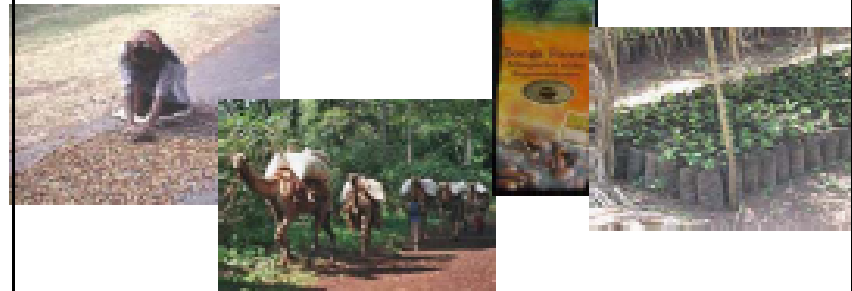


- Most of the montane rainforests have been converted into agricultural land and settlements.
- 30,000 km² (~3%) of forest fragments remain.
- The wild coffee disappears with the forest.



Importance of wild coffee

- Collected by the rural population for home consumption
- Source of income for parts of the rural population
- Specialty on the international coffee market
- Genetic resource for coffee breeding (national and international)



Research and implementation objectives

- To assess biological diversity and economic value of the wild coffee gene pool and its forest habitat – the montane rainforest.
- To develop a concept for the conservation and use of wild coffee populations in its forest habitat.

The idea behind...

Rainforest conservation becomes conservation of the coffee gene pool and vice versa.

Montane rainforests and wild coffee

- Montane forests show regional differences in their species composition.
- Occurrence of wild coffee depends on altitude (1,600-1,900 m) and site humidity.
- Abundance of wild coffee depends on management by forest users.



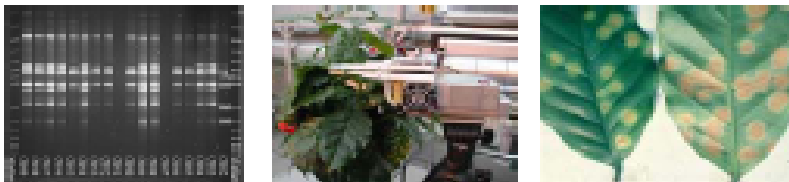
Diversity of wild coffee

Molecular-genetic analyses show...

- regional differences among wild coffee samples and differences within regions.

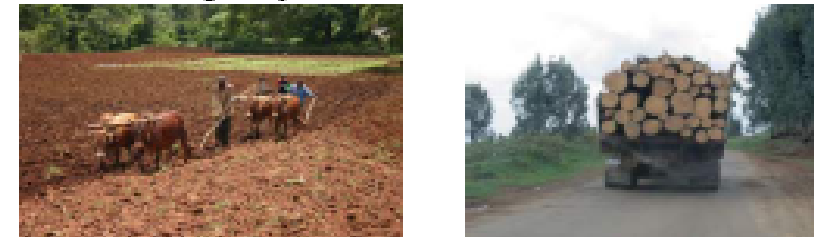
The genetic diversity of wild coffee is reflected in...

- its site-specific variability regarding drought tolerance and
- its variability regarding the tolerance / resistance of coffee leaf rust and coffee berry disease.



Economic value of rainforests and wild coffee

- Forests from the farmer's perspective: Conversion into arable land is more profitable than sustainable forest management.
- Forests from the society's perspective: Taking all values into account (incl. ecosystem services, etc.), then sustainable forest management achieves higher net benefits.
- Wild coffee gene pool as a potential resource for coffee breeding: 0.4 – 1.5 billion US\$ globally.



What needs to be done ?

