



Mainstreaming biodiversity, development and development cooperation:

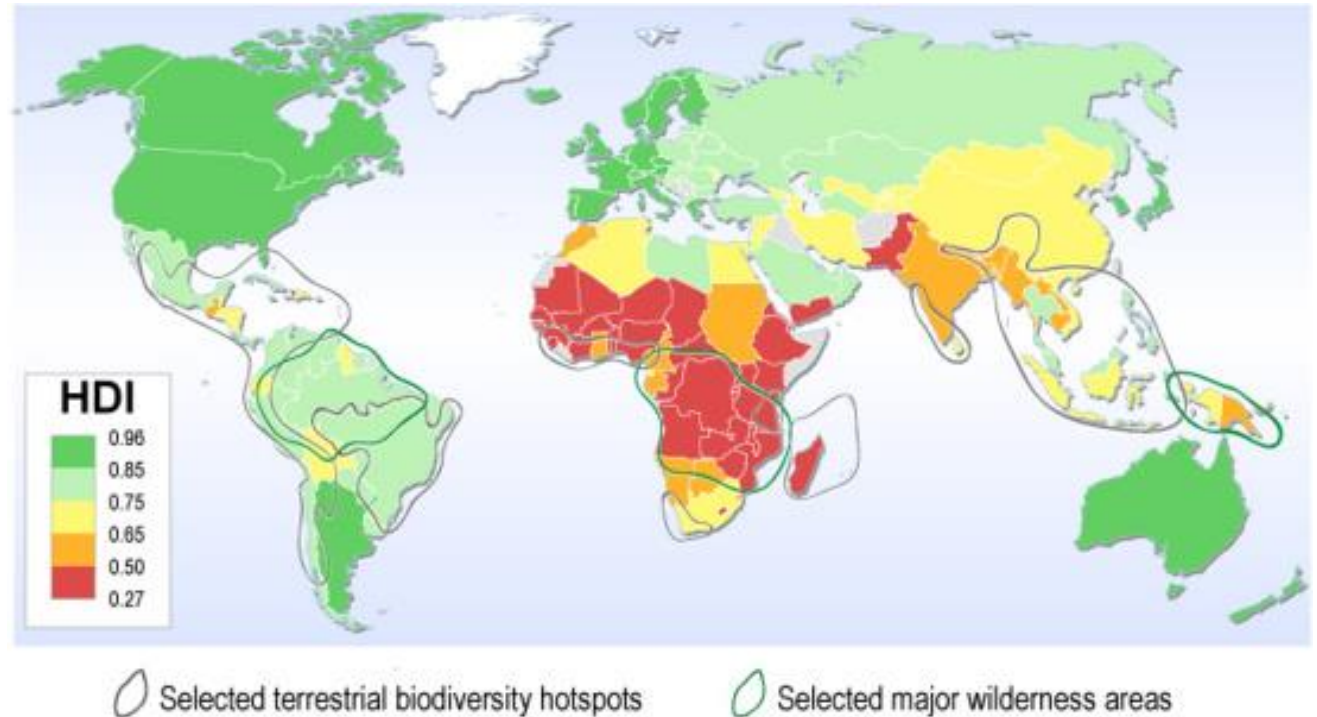
**An overview of current issues, opportunities and
challenges**

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Biodiversity and development

