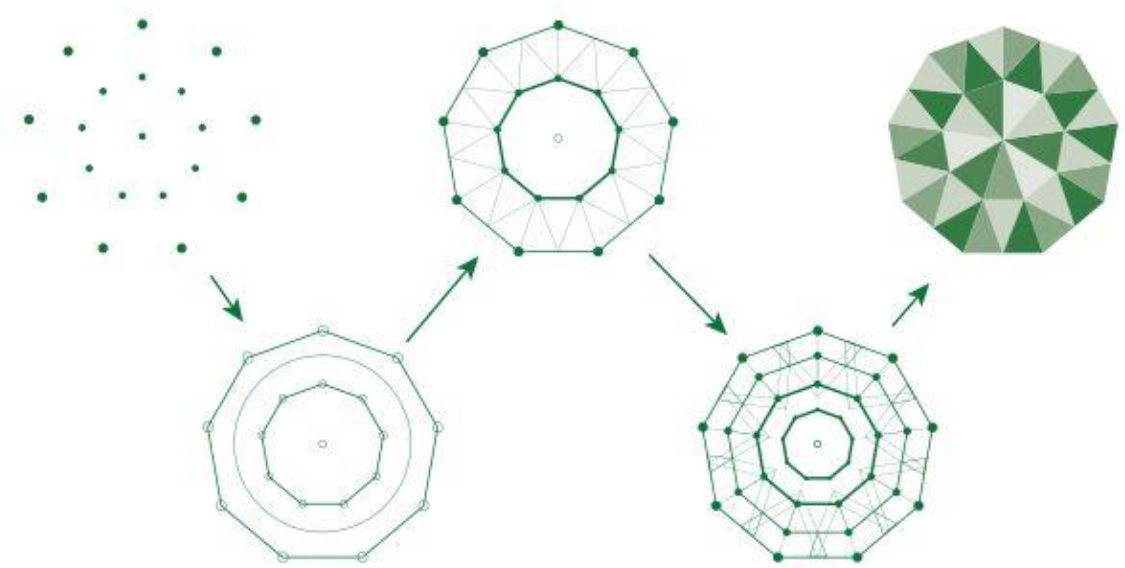
BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING – WHAT DOES SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?



Documenting successful mainstreaming cases and approaches to deliver the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Side event:
When: 14th Oct
What time: 13:15 - 14:45
Where: Hall F, Room 2 - LMMC Meeting Room
Refreshments will be served

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BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING – WHAT DO WE MEAN?

A variety of definitions:

“Mainstreaming means the integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in both cross-sectoral plans such as sustainable development … and in sector-specific plans such as agriculture…” .

“It implies changes in development models, strategies and paradigms.”

...

We understand mainstreaming as **the integration of biodiversity considerations and concerns into policies, plans and sectors outside the environmental realm**.

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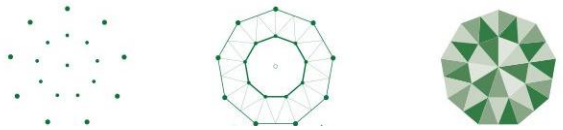
NBSAPs AS POLICY INSTRUMENTS

- Revising National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) presents a major opportunity to mainstream biodiversity across different productive sectors and government departments at the national level.

- Ideally, all government departments and all sectors need to be convinced of the added value of conserving biodiversity in order to adopt relevant policies that support the achievement of each Aichi Biodiversity Target and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity by 2020.

CONDITIONS FOR BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING



Mainstreaming has certain **conditions or requirements** including:

- The presence of **reciprocal collaboration or cooperation** between two or more sectors
- The existence of certain **triggers or motivations** to make mainstreaming efforts possible
- A **leader/champion** that initiates the mainstreaming efforts
- An indication of possible **replication** and long term engagement, impact and **sustainability**

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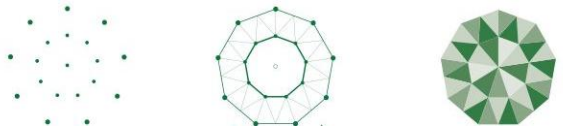
WHAT CONSTITUTES SUCCESS - VARIOUS POSSIBLE OUTCOMES



- Influencing a policy, plan or budget of another sector so that it is modified, changed or adapted to include biodiversity within it
- Changing a particular behavior, attitude or position to embrace biodiversity information and knowledge
- Increased capacity, knowledge and awareness about biodiversity and its benefits to human well-being
- Long term impacts associated with improved status of biodiversity and human well-being

