



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Caribbean Workshop for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Mainstreaming Biodiversity

CBD Secretariat
17 to 21 October 2011





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Reasons for Poor Biodiversity Mainstreaming

Environment
Ministry or Agency

- Mostly regarded as green police
- No political weight
- Has limited resources
- Many environmental initiatives in the hands of other ministries
- Does not take active part in budget planning
- Scientific language barriers
- Relies on donor project funding
- “Conflicting” objectives as it favours long term vision
- Lack of data for argumentation





Reasons for Poor Biodiversity Mainstreaming

Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Planning
Sectoral Ministries
(Agriculture,
Fisheries, Forest,
Health,...)

- Poor environmental governance
- Weak environmental vision
- Have to respond to a number of environmental strategies poorly integrated
- Difficulty in assessing impact of environmental initiatives
- Environment Ministry regarded as a cost
- Lack of awareness and capacities
- Need to cooperate at all levels of planning (local to national) this can lead to power struggles



Biodiversity through the Political Lens

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Beyond pandas and PA but extending to...

- Human health
- Food safety
- Drinking water supply
- Risk management
- Adaptation/ mitigation
- Prosperity
- Capabilities

To be integrated with:

- Poverty alleviation strategies
- Sectoral policies
- Land use planning
- Tax regulation
- Accounting systems
- Cooperation
- Governance

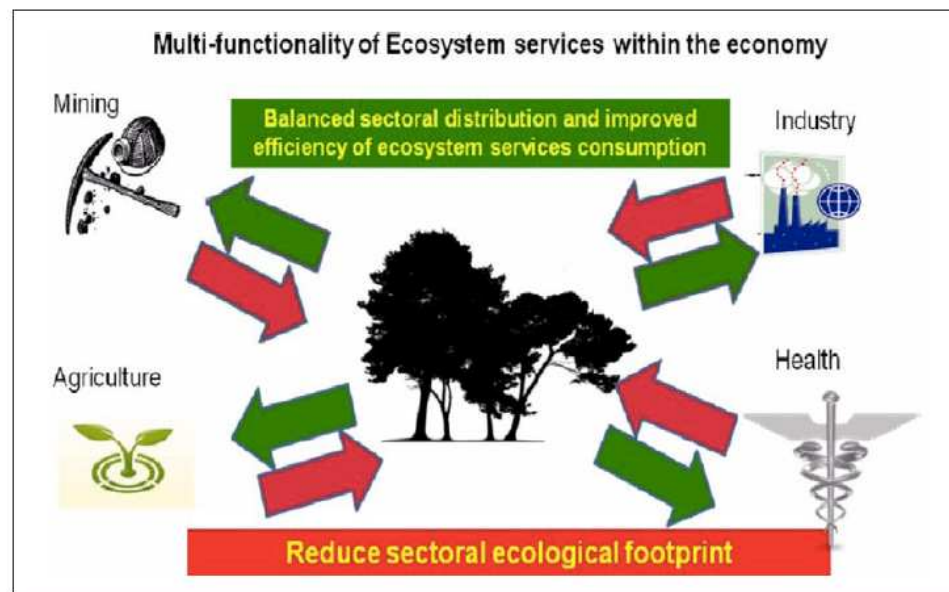
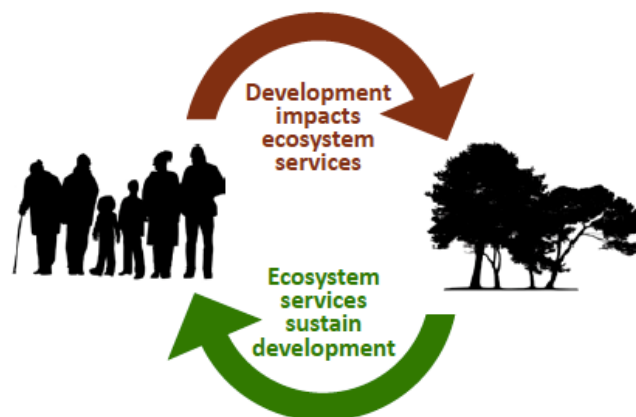


Integrating Biodiversity into National Sectoral and Intersectoral Policies and Strategies: Why? How?



