

Integrating Biodiversity into National Development Planning And Setting National and Regional Objectives

Strategic Goal A

Targets 1 to 4



Convention sur la
diversité biologique

Prepared by Didier Babin

- Importance of biodiversity for the economy and development (yesterday)
- Integrating biodiversity into decision-making processes (context, tools and examples)
- Break
- Group work/integrating a biodiversity strategy into national policies and setting objectives

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

Perception of Ministries

Transform the way other Ministries understand
look at the Ministry of Environment/Agency.

Environment Ministry/Agency

=

**Solutions/Alternatives for
Development**

Ecosystem Services: the Links Between Biodiversity and Development?

Regulation and maintenance



Supply



Culture



Theme	Class	Group
Supply	Food	Food from land, freshwater and marine plants and animals and drinking water.
	Materials	Biotic and abiotic materials.
	Energy	Renewable bioenergy and renewable abiotic energy sources.
Regulation and maintenance	Of waste	Bioremediation, dilution, sequestration.
	Of flows	Air flows, water flows, etc.
	Of the physical environment	Atmosphere, water quality, soil quality and soil formation management.
	Of the biotic environment	Life cycle maintenance, habitat protection, disease and pest control, gene pool management.
Cultural	Symbolic	Esthetic, historical, religious, spiritual.
	Intellectual and experiential	Leisure and community activities, knowledge and information.

Biodiversity through the Political Lens

Beyond pandas and PA ! Mais en lien avec ...

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

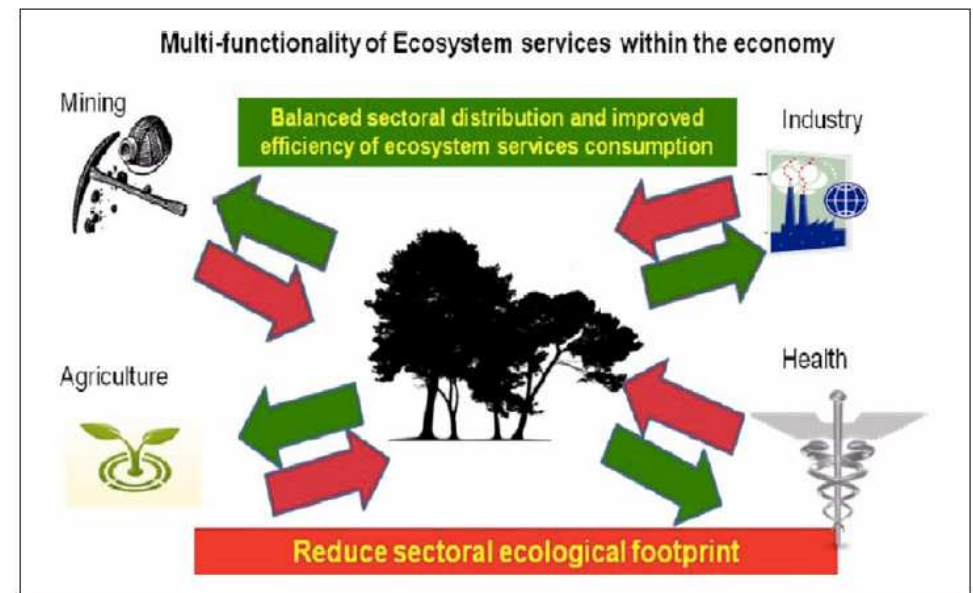
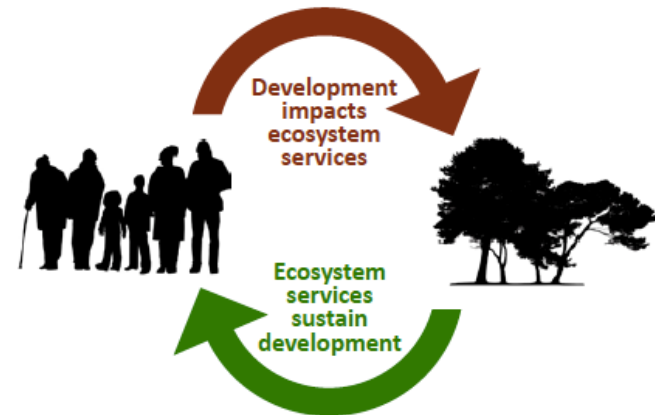
To be integrated with:

- 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)

What is Integration?