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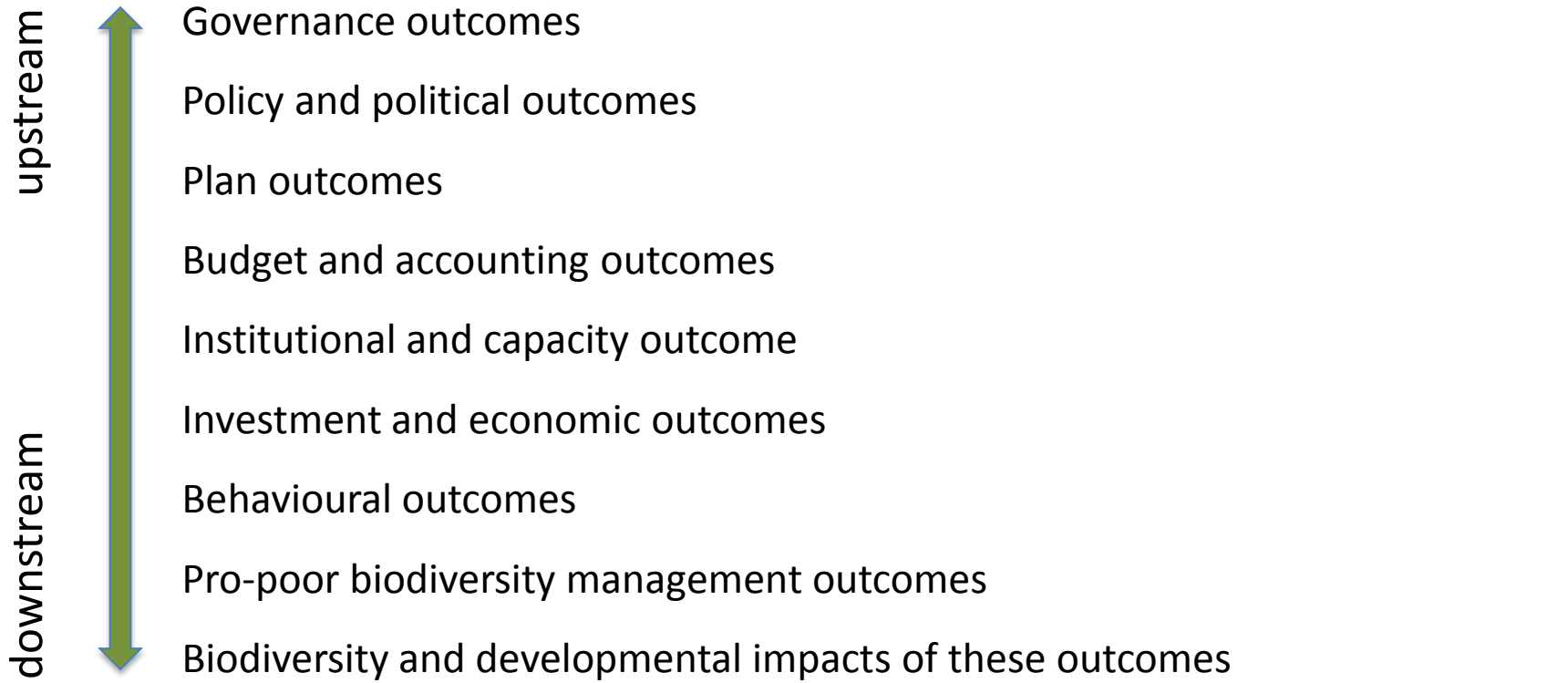
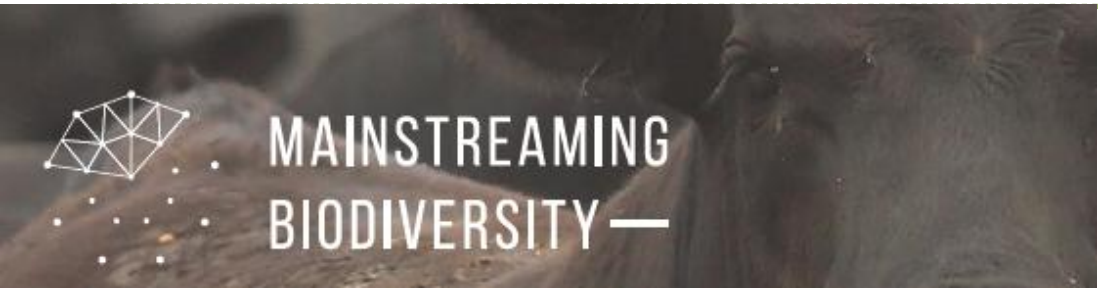
WHAT CONSTITUTES SUCCESS- MULTIPLE LAYERS



