STAP/GEF Expert Meeting

Mainstreaming Biodiversity

October 1-3, 2013

Centre for Biodiversity Conservation

Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden

South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)

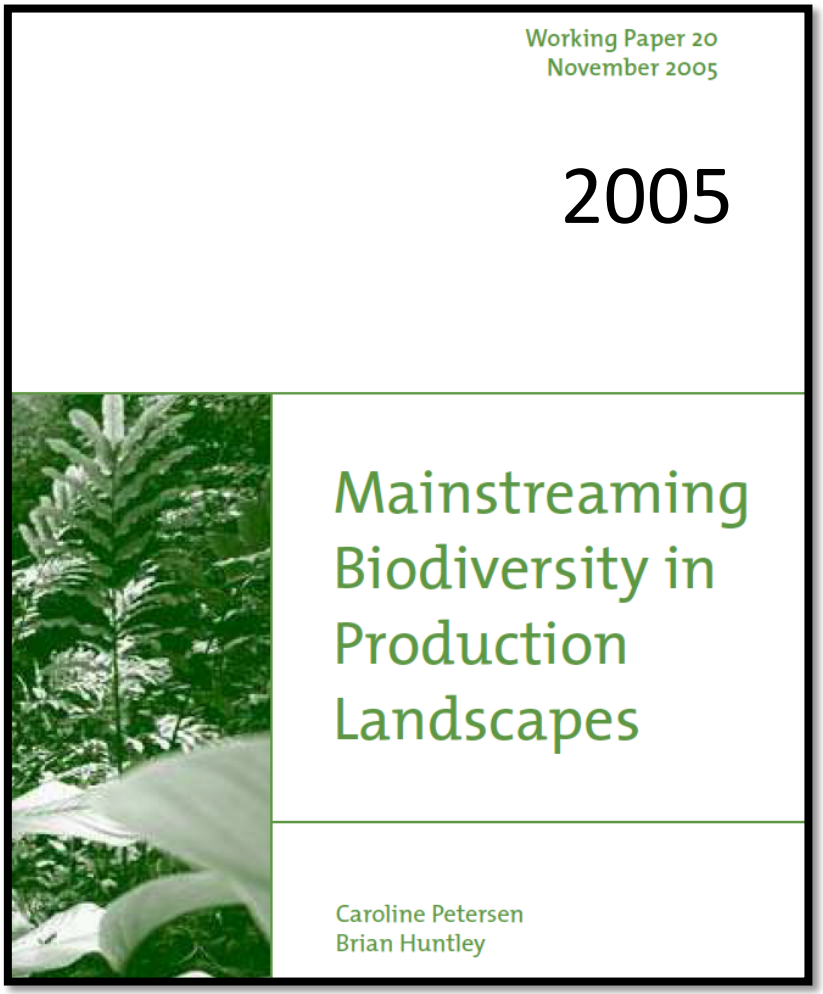
SANBI Biodiversity for Life

With special thanks to

Kent H. Redford &
Brian J. Huntley

ARCHIPELAGO CONSULTING

STAP gef UNEP
Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
Of the Global Environmental Facility



Mainstreaming: "to internalize the goals of biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources into economic sectors and development models, policies and programmes, and therefore into all human behaviour"

(Petersen and Huntley 2005)

Observations:

With more than 80% of the earth's surface never likely to be managed within Protected Areas, biodiversity conservation interventions across such "non-protected" landscapes and seascapes are vital. **Mainstreaming** addresses this need.