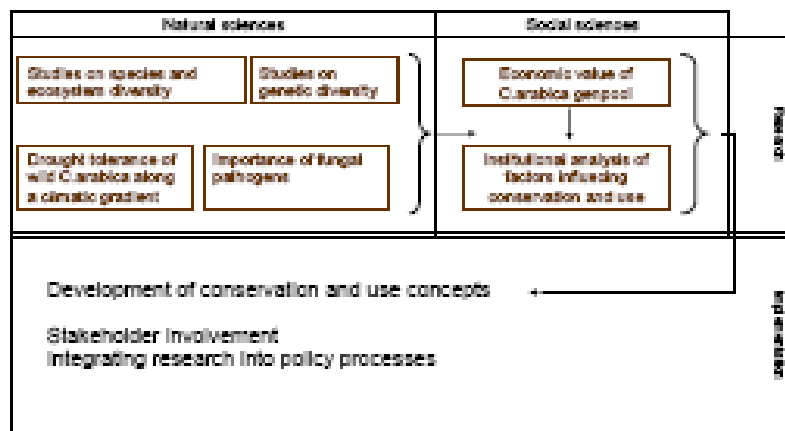
Transformation of the potential value of the montane forests and the wild coffee into real benefits for the rural population.

Amongst others by...

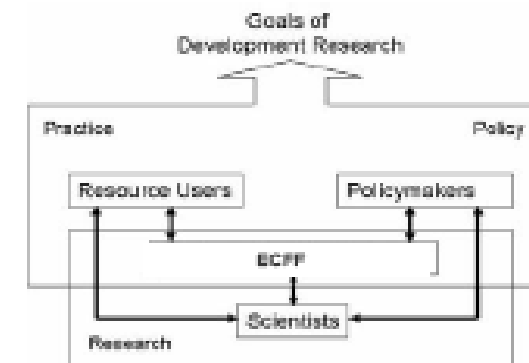
- Participatory development of conservation concepts
 - Guidelines and management plans for coffee forests
 - Financial incentives for sustainable use and conservation of wild coffee and its forest habitat
 - Conservation education and public awareness building
 - Practical conservation measures
- → CoCE Phase II



CoCE Phase I: Focus interdisciplinarity



CoCE Phase II: Focus transdisciplinarity

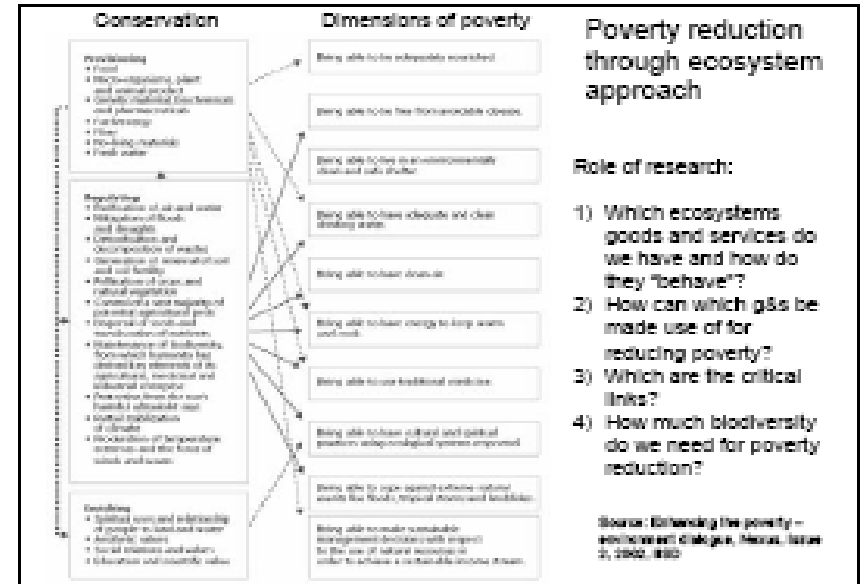


Making biodiversity research more relevant for implementation

- Phase I:
 - Species diversity of forest
 - Economic values of forests
 - Institutional diversity
- Phase II:
 - Relationship between forest conditions (biophysical) and institutional infrastructure
 - Incentives and financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and use.

→ Relevance:

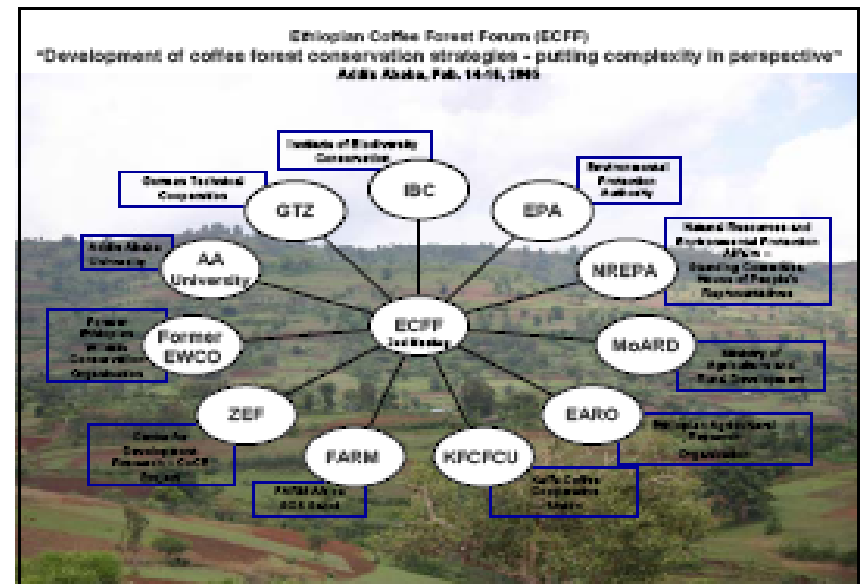
- Guidelines for forest management embedded in existing institutions
- Get rid of disincentives and create incentives so that long term investments into biodiversity conservation become a realistic option for local resource users
- Reward the local provision of global ecosystem services / responsibility of international community



Stakeholder involvement

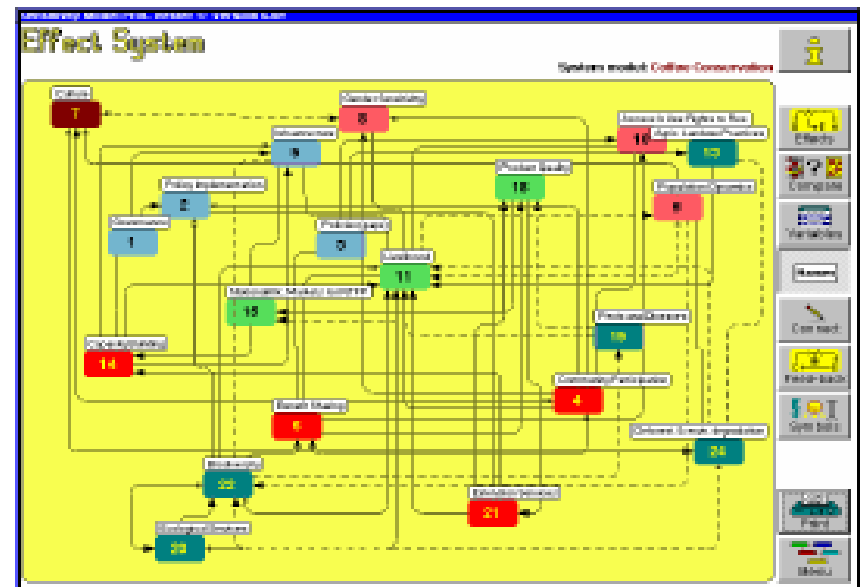
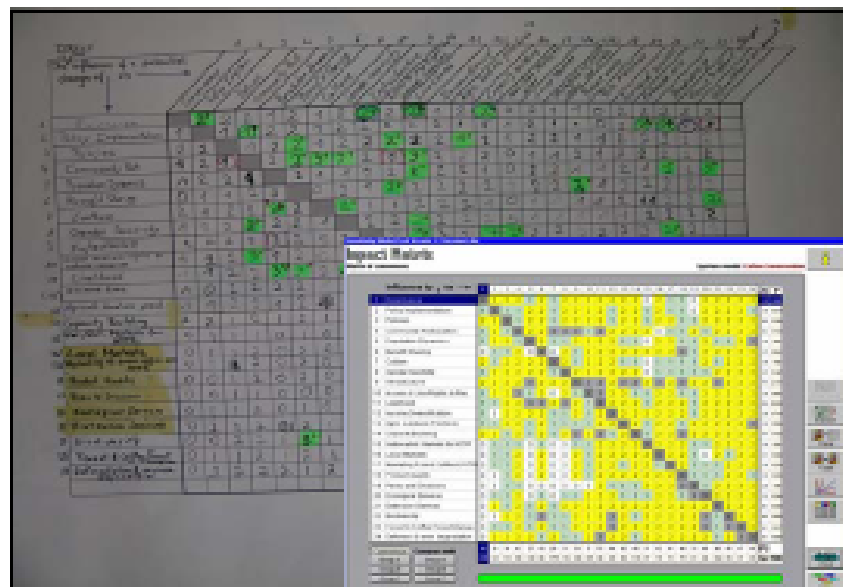
...Is easier said than done:

