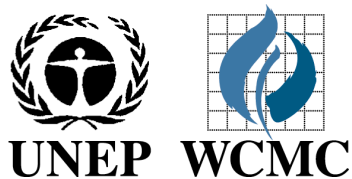


# NBSAPs 2: o Biodiversity and Development Mainstreaming Project

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**NBSAPs 2.0**  
MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT

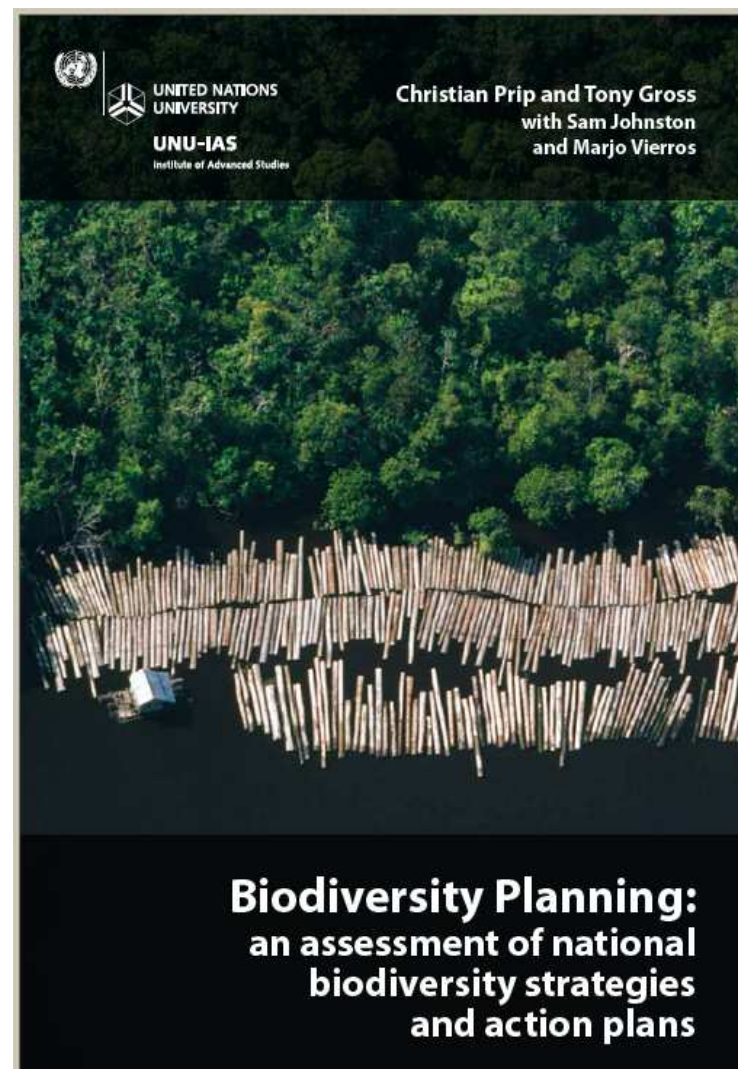


A three-year project to build resilient and effective National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans that influence development decisions and improve outcomes for biodiversity and poverty.



# NBSAPs 2:0 Project Background

- “First generation” of NBSAPs weak on poverty and national development objectives (See Prip, C *et al.*, 2010).
- Often developed in isolation from other policy processes



# NBSAPs 2:0 Project Background

- CBD Mandate for Biodiversity Mainstreaming:
  - Article 6b of the Convention, Parties have an obligation to: *“Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.”*
  - 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.*
  - 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...”*



Source: CBD website (2013)

# NBSAPs 2:0 Project Aims

## NBSAPs 2.0

MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT



A three-year project to build resilient and effective National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans that influence development decisions and improve outcomes for biodiversity and poverty.

