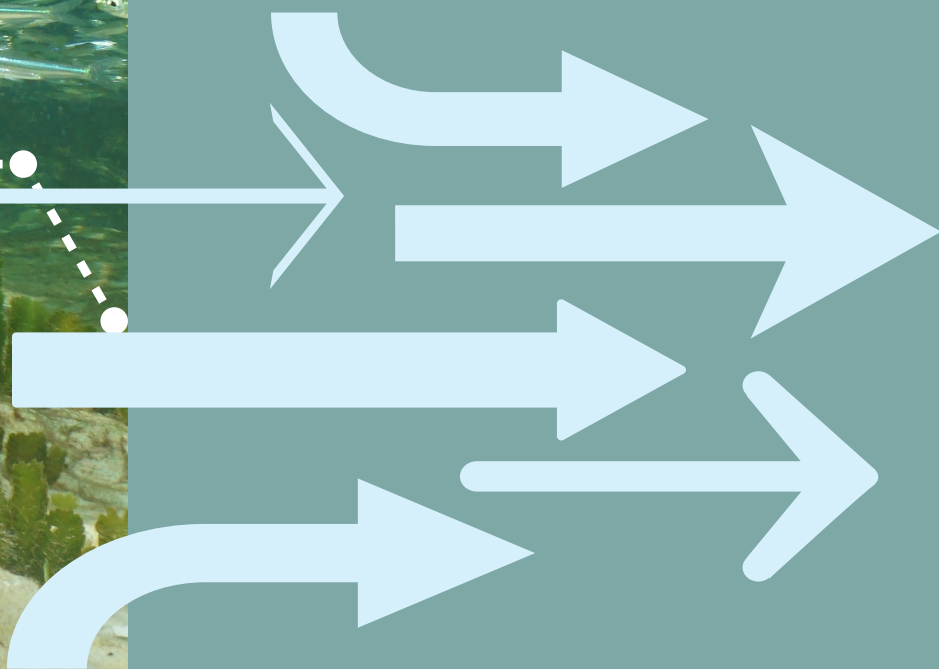




# Experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean with **mainstreaming biodiversity** in the **productive, economic and financial sectors**

Víctor Alvarado  
Marcia Tambutti  
Aleksandar Rankovic



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC



REPRÉSENTATION PERMANENTE  
DE LA FRANCE AUPRÈS DE  
LA COMMISSION ÉCONOMIQUE  
DES NATIONS UNIES  
POUR L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE  
ET LES CARAÏBES

*Liberté  
Égalité  
Fraternité*

# Thank you for your interest in this ECLAC publication



Please register if you would like to receive information on our editorial products and activities. When you register, you may specify your particular areas of interest and you will gain access to our products in other formats.

**Register**



[www.cepal.org/en/publications](http://www.cepal.org/en/publications)



[www.instagram.com/publicacionesdelacepal](https://www.instagram.com/publicacionesdelacepal)



[www.facebook.com/publicacionesdelacepal](https://www.facebook.com/publicacionesdelacepal)



[www.issuu.com/publicacionescepal/stacks](http://www.issuu.com/publicacionescepal/stacks)



[www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/apps](http://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/apps)

# Experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean with mainstreaming biodiversity in the productive, economic and financial sectors

Víctor Alvarado, Marcia Tambutti and Aleksandar Rankovic



REPRÉSENTATION PERMANENTE  
DE LA FRANCE AUPRÈS DE  
LA COMMISSION ÉCONOMIQUE  
DES NATIONS UNIES  
POUR L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE  
ET LES CARAÏBES

*Liberté  
Égalité  
Fraternité*

This document was prepared by Víctor Alvarado, consultant with the Agricultural Development and Biodiversity Unit of the Natural Resources Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Marcia Tambutti, Senior Research Assistant and biodiversity expert in the same Unit, and Aleksandar Rankovic, professor at Sciences Po and researcher at the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) during the preparation and drafting of the document, in the framework of the activities of the Division's programme of work. The document is published with the financial support of French cooperation.

Valuable input and conceptual contributions for the preparation of this study were provided by the following members of the high-level panel of biodiversity experts of Latin America and the Caribbean: Georgina Catacora-Vargas, Bárbara Harschel, Manuel Ruiz, Cristiana Seixas, Marcos Regis da Silva, Pablo Marquet, María Jesús Ovalle, Ana Sánchez, Francisco Prieto Albuja, Stefan Gelcich, Ana María Hernández, Oliver Hillel, Patricia Koleff, Óscar Ramírez, Karin Molt and Pieter van Lierop.

Other members of the high-level panel to whom the authors are grateful for the information and discussions that have enriched the analysis of this study include: Eugenia Arguedas, Brigitte Baptiste, Juan Bello, Mariana Bellot, Hesiquio Benítez, Eduardo Brondizio, Braulio Dias, Hernando García, Randall García, Óscar Ramírez, Lili Rodríguez, José Sarukhán and Jeannette Sánchez.