- The informed integration of a value, theme or concern into the decisions of the institutions that lead national, local and sector policy development, regulations, plans, investments and actions.
- A structured joint response to the complexity and challenges of sustainable development.

Integration is also...

- 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.

How Does This Fit into Sectoral and Intersectoral Policies?

- Political decisions, policies, documents, action plans, budgets, regulations, implementation and follow-up measures, indicators, etc.
- Strategies to:
 - Determine the contributions of biodiversity and ecosystem services to these sectors;
 - Curb the negative impacts of other sectors;
 - Ensure that policies and action plans are coherent and mutually beneficial.

Integration and A New Strategic Plan



Strategic Goal A

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

- Target 2: Recognize biodiversity values
- Target 1: Strengthen public opinion on biodiversity
- Target 4: Promote sustainable production and consumption
- Target 3: Restructure the incentive systems that are harmful to biodiversity

Target 1: Strengthen public opinion on biodiversity

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

- National and local governments
- The business community
- NGOs and civil society
- Producers and consumers
- Increase understanding and consideration
- Create conditions to foster the adoption of the necessary behavioural changes

Target 2: Recognize biodiversity values

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.

- Assess the values of biodiversity and ecosystemic services
- Integrate these values into development strategies and policies
- Integrate these values at different scales (local to national)
- Integrate these values into national accounting systems

Target 3: Restructure the incentive systems that are harmful to biodiversity

By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

- Abolish/restructure detrimental incentives
- Set out positive incentives
- Shared responsibility
- How?
- Determine
- Assess
- Negotiate

Target 4: Promote sustainable production and consumption

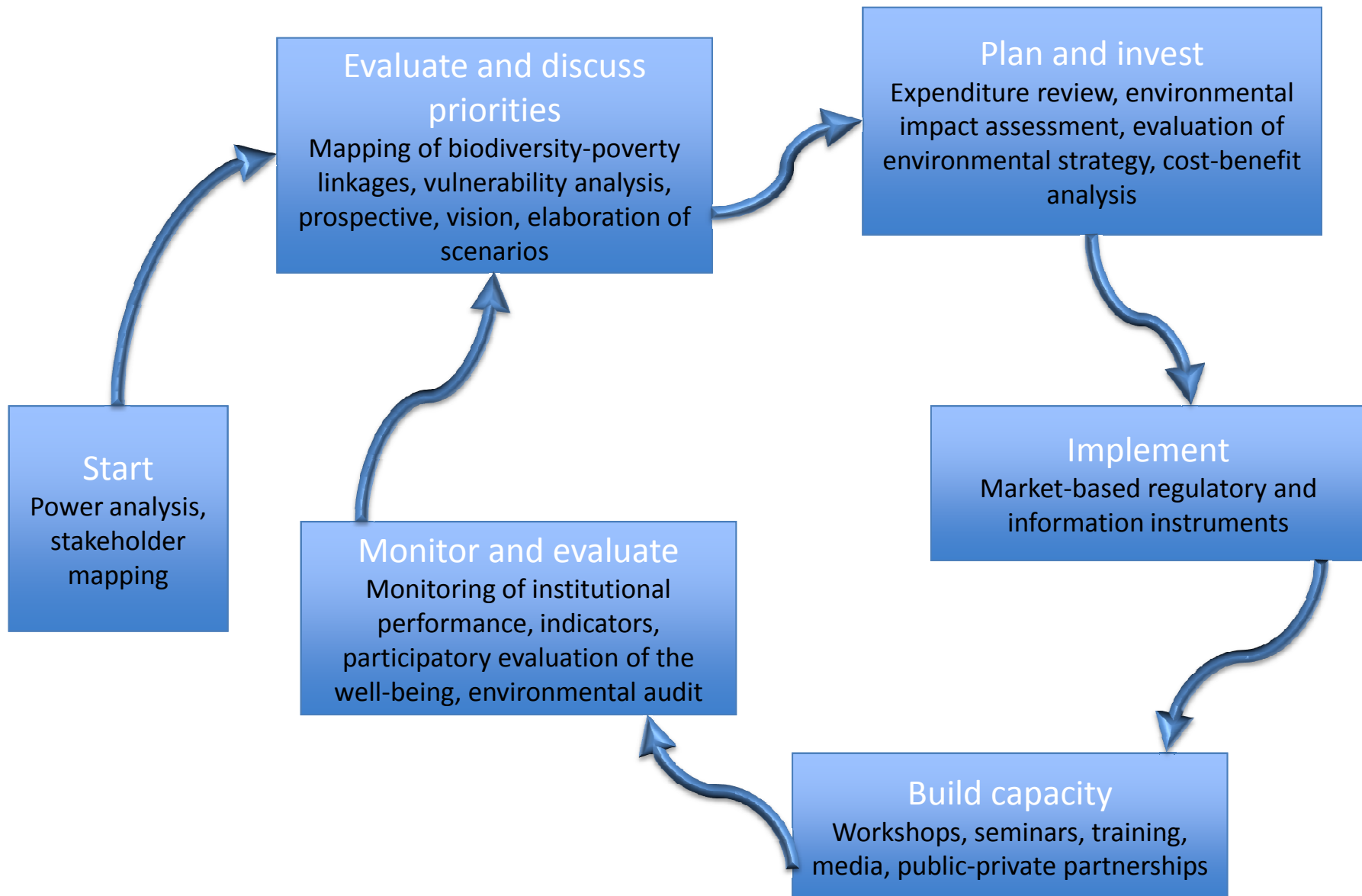
By 2020, at the latest, governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

