



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

USAID's Approach to Integrated Biodiversity Programming

**Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Cooperation
Convention on Biological Diversity
May 14, 2009**

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USAID Environmental Procedures

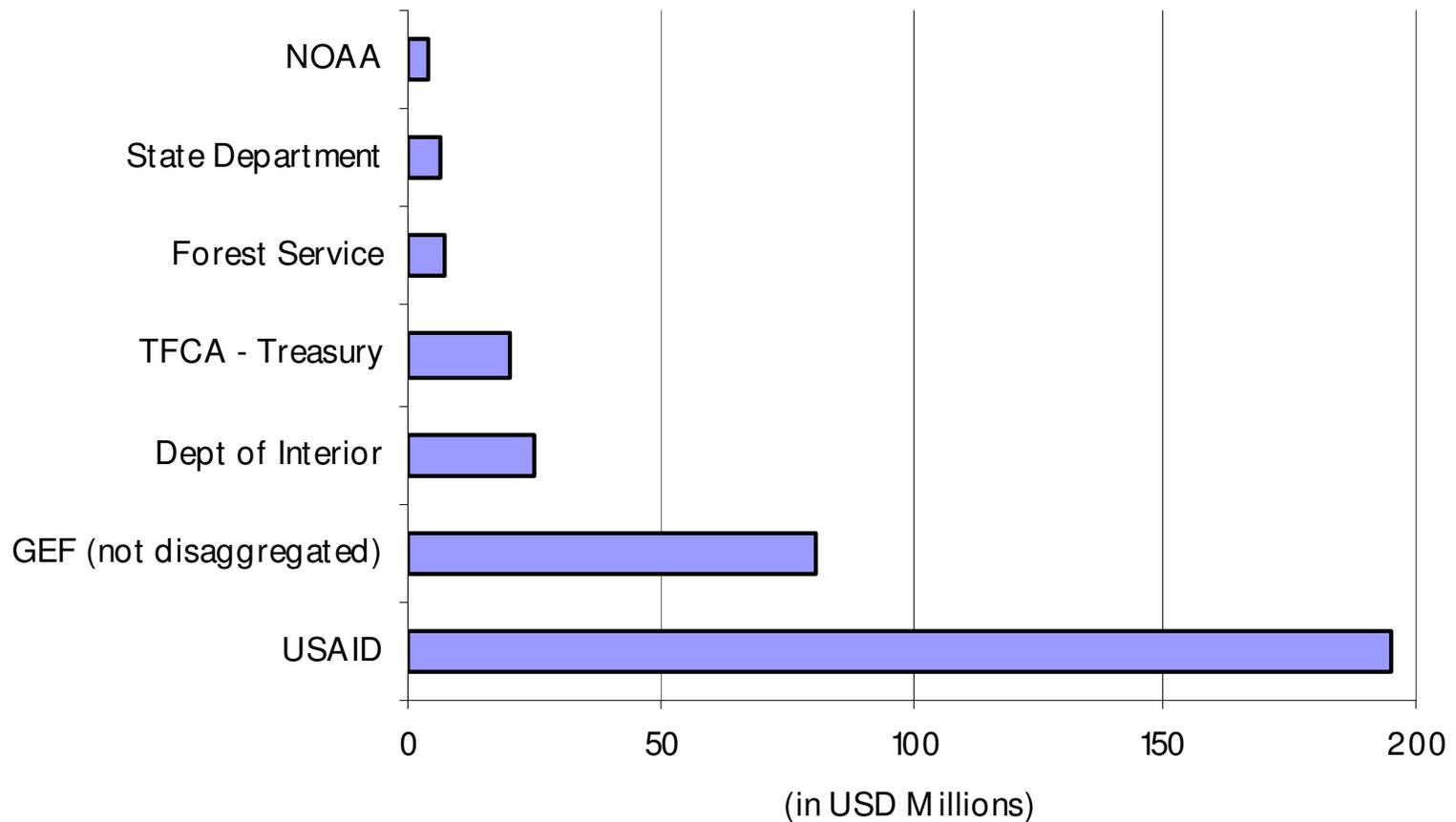
- ❖ The Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) , Section 117, requires USAID to develop procedures that take environmental impacts fully into account in our projects
- ❖ These obligations are implemented thru 22 CFR 216, USAID's procedures for undertaking environmental impact assessment of programs we support
- ❖ What are the basic requirements of 22 CFR 216?
 - Every program, project or activity, or amendment, must undergo an environmental impact assessment prior to obligation of funds
 - Potential impacts must be considered and mitigative measures or design changes incorporated
 - The process is documented in writing and available to the public