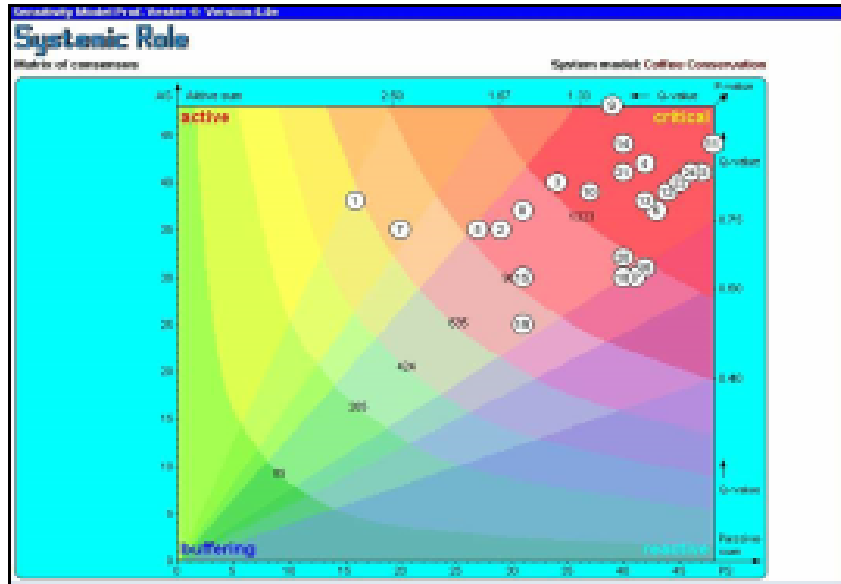
- Which stakeholders to involve?
- When involve whom: all at once or one after another?
- Where to start: Bottom, top or at both ends?
- All have a stake but different interests and views/visions (→ common vision, VESTER)
- Conflicts between stakeholders
- Does a culture of discussion and deliberation exist?



Policy decision support

- Questions of policy makers:
 - If we would agree on conserving coffee forests; Where to start? What do first?
- Understanding conservation and development goals as **complex systems**
- By the use of the VESTER sensitivity model...





Wrap up

- Conceptually: The "linking conservation and poverty" discourse is part of the conceptual frame of **social and ecological systems and institutions at their interface**. Institutions (cultural capital) are one crucial link.
- Making biodiversity research more relevant for implementation requires
 - Inter- and transdisciplinary approaches in science
- Making research relevant for policy & practice requires participation of politicians and practitioners in the development of decision support mechanisms.
- Bridging the gap requires additional skills and resources to
- empower scientists to do more practice/policy relevant research



Werner Schröder, NABU , Germany

Video: Arabuko Sokoke Forest & Mida Creek (11 minutes)

- introduction of the ecosystems of Arabuko Sokoke Forest & Mida Creek, Kenya north coast.
- Exploitation of Forest and Mida Creek
- Education
- Eco-Tourism as income generating activity

Presentation: Can Nature Conservation benefit from Package-Tourism?

Arabuko Sokoke Forest is situated a few kilometres from the holiday resorts of Malindi and Watamu, at Kenya north coast. With 420 km² it is the largest remaining coastal forest in East Africa and harbouring a great biodiversity with a large number of endangered or rare animal and plant species. Around the Forest live some 100.000 people in 53 villages. For the adjacent communities, the Forest is of great importance as a means to support their livelihood. In former times ASF extended up to Mida Creek, a very productive inlet for marine life of the Indian Ocean. MC and ASF form connected ecosystems. The danger of over exploitation of both places is very high.

The unique biodiversity of ASF and the extraordinary abundance of birdlife in MC are important assets, which can be used for the development of eco tourism. Eco-tourism has the potential to generate revenue in a non destructive way and adds value to the Forest and wetland resources. This also creates wider awareness for the Forest and MC, its importance and the need for its conservation. In 2000 NABU started to work with Kenya Wildlife Service and since 2003 with Nature Kenya, in order to support eco-tourism activities. Expectations of local communities to earn money were high.