- Regulations
- Incentives
- Education
- Assessment
- Investment
- Curb certain demands
- Increase efficiency
- Promote corporate social and environmental responsibility

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

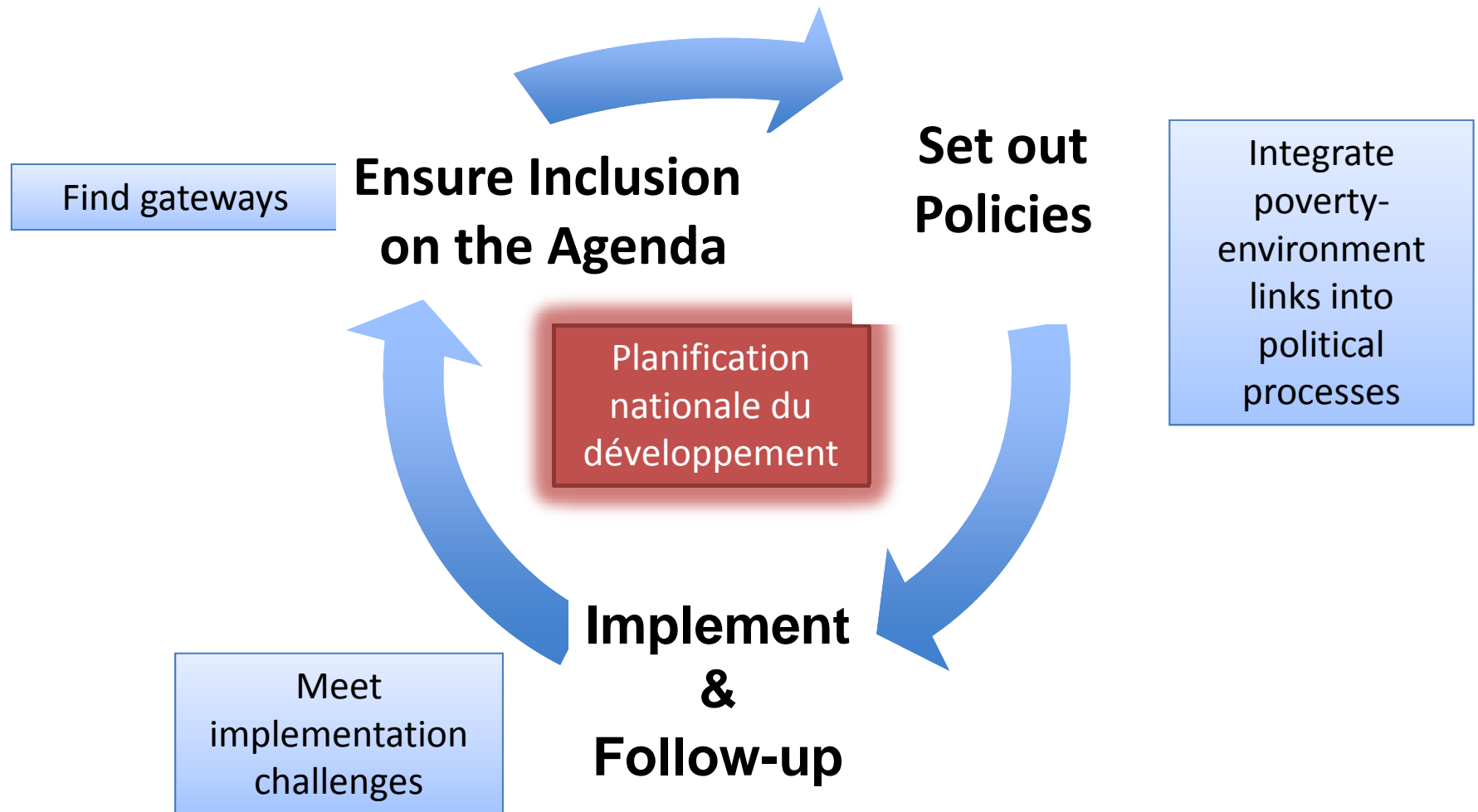


S. Bass, D. Roe and J. Smith, 2010

Look both ways: mainstreaming biodiversity and poverty reduction, iied briefing

	Integrating poverty-environment links into political process	Meeting implementation challenges
Preliminary assessments Understand poverty-environment links Understand government, institutional and political contexts	Carry out country-specific data collection Integrated ecosystems assessment Economic analysis	Include poverty-environment issues in monitoring systems Indicators and data collection
	Impact political processes National (poverty-MDG), sectoral and sub-national levels	Budget and fund Provide financial support for political measures
Build awareness and partnerships National commitment and consensus	Set out political measures and assess their cost At the national, sectors and sub-national levels	Support political measures At the national, sectoral and sub-national levels
Strengthen institutions and increase capabilities Needs assessment Work processes	Strengthen institutions and increase capabilities Learning through practice	Strengthen institutions and increase capabilities Integration as standard practice
Get stakeholders involved and ensure coordination with the development community Government, non-government and development stakeholders		

Programmatic Approach with a National Development Planning Cycle



From UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment- Initiative Handbook

Gateways



National Gateways to Integration

- 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

Possible Gateways to Integrating Poverty and the Environment and Links with National Development Planning

Planning level	Gateway
National government and intersectoral departments	Poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSP)
	National development plan
	MDG-based national development strategy
	National budget allocation process/ revision (medium-term expenditure framework, restructuring public expenditures, etc.)
Sectoral department	Sectoral strategies, planning and policies
	Setting out sectoral budgets
	Restructuring public expenditures
Sub-national instances	Decentralisation/deconcentration policies
	Local planning
	Setting out sub-national budgets

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?