Additional Analyses for Biodiversity and Tropical Forests

All USAID Missions are required to conduct a periodic country analysis of the conservation and sustainable use of tropical forests and biological diversity. Specifically, The Foreign Assistance Act requires that all country plans include:

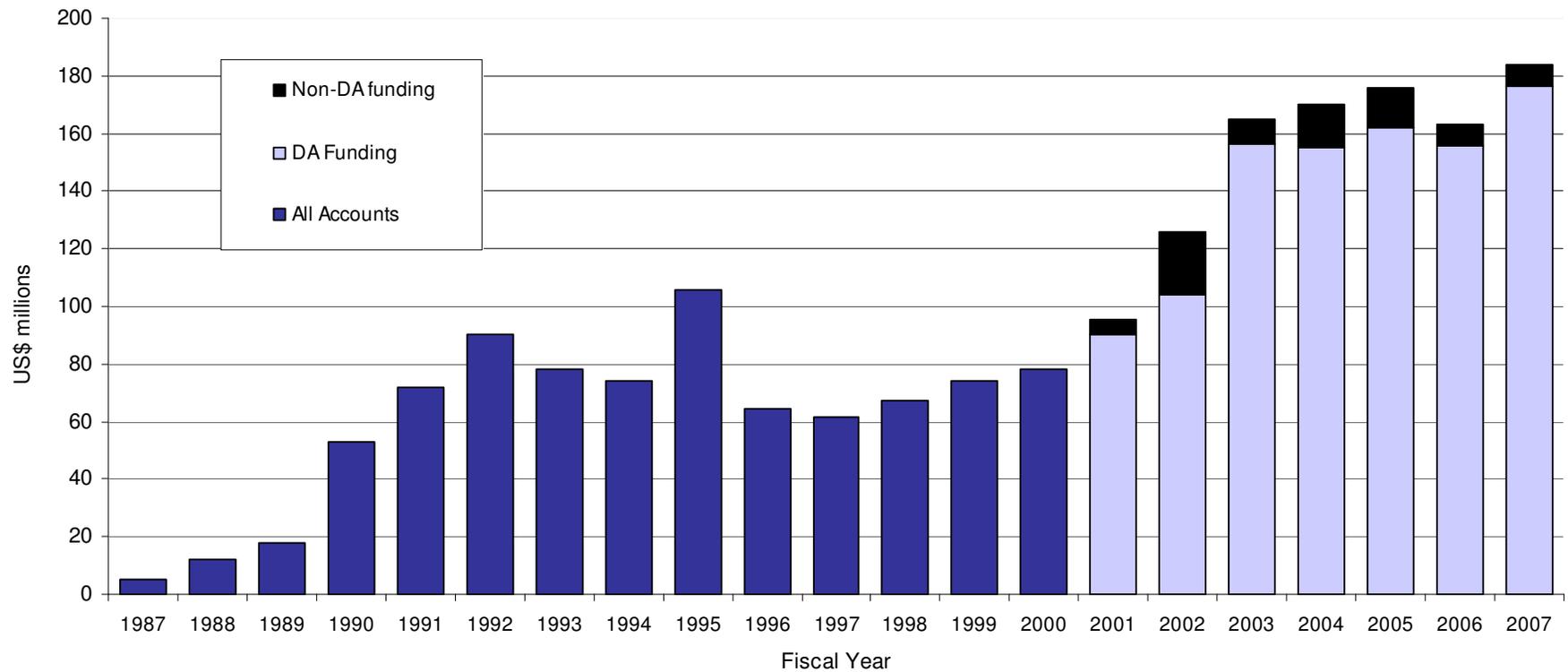
- an analysis of the actions necessary in that country to achieve conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests (FAA 118) and conserve biological diversity (FAA 119); and
- the extent to which current or proposed USAID actions meet those needs

2008 USG International Biodiversity Funding (approximate)



Adapted from the International Conservation Budget 2009 pamphlet

USAID Biodiversity Expenditures 1987-2007



Disaggregated numbers for DA and non-DA funding are only available from 2001 onwards