Why ?

- Ten years after the CBD was signed (2002, The Hague Ministerial Declaration CoP6), **the most important** lesson learned was that Convention objectives could not be reached without integrating biodiversity into all directly- and indirectly- related economic activity sectors





The CBD's Integration Mandate

- Article 6b
- COP 5 – Ecosystem approach
- COP 8 – Concern
- Global Biodiversity Outlook 3
- Strategic Plans for Biodiversity and Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2,3,4)



Integration is...

- Institutional strengthening and change, which is at the heart of any integration effort.
- An iterative long-term process to transform ideas, policies and practices in an effort to:
 - Further the desired results;
 - Determine and implement integrated and coherent solutions;
- A long-term effort that involves many actors and stakeholders.



Challenges and Lessons Learned

Challenges:

- Role duplication
- Culture differences
- Lack of shared vision
- Differences in processes, regulations, approaches and methodologies
- Limited planning capabilities

Lessons learned:

- Give priority to setting out a shared vision, strategy and plan.
- Establish clear roles, mandates and expectations from the very beginning.
- Ensure that the long- and short-term aspects are managed concurrently.



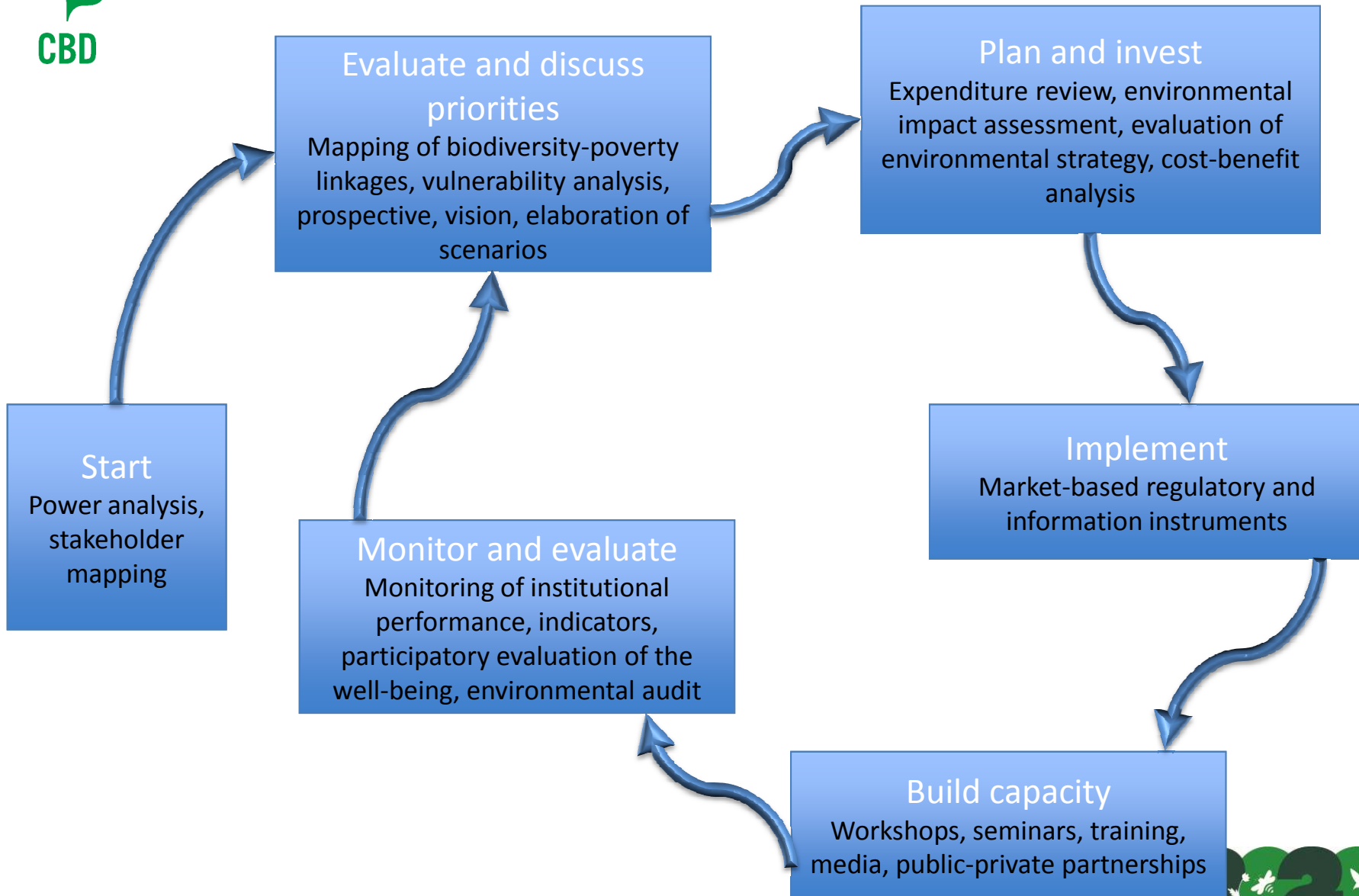


Integrating Biodiversity into Sectoral and Intersectoral Strategies and Policies

- A long-term process
- Gateways
- Conditions for success
- Tools and references
 - From the CBD (tool boxes)
 - From other development partners (UNDP, etc.)

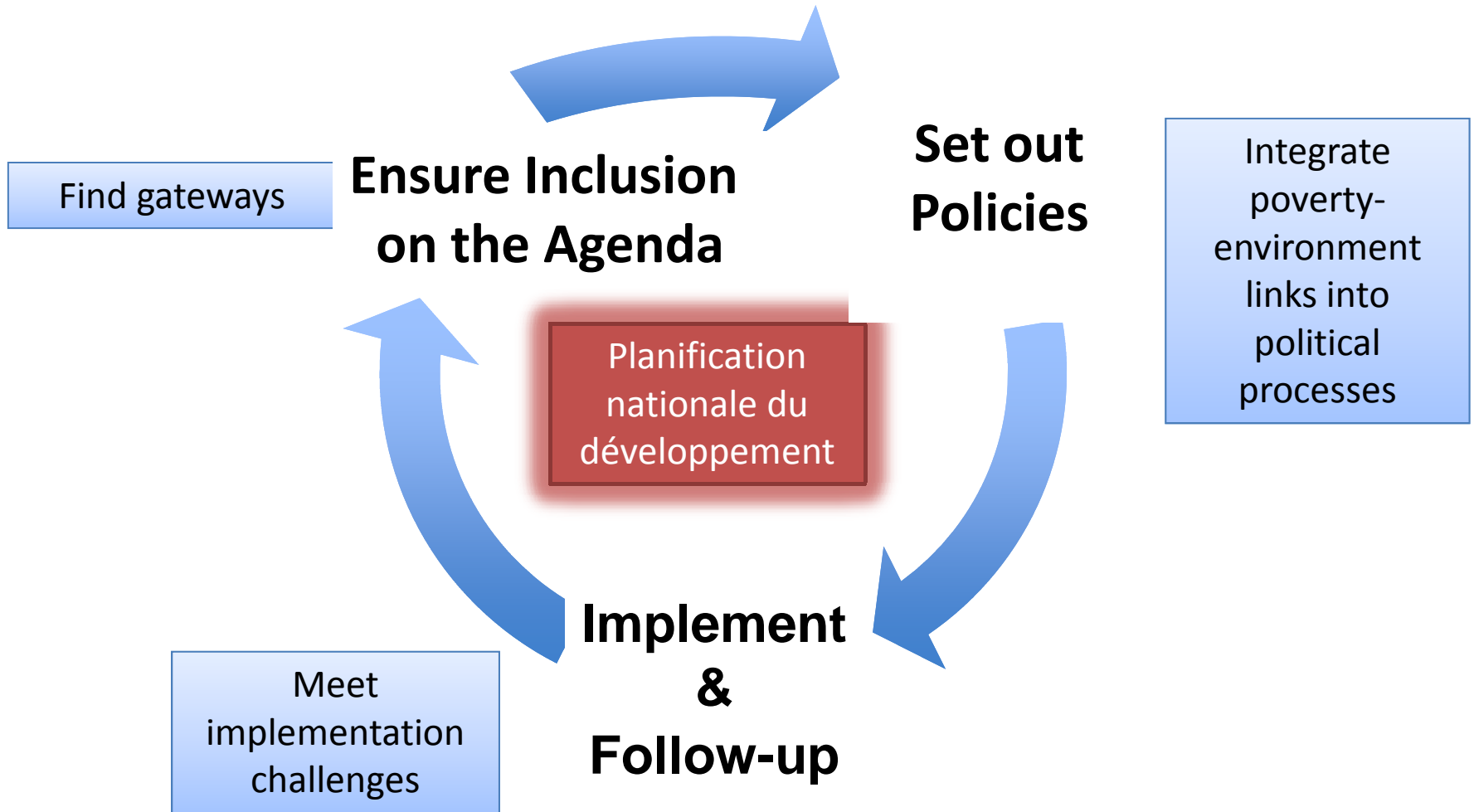
Available Steps and Tools for Integrating Biodiversity