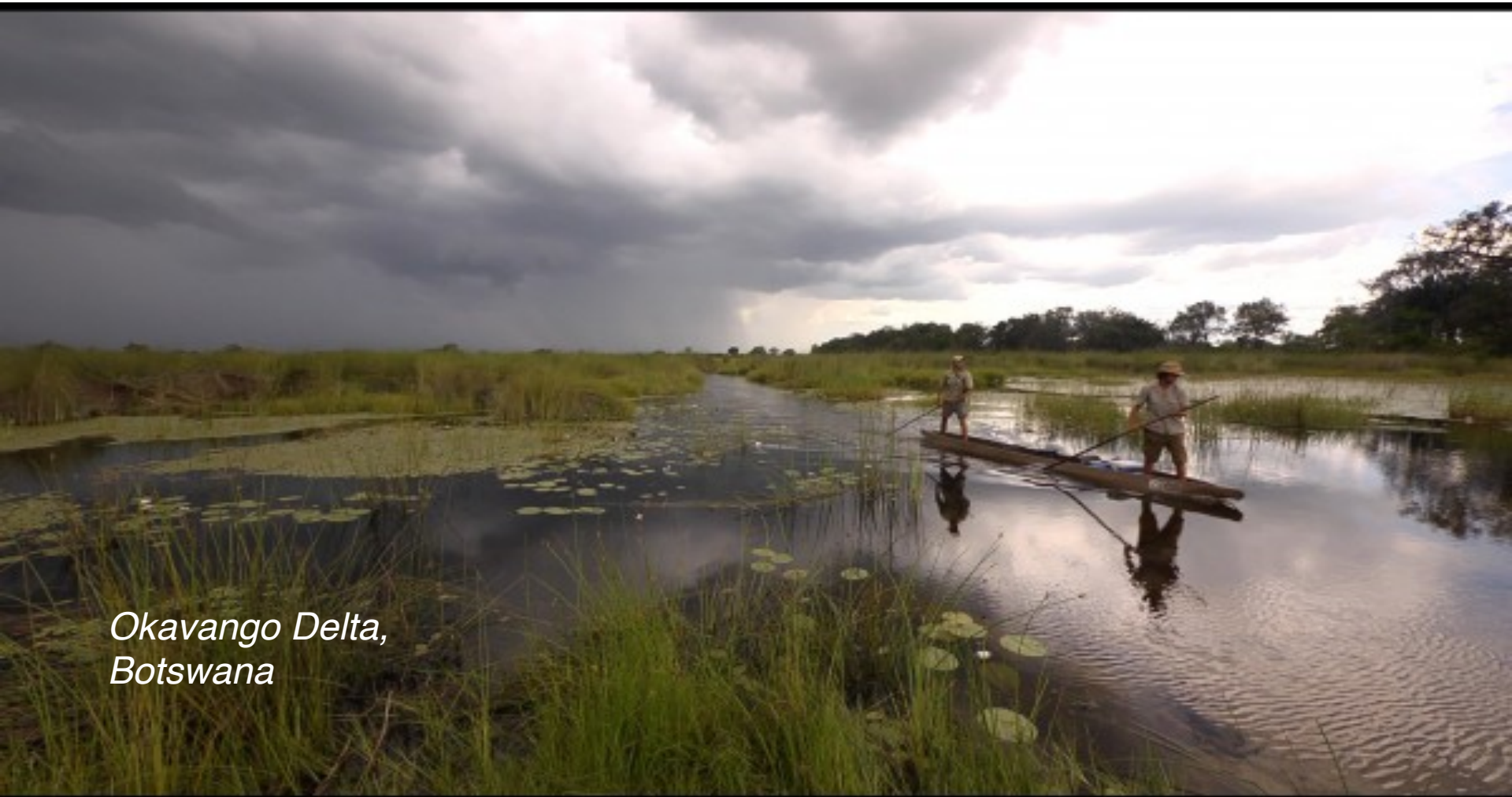
Achieving impact at scale

Agricultural development at the forest margin - Brazil

Defining entry points is critical

Direct approach - working in the landscape; ***or***

Indirect approach - tackling markets and supply chains (or combined approaches)



Okavango Delta, Botswana

Mainstreaming
(in conservation/development):

A key concept
known only to us

(and a handful of our friends)

Observations

Mainstreaming by many names . . .

- Offsets
- Payments for Ecosystem Services
- Natural Capital & Valuation
- Green Economy
- Agri-environment schemes & set asides
- Green Infrastructure
- Sustainable sourcing of raw materials
  (e.g. commodity round-tables)
- Certification schemes

Business as Usual – Few benefits for biodiversity

Tourism

Forestry

Agriculture

Fisheries

Energy

Water

Shift to Mainstreaming – Greater benefits for biodiversity

Tourism

Forestry

Agriculture

Fisheries

Energy

Water

Lots of "mainstreaming" is already happening . . .

Coastal Habitats Defend U.S. Communities

A new study by scientists at the Natural Capital Project and The Nature Conservancy investigates the role of coastal habitats in protecting U.S. residents and their property from extreme weather events and eroding coastlines.

Published in this issue of *Nature Climate Change*, "Coastal habitats shield people and property from sea-level rise and storms," is the first comprehensive analysis of where ecosystems p defense against coastal storms and climate-induced sea level rise U.S. coastline.

SUPPORT FOR GREEN POLICIES RISES AFTER HURRICANE SANDY

September 24, 2013 | *Conservation This Week* | *0 Comments*

Strategies to Reduce Deforestation in Brazil

From controlling illegal deforestation to the challenge of sustainable production in the country's forests and savannas

CBD - GET READY FOR 2015 N°2 - APRIL 2013

Biodiversity for Cities and Slums

THE WORLD WE WANT

UNEP

Convention on Biological Diversity

UN-HABITAT

ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

UNU-IAS Institute of Advanced Studies

Ecosystems and Urban Poverty Reduction

Nowhere is the demand for ecosystem services greater than in cities, due to the large and increasing number of people now

urban populations living in slums has decreased from 39 to 32 per cent between 2000 and 2010, the absolute number of slum

A key mainstreaming concept:

Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services

- relationship between the two is not straightforward
- the **common assumption** – that ecosystem services programs conserve biodiversity, and that conserving biodiversity will secure ecosystem services – is **not supported by evidence**.

