

Addressing climate- conservation-poverty links in development assistance

Maria Berlekom,
SwedBio
Swedish Biodiversity Centre

Context

An ad hoc and snap-shot view from four donor agencies:

- Sweden
 - UK
 - US
 - Norway
1. "Methodology": What ´s going on? Examples from the four organisations
 2. "Key points": Trends
 3. "Analysis": Risks & Opportunities

1. Examples from the four donors ("methodology")

DFID-examples

- The Congo Basin Fund (50 million GBP)
- Royal society initiative, e.g. Conference on biodiversity, climate & livelihoods
- Some IUCN-work (IUCN/PEP REDD-initiative, IUCN review on climate-BD links)
- Tentatively consider supporting work in relation to LULUCF-agenda also beyond forests (co-benefits between mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity, livelihoods etc)

Sweden/Sida

- Climate/environment one of three priority issues for ODA. Ecosystem services/biodiversity integral part of climate adaptation agenda (2008 budget bill for ODA). Sustainable NRM-management important.
- Many supported org:s address (IUCN, IIED, WRI etc). IUCN/PEP REDD-initiative and Rights & Resources Initiative (Climate & forestry paper)

SwedBio-programme

- One (of six) priority issues. Fact sheet produced
- Earth report videos, and e-Parliament Conference on ecosystem services and climate (early next year)
- Addressed by several supported partners; biofuels, IP dimensions; AD/REDD, “resilience” etc etc

USAID:

- Growing effort to integrate and mainstream climate change considerations into development planning (manuals produced-HF has copies)
- Focus of investment on adaptation measures (program design-resilience etc), applied research and tool development, and ecosystem conservation/land-use change.
 - Investment in applied research and development of tools, e.g. carbon accounting/calculation tool (Winrock, WRI), and data collection mechanisms mapping land-use change and landscapes (SERVIR mapping of Central Africa)
 - Significant annual investments in sustainable forest management and forest conservation globally (CARPE, Madagascar, Bolivia, Nepal)

Norway

- Environment is one of five key priorities for ODA. New environment action plan, EAP, (2006) where climate, BD/NR, water + chemicals are key issues. BD/NR strongly linked to rights
- New/additional funds (62 mUSD 2007, proposed 80 mUSD 2008) for EAP.
- Mainly channeled through Embassies to partner countries. Plus support for MEA-implementation. Increased support through NGOs.
- NGO-examples: IUCN (core + mangroves programme), IIED (core), WWF (Africa-programme)
- Country-examples: Conservation Farming & PA in Zambia, NRM in Tanzania
- International: UNEP, FAO, CGIAR-system

3. Key points: Trends

- Climate change (with increasing focus on adaptation) is high on the agenda
- Several examples of support to methods development on climate - BD-livelihood linkages. Either targeted support or through core/programme support to various org:s
- Attention to a) REDD, and b) sustainable NR management broadly.
- Biofuels also important - but are CC-BD-poverty linkages addressed??
- Emerging, but as yet no coherent addressing of climate-biodiversity-poverty linkages - i.e not "mainstreamed" yet

4. Analysis: risks & opportunities

Risks:

- Linkages are overlooked (most attention on climate "per se").
- Missing out on opportunities - livelihood and/or biodiversity dimensions/aspects not addressed.
- Silos (addressing one issue at the time)
- Scattered and opportunistic projects - not strategic interventions.

Opportunities:

- Potential for "strategic mainstreaming" (high-level dialogue, MEA-synergies etc etc).
- Capitalise on the "co-benefit" angle - delivering towards multiple objectives.
- Real opportunities through addressing the key role in adaptation - including importance of sustainable management of natural resources (forests, agriculture, marine/freshwater etc).

Resilience-dimensions

- Community management and rights.
- General openness for in-puts - as emerging issue...