Global Workshop on Reviewing Progress and Building Capacity for the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans Revision Process Nairobi, Kenya, 11 to 15 November 2013

Mainstreaming



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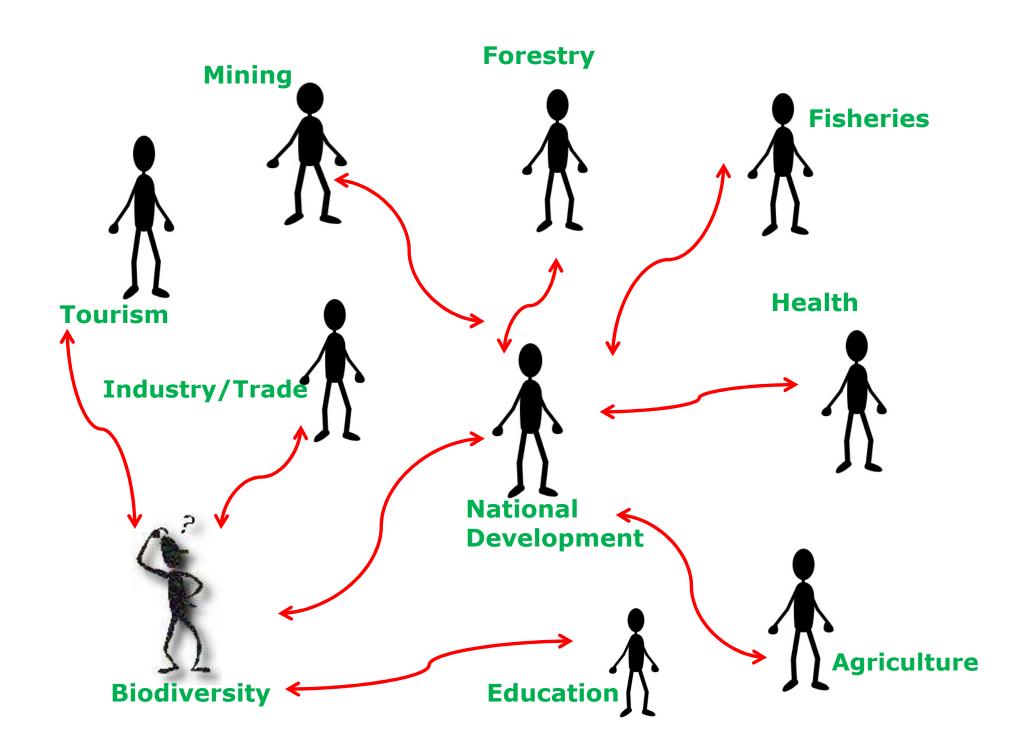






Mainstreaming by other names

- Green accounting
- Payments for ecosystem services
- Eco-trade, certification
- Agri-environmental schemes (Sust. Prod.)
- Poverty eradication & biodiversity programmes
- Climate change adaptation
- Restoration
- Protected areas (categories V, VI)
- Synergies projects
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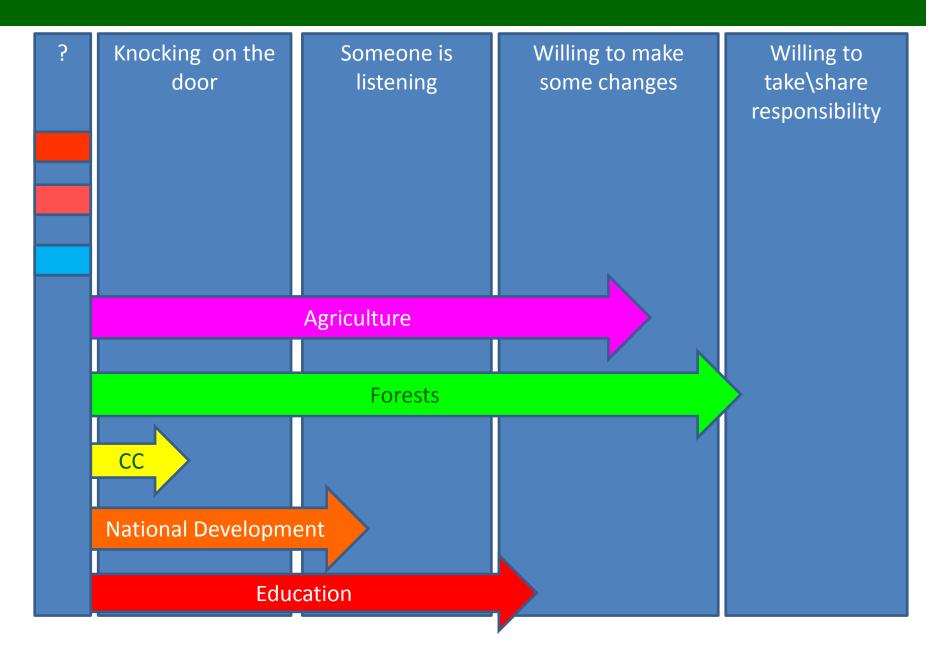
Prioritizing sectors to target for mainstreaming?