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Programmatic Approach with a National Development Planning Cycle





Gateways



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United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

National Gateways to Integration

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- National constitutions
- National economic development plans
- National sustainable development strategies
- Five- and ten-year development plans
- Poverty alleviation strategies
- MDG plans
- Financial and budget regulations
- Tax reform
- Decentralisation plans
- National land use and land use planning strategies
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation plans
- Disaster prevention plans
- Trade policies
- International cooperation policies

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Common Interest or Language

- “Innovative Financial Mechanisms”:
 - ✓ Payment for ecosystem services;
 - ✓ Biodiversity offset mechanisms;
 - ✓ Environmental fiscal reform;
 - ✓ Markets for green products;
 - ✓ Etc.

→ Once you have these instruments where do you go and what can you do?



Integration Approaches and Tools

Approches

- Ecosystem Services approach
- Environmental Impact Assessment / Strategic Environmental Assessment
- CBD Ecosystem Approach
- Spatial Planning

Tools

- Indicator
- Statutory Instruments
- Economic incentives, financial, tax, ...
- Standard, code of conduct, certification, practice, ...



Identifying and Involving Stakeholders



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Integrating Biodiversity into the Business Community

Standard

- implementation of voluntary certification programmes,
- eco-labeling,
- private conservation area establishment and management;
- implementation of payments for environmental services schemes;
- development of environmental technologies, services and research;
- participation in communications, public awareness and education activities

Under development

- Positive conservation measures in the form of biodiversity offsets and other conservation measures
- Integration of biodiversity into business strategies, accounting and reporting systems
- Biodiversity in Product Life cycle





Information and Knowledge to Foster Integration

- The country's biodiversity components
- Information on the links between biodiversity and human well-being in the country
- The economic values of the country's biodiversity
- The linkages between biodiversity and specific sectors
- How the policy area targeted for mainstreaming functions
- Who the main actors and stakeholders are in the policy area targeted for mainstreaming
- Alternative policy options relevant to the targeted sector or policy area
- Agenda of reforms or new strategies / policies