More than 250.000 international tourists visit Kenya north coast every year. The challenge was and still is the marketing of ASF and MC to near by Beach-Hotels in Malindi, Watamu and Kilifi to promote ASF and MC. More promotional activities are required to convince Hotel Management to offer ASF and MC as destinations for their clients. Infrastructure and facilities are in place and nature guides have been trained over the years.

Besides the entrance fees (ASF) which are managed by KWS and which should be channelled back into the sustainable management of ASF nature guides charge a fee

to take visitors into the Forest or MC and benefit directly from visitors. On the other hand the opportunities for local people to work more closely with KWS and FD as casual workers (road maintenance, maintenance of visitor facilities) and to qualify as Community Scouts have increased. A eco tourism advisor has been employed as full time staff of Nature Kenya. Nature Guides have qualified to open their own enterprise as tour operators and offer guides tours in the wider area of ASF & Mida Creek. Recently a Eco-Camp has been opened. Boat men from Mida Creek offer canoe trips, and a Mangrove Board Walk is in operation.

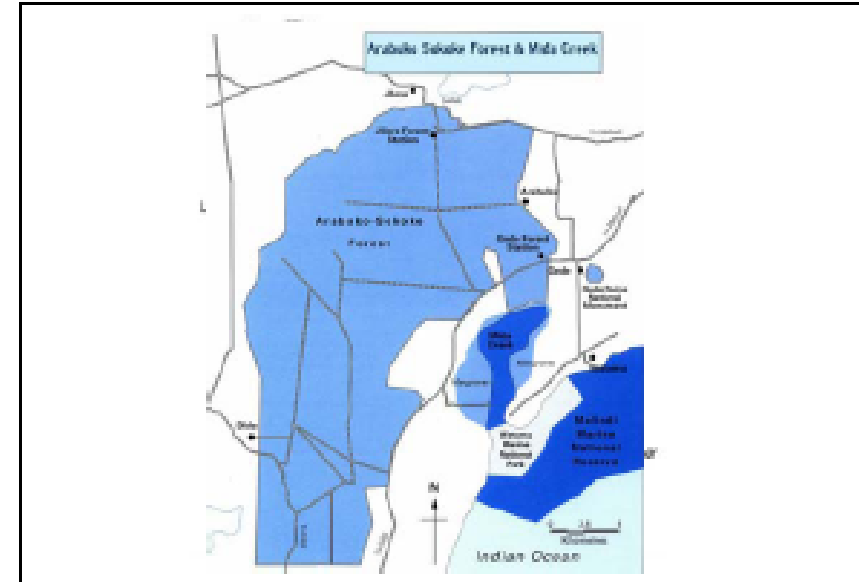
The establishment of a cultural village as an additional income generating activity (dance performances, handy crafts) failed and much more advice is needed.




Eco-tourism on its own did not reach the expectations of local communities as income generating activity. Local players have to understand the regulations in international tourist business.

In addition to the eco tourism component NABU together with the charity organisation "Kindernothilfe" supports its BirdLife International partner, Nature Kenya, carrying out a variety of development work in three villages adjacent to the forest to reduce poverty and built up a understanding for wise use and conservation.

Werner Schröder, NABU (Germany)

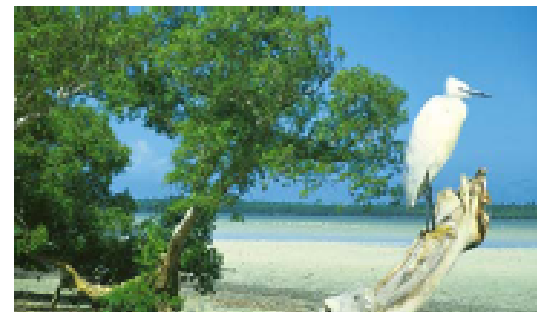
Can Nature Conservation benefit from Package-Tourism?