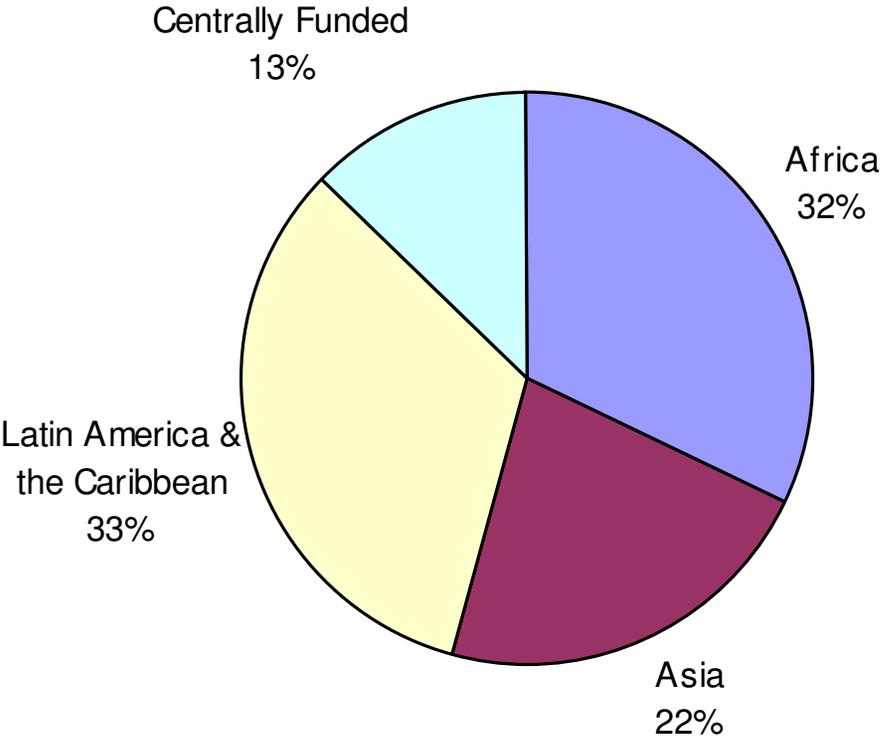
USAID Biodiversity code

Activities have biodiversity conservation as an explicit objective in natural and managed terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Activities are identified through an analysis of the threats to biodiversity and have associated indicators for biodiversity conservation. Activities may be site-based or not site specific, such as policy level initiatives. Site-based work is implemented in biologically significant areas. *Ex situ* conservation of wild species, and their germplasm, may also be included when explicitly linked to biodiversity conservation.