Biodiversity and poverty reduction are intrinsically linked

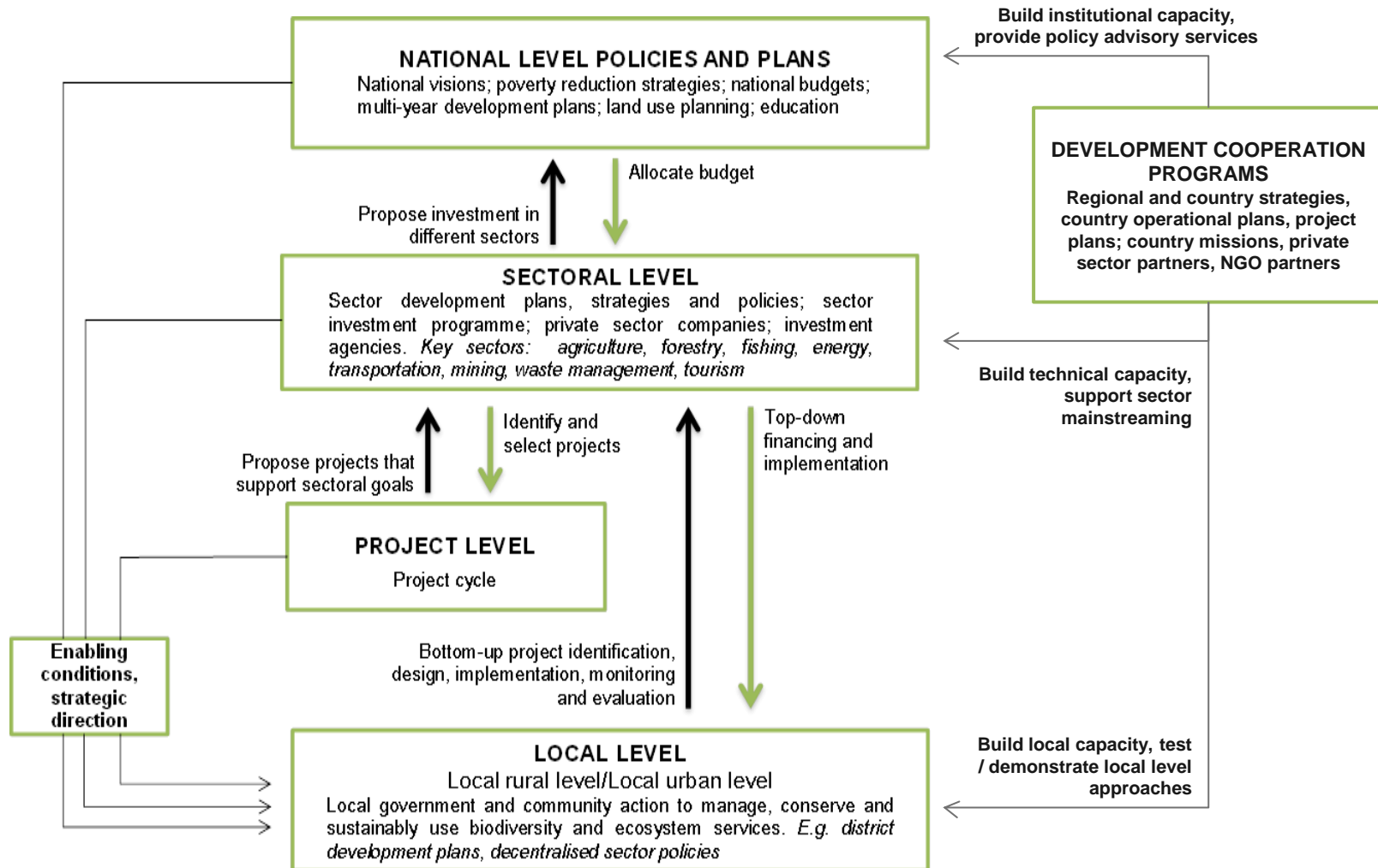


Sources: UNDP 2004, Conservation International 2004

OECD objective: provide good practice insights into **mainstreaming biodiversity and development** including development co-operation



