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**MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING  
PROCESSES**

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# Mandates for biodiversity mainstreaming

## Article 6 (b):

- *Integrate biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies*



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

## Article 10 (a):

- *Integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making*



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

# Mandates for biodiversity mainstreaming

- **COP 10 decision X/2** urges Parties to revise and update their NBSAPs in line with the revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and to “...*use the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies...*”
- **Decision X/6** recognises “*the urgent need to improve capacity for mainstreaming the three objectives of the Convention into poverty eradication strategies and plans (e.g., Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, national development plans) and development processes.*”

# Mandates for biodiversity mainstreaming

Target 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Strategic Goal A of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity 2011-2020

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

## Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

-  Awareness increased
-  Biodiversity values recognized and integrated
-  Incentives reformed
-  Sustainable production and consumption



COP13

Cartagena Protocol  
COPMOP8

Nagoya Protocol  
COPMOP2

High Level  
Segment

WEBCAST

MEDIA



# UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

## COP13 - COPMOP8 - COPMOP2 CANCUN, MEXICO 2016

### MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY FOR WELL-BEING



cop13.mx

The UN Biodiversity Conference resulted in significant commitments for action on biodiversity.

Agreements were reached on actions to integrate biodiversity in forestry, fisheries, agriculture, and tourism sectors and to achieve the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as well as actions on specific themes including protected areas, ecosystem restoration, marine biodiversity, biodiversity and health, synthetic biology, and traditional knowledge, among others, and on



***“The mainstreaming theme will continue in December 2018, in Egypt, at the next UN Biodiversity Conference, which will focus on expanding the mainstreaming biodiversity agenda into other key sectors such as, energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, and health”*** Dr. Cristiana Paşca Palmer, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Press Release, 10 April 2017

# Mandates for biodiversity mainstreaming?

## Linked global commitments

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals strongly reflects biodiversity, provides new opportunities to address development challenges in a transformative manner and with a perspective that integrates environmental, economic and social dimension
- The Paris Agreement on Climate Change notes the importance of ensuring the integrity of ecosystems to address climate change, and promotes ecosystem-based climate adaptation
- The Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction calls for the adoption of ecosystem approaches, to make communities more resilient to disasters through the sustainable use and management of ecosystems



# Mandates for biodiversity mainstreaming?

## Congo Basin Forest Partnership mid-term priorities (2018 - 2022)

- **Area 1 sub goal on strengthening CBFP, 2. “Convene the key actors for the region’s economic development , including those in cabinets of the Presidents , the PMs and the Ministers of Finance and Economy , together with bankers and investors”**
- **3. “Commitment by all CBFP partners to prioritize actions to promote the protection and sustainable management of the Congo Basin FORETS in all relevant for a and within their own organisations”**
- **4: “Promote information systems and other systems to support political decision sin the region , and improve the way in which relevant analysis and information are made available to decision makers and are transformed into policy and the implementation of decisions”**

# What is biodiversity mainstreaming?

## There is no single definition of mainstreaming

- IIED (2009): *“integration of “marginal” issues [environment] into mainstream policy [development]”*
- CBD Mainstreaming Module (2011): *“the integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in both cross-sectoral plans and in sector-specific plans”*
- UNDP (2012): *“integration of biodiversity and ecosystem management into development planning and production sector activities”*
- GEF (2016): *“the process of embedding biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies, and practices of key public and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally”*.



# What is biodiversity mainstreaming?

- **NBSAPs 2.0 Initiative:** *“a process of getting biodiversity concerns – potentials, needs and risks – fully reflected in development policies, plans and activities, through a variety of approaches and mechanisms, in order to achieve sustainable outcomes for both biodiversity and development”* (African Leadership Group, 2012)
- It is more than applying ‘safeguards’ to make sure development processes do no harm to biodiversity but about recognising the potential of biodiversity to achieve desirable development outcomes
- It is **not just a one-way push** to get biodiversity concerns into development policy and activities, but also involves incorporating development priorities in biodiversity strategies – an approach we term **‘reciprocal’ biodiversity mainstreaming.**