- Greatest potential benefit for BD and/or human well being.
- Links between BD and human well-being most easily demonstrated and communicated.
- Existence of "champion" to help and/or where there is substantial interest in sustainability.
- Where timing creates an opportunity.

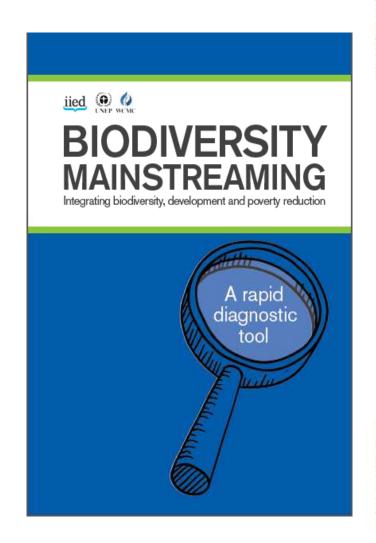
Timing Creates Opportunities When:

- Sector law, strategy, guideline being revised/established.
- Area of importance for biodiversity is being zoned, or its use designation is being established or changed.
- Sectoral, sub-national and national budget requests and budgets are being prepared.
- There is a change of government and/or policy.
- After a crisis/ natural hazard/ conflict as part of recovery.
- When a county is being considered for donor funds (e.g. when UN Country Assessment, Country Environment Analysis etc.)
- When a country's development is being reviewed / planned.

Timing and Progress Often Varies by Sector



Many possible outcomes of biodiversity mainstreaming



Governance outcomes	e.g. improved consideration of stakeholder's and rightholders' concerns (particularly those who are directly dependent on biodiversity)
Policy and political outcomes	e.g. high-level sector, fiscal, development and social policies, constitutions and statements of national vision, include biodiversity considerations, and vice versa
Plan outcomes	e.g.inclusion of biodiversity-poverty linkages in development and poverty reduction strategies and in biodiversity strategies
Budget and accounting outcomes	ė.g. evidence of public-private sector resource mobilisation, inclusion of development-biodiversity linkages in national public and sector budgets; inclusion of ecosystem services in national accounting systems
Institutional and capacity outcomes	e.g. 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 the economic outcomes undertaken and used in decision making
Investment and economic outcomes	e.g. improved domestic resource mobilisation for poverty- biodiversity investments or recognition of potential trade- offs in sector investments such as mining
Behavioural outcomes	e.g. key patterns and processes of production, consumption and waste treatment in sectors and localities are informed by biodiversity and poverty considerations
Pro-poor biodiversity management outcomes	e.g. pro-poor management of ecosystem services, such as medicinal, cosmetic or edible plants; healthcare, wild foods, soil fertility; traditional breeds and crop varieties; water purification; cultural or religious benefits from biodiversity realised
Ultimate (biodiversity and developmental) impacts of these outcomes	e.g. improved productivity and sustainability of use of biodiversity assets on which the poor depend; protection and management of targeted species populations

Process is Fundamental

UNU Study:

"The inability of NBSAPs to influence mainstream development outcomes can be largely attributed to weaknesses in the process of their development. Many processes were often more technical than political, ..."

Stakeholders: Who is involved?