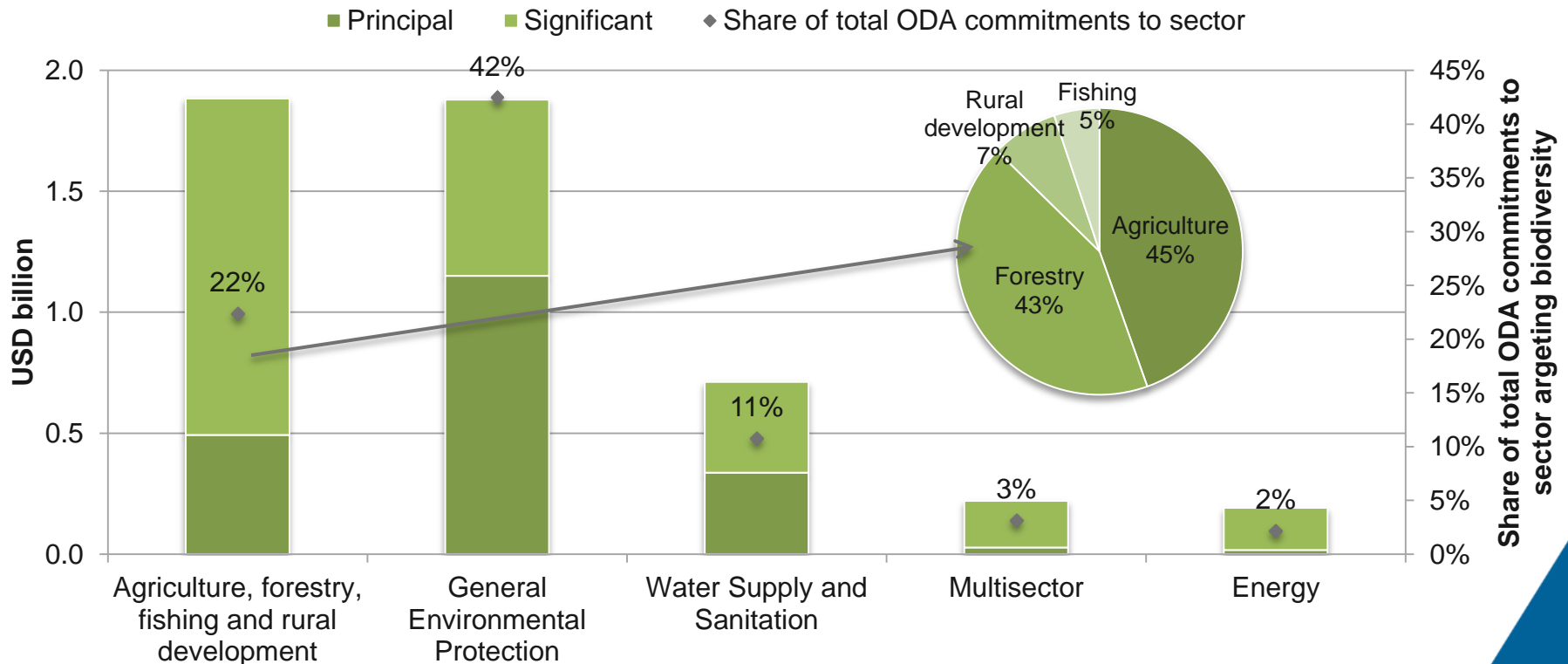
Entry points for mainstreaming biodiversity and development