# How far have development and biodiversity stakeholders mainstreamed biodiversity and development ?

BD agenda (how it treats dev):	>>> Integration <<<	Dev agenda (how it treats BD):
4 Nature <i>with</i> people	4 Sustainability and equity	4 Dev <i>with</i> BD
3 Nature <i>for</i> people	3 Synergies where possible	3 BD <i>co-benefits</i> of dev
2 Nature <i>despite</i> people	2 Safeguards	2 Dev <i>do no harm</i> to BD
1 Nature <i>without</i> people	1 Separate/siloed	1 Dev by <i>converting</i> BD

# What is biodiversity mainstreaming?

- The process involves working with a range of stakeholders – government, private sector, CSOs, NGOs, politicians, the general public, communities, media and academia – to lead changes that work for biodiversity as well as development
- Those changes may lie on a spectrum from becoming more aware of biodiversity potentials and risks, through to changes in policy, procedures and behaviours
- It is as much a political and institutional issue as it is a technical one, requiring a process of change.
- The process takes time - mainstreaming is a long term, iterative process that entails integrating biodiversity in national sector and local policies, plans, and budgets – and then supporting their implementation.

# Elements of 'reciprocal' biodiversity mainstreaming

- **The process of reciprocal biodiversity mainstreaming involves a number of iterative elements and tasks**
- **The order in which you undertake these elements depends on the national or sectoral context, notably what might have been done already.**
- **At any one time the mainstreaming opportunity is likely to be in one direction (e.g. when revising an NBSAP there is the opportunity to incorporate development priorities and when developing or NDPs there will be opportunities to incorporate biodiversity priorities).**

# Elements of 'reciprocal' biodiversity mainstreaming

- If both plans are in place, emphasis will be on implementing these policies and plans to deliver dual biodiversity and development outcomes and ensuring these 'co-benefits' are reflected in financial decisions.
- If activities on the ground are addressing both biodiversity and development needs, it will be a priority to review what works through joined up approaches to monitoring
- Communication, capacity building and regular monitoring and evaluation will ensure that the process remains adaptive.

# What is biodiversity mainstreaming?

- The approach is one of implementation, review and continuous improvement to bring together biodiversity and development

*“The African Leadership Group reached early consensus that mainstreaming is a process of learning, trial, review and adaptation. This allows more integrated systems to evolve that can handle the linked challenges and potentials of people and nature – systems that will be much more resilient in a world where countries face increasingly complex and uncertain futures”*

IIED and UNEP-WCMC (2017) Mainstreaming biodiversity and development: guidance from African experience 2012-17. IIED, London

# Why biodiversity mainstreaming?

- Tackle **linked** biodiversity/development problems and potentials - a response challenges for conserving biodiversity in production landscapes—the places where humans work and live
- Recognition of **what biodiversity and ecosystem services can do for development** (e.g. jobs, poverty reduction, food and water security, disaster risk reduction, economic growth)
- Part of the larger effort to **link biodiversity conservation and development funding and practice** – i.e. financial resource mobilisation

# Why biodiversity mainstreaming?

- Overcome **fragmentation** and mistrust: foster co-ownership and co-responsibility for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and development
- **Maximise the positive and minimise the negative impacts** of development activities on biodiversity and vice versa
- **Embrace innovations** in data and technology
- **Link in marginalised groups**, not just elites