Aves:		
Clay's Weaver	<i>Ploceus galandi</i>	
Sokoke Scops Owl	<i>Otus ireneae</i>	
Amani Sunbird	<i>Antheptes pallioligaster</i>	
Sokoke Pipit	<i>Anthus sokokensis</i>	
East Coast Akalat	<i>Sheppardia gunningi</i>	
Spotted Ground Thrush	<i>Turdus fischeri</i>	
Mammalia		
Ader's Duiker	<i>Cephalophus adersi</i>	
Sokoke Bushy-tailed Mongoose	<i>Bdeogale crassicauda</i>	
Golden-rumped Elephant-shrew	<i>Rhynchocyon chrysopygus</i>	

Mida Creek

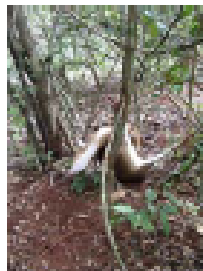
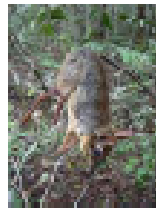
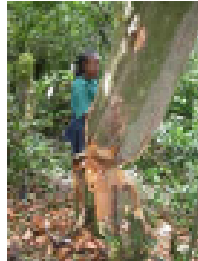
- Problems**
- Over-exploitation
 - Illegal fishing
 - Coral and shell collection
 - Destruction of mangroves
 - Poverty



Arabuko Sokoke Forest

Problems

- Encroachments
- Tree poaching
- Hunting
- Poverty
- Lack of benefits from conservation



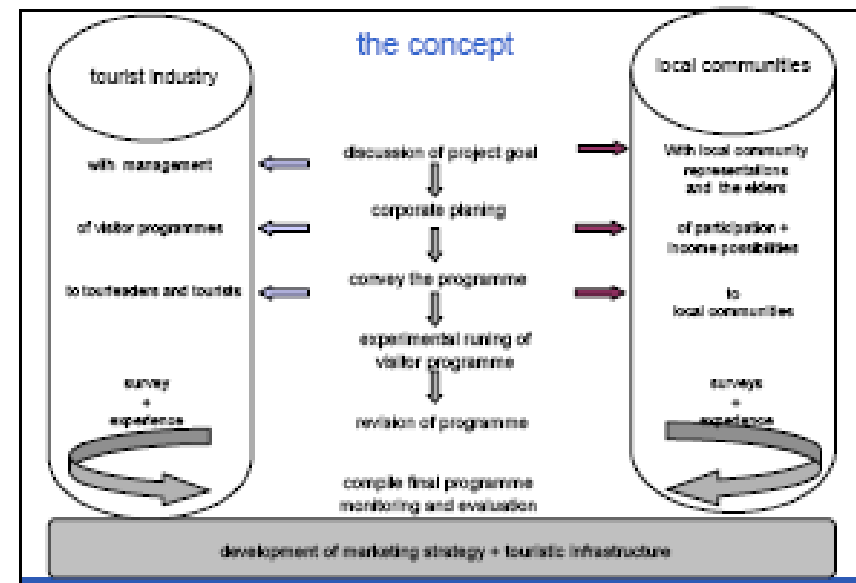
- >100.000 people in 53 villages around the Forest and Mida Creek
- income less than 1 € per day
- lack of education
- lack of professional skills
- lack of aspects

Can Nature Conservation benefit from Package-Tourism?



Project Goal

The overall goal of the joint Nature Kenya/ NABU project is to link up biodiversity with local community support. To increase the benefits the local communities receive from sustainable eco-tourism activities in Arabuko Sokoke Forest and Mida Creek in order to create a sense of value for those habitats for the adjacent communities.



Can Nature Conservation benefit from Package-Tourism?

Statements

Development components of eco-tourism:

- Financing and/or providing other kind of support for nature conservation and the generation of local income
- To put sustainable value on biodiversity and to secure its fair distribution of the resulting use as well as participation of affected communities - which is part of CBD
- The interest in pristine nature is one of the most important holiday motives for tourists
- Nowadays the desire and demand for eco-tourism derives from a broad coalition of organisations from developing countries, as well as from NGOs and local communities in this nature areas.



