

**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

Nadine Saad, CBD Secretariat



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Mandate for Mainstreaming

Article 6 (b):

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

Article 10 (a):

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



Mainstreaming & Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

Strategic Goal A:

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Aichi Biodiversity Targets:



Awareness increased



BD values recognized and integrated



Incentives reformed



Sustainable production and consumption

Mainstreaming in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

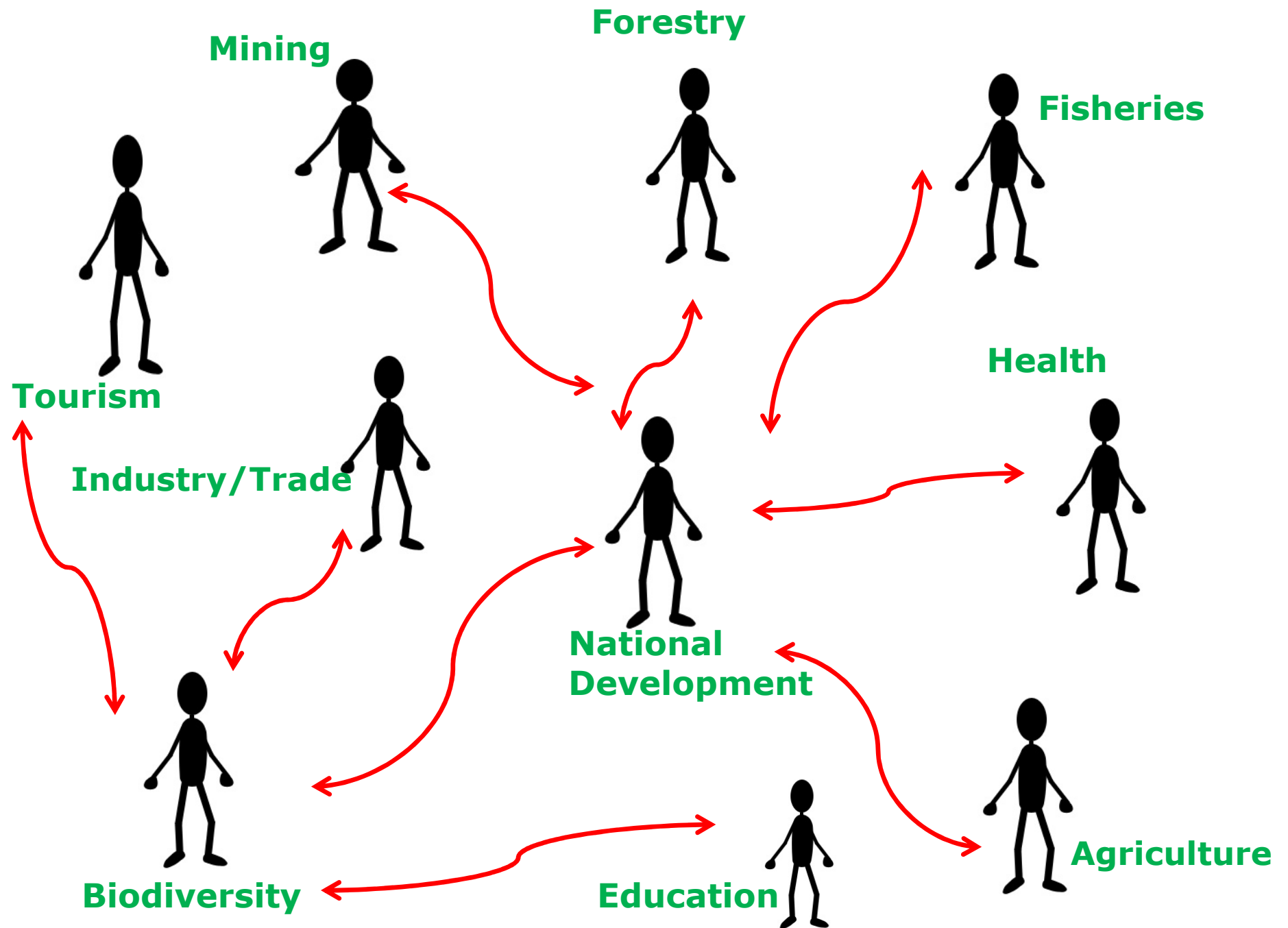
Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

-    Natural habitats – forests, land use
-  Fisheries
-   Agriculture (13)
-  Pollution
-  Invasives – transport, trade
-  Vulnerable ecosystems - climate change
-   Restoration - water, health, livelihoods
-  Benefit sharing
-  Traditional knowledge
-  Resource mobilization

The Hague Ministerial Declaration - COP VI 2002

“The most important lesson of the last ten years is that the objectives of the Convention will be impossible to meet until consideration of biodiversity is fully integrated into other sectors. The need to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources across all sectors of the national economy, the society and the policy-making framework is a complex challenge at the heart of the Convention”.