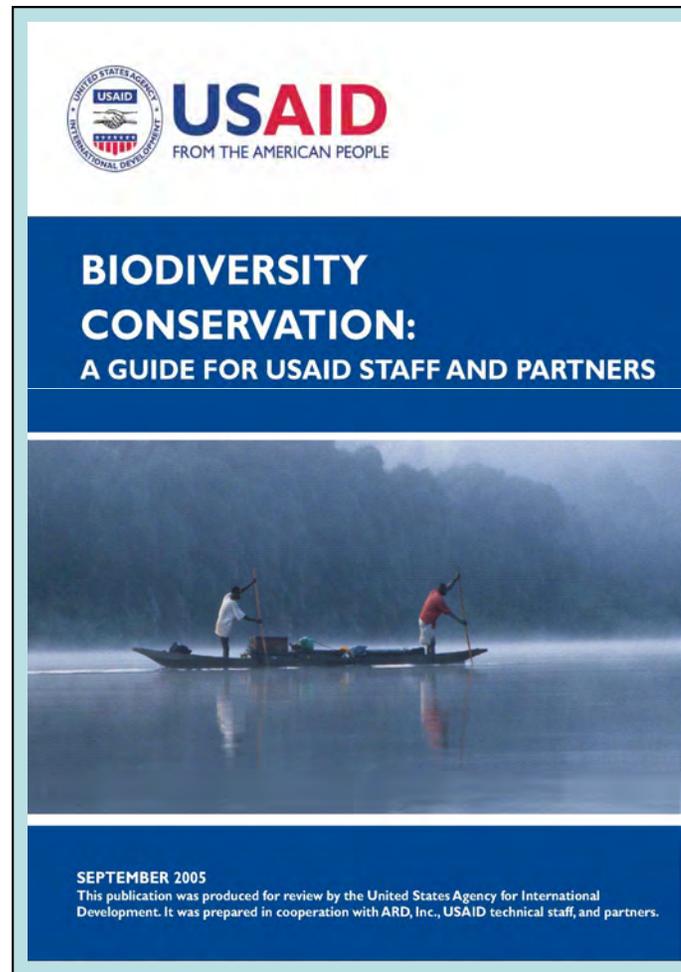
Required elements to meet the code

1. The program must have an explicit biodiversity objective
2. Activities must be identified based on an analysis of threats to biodiversity
3. The program must monitor associated indicators for biodiversity conservation
4. Site-based programs must have the intent to positively impact biodiversity in biologically significant areas

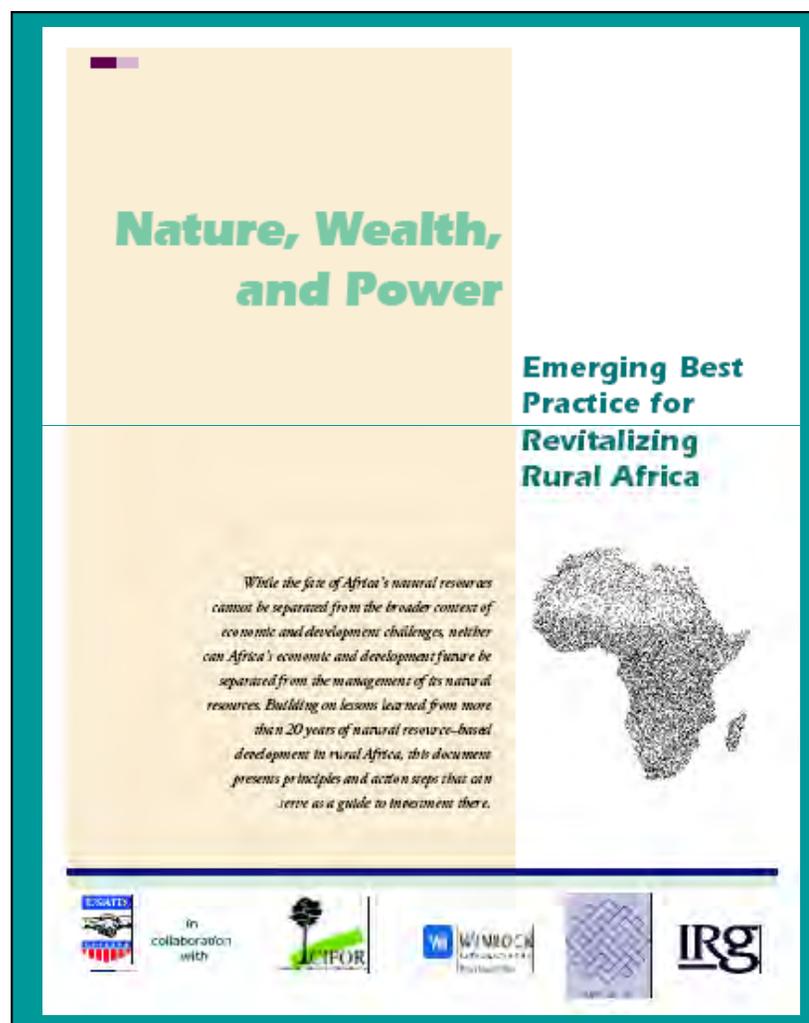
Regional Distribution of 2007 Biodiversity Funds



