

## 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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