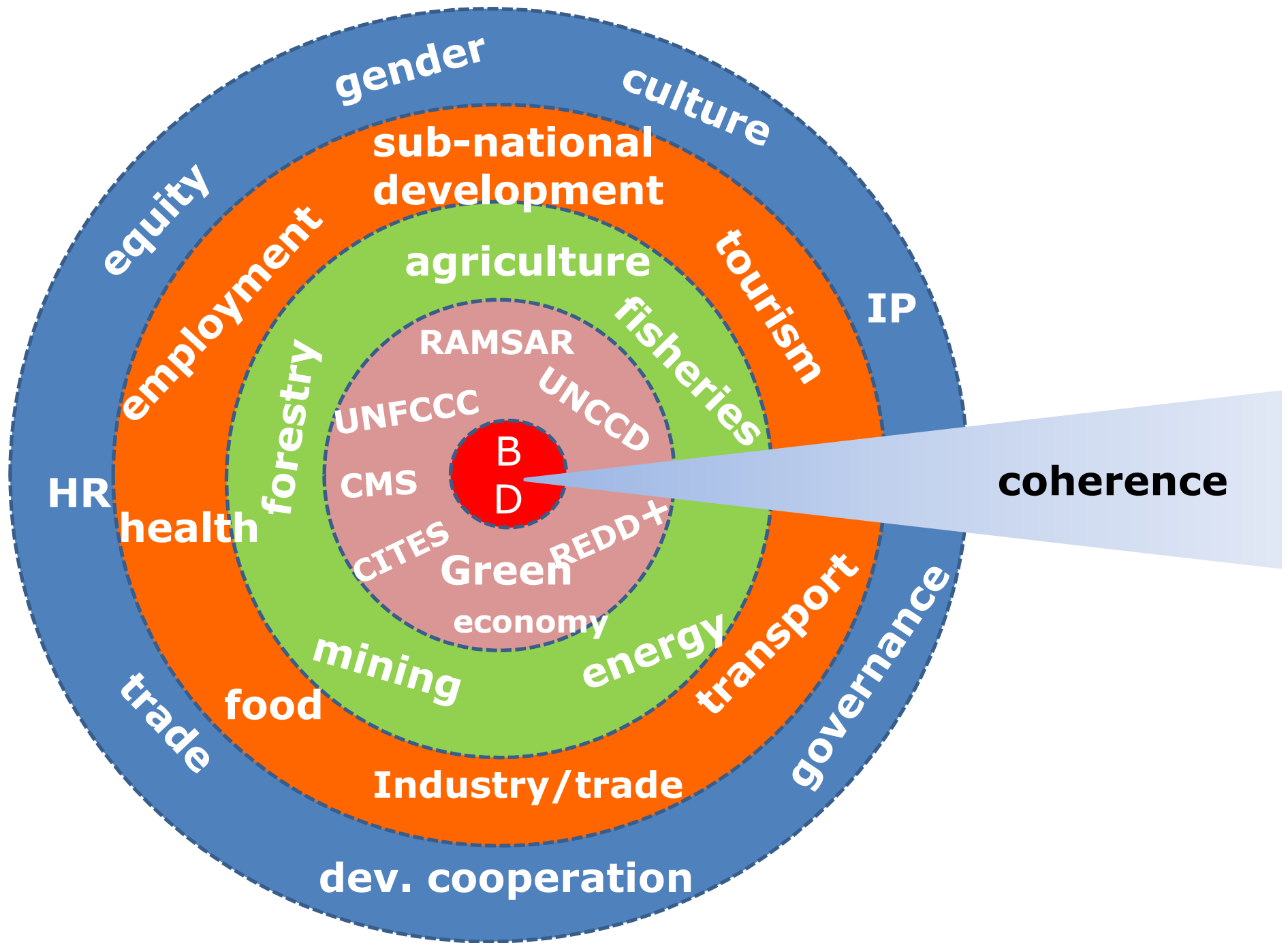


Cross-sectoral policies	Sectoral policies	Area based planning	Other BD & Evt. Related Plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sust. Dev • National Dev. • Finance • Poverty • Land use • Trade • Intl Cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Fisheries • Forests • Tourism • Energy • Mining • Transport • Infrastruct. • Health • Labour • Education • ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal development • Urban areas • Sub-national • Protected Areas • Other specific territories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change (NAPAs) • Desertification (NAPs) • Redd+ • Green Economy • MEA actions

Development



Biodiversity



Mainstreaming for what?