# Desired mainstreaming outcomes

	<b>Governance outcomes</b>	eg development and conservation planners enable indigenous and local communities to participate fully in relevant plans and reviews; other sectors actively and routinely consult biodiversity-related sectors in national, sub-national and local development
	<b>Policy and political outcomes</b>	eg high-level sector, fiscal, development and social policies, constitutions and national vision statements include biodiversity considerations and vice versa; government policy and general public show support for improving biodiversity conservation and use of ecosystem services; government authorities ensure that spatial plans for ecological resilience are developed and implemented successfully at all levels
	<b>Plan outcomes</b>	eg inclusion of biodiversity-development linkages in national development strategies and vision statements and in biodiversity strategies
	<b>Budget and accounting outcomes</b>	eg evidence of public-private sector resource mobilisation, inclusion of development- biodiversity linkages in national public and sector budgets; reduced reliance proportionally on ministry of environment budgets; biodiversity and ecosystem service- related investments are increasing in their scope and diversity
	<b>Institutional and capacity outcomes</b>	eg strengthened capacity within biodiversity-related institutions to understand development and economic processes and interact in a constructive manner; valuation of the economic importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services in economic outcomes used in decision making; biodiversity and ecosystem services contributions to the economy are tracked with robust tools and metrics within national finance systems
	<b>Investment and economic outcomes</b>	eg improved domestic resource mobilisation for biodiversity-development investments or recognition of potential trade-offs in sector investments; investments in biodiversity management lead to reduced costs for crisis management during natural disasters; investments in biodiversity and ecosystem services generate a good rate of return
	<b>Behavioural outcomes</b>	eg key patterns and processes of production, consumption and waste treatment in sectors and localities are informed by biodiversity and poverty considerations; government and general public show support for improving biodiversity conservation
	<b>Pro-poor biodiversity management outcomes</b>	eg pro-poor management of ecosystem services such as medicinal or edible plants; healthcare, wild foods, soil fertility; traditional breeds and crop varieties; water purification; cultural or religious benefits from biodiversity realised; the benefits, cost and risks of sustainably managing biodiversity are shared equitably
	<b>Ultimate impacts (biodiversity and developmental) of these outcomes</b>	eg biodiversity and ecosystem services are tangibly contributing to livelihood security and wealth creation at the individual/household, community and other levels; improved productivity and sustainability of biodiversity assets on which the poor depend; protection and management of targeted species populations

# Desired mainstreaming outcomes

- Mainstreaming is achieved by multiple means – not just one project!
- Look at ‘both sides of the coin’ – both biodiversity and development





**THANK YOU**

# Mandates for biodiversity mainstreaming

## Target 2, 3, and 4 of Strategic Goal A of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity 2011-2020

- **Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems**
- **Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions**
- **Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.**

# What are the opportunities and barriers to mainstreaming in our specific national context?

- Identify the main institutions involved both development and biodiversity
- Get to know the planning, budgeting and other decision-making processes that need to be engaged
- Analyse the extent of institutional integration to date (e.g. silos, safeguards, synergies and full integration)
- Identify the stakeholders who might either support or undermine mainstreaming.

# Embedding development priorities in NBSAPs

- **Build on mainstreaming initiatives to date in-country**
- **Involve economic and development stakeholders in biodiversity planning**
- **Assemble the evidence on biodiversity-development links (national and sectoral)**
- **Identify the biodiversity opportunities and risks for development players**
- **Shape outcomes that work for both biodiversity and development interests, and**
- **Check how 'fit' the NBSAP is as a bridge between biodiversity and development**

# Embedding biodiversity priorities in national, sub-national and sector development plans.

- Establish or refresh a multi-stakeholder biodiversity mainstreaming group
- Identify which policies, plans and budgets need to change – both one-off ‘hot issues’ and regular processes like national development plans
- Apply criteria to make a strategic choice – high-profile, future-relevant, tractable, etc
- Select best policy instruments – legislative, voluntary, procurement, information, etc
- Develop a specific business case for biodiversity – with its economic and social outcomes, and
- Check the list of actions needed for biodiversity mainstreaming.

# What else is needed to truly integrate biodiversity and development, beyond plans

- **Implementation – system change through continuous improvement**
- **Can use the policy cycle and showing how mainstreaming has a role at many stages**
- **Influence budgets to include biodiversity**
- **Highlight promising biodiversity initiatives to attract investments**
- **Mobilise and develop capacity for mainstreaming – individual, organisational**
- **Work towards a target of a fully integrated national institutional framework.**
- **Monitor, evaluate and learn from the mainstreaming efforts**



### Process indicators:

- Biodiversity on the agenda of development policy, planning and investment processes
- Biodiversity information demand from these processes
- Biodiversity authorities and stakeholders involved in decisions

### Input indicators:

- Studies of biodiversity dependencies and impacts for key sectors
- Data and analysis of the economic value of biodiversity
- Communication strategy on the value of biodiversity