Identifying and Involving Stakeholders



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

Possible Stakeholders in Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Agriculture

- Ministry of Environment,
- Ministry of Agriculture,
- Public and private agricultural research bodies,
- Agricultural extension agencies,
- Agricultural colleges or training establishments,
- The national focal point(s) for FAO-related matters, including for the International Treaty
- on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture,
- Agro-biotechnology industry associations,
- University or other research bodies,
- Associations of peasants or small farmers,
- Agribusiness associations,
- Indigenous and local community associations,
- Agricultural economists,
- Germplasm and seed bank managers,
- Specialist non-governmental organizations,
- Associations of bee-keepers or other sectors relating to pollinators,
- Plant and animal breeding bodies,
- CBD national focal point for ABS

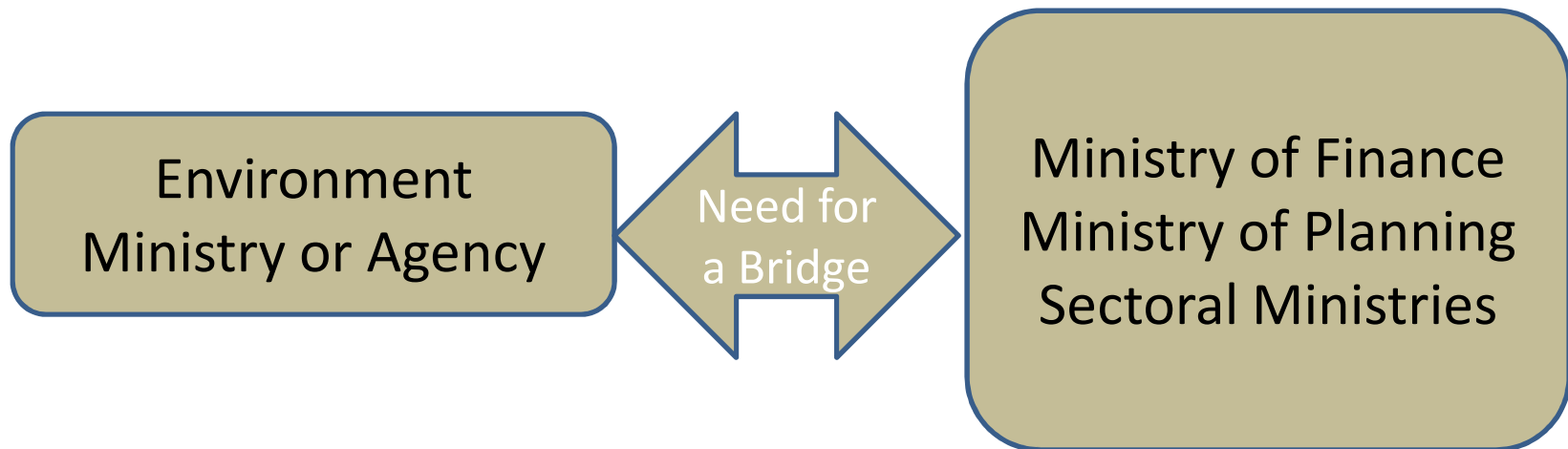
Information and Knowledge to Foster Integration

- 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

Promising Opportunities Can Emerge:

- 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).

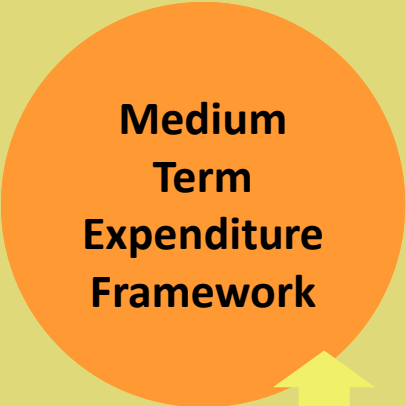
Integrate “biodiversity” into other policy
processes
&
Integrate other processes in the
“biodiversity” strategy