Measures that had been taken to attract package tourists to ASF and MC

- Train Guides to meet visitor's expectations
- Open visitor centre
- Build birdhide and treehouses
- Co-ordinate visits with KWS and ASFGA
- Look after visitor's facilities in ASF and MC
- Co-ordinate marketing of forest products
- Organize sundowners, traditional meals, visits to Gede Ruins, local schools, etc.
- Train local community at Cultural Centre



Measures that had been taken to attract package tourists to ASF and MC

Tourist Industry

- Build up a relationship to Managements of Hotels & Tour Operators
- Produce leaflets and posters for distribution
- Produce slideshow and video film
- Set up and update information boards in Hotels
- Carry out regular visits to Beach Hotels and Tour Operators
- Run slide shows and video film

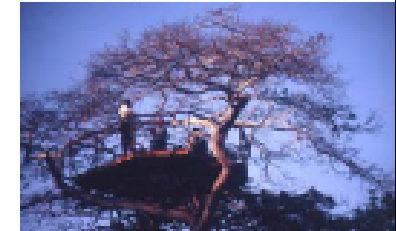


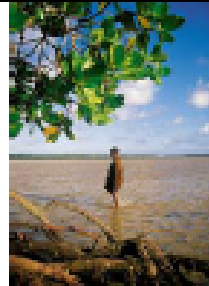
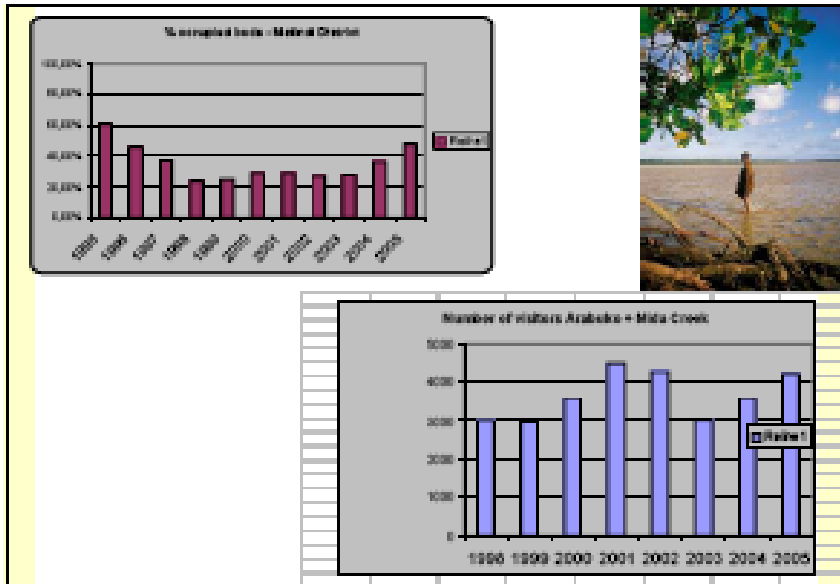
Can Nature Conservation benefit from package-tourism?

What kind of tourists can be attract?
How have the guides to be adjusted to?

Characteristics of visitors

- Twitchers
- General Birdwatchers
- Special Nature Interested Tourists
- General Interested Tourists
- Fun Seekers





Benefits directly and indirectly

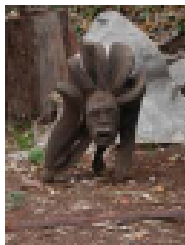
from 2000 up to 2005
26 local guides have been trained

- 10 are still guiding
- 5 work as field assistants
- 2 work in education
- 3 started own tour operation business
- 6 dropped out



Benefits directly and indirectly

- 7 Hotels regularly send guests
- Forest products are sold
- Schools teach about the eco systems
- Relation between conservationists and local people enhanced
- Eco - Camp has been opened



Lesson learned

Limitations

- General decline in tourism in Kenya, increase of global competition
- Trend to low budget tourism
- Overuse and abuse of the term eco-tourism
- Not easy to see animals
- Standard of interpretation skills of forest guides & local community

Advantages

- Job for eco-tourism officer and Forest and Mida guides, professional skills for local people
- Additional income for local communities
- Establishment of community supportive schemes (e.g. busary fund)
- Tourists learn about local communities and the host country



Sustainability

- Introduce local counterparts
- Marketing concept
- Marketing in tourist's home countries
- Quality of responsible personal
- Built up confidence with local people