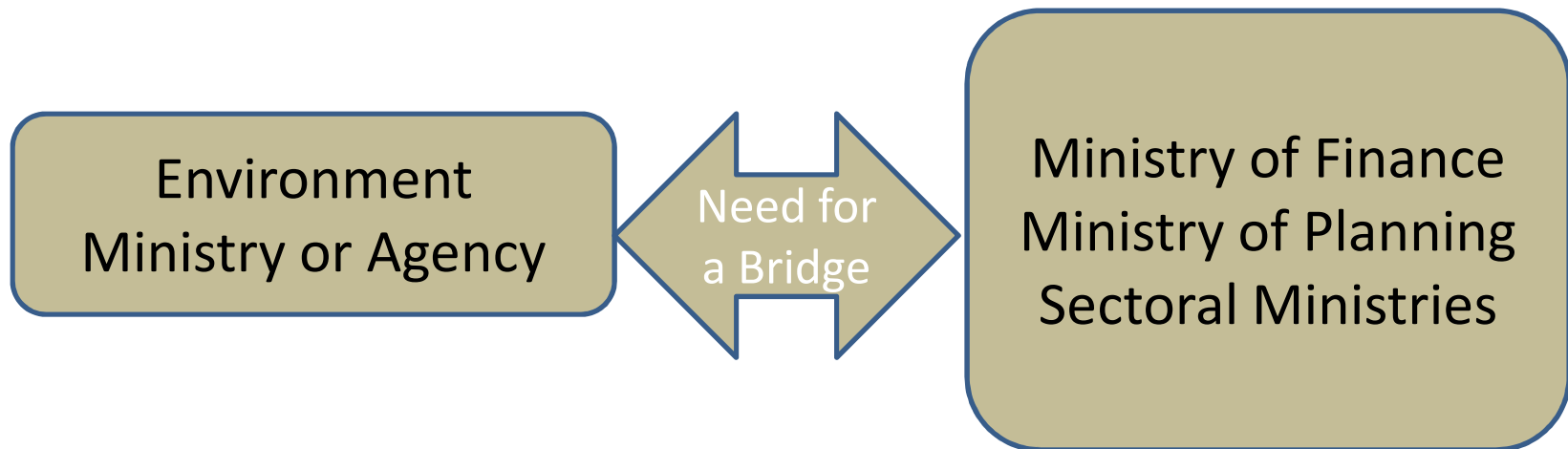
Windows of Opportunity:

- When a sector law, strategy is being revised/established.
- When sectoral guidelines are being revised/established.
- When an area of importance for biodiversity is being zoned, or its use designation is being established or changed.
- When there is a change of government and/or policy.
- When sectoral, sub-national and national budget requests and budgets are being prepared.
- After a crisis/ natural hazard/ conflict as part of rebuilding, recuperation, recovery: political leaders and the general public may become more aware and convinced of need for change.
- When a country is being considered for donor funds (e.g. when UN Country Assessment is being updated, Country Environment Analysis is being done...)
- When a country's development is being reviewed (i.e. in annual joint reviews between developing country governments and donors).





Integrate “biodiversity” into other policy
processes
&
Integrate other processes in the
“biodiversity” strategy







e.g. Case Study Environmental Fiscal Reforms Morocco

In Morocco public expenditure on the environment represents investments of 4.3 billion Dirhams (US\$ 0.6 billion) or 0.007% of GDP. In contrast, the cost of environmental degradation has been estimated at 3.7% of GDP, and the cost of remediation at 1.8% of GDP.

EFR represented an opportunity for Morocco to induce a change in the behavior of economic agents; to generate income and raise revenues for environmental investments...

References to Take Things a Step Further

CBD

- Module 3 Mainstreaming biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, plans and programs (CBD, 2011)
- Mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages into development planning : a handbook for practitioners (PEI, 2009)
- Mainstreaming environmental sustainability in country analysis and the UNDAF (UNDG, 2009)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment in Policy and Sector Reform. Conceptual Model and Operational Guidance (World Bank, 2011)
- Towards a green economy. Pathways to sustainable development and poverty eradication (UNEP, 2011)
- Living Planet report 2010. Biodiversity, biocapacity and development (WWF, 2011)