Thanks are also owed to the interviewees in the case studies, who shared their knowledge and experience of the practices, processes and lessons learned: Aldo Rodas, Alejandro Callejas, Alfredo Arellano, Ana Centeno, Aracely Jiménez, Bert De Bievre, David Chacón, Elmer Salazar, Fernando Baldizón, Francisco Prieto-Albuja, Galo Medina, Gustavo Meneses, Ignacio Casali, Ivannia Ayales, Jaime Camacho, Janet Arteaga, Jasmin Hundorf, Karina Godoy, Kathy Baughman, María Carrillo, Marilú Chahua, Mariana Caballero, Marvin Fonseca, Nirlady Artavia, Noela Ort, Ogden Rodas, Olga Barbosa, Óscar Ramírez, Pamela Méndez, Paul Dale, Rolando Ramírez, Sandra Esquivel, Stefan Gelcich, Sven Bruchfeld, Vivienne Solis and Xavier Gordillo.

The views expressed in this document, which is a translation of an original that did not undergo formal editorial review, are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Organization or the countries it represents, or those of French cooperation, the member institutions of high-level panel of biodiversity experts of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the case study interviewees.

The boundaries and names shown on the maps included in this publication do not imply official acceptance or endorsement by the United Nations.

United Nations publication  
LC/TS.2022/206  
Distribution: L  
Copyright © United Nations, 2022  
All rights reserved  
Printed at United Nations, Santiago  
S.21-01010

This publication should be cited as: V. Alvarado, M. Tambutti and A. Rankovic, "Experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean with mainstreaming biodiversity in the productive, economic and financial sectors", *Project Documents* (LC/TS.2022/206), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022.

Applications for authorization to reproduce this work in whole or in part should be sent to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Documents and Publications Division, publicaciones.cepal@un.org. Member States and their governmental institutions may reproduce this work without prior authorization, but are requested to mention the source and to inform ECLAC of such reproduction.

## Contents

<b>Presentation .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Key concepts .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>I. Biodiversity, the 2030 agenda and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>II. Biodiversity mainstreaming in productive, economic and financial sectors.....</b>	<b>19</b>
A. Biodiversity mainstreaming as a key process in sustainable development efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean .....	19
B. Availability and quality of information on biodiversity mainstreaming.....	20
C. Instruments and tools for mainstreaming biodiversity in the productive, economic and financial sectors .....	20
D. Institutional aspects of biodiversity mainstreaming .....	21
<b>III. Selected experiences of biodiversity mainstreaming in the productive, economic and financial sectors in Latin America and the Caribbean .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>IV. Challenges facing biodiversity mainstreaming in Latin America and the Caribbean .....</b>	<b>27</b>
A. Unforeseen risks arising from biodiversity loss .....	27
B. Lack of political will and commitment .....	29
C. Institutional capacity constraints .....	30
D. Incipient sectoral and intersectoral coordination .....	33
E. Lack of reciprocal mainstreaming between the biodiversity sectors and the productive, economic and financial sectors .....	34
F. Employment and biodiversity mainstreaming .....	38
G. Complexities associated with the scale-up and multiplication of experiences .....	42
H. Challenges in communicating and understanding the value of biodiversity to different sectors and to society .....	43
I. Lack of monitoring and evaluation initiatives or tools.....	45

<b>V.</b>	<b>Opportunities to support and scale up biodiversity mainstreaming.....</b>	<b>47</b>
A.	Transformative change for biodiversity within a framework of a just transition for all .....	47
B.	The new post-COVID-19 social contract.....	49
C.	Development cooperation and biodiversity mainstreaming.....	51
D.	Mobilization of public and private resources .....	52
E.	Policy mix for biodiversity mainstreaming .....	54
F.	Integration of the climate and biodiversity agendas .....	55
G.	Promotion of effective synergies between different biodiversity conventions .....	56
H.	Dialogue and participation of subnational governments and local actors.....	57
I.	Enabling conditions for biodiversity mainstreaming .....	57
<b>VI.</b>	<b>Key messages .....</b>	<b>61</b>
A.	Make biodiversity clear .....	61
B.	Mainstream biodiversity in the productive, economic and financial sectors to move towards social, environmental and economic sustainability.....	62
C.	Transform institutions and actors .....	64
D.	Leave no one behind .....	65
<b>VII.</b>	<b>Recommendations.....</b>	<b>67</b>
	Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	69
	<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>71</b>