RESULTS/ STATEMENTS

- Eco-tourism can be successful when all relevant stakeholders co-operate
- Community based eco-tourism on its own is not able to run these kind of "business" so far, but is depending on external input (eco-tourism officer/ coordinator, initial funding)
- Support the capacity of knowledge of local nature conservation NGOs and of local communities is still necessary
- Marketing strategie has to be updated
- Eco-tourism is still an ambitious concept which needs of lot of ruling and management costs
- Increasing self-confidence and professionalism of participants from nature conservation NGO's and local communities alike is still needed



RESULTS/ STATEMENTS

- Eco-tourism in ASF and MC on its own can not satisfy the expectations as an income generating activity for local communities
- Development plan should not raise excessive expectations of local community
- Expectations of conservation have to be communicated to local community in order to put value on nature
- A combination of development measures like agro forestry, education, professional skills, eco tourism, water supply can provide an additional income for local communities
- The cooperation of development agencies & conservation organisations improves the chance to reach the people



Statement

Local people –best GUARDIANS of Natural Resources

- Existence of traditional management systems
- A good understanding of the sites
- Wealth of Indigenous Knowledge – species/habitats etc
- Can identify with the History of the site
- A Source of livelihoods

Best Solution to the conservation crisis!



Outlook

- Visitor numbers at the moment are constantly increasing
- Number of local people who are involved and benefit from eco-tourism is increasing
- Appreciation for the forest is increasing

CONCLUSION

Package-tourists around ASF & MC are a target group
At least small scale package-tourism can benefit nature conservation



PROGRAMME

Wednesday, November 1, 2006

Afternoon/evening: Individual arrival of participants

Dinner

21.00 Brief introduction to the International Academy for Nature Conservation (Gisela Stolpe) and first get-together

Thursday, November 2, 2006

8.00 Breakfast

9:00 Welcome and introduction to the workshop (Rudolf Specht)

9.10 Introductory round (Moderator: Gisela Stolpe)

10:00 Nature conservation and poverty reduction: Goals, linkages and initial questions (Rudolf Specht)

10:30 Coffee break

11:00 Putting the topic in perspective: From paradigms to case studies

Abisha Mapendembe, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (UK)
Challenges and opportunities for nature conservation in a demand-led development paradigm

Pierre Ibisch, University of Applied Sciences Eberswalde (Germany)
Governance, poverty reduction and conservation - the example of Bolivia

12:30 Lunch

13:30 Excursion on the Isle of Vilm

15:00 Putting the topic in perspective: Cooperation

Elke Mannigel, Oro Verde (Germany)
Opportunities and challenges concerning NGO cooperation to link sustainable development and tropical forest conservation

15:30 Coffee break

16:00 Working group: Discovering Gaps
Moderator: Gisela Stolpe

What do we need to know and where do we need to act in order to better reconcile nature conservation and poverty reduction?

- 17:30 Wrap-up of the first day
- 18:00 Dinner
- 19:30 Discussion, film, videos, socializing...

Friday, November 3, 2006

- 8.00 Breakfast
- 9:00 Putting the topic in perspective: From concepts to implementation
- Barney Dickson, Fauna and Flora International
Conservation and poverty alleviation - experiences from CITES
- Pieter van Eijk, Wetlands International
The Bio-rights finance mechanism as a tool for linking poverty reduction and nature conservation
- Franz Gatzweiler, Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn (Germany)
Conservation and sustainable use of wild coffee in Ethiopia – from research to implementation
- 10:30 Coffee break
- 11:00 Werner Schröder, NABU (Germany)
Video: Arabuko Sokoke Forest & Mida Creek (11 minutes)
Presentation: Can Nature Conservation benefit from Package-Tourism?
- 11:30 Working group: Finding solutions and developing tools
Moderator: Gisela Stolpe
Where and how can we take steps to improve the links between poverty reduction and nature conservation?
What do we need to create more synergies between measures for nature conservation and poverty reduction?
- 12:30 Lunch
- 14:00 Working group: Finding solutions and developing tools (continued)
- 16:00 Coffee break
- 16:30 Wrap-up of the second day and Open Forum (additional voluntary contributions by participants)

18:30 Dinner
19:30 Evening session

Saturday, November 4, 2006

7.30 Breakfast
8.15 Working group: Steps forward
Moderator: Gisela Stolpe
How can we act together and where do we go from here?
Wrap-up discussion and closure of the workshop
9.30 Departure

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