### Impact indicators:

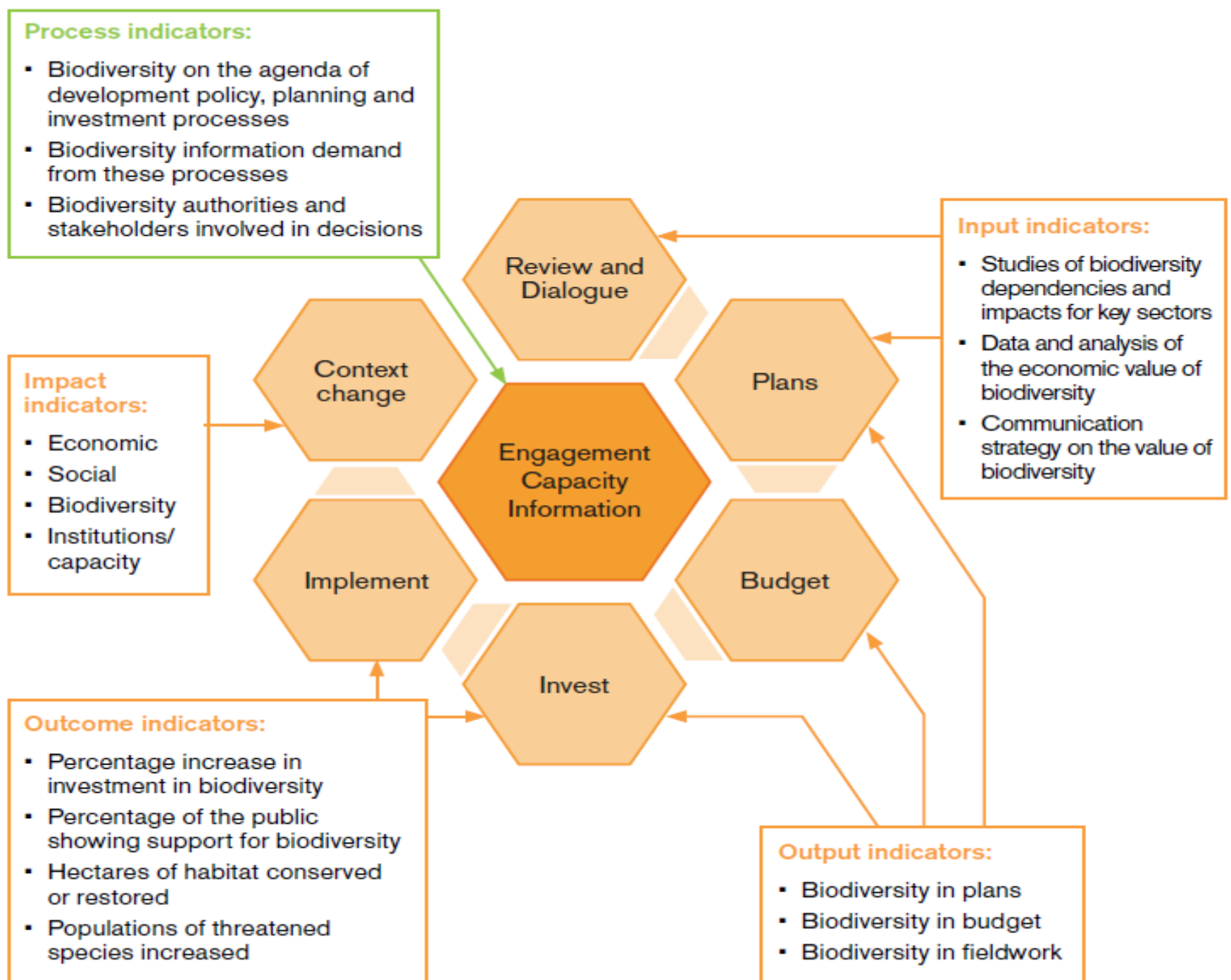
- Economic
- Social
- Biodiversity
- Institutions/ capacity

### Outcome indicators:

- Percentage increase in investment in biodiversity
- Percentage of the public showing support for biodiversity
- Hectares of habitat conserved or restored
- Populations of threatened species increased

### Output indicators:

- Biodiversity in plans
- Biodiversity in budget
- Biodiversity in fieldwork



# How do we keep everyone informed and interested in biodiversity mainstreaming?

- **Communication throughout the mainstreaming process**
- **Mainstreaming is about the right people becoming aware of the issues, working together and adjusting policy and practice**
- **Communications tasks occur throughout the mainstreaming process**
- **Map the audiences**
- **Develop biodiversity messages that work for those audiences**
- **Develop materials and use media that work for those audiences, and**
- **Ensure the timing is right.**