Those who assess the efficacy of PES and similar approaches note that:

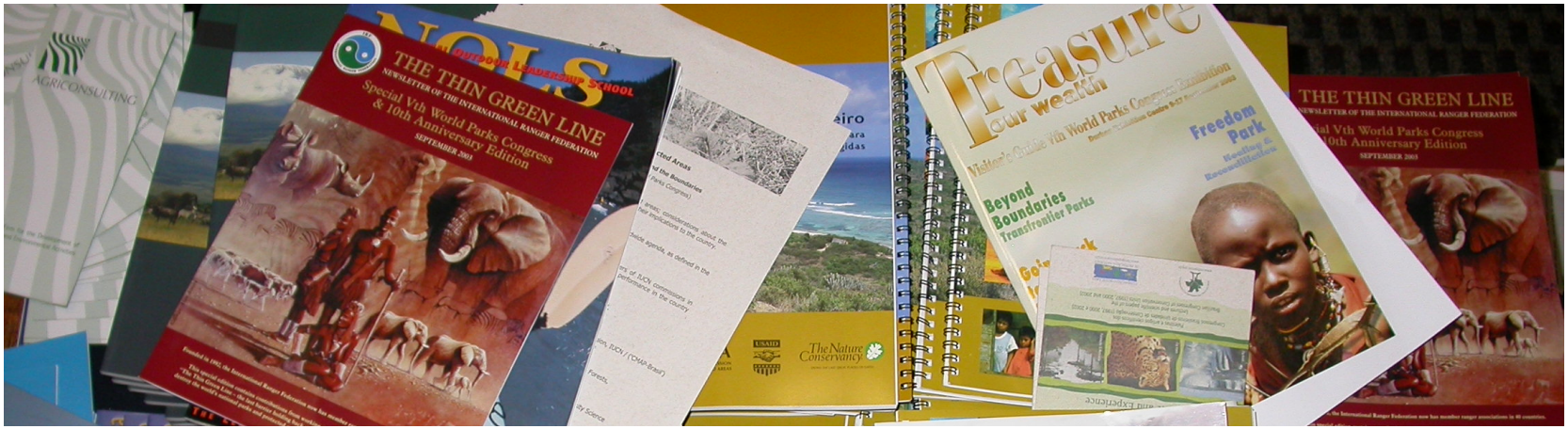
little can be concluded about their effectiveness

- a heterogeneity of methods, typologies
- lack of data collection (supported by empirical methods)

The **“practitioner”** community knows a lot more about mainstreaming than the **scientific** community

. . . But much of the data and information generated (and the knowledge assets that go with it)

is **not accessible**



Many believe intuitively that **mainstreaming has worked**

- But we are not well positioned to quantify our impacts, or the relative effectiveness of different approaches

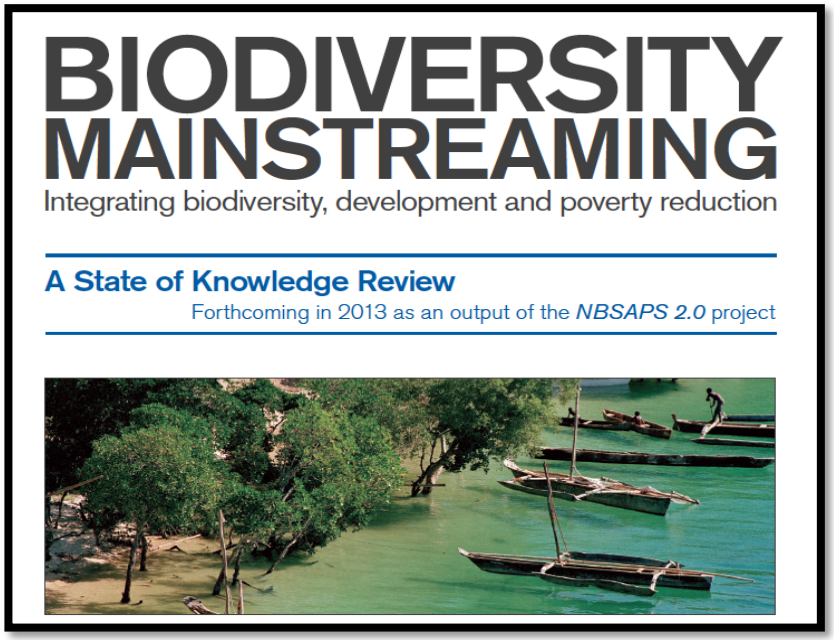
Going forward, there are a number of key criteria for success . . .

Time

- Mainstreaming is a complex, costly process that takes time – a decade or even a generation – to achieve impact at scale and across sectors.

Data, Information & Knowledge

- Strong and detailed science-based biophysical and socio-economic data and knowledge at appropriate spatial scales have underpinned successful mainstreaming interventions.



Governance

- Good governance and strong institutions are recognized as perhaps the key determinants of project success or failure.

Expert Meeting
Mainstreaming Biodiversity – Oct. 1-3
Cape Town, South Africa