FINANCIAL & BUDGETING PROCESS

Improve financial planning accuracy by introducing medium term perspective



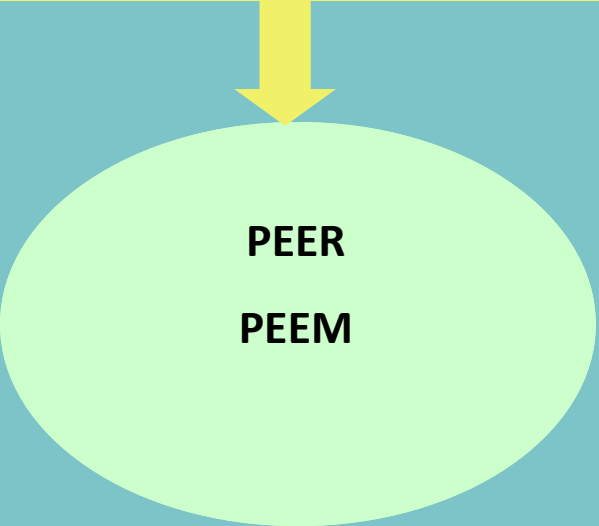
MEDIUM TERM

EGS benefits and valuation are captured by budgeting and financial planning stages



Promote measures to generate recurrent income from environmental sources

SHORT TERM TO MEDIUM TERM



Structure and monitor environmental expenditures and develop financial indicators that are EGS inclusive. Create Knowledge.

SHORT TERM

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...

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS

Build long term sustainability by developing a clear environmental vision, legal frameworks and governance

Building
Governance
&
Vision

LONG TERM

Include valuation of EGS and role at all planning stages

Decentralized
Plans

Sector
Strategies

Spatial
Plans

EGS benefits feed into Sustainable Development
& Poverty Reduction Strategies

MEDIUM TERM

Adjust plans, build capacities, develop, share knowledge
and monitor results

Lessons
Learned
Monitoring
&Evaluation
Awareness
Capacity
Building
PAF

SHORT TERM

Case Study SEA South Africa

An SEA has been carried out for the planning of open space in UMhlatuze, a rapidly developing and urbanising municipality in South Africa. River catchments provided an effective environmental entity for assessing synergistic impacts of urban development. A strategic catchment assessment had to provide criteria for measures of protection and planning of development in non-developed lands. It accounted for the balance between supply of environmental goods and services provided by the natural environment and the demand for these goods and services by people. A status quo report of each catchment indicated required management actions where needed. Important benefits derived from ecosystem services included water supply and regulation, flood and draught management, nutrient cycling and waste management; these 'free' ecosystem services provided a calculated economic benefit of R 1.7 billion annually. **Monetisation of ecosystem services made decision makers react much more openly to the need for conservation measures.**

Integration Approaches and Tools

Approches

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

Tools

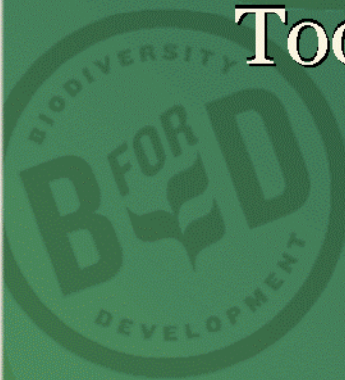
- Indicator
- Statutory Instruments
- Economic incentives, financial, tax, ...
- Standard, code of conduct, certification, practice, ...

The Biodiversity for Development tool box



Tools for Mainstreaming

BIODIVERSITY FOR DEVELOPMENT
NEW APPROACHES FOR NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Please visit www.cbd.int/development to download additional tools and guides (also available in French and Spanish).

1 BIODIVERSITY, DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION: RECOGNIZING THE ROLE OF BIODIVERSITY FOR HUMAN WELL-BEING

2 AN INTRODUCTION TO NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS (MODULE 1)

3 THE BIODIVERSITY PLANNING PROCESS: HOW TO PREPARE OR UPDATE A NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (MODULE 2)

4 MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO SECTORAL AND CROSS-SECTORAL STRATEGIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES (MODULE 3)

5 LINKING THE PROGRAMMES OF WORK OF THE CBD TO POVERTY REDUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

GOOD PRACTICE GUIDES

6 ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

7 TOURISM FOR NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT

8 SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT, BIODIVERSITY AND LIVELIHOODS

9 PASTORALISM, NATURE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

10 DRINKING WATER, BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT



References to Take Things a Step Further

- 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)