Supporting the development of revised NBSAPs in order that they become “effective vehicles for mainstreaming” (CBD)

- Make an effective “business case” for biodiversity
- Recognising linkages with other sectors
- Fostering a sense of ownership by other line ministries by recognising their priorities and involving them in the revision process



# NBSAPs 2:0 Project Aims

- Working directly with four African countries – Botswana, Namibia, Seychelles, Uganda
- Implemented by IIED and UNEP-WCMC in partnership with CBD, UNEP, UNDP and UNDP-UNEP PEI
- Funded by Darwin Initiative (Defra) and Ukaid with co-financing from WCMC and IIED

# No single definition of mainstreaming

- Article 6b of CBD : *integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into plans, programmes, policies*
- GEF workshop 2004: *internalising biodiversity goals in economic sectors and development models, policies and programmes*
- IIED (2009): *integration of “marginal” issues [environment] into mainstream policy [development]*
- UNDP (2012): *integration of biodiversity and ecosystem management into development planning and production sector activities*
- **NBSAPs 2.0 project: “the integration of biodiversity concerns into defined sectors and development goals, through a variety of approaches and mechanisms, so as to achieve sustainable biodiversity and development outcomes”**

# Outcomes of biodiversity mainstreaming

Table 1: Upstream and downstream outcomes of biodiversity mainstreaming

UPSTREAM	<b>Governance outcomes</b>	e.g. improved consideration of stakeholder's and rightholders' concerns (particularly those who are directly dependent on biodiversity)
	<b>Policy and political outcomes</b>	e.g. high-level sector, fiscal, development and social policies, constitutions and statements of national vision, include biodiversity considerations, and vice versa
	<b>Plan outcomes</b>	e.g. inclusion of biodiversity-poverty linkages in development and poverty reduction strategies and in biodiversity strategies
	<b>Budget and accounting outcomes</b>	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
DOWNSTREAM	<b>Institutional and capacity outcomes</b>	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
	<b>Investment and economic outcomes</b>	e.g. improved domestic resource mobilisation for poverty-biodiversity investments or recognition of potential trade-offs in sector investments such as mining
	<b>Behavioural outcomes</b>	e.g. key patterns and processes of production, consumption and waste treatment in sectors and localities are informed by biodiversity and poverty considerations
	<b>Pro-poor biodiversity management outcomes</b>	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
	<b>Ultimate (biodiversity and developmental) impacts of these outcomes</b>	e.g. improved productivity and sustainability of use of biodiversity assets on which the poor depend; protection and management of targeted species populations

# Project progress (1) Biodiversity Mainstreaming Diagnostic Tool



## BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING

Integrating biodiversity, development and poverty reduction



- Understand what progress has been made to mainstream biodiversity to date
- Map and analyse the approaches that have been adopted
- Assess how institutional structures and procedures support or inhibit biodiversity mainstreaming
- Examine performance — internally and ‘on-the-ground’
- Identify areas for change and improvement



# Project progress (2)

- Project launch meeting held at CBD CoP 11 in Hyderabad in October 2012.
- Country teams presented the results of their initial applications of the *biodiversity mainstreaming diagnostic tool* - one of the first outputs of the project.
- Countries stressed need for good coordination between Ministries and good evidence on the value and benefits of biodiversity

**Side Event**

## MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO POVERTY ERADICATION AND DEVELOPMENT

**Tuesday 9 October, 2012, 13:15 - 14:45**  
Venue: Room 1.03/1.04

### PROVISIONAL AGENDA

13:15-13:35	Biodiversity for Development
13:15-13:25	Opening Remarks and Welcome facilitator Dilys Roe, IIED
13:25-13:35	National Efforts to Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Poverty Eradication and Development Processes: Survey Results Natasha McQuaid, CBD Secretariat
13:35-13:45	NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development project and Mainstreaming Diagnostic Tool Jessica Smith, UNEP-WCMC
13:45-14:40	National Mainstreaming Diagnostics
13:45-13:55	Botswana - Diagnostic Presentation
13:55-14:05	Seychelles - Diagnostic Presentation
14:05-14:15	Namibia - Diagnostic Presentation
14:15-14:25	Uganda - Diagnostic Presentation
14:25-14:40	Q&A and Discussion
14:40-14:45	Mega Posters Celebration on Biodiversity for Development and closure Didier Babin, CBD Secretariat

Lunch will be provided, and copies of the mainstreaming diagnostic tool will be distributed.





## Project progress (3)

- **African Leadership Group (ALG)** consisting of project representatives from each of the host countries and independent expert members - an open voluntary body to promote biodiversity-development mainstreaming with the Africa region.
- An International Advisory Group (IAG) consisting of representatives of CBD Secretariat, UNEP, UNDP and PEI.



NBSAPs 2.0 Africa Leaders' group: [who's who in the project](#)

# First project workshop



- Held in Maun Botswana from the 14 – 16 November 2012.
- **Workshop outputs :**
  - Country visions of a biodiversity-mainstreamed future/mainstreaming outcomes.
  - Country business cases for biodiversity mainstreaming.
  - Communication strategies and approaches.
  - Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of mainstreaming.

