

Biodiversity and ecosystem services

- crucial resources for poverty alleviation



Maria Schultz



-Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (SwedBio)

An initiative between Sida and the Swedish Biodiversity Centre

Swedish International Biodiversity Programme

SwedBio – some points of departure

Biodiversity - a key resource for the poor

Access and control -a human rights issue

*Good governance, decentralised approaches
and local participation*

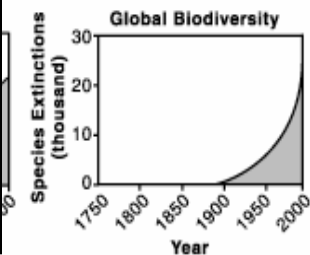
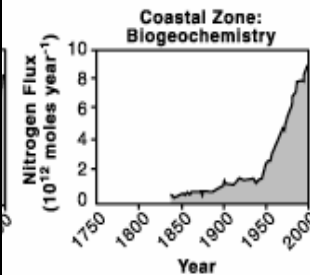
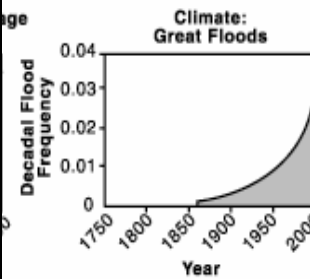
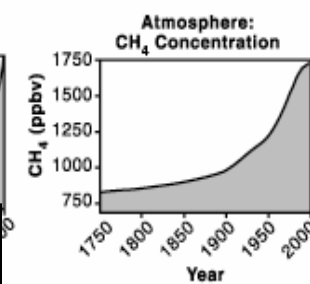
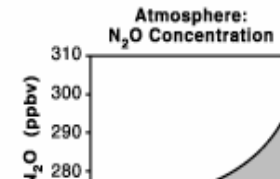
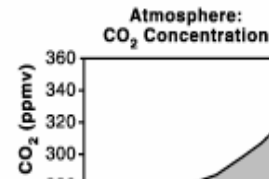
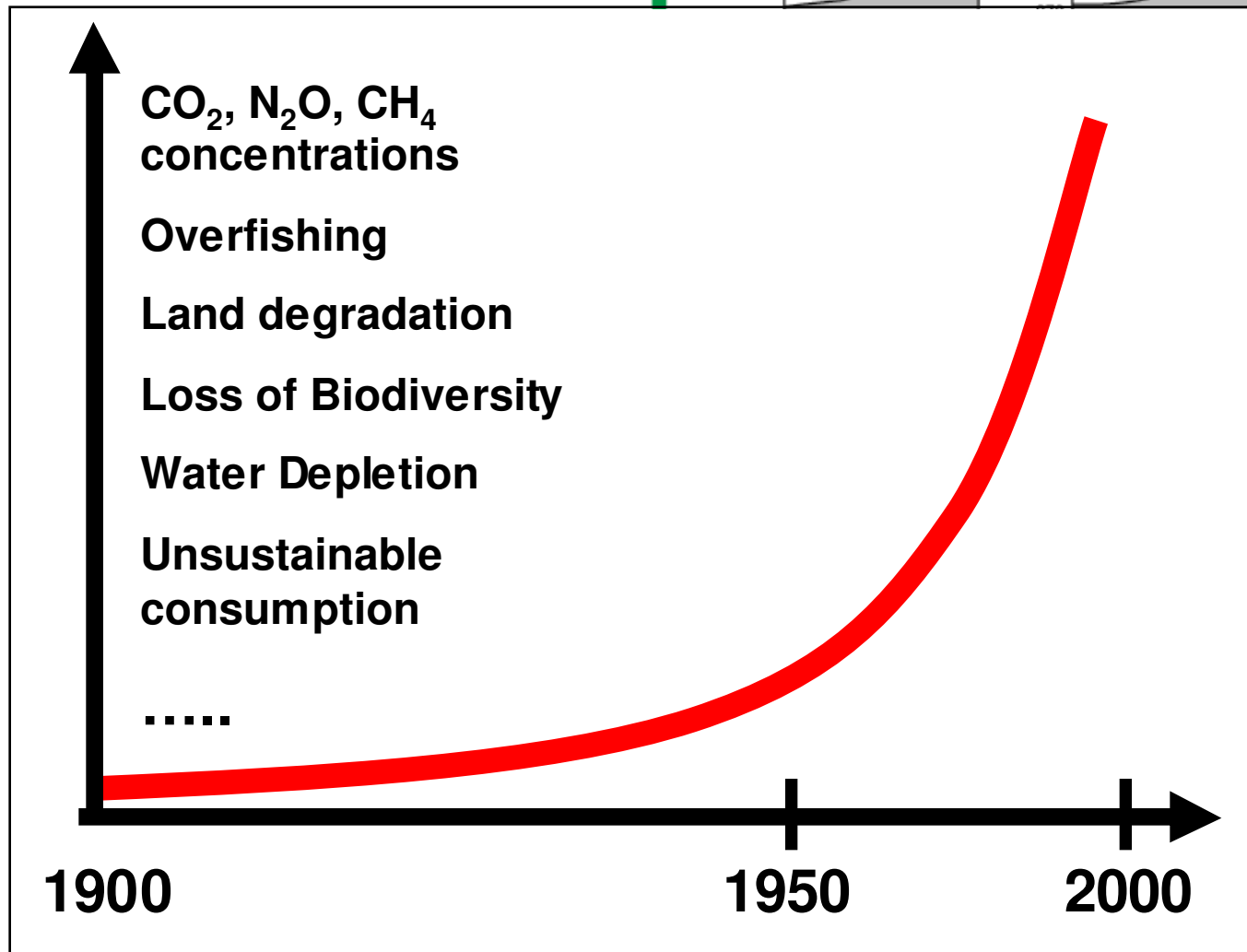