CASE 1 –
CATTLE AND COFFEE IN COLOMBIA

- **Objective/Problem**
  Biodiversity under pressure → due to unsustainable agricultural practices
- **Sectors involved**
  Cattle / Coffee (Federations)
- **Outcome**
  Improved status of biodiversity, other environmental benefits and socio-economic benefits
- **Enabling Factors /Triggers**
  Payments for Ecosystem Services
  Technical assistance
- **Challenges**
  Costs, lack of awareness of benefits
  Replication



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CASE 2 –THE SDGs OPPORTUNITY IN SWITZERLAND

- **Objective/Problem**
  Embedding biodiversity in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
-**Sectors involved**
  Different governmental departments, various stakeholders
- **Outcome**
  Inclusion in national positions + paving the way for national mainstreaming
- **Enabling Factors /Triggers**
  Interdepartmental Task Force
- Challenges
  Diverse actors with specific interests

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CASE 3 – Grassland Alliance

Alianza del PASTIZAL
Para conservar la biodiversidad

Problem/Objective

Conversion of 60% natural grassland ecosystem in Southern Cone

Land use change from natural grasslands into cropping and forestry

Sectors involved

Cattle farmers, beef industry, government

Outcome

Adaptation of agricultural production patterns

Creation of beef certification protocol

Enabling Factors /Triggers

Economic incentives – tax relief

Profitable business

Ecosystem resilience

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CASE 4 –
Albatross Task Force

Problem/Objective

Thousands of seabirds killed every year in unsustainable fisheries practices

Reduce the incidental by-catch in targeted fisheries

Sectors involved

Fisheries, government

Outcome

Adoption of sustainable fisheries practices

Albatross by-catch reduced by 90%

Enabling Factors /Triggers

Enforcement of regulations

Market incentive – certification schemes

No major economic implications to fisheries industry

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CASE 5 – Migratory Soaring Birds and wind energy production

Problem/Objective

Migratory Soaring Birds collision in wind farm turbines

Reduce mortality of birds and promote sustainable renewable energy production

Sectors involved

Energy, International finance institutions, government

Outcome

Shutdown of wind farms on demand criteria

Enabling Factors /Triggers

Recognition of values of biodiversity

Conditionalities of international financing

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MORE CASES IN THE PIPELINE

Environmental cells in Madagascar and Burkina Faso

No-go commitments by extractive industries in World Heritage Sites

Women, climate change, protected areas and environmental policy

Wildlife management units and local communities join forces to put in place traceability systems for crocodile skins in Mexico

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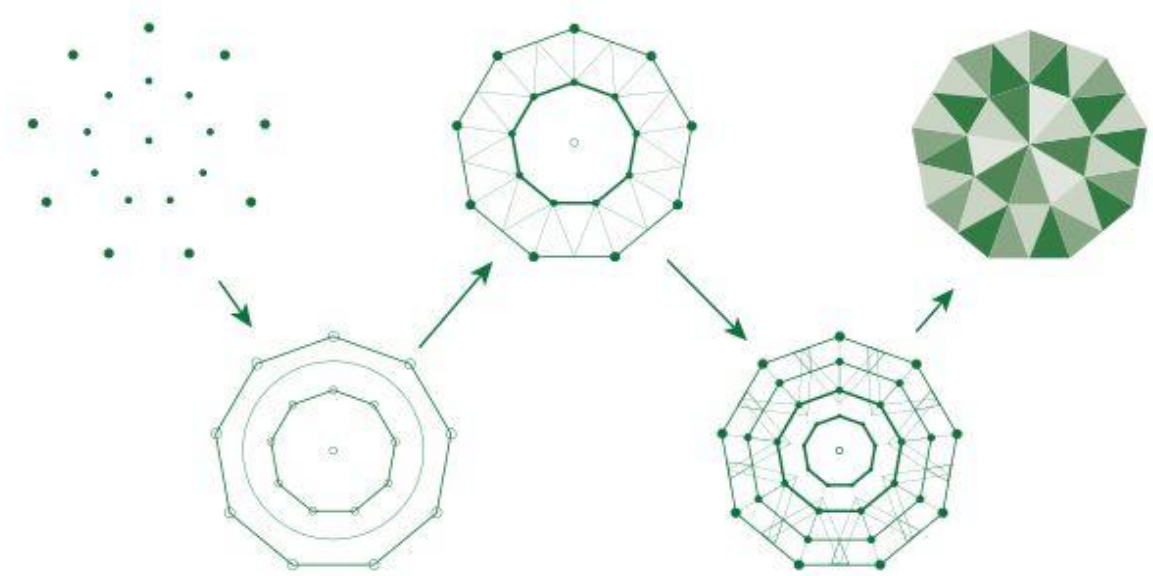
Let's hear your stories!



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