# Maun Statement

## BASIC GUIDANCE: TEN STEPS TO BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING

**Biodiversity mainstreaming** is the integration of biodiversity concerns into defined sectors and development goals, through a variety of approaches and mechanisms, so as to achieve sustainable biodiversity and development outcomes.

Key steps for biodiversity mainstreaming, derived from experience and good practice to date and shared by Maun Workshop participants include the following:

### 1. Problem exploration and definition by stakeholders:

The mainstreaming process starts with identifying and defining the specific biodiversity-development problems that need to be addressed (e.g. unsustainable Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) harvesting; local hostility to protected areas; degradation of traditional subsistence crop varieties). The problem needs to be discussed with a wide range of stakeholders to understand the specific issues that mainstreaming needs to address (e.g. protected area policy, NTFP regulations etc.).

### 2. Identify elements of biodiversity to be mainstreamed:

This depends on the problems identified which

### 3. Identify defined sectors and development goals into which biodiversity concerns are to be mainstreamed:

This depends on the problem identified. It may require targeting a sector such as agriculture, forestry, and/or a development policy such as poverty reduction, food security and climate change adaptation.

### 4. Identify desired biodiversity and development outcomes of mainstreaming:

Mainstreaming outcomes range from revised policies, plans, budgets or other decisions to behavioural, institutional, capacity and biodiversity management. Specific examples include: harmonised land use planning, increased tourism investment and elimination of particular behaviour threatening to biodiversity.

### 5. Shape a strategy for communication:

Effective communication is essential to bringing about the changes in behaviour, policy and practice that are required for biodiversity mainstreaming. Communication is essential throughout the mainstreaming stages; during problem articulation, stakeholder engagement and business case development among others. Effective communication

## Ten steps to biodiversity mainstreaming

Tips for NBSAPs 2.0 and beyond



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UNEP WCMC

Convention on Biological Diversity

UNEP

UNDP

Poverty Environment Initiative

# Second project workshop

- Held in Entebbe Uganda from the 8 – 12 July 2013.
- Reviewing the participant countries' progress to date in mainstreaming biodiversity and development as evidenced by the revised NBSAPs and by attention to biodiversity within national development plans.
- Namibia offered their NBSAP to peer review
- Entebbe Statement on Biodiversity in Development Planning with key principles for mainstreaming biodiversity into national development processes and plans

## PRINCIPLES FOR MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS:

Key principles for mainstreaming biodiversity into national development processes and plans, shared by Entebbe workshop participants, include the following:

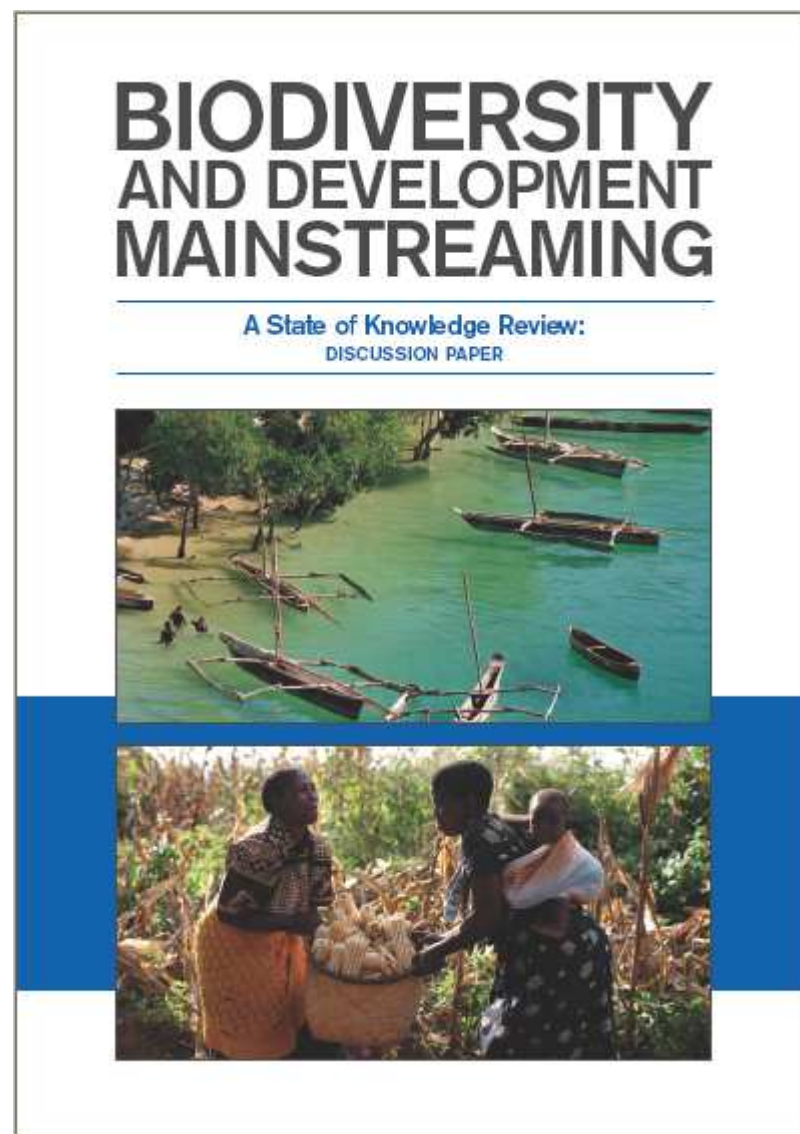
1. **Define biodiversity in functional terms** that are relevant to development goals.
2. **Articulate clearly the full range of biodiversity assets** that contribute to the development process, not only "wild" species but also ecosystems, genetic and agro-biodiversity.
3. **Avoid referring to "natural resources" as a proxy for biodiversity:** distinguish the values of biodiversity from those of natural resources in general.
4. **Assess the full value of biodiversity to socio-economic development** — including service delivery, insurance/risk-reduction, information content and input to critical cultural and social capital — both currently and its future potential.
5. **Be clear about the market potential of and threats** to biodiversity as a public good, and establish adequate safeguards.
6. **Make trade-off analyses more transparent** notably by providing clarity on the long-term economic value of biodiversity assets versus the short-term benefits of unsustainable consumption.
7. **Integrate biodiversity into mainstream change processes** that concern decision-makers, such as economic policy reforms, poverty reduction strategies, green economy plans, and especially (but not only) national and sector development plans.

### Conclusion:

The participants concluded that biodiversity mainstreaming should be informed as much by development needs, potentials and conditions as by those of biodiversity and should actively seek to achieve joint biodiversity and national development outcomes.

# State of Knowledge Review

- Synthesizes experience to date and highlights lessons learned that can support a strong business case for integrating biodiversity in policy, planning and budgetary processes.
- Keen to identify more practical experience of mainstreaming biodiversity and development on the ground, and analysis of what works (and what doesn't).
- A revised version of this review is due to be published in late 2014



# Biodiversity business case tool

- For use by practitioners or policy makers to develop the key elements of a convincing business case for integrating biodiversity into decision-making processes and policy
- Key steps in developing a biodiversity business case.
  - Define your audience and assess their priorities
  - Frame the types of arguments that best persuade your target audience and the questions that need to be answered
  - Generate and prepare the evidence
  - Identify the counter-arguments to your case, and how they can be rebutted
  - Present your biodiversity business case

## Making the business case for biodiversity

You need to make a business case for biodiversity: what's your idea and how much money do you need? What are the costs, benefits, challenges and why should potential investors care?

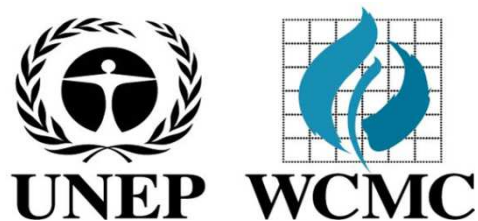
In the style of the TV programme 'Dragons' Den', Dineo Gaborekwe from the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism of Botswana, pitches the biodiversity business case for Botswana with the 'investors' looking on.



# Next steps:

- Peer review of draft country NBSAPs
- Finalisation and translation of tools (e.g. business case tool)
- Elaborated mainstreaming guidance developed and validated by this experience
- Stories of change on mainstreaming
- Last project workshop next year in Seychelles - before COP 12.
- For more information on the project- visit the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group: <http://povertyandconservation.info/nbsaps>
- Or contact: Dilys Roe (IIED) ([Dilys.Roe@iied.org](mailto:Dilys.Roe@iied.org)) or Abisha Mapendembe (UNEP-WCMC) ([Abisha.Mapendembe@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:Abisha.Mapendembe@unep-wcmc.org))

# Thank You



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