Biodiversity mainstreaming into development cooperation

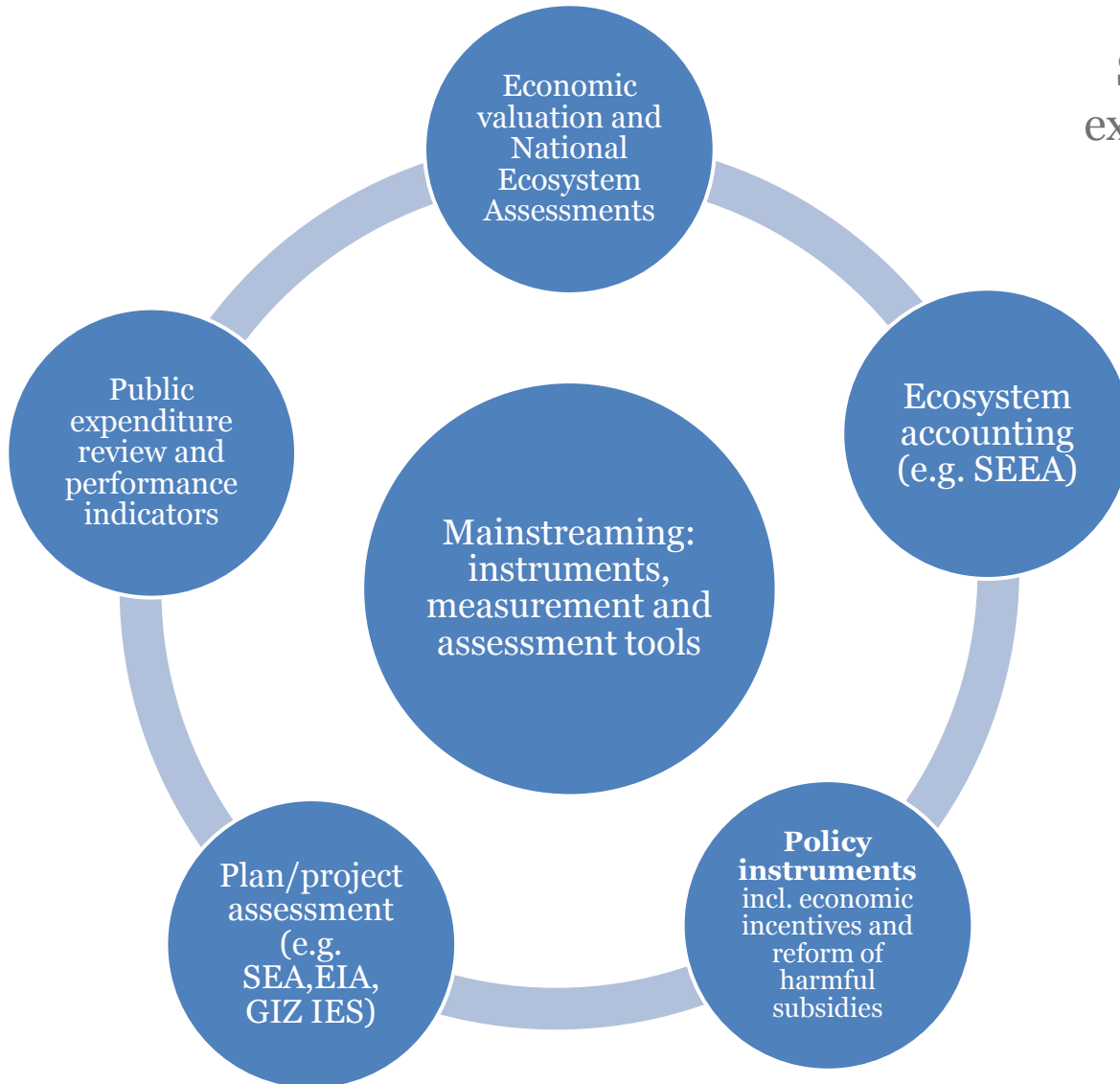
- Biodiversity is being increasingly mainstreamed into ODA, and is concentrated in a few sectors
- Biodiversity related ODA to capacity building-type activities has increased



Source: DAC Creditor Reporting System , 2015



Tools and approaches for mainstreaming



Several tools and approaches exist, now important to focus on **scale up** and **improving effectiveness**





Mainstreaming biodiversity and development: Challenges and opportunities

- Focus needs to be on **reciprocal mainstreaming**
- Support development of **strong scientific** and **economic evidence** base
- Mainstreaming biodiversity requires **sustained support** for 10-15 years
- Partnerships, **building trust and stakeholder engagement** is key to successfully supporting mainstreaming and to ensure **ownership** of mainstreaming process, including by local communities
- **Reform of harmful subsidies** to biodiversity and complementary packages to address any possible regressive distributional impacts
- Important to **engage the private sector** both directly and through support for enabling policies, incentives...
- **Performance assessment** and adaptive management over time



