

Local Business for Global Biodiversity Conservation

Improving the Design of
Small Business Development
Strategies in Biodiversity Projects



United Nations
Development
Programme



Global
Environment
Facility

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The Global Environment Facility was established to forge international cooperation and finance actions to address four critical threats to the global environment: biodiversity loss, climate change, degradation of international waters, and ozone depletion. Launched in 1991 as an experimental facility, the GEF was restructured after the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. The facility that emerged after restructuring was more strategic, effective, transparent, and participatory. During its first decade, GEF allocated \$4.5 billion in grants, supplemented by more than \$13 billion in additional financing, for more than 1200 projects in 140 developing countries and transitional economies as well as 2,800 projects in 60 countries which participate in the GEF Small Grants Programme, managed by UNDP. In 2002, donors pledged \$3 billion to finance projects from 2002 to 2006.

In addition to its initial mandate, the May 2003 GEF Council approved two new focal areas for the GEF. The GEF now provides financial assistance for the mitigation and prevention of land degradation and persistent organic pollutants (POPs). GEF funded projects are implemented through the following development agencies: UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank. The GEF also benefits from having the following executing agencies: IDB, AfDB, ADB, EBRD, FAO, IFAD and UNIDO.

The GEF can succeed in its global environmental mission only as part of a worldwide movement towards sustainable development. GEF brings together 166 member governments, leading development institutions, the scientific community, and a wide spectrum of private sector and non-governmental organizations on behalf of a common global environmental agenda.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. With 132 country offices, it has long enjoyed the trust and confidence of governments and NGOs in many parts of the developing as well as the developed world. It is typically regarded as a partner rather than an adversary, and its commitment to a universal presence has proven especially useful in post-conflict situations and with States that have otherwise been isolated from the international community.

At the UN Millennium Summit, world leaders pledged to cut poverty in half by 2015. UNDP is charged with helping developing countries monitor their progress in meeting this and other key development goals. Its strategy focuses on six key thematic areas: Democratic Governance, Poverty Reduction, Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Energy and Environment, Information and Communications Technology, HIV/AIDS. Capacity development and gender mainstreaming are cross-cutting issues across the thematic areas.

A trusted source of knowledge-based advice and an advocate of a more inclusive global economy, UNDP provides funds, helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively and promotes South-South cooperation. It seeks to address the many causes of poverty and to promote development, including through the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women.

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Foreword

We are pleased to provide this guidebook to conservation planners, policy makers and practitioners to assist them in improving strategies for the conservation of globally important biodiversity. The guidebook is specifically targeted to stakeholders designing small business development strategies within biodiversity conservation and sustainable use projects to be co-financed by the Global Environment Facility.

The guidebook provides guidance for conservation planners and project designers to:

- assess the role of small business development in biodiversity conservation;
- determine if a small business could be socially, economically and environmentally viable and sustainable; and
- incorporate into project or strategy design, issues important to small business development.

Products or services that small businesses can develop to directly benefit biodiversity include ecotourism, wild products, agroforestry and sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and livestock. It is hoped that more focused and successful strategies for small business development, in conjunction with activities for improving policy and legal frameworks, developing capacity and improving protected areas management, will prove an effective means to assist local communities in becoming active participants in sustainably managing globally important habitats, ecosystems and biodiversity. This also reflects UNDP's goal of promoting environmentally sustainable livelihoods and thereby contributing to poverty alleviation. I hope that this guidebook will help project proponents in the development of sound proposals.



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Introduction

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_13194