## Tables

Table 1	Summary of linkages between the Sustainable Development Goals and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets .....	16
Table 2	List of case studies on biodiversity mainstreaming in Latin America and the Caribbean by sector .....	24
Table 3	Main global risks by probability and impact as identified by the World Economic Forum in 2021.....	28
Table 4	Qualitative assessment of progress on capacity-building in biodiversity mainstreaming by the supporting entities, by case study.....	31
Table 5	Tools and solutions to address barriers to reciprocal biodiversity mainstreaming.....	37
Table 6	Tools and initiatives to address challenges facing biodiversity-related employment.....	40
Table 7	Qualitative evaluation of performance on the implementation of the principles of transformative change .....	48
Table 8	Opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity in post-COVID-19 recovery efforts .....	51
Table 9	Elements of biodiversity mainstreaming in the initiatives included in the study .....	59

## Boxes

Box 1	Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework theory of change .....	17
Box 2	Definitions and taxonomies for the financial sector: an OECD report .....	36
Box 3	Characteristics of decent work, according to the ILO .....	39

## Map

Map 1	Cases analysed in the study .....	24
-------	-----------------------------------	----

## Presentation

There is a growing sense of urgency worldwide generated by the current environmental and climate crises, as well as the challenges presented by pollution, multilateral governance, and the pandemic and its devastating socioeconomic consequences. Mitigating the impact of these challenges will require coherent, integrated solutions that simultaneously address the underlying drivers of the crises and their impacts. The Convention on Biological Diversity proposes a transformative change to achieve new targets on biodiversity, which are still under negotiation, in an effort to make progress along a path consistent with the desired 2050 Vision of living in harmony with nature.

In order to modify consumption and production patterns, the existing gaps associated with technology, education, access, skills, opportunities and resources must be narrowed. It will also be imperative to modify public and private investment to prevent worsening climate change, the destruction of national and global common resources, and biodiversity loss and degradation.

The mainstreaming of biodiversity in policies and sectors beyond the environmental sector is a tool to effect structural changes that will make it possible to halt and reverse nature loss and degradation, as set forth in the theory of change described in the draft post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (post-2020 GBF). Implementation of national biodiversity policies and the Convention has proven to be the most significant challenge and is a core aspect of the new post-2020 GBF. It is clear that progressive, structural change is needed, a “big push for sustainability,” as stated by ECLAC (a “transformative change” as IPBES has called it), to reconfigure the way ecosystems and their services are preserved and used, while placing justice and well-being at the centre. However, shifting to new development models is no easy task.

There is a need for more knowledge about current experiences in the region —learning how to strengthen, expand and replicate them— as well as have greater clarity on the challenges encountered in their implementation. This case study on mainstreaming biodiversity in the agriculture, fisheries, forestry, finance, manufacturing, infrastructure and tourism sectors in collaboration with national and subnational governments, cities, and local communities in Latin American and Caribbean countries, serves as a contribution towards the process of the new post-2020 GBF and to the design of practical solutions that can help us build back better after the pandemic. Simply put, it aims to illustrate with concrete practices progress towards development that better balances the social, environmental and economic dimensions. The analysis is complemented by a study on governance for transformative change for biodiversity that



includes nine of the ten cases in this study (Catacora-Vargas and others, 2022) and by the compendium of data collected for the cases (Catacora-Vargas and others, forthcoming) as they represent excellent examples of South-South learning, which we hope to replicate and adapt to the specific conditions in other countries and regions.

It is worth mentioning that the report *Latin America Economic Outlook 2021*, produced by OECD, ECLAC, CAF and the European Union (OECD and others, 2021), proposes to address the effects of the pandemic and transform development traps into virtuous circles that place the region on a path to greater well-being. The four traps identified in the 2019 report (OECD and others, 2019)—namely, low productivity, social vulnerability, institutional weakness and environmental unsustainability—are associated to varying degrees with practical solutions derived from the successful experiences with biodiversity mainstreaming in the cases analysed, from a regional, biocultural perspective and in conditions that are often similar across the so-called global South.

The catalytic potential of reciprocal biodiversity mainstreaming in the productive, economic and financial sectors, as well as the consideration of objectives for these sectors within the environmental sector, as identified in the cases studied, can serve as a foundation for leveraging the willingness to change that is gaining traction globally, and can offer best practices for the conservation, sustainable use and equitable distribution of the benefits of biological diversity. The transition to sustainability must be rooted in transformations driven by institutions, investments, policy frameworks and communities, with a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, leaving no one behind, and emphasizing biodiversity considerations within an equitable and sustainable vision of development.

The authors wish to acknowledge and express gratitude for the enormous contribution of the high-level panel of biodiversity experts of Latin America and the Caribbean and key individuals from the case studies, who have given their time and experience and collaborated on this work in many different ways. Their perspectives have not only enriched the study with data, concrete information and conceptual approaches, but also helped make it more representative of the immense biocultural diversity that is the region's greatest source of wealth. Also acknowledged is the Government of Chile, whose request to draw on the region's positive experiences in South-South learning to ground key concepts used in the new post-2020 global biodiversity framework gave the impetus for the studies. Lastly special thanks are owed to French cooperation for the financial support provided.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_31976](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_31976)