Current OECD work on biodiversity, development and development co-operation

- A joint OECD project between the Environment Directorate and Development Co-operation Directorate. Reaching out simultaneously to two communities for input, feedback and comments...
- Kick-off workshop in February 2015
 - <http://www.oecd.org/env/resources/workshop-biodiversity-development-2015.htm> including PPTs, co-chairs summary, etc.
- Three themes to be addressed:
 - Mainstreaming at **national** level
 - Mainstreaming at **sectoral** level
 - Monitoring and evaluation** of mainstreaming



Mainstreaming at national level

To examine *inter alia*:

- Integration of development and poverty alleviation in NBSAPs
- Integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in NDPs (and other strategies) and top development co-operation providers
 - Reciprocal mainstreaming
- For case study countries, examine:
 - Policy frameworks and regulation to support mainstreaming
 - Institutional and institutional capacity to support mainstreaming
 - Extent of biodiversity reflected in national budgetary systems
 - Success and challenges encountered in mainstreaming



Mainstreaming at sectoral level

Examples of sector level measures to reduce biodiversity loss and promote sustainable use

Agriculture	Forestry	Fisheries
Increase yields and efficiency	Establish forest management plans	Encourage adoption of reduced-bycatch fishing gear
Reduce nutrient and pesticide losses	Develop plantations in suitable areas	Protect spawning sites
Support local farmland biodiversity	Increase wood processing efficiency	Set catch limits
Promote land and water management	Reduce illegal logging and trade	Adopt mitigation measures at farm level
Promote biodiversity friendly practice such as conservation agriculture	Promote fuel efficient cook stoves and alternate energy sources for cooking	Reform of harmful subsidies
Increase crop rotation and reduce monocultures	Secure land tenure rights for local people	Individually Transferable Quotas
Utilise integrated pest management	Protect wildlife migration corridors	Marine spatial planning
Taxes on e.g. pesticides and fertilisers	Eco-certification	
Reform of harmful subsidies		



Monitoring for results

- Monitoring challenges raised in context of biodiversity and development interventions include: lack of baselines, lack of methodologies including indicators, lack of capacity and funds.

Possible indicators	Type of indicator			
	Input	Process	Output	Outcome
Integration into National Development Plan	X	X		
Integration into Poverty Reduction Strategies	X	X		
Integration into key sectoral plans (e.g., agriculture, forestry, mining, tourism, other)	X	X		
Status and implementation of National Ecosystem Assessment		X		
Biodiversity and ecosystem services integrated into national accounting systems				
Inter-ministerial committee for biodiversity in place		X		
Assessment and removal of harmful subsidies (e.g. direct production support to agriculture, fisheries).	X (reform / removal)	X (assessment)		
Use of environmental taxes to reflect biodiversity externalities	X			
Use of other pricing mechanisms (charges/fees) to regulate use (and raise revenue for biodiversity)				
Amount of pesticide use			X	

Source: OECD on going work on biodiversity and development



Thank you!

- Van Winkle et al (2015) “[Biodiversity Policy Response Indicators](#)”. OECD ENV WP 90
- Drutschinin et al (2015) “[Biodiversity and Development Co-operation](#)” OECD DCD WP 21
- Drutschinin and Ockenden (2015) “[Financing for Development in Support of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#)” OECD DCD WP23
- Wilson et al (2014). “[The Role of National Ecosystem Assessment in Influencing Policy Making](#)”. OECD ENV WP 60
- OECD (2013) *Scaling Up Finance Mechanisms for Biodiversity*
 - incl. chapter 8 on “Biodiversity in International Development Finance”
- OECD (2012) *Environmental Outlook to 2050: The Consequences of Inaction*. Chapter on Biodiversity.

Visit: www.oecd.org/env/biodiversity and www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development

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