Governmental ministries

Private sector

Scientific community

Non governmental organizations

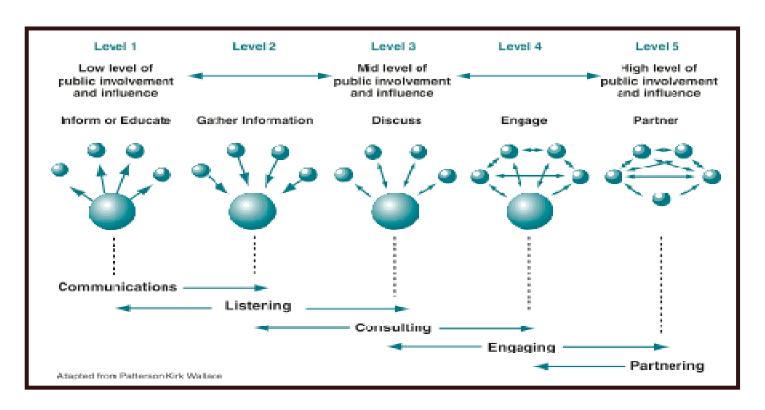
Indigenous and local communities

Women



Stakeholders: How and when they are involved

- The most effective processes Involve stakeholders from the earliest stages of planning; in the identification of problems, vision, objectives.
- Where stakeholders are brought in after these early stages it is difficult to secure or maintain their participation.



Institutional mechanisms – coordination structures

UNU Study:

Coordination structures created, but often did not function well

Action plans often focussed on projects rather than fundamentals of policy or institutional change needed

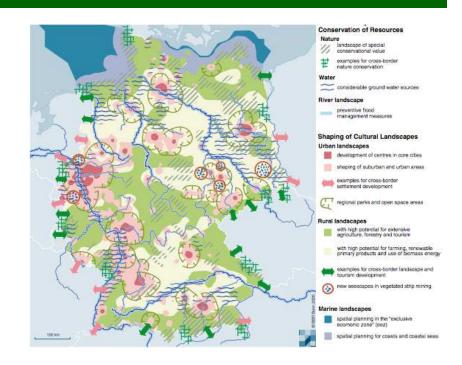
Do we have the right institutional structures in place?

Are they effective? mandate, authority

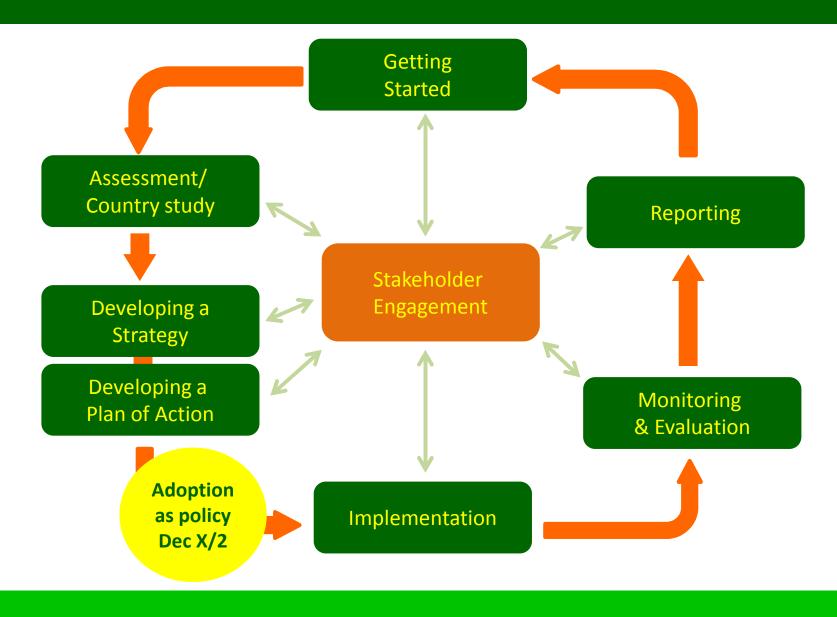
Are they durable?

Mainstreaming Approaches and Tools

- Spatial Planning
- EIA/SEA
- Legal Instruments
- Economic and Financial Tools
- Ecosystem Approach
- Ecosystem Services Approach
- Standards, Codes of Conduct, Guidelines,
 Certification and Good Practices



Where is mainstreaming in the NBSAP process?



Mainstreaming programme

Introduction

Gain better understanding

Complete Autodiagnosis

Share experience by sectors

Feedback from group work

BREAK for lunch / evening

Autodiagnosis Plan next steps by sector

Gender

Feedback from group work

Closing remarks