Minimize the negative, and maximize the positive impacts of societal activities on biodiversity

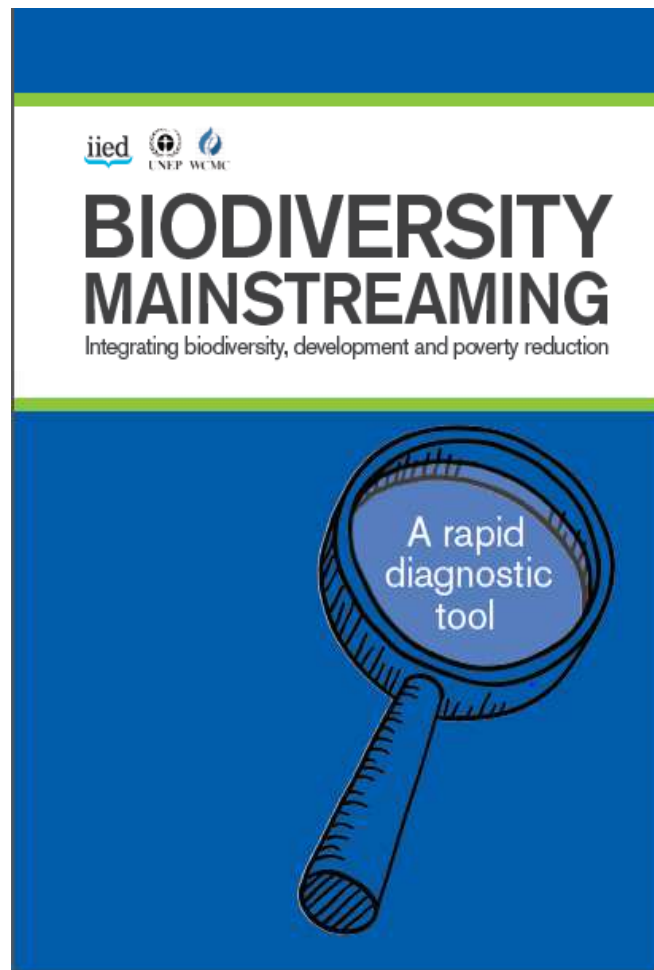
Reduce/share the costs and responsibility of conservation

Maximize benefits from the use of biodiversity for everyone

Minimize/avoid possible social costs of conservation



Upstream and downstream outcomes of biodiversity mainstreaming



UPSTREAM ↓ DOWNSTREAM	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	e.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

UNU Review of NBSAPs - 2010

- **Need for mainstreaming** recognised, but often in general and aspirational terms, - **little direction on how.**
- **Mainstreaming in sectors varied**
 - **Stronger** - forestry, tourism
 - **Less strong** – agriculture, fisheries
 - **Weak** in national development strategies, poverty reduction strategies and planning processes (**also vice-versa**)
... Climate change, and other biodiversity related Conventions
- **Very weak** on gender, health
- **Coordination structures** created, but often did not function well
- **Action plans** often focussed on projects rather than fundamentals of policy or institutional change needed
- Second generation NBSAPs – have a stronger emphasis on mainstreaming and are far more strategic and action-oriented

Many examples of Mainstreaming

National Development/ Poverty Eradication Planning

- Indonesia - medium-term development planning
- Dom. Republic, Maldives, Namibia, C. Rica – national dev. plan
- Benin, Madagascar - Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction

Land use and spatial planning

- South Africa - National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment
- Acre, Brazil - Economic and Ecological Zoning

Sub-national strategies

India, China, Mexico, Peru,

Sectors

- Tourism – Maldives, Namibia
- Energy – Colombia
- Multiple - France
- Trade – Netherlands, *Japan*
- Forests- Nepal, Japan
- Water – New York, Cartagena,
- Shipping/transport – Canada
- Fisheries – Peru, Belize
- Education – UEA,

Social programmes/Gender

- Ecuador- Sociobosque



▲ Jaliv Vividhata Panchayat (Village Biodiversity Council) with women in Chhattisgarh, one of very many public hearings in NBSAP



Key Messages from GEF STAP Study on Mainstreaming

Most people in conservation have never heard of this word but know of the practices it describes

- Mainstreaming biodiversity enjoys priority at the highest levels of policy (CBD) and investment (GEF). Past 10 yrs 327 projects, US\$1,631,684,477 in GEF funding; US\$5,249,734,936 in co-financing.
- Much more written about how and why mainstreaming should be done than about what has been learned from practice
- In practice most apparent win-win programs appear to involve trade-offs between desired conservation outcomes and desired social outcomes
- We need more research on efficacy of approaches in terms of both bio-physical and socio-economic-political effects both in direct and spillover areas
- Mainstreaming is more an art than a science



Objectives of Mainstreaming Module in Nairobi NBSAP Review Workshop

- Share our experiences (+, -, ?)
- Clarify uncertainties
- Expand common understanding to include development into BD, health, gender
- Think concretely about next steps
- Explore how we can collaborate



Mainstreaming programme

Introduction

Gain
better
under-
standing

Complete
Auto-
diagnosis

Share
experience
by sectors

Gender

Feedback from group work

Auto-
diagnosis

Plan next
steps by
sector

Gender

Feedback from group work

Closing remarks



CBD

www.cbd.int/sp/sp

www.cbd.int/nbsap