1. Collaborative programme, e.g. methods- and policy development, local-global linkages, Promote civil society engagement in international biodiversity processes
2. Integration in Swedish international development cooperation
3. International dialogue/policy development



The majority of the world's poorest directly depend on biodiversity for survival.

Global change (Steffen et al., 2004)



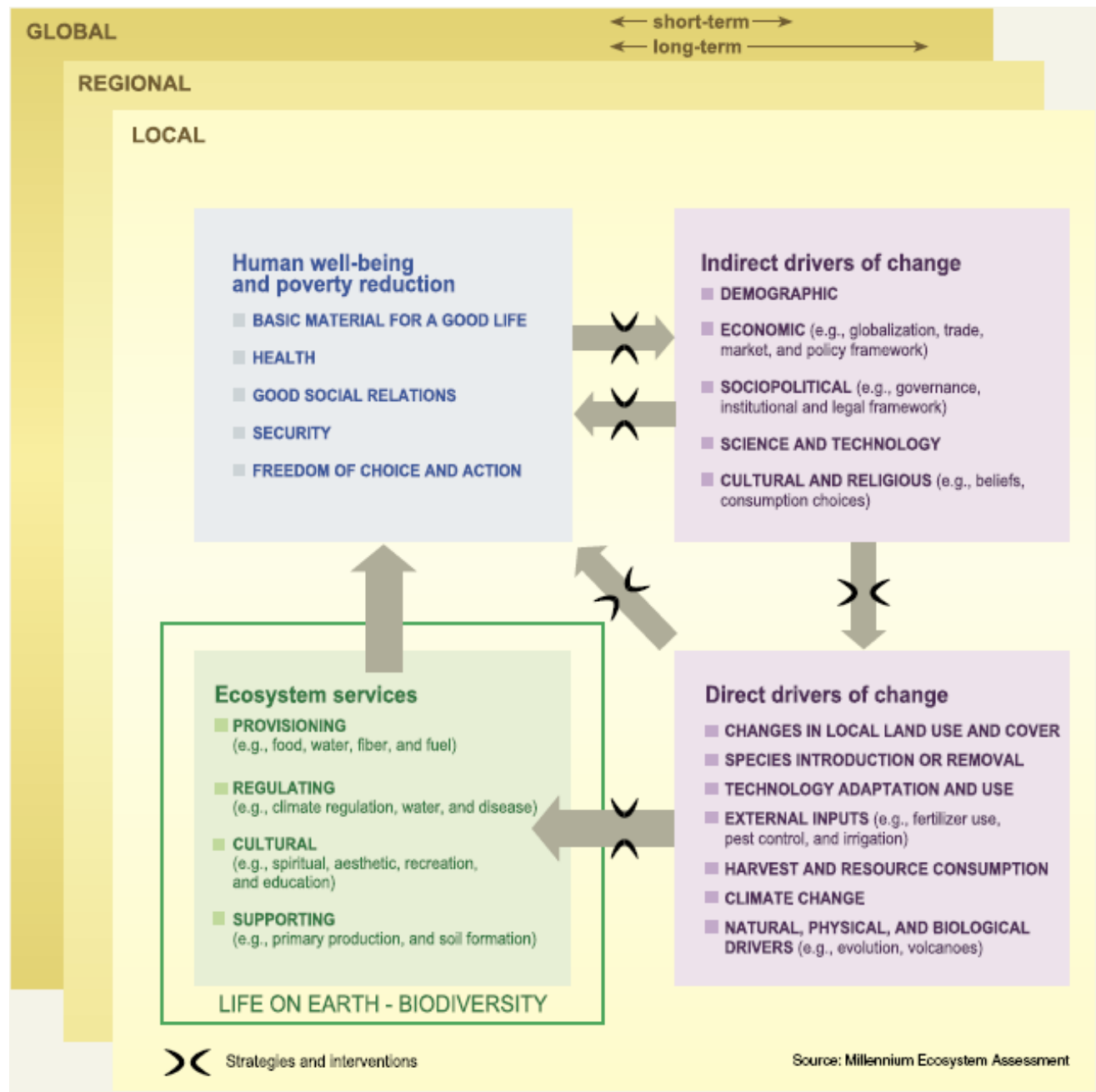
Biodiversity, ecosystem services and adaptation to climate change



- *Agriculture*: Maintaining diversity of local varieties, crops and agricultural systems contributes to risk distribution, decreased vulnerability, and increases the ability of the agricultural system to adapt. Increased levels of organic matter in soil contribute to increased harvests and improved ecosystem services, such as nutrient cycling and water retention.

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Conceptual Framework

Changes in drivers that indirectly affect biodiversity, (upper right corner of Figure), can lead to changes in drivers directly affecting biodiversity, (lower right corner). These result in changes to ecosystems and the services they provide (lower left corner), thereby affecting human well-being.



Some Lessons Learned

- **Address biodiversity/ecosystem services concerns within PRSPs and development programmes.**
- **Address biodiversity/ecosystem services issues more seriously in EIA/SEA.**
- **Address biodiversity/ecosystem services issues more seriously in sectors i.e. agriculture**
- **Good Governance Policy and Institutional Framework: Support capacity building, coordination/coherence of policies and improved ecosystem management and compliance with regulatory framework**
- **Support community-based management and involvement**
- **Support education and research**
- **Link research with policy implementation**

What is this?