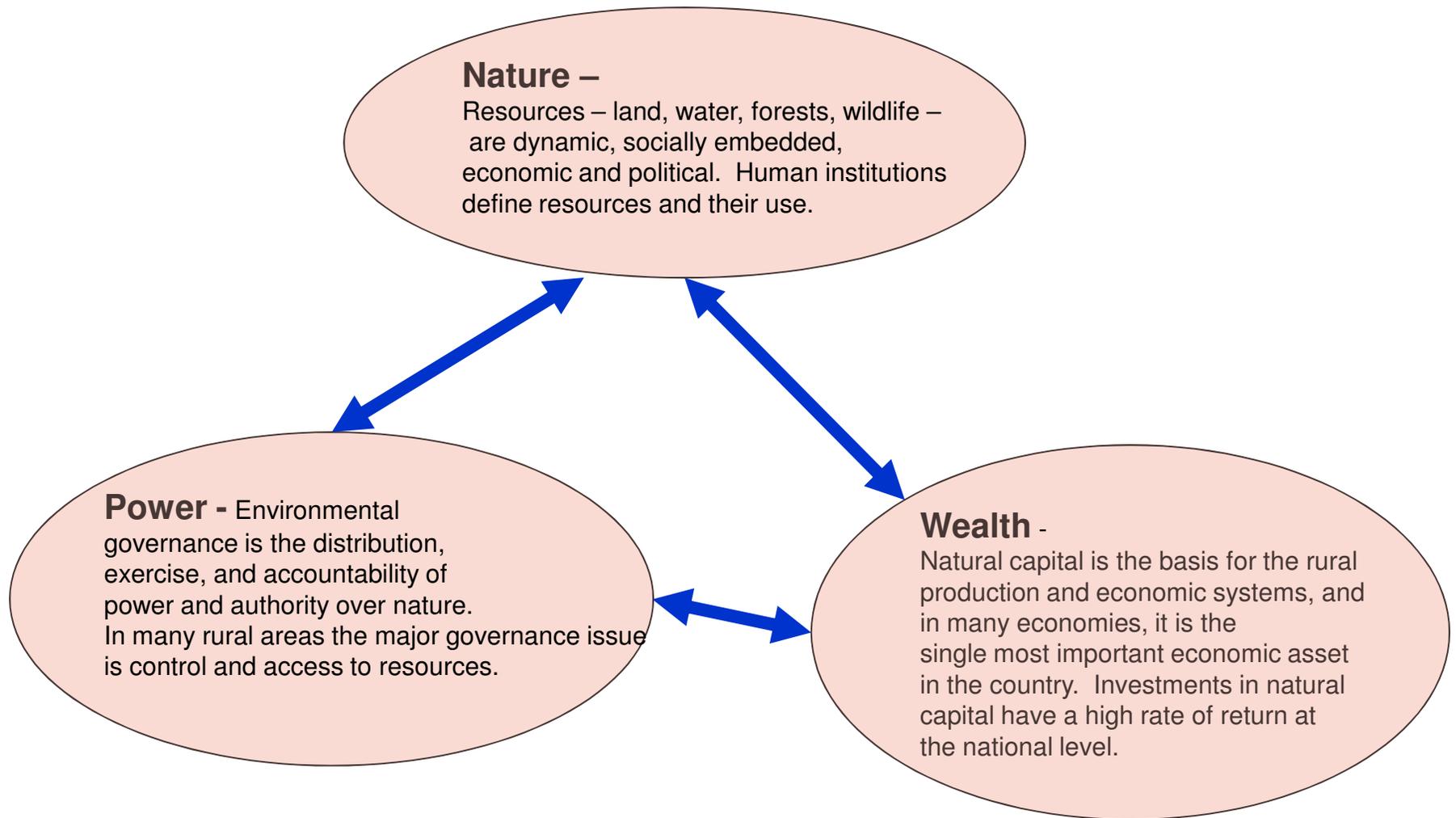
Education for USAID Staff



Integrating Natural Resources Management with Governance and Economic Growth



Integrating Natural Resources Management with Governance and Economic Growth



Living in a Finite Environment (LIFE)

CBNRM Program Purpose: Empower Local Communities to Manage and Benefit From Their Natural Resources in a Sustainable Fashion

USAID funding details:

15 Years

~USD 40 million



LIFE Project Strategies



- **Establish CBNRM enabling environment through policy adjustment**
- **Empower communities through devolved rights**
- **Work through partnerships**
- **Create linkages between natural resources management responsibilities & benefits**
- **Promote scale by applying “trainer of trainers” approach**

Governance - Legal Basis of Conservancies



Government gazette Of the Republic of Namibia

N\$1.20

Windhoek - 17 June 1996

No. 1333

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Government Notice

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No. 151 Promulgation of Nature Conservation Amendment Act, 1996 (Act 5
Of 1996), of the Parliament

