

Climate Mitigation and Biodiversity Conservation

How to Create Win-Win-Situations

Climate Change and Biodiversity in the Context of Development Cooperation

1. Importance of private sector for economic growth in DC

Monterrey commitments of OECD countries at US\$ 100 billion per year

Assistance for investment climate improvement ¼ of total, mainly infrastructure development

Net private capital flow to developing countries in 2006 approx. US\$ 647 billion

2. Enterprise development and biodiversity/ecosystem services

“Population in DC directly depending on biodiversity and ecosystem services”

Private sector/Business depends on ecosystem services and contributes to ecosystem changes (risk management)

Direct use of provisioning services: agriculture, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics,

Direct use of regulating services: climate regulation, flood regulation, water purification

Cultural services: Aesthetic, recreational, tourism

Supporting services: Nutrient cycles, soil formation

Additional values: Learning from nature – Bionics and maintaining future development options

3. Impacts of biodiversity loss and climate change strongest in developing countries

Major climate risks for development:

- Frequency and magnitude of natural disasters increasing dramatically (floods and droughts)
- Reduction of water availability in Mediterranean countries and southern Africa by 20-30%
- Additional 80 Million persons threatened by Malaria
- Agriculture yields decrease by 5 – 30% but population increasing
- 15-40% of species threatened by extinctions

General procedure:

Assess Climate Change impacts (magnitude and risks), evaluate vulnerabilities, define priorities (Cost-Benefit analysis) and governance structures, implement measures.

=> opportunities

4. Private sector measures to support biodiversity conservation and climate protection in DC

“Reducing direct and indirect threats to biodiversity secures ecosystem services”

“Conserving biodiversity means maintaining resilience of ecosystems confronted with climate change impacts”

Most countries need to **adapt** to climate change now, very wide range of areas where private sector can support:

- Minimizing and mitigating environmental impacts
- Innovating new technologies and products (substitutes, reduce degradation, restore ecosystems, increase efficiency)
- Developing new businesses and markets based on sustainable ecosystem management

5. Mitigation efforts related to biodiversity

Mitigation measures:

- Clean Development Mechanism (only one case for reforestation but considerable amount of voluntary measures)
- Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation has great potential (20% of all emissions) but still in testing or development stage, financing mechanism unclear
- Agro fuel plantations
- Bio-energy – biogas - BTL

Criteria to create win-win situations otherwise only trade-offs:

- Conserve natural habitats (protected areas, high conservation value areas) – avoid monocultures – esp. Invasive alien species
- Minimize external inputs – esp. Pesticides or fertilizers – positive balance proven by full life cycle analysis
- Land use changes (competition, ownership, leakage), impacts on commodity prices
- Improving local livelihoods, securing/no undermining the rights of local people over their resources
- Equitable sharing of benefits – acceptable working conditions

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