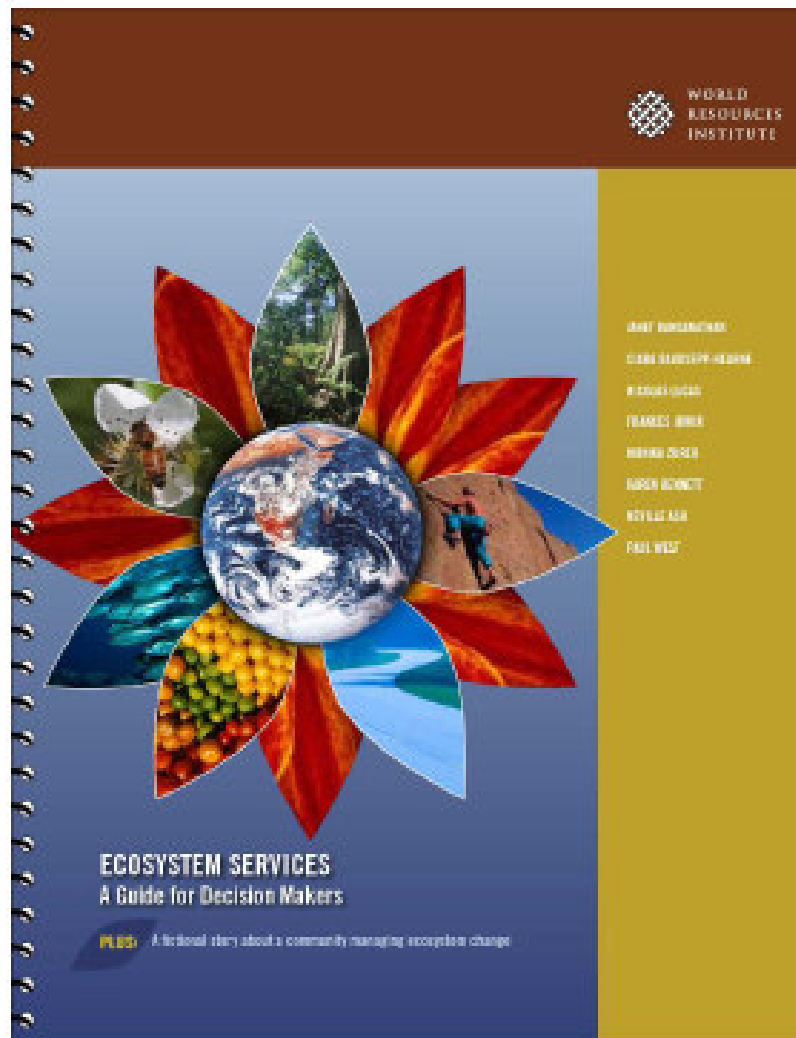
A poverty reduction strategy?

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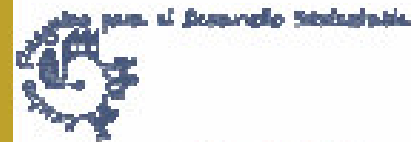
**Natural hazard protection system –
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Support to World Resources Institute