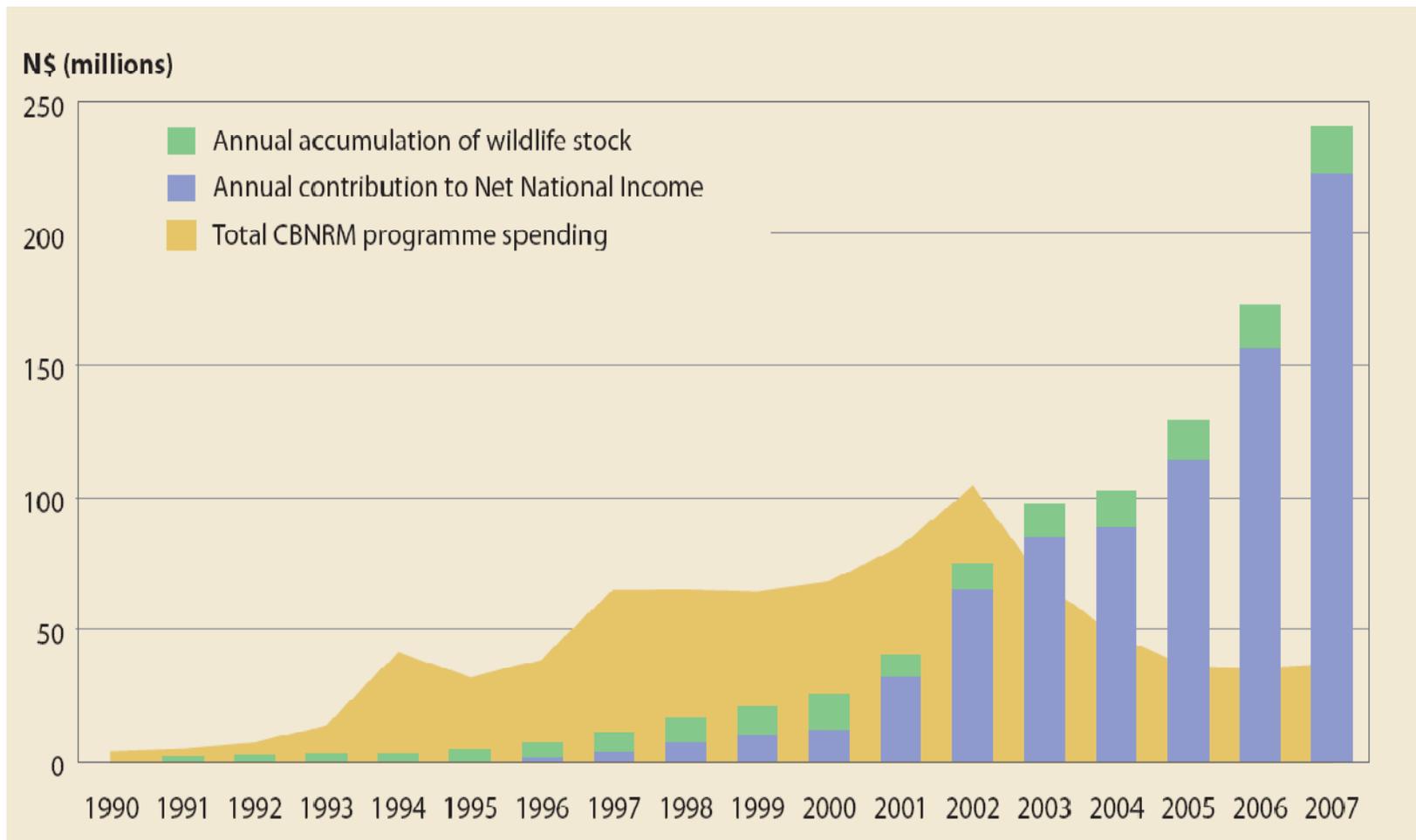
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Rights granted:

- **Ownership over huntable game**
- **Revenues from the sale of game or game products**
- **Tourism**