Ecosystem services: a guide for policy makers

Forthcoming – Nov 2007



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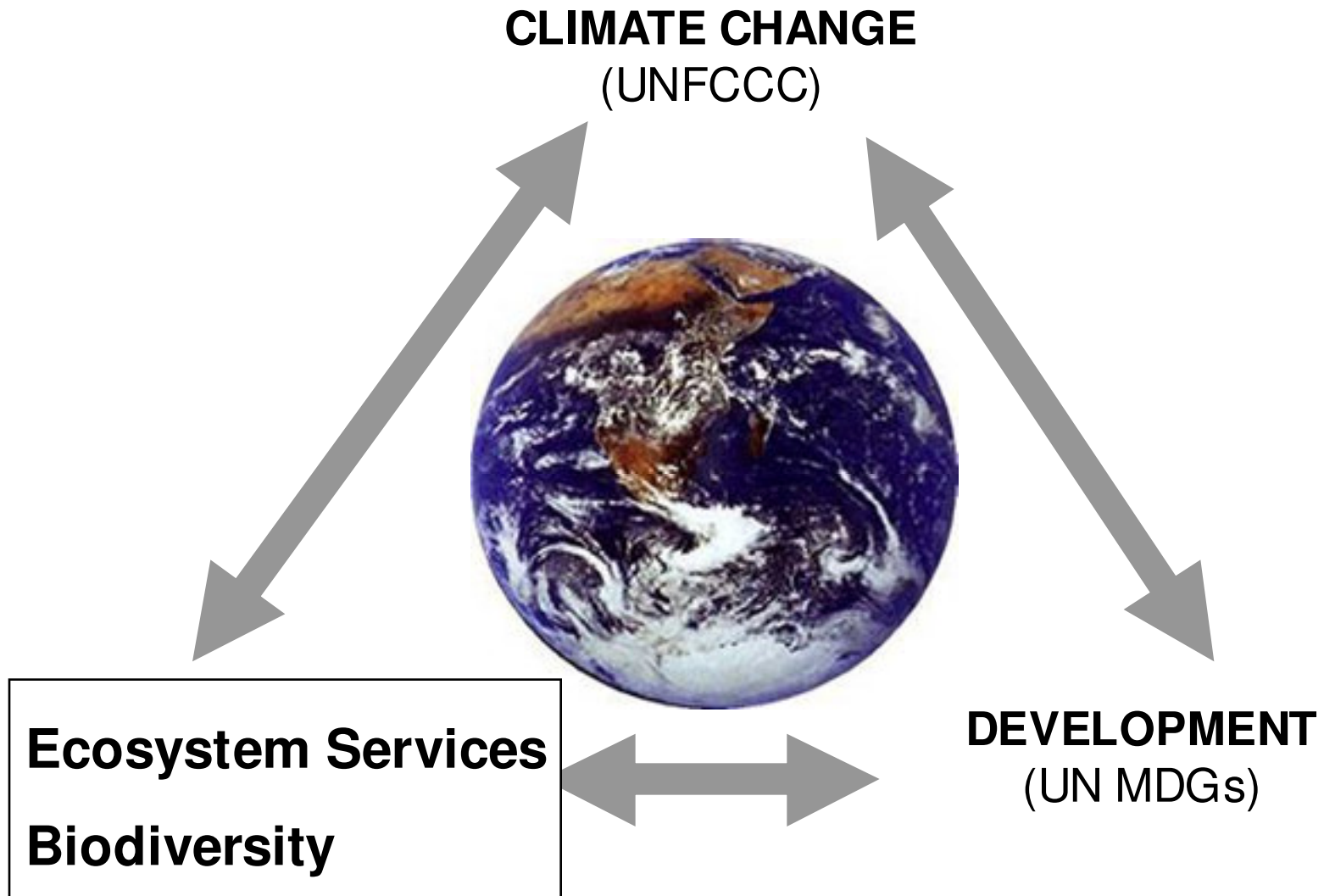


Turning Knowledge into Action

Global MA Follow-up Strategy

- UNEP/UNDP, lead, many partner organizations
- Focus on **four main areas**:
 - 1) Knowledge base, e.g. Support and initiate sub-global assessments (SGAs)
 - 2) Implementation, e.g. Promote use and adaptation of decision-support tools and methodologies
 - 3) Outreach and dissemination, e.g. Produce and disseminate communication material for specific policy-making audiences (ministries of economics, trade, finance, development, planning, etc.), and industries
 - 4) Future ecosystem service assessment

Bridging the Science-Policy Gap



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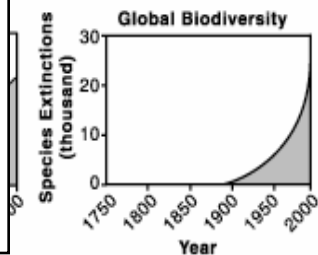
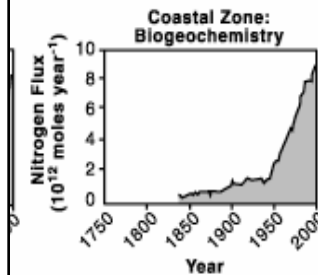
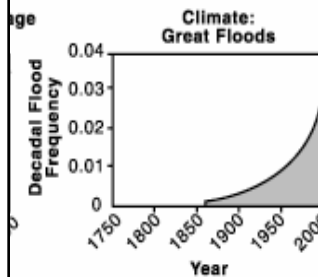
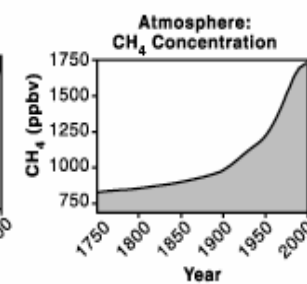
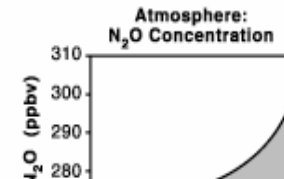
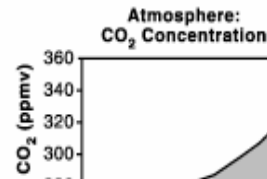
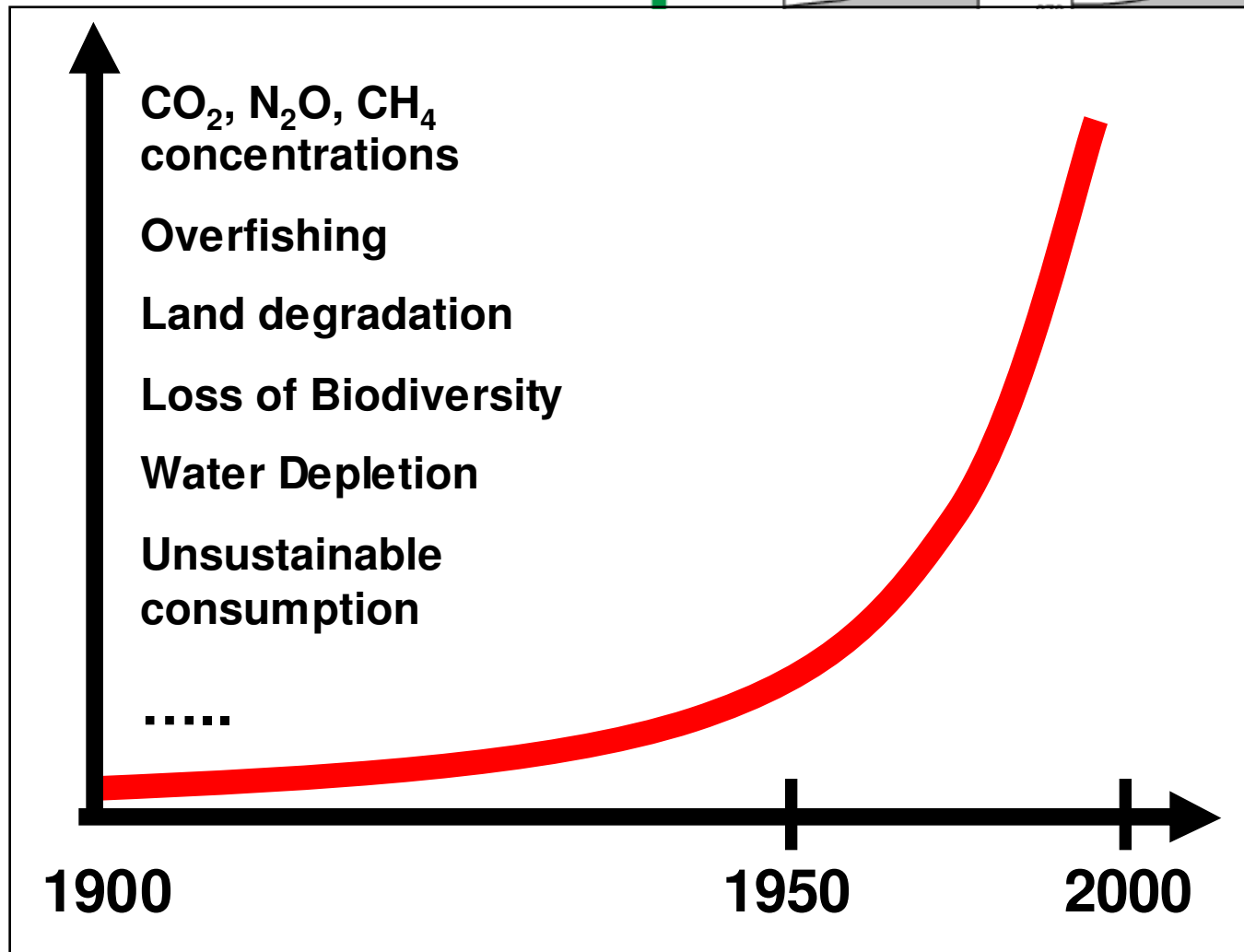