NRM Programs Can Take Time for Results

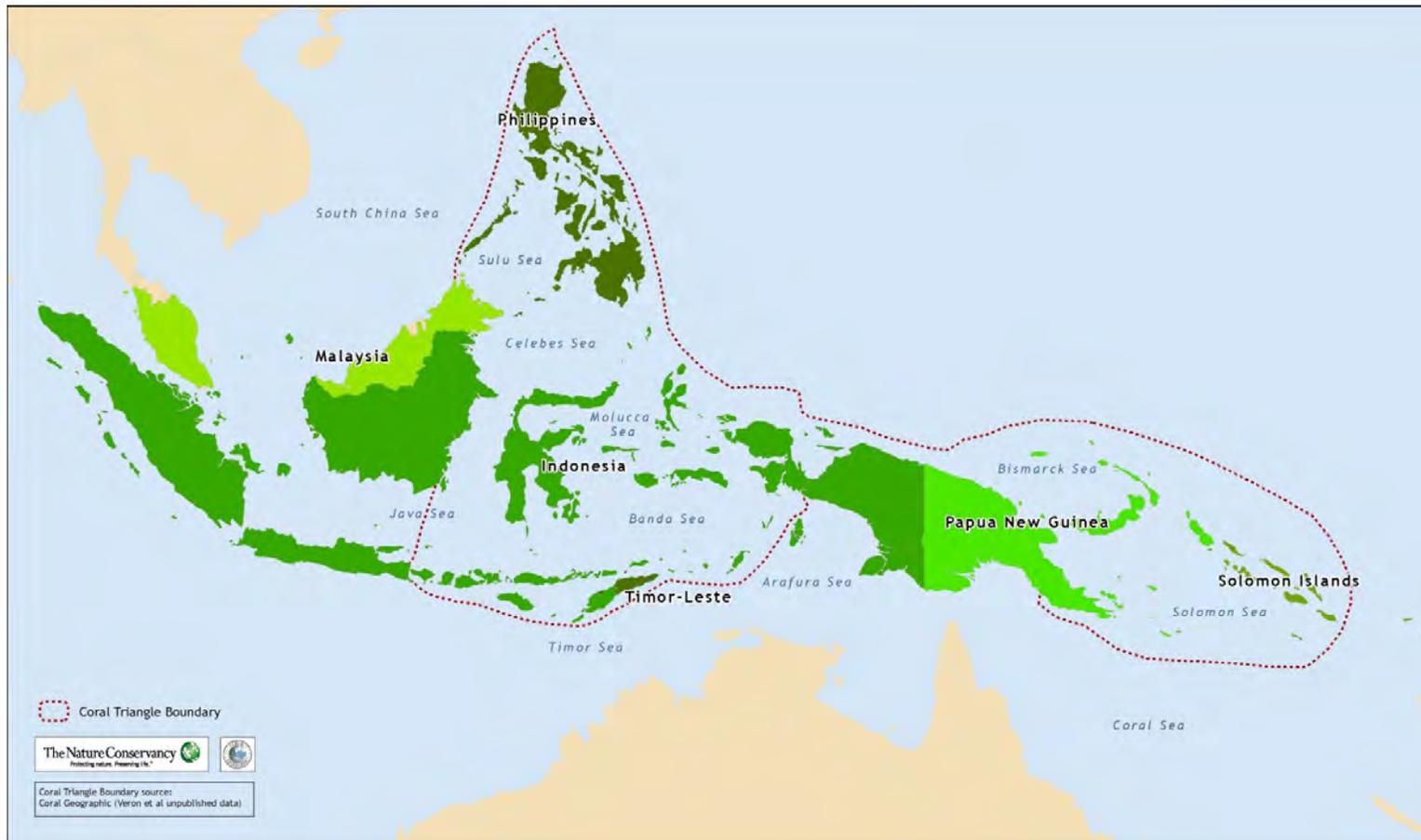
CBNRM example:



From WWF LIFE program

The Coral Triangle

Global center of marine biodiversity



The Coral Triangle Initiative

Initiative on “Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security”

- **Multilateral partnership - Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomons, Timor Leste**
- **Overarching goals:**
 - **Manage fisheries with ecosystem-based approach**
 - **Conserve priority seascapes**
 - **Establish MPAs and networks**
 - **Promote adaptation to climate change**
 - **Conserve threatened species**
- **USAID/USG commits \$40 M over five-years**

Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Development

- Provide a framework that resonates with other sectors – help them to succeed
- Take key issues from other sectors and figure out entry points for biodiversity and natural resources management
- Provide continual and varied forms of training to staff on biodiversity and natural resource management approaches and technical advances