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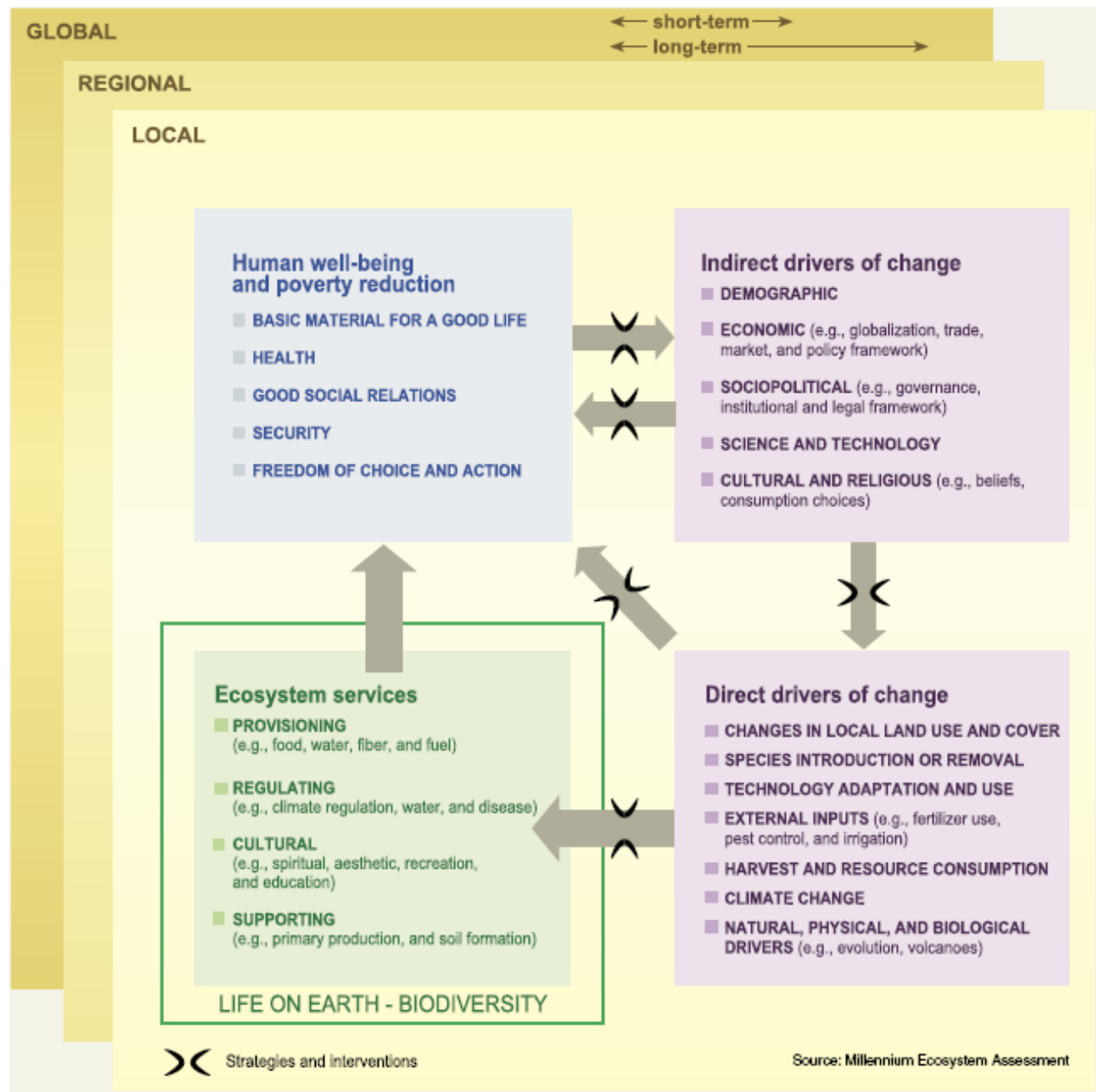
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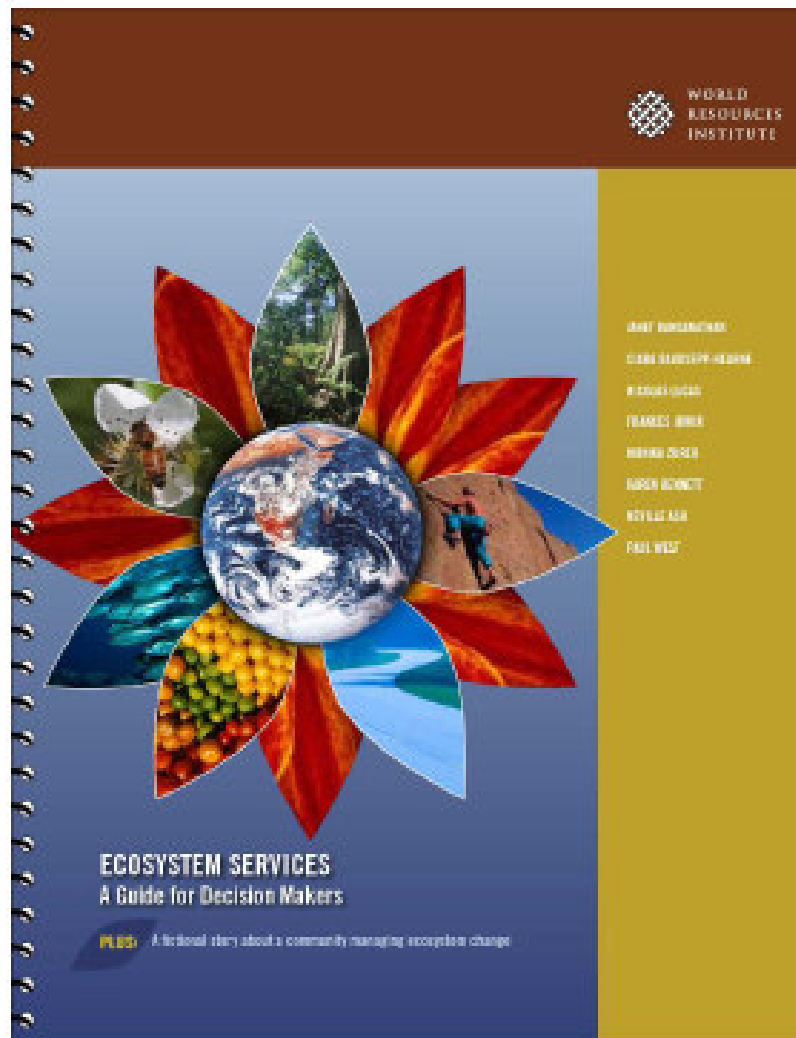
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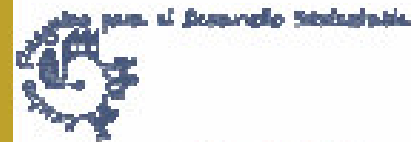
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