

# DRAGON'S DEN

## Second International Workshop

8-12 July 2013  
Entebbe, Uganda

Workshop Report

- 4 MINUTES TO PITCH
- 3 KILLER MESSAGES
- 2 MINUTE RESPONSES
- 1 BIODIVERSITY CHAMPION !!

# NBSAPs 2.0

Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



Poverty Environment Initiative

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## About the event

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## Acknowledgements

The NBSAPs 2.0 project team would like to thank our donors, the Darwin Initiative and DFID, and the workshop participants for making the workshop a real success. In particular we would like to thank the Namibia team for being the first to expose their draft NBSAP to peer review, and the National Environment Management Authority in Uganda (NEMA) for organising the workshop and supporting its smooth running. We are also grateful to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Biodiversity Finance project for running the workshop closely with the NBSAPs 2.0 project as a joint initiative: this enabled more people and countries to come together and greatly magnified mutual learning.

## Executive Summary

This report presents proceedings from the second workshop of **the NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development Project** held in Entebbe, Uganda from the 8–12<sup>th</sup> July 2013. The workshop was run as a joint initiative with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) project<sup>1</sup>. This report focuses only the NBSAPs 2.0 project component of the workshop.

The main aim of this second workshop was to review participant countries' progress to date in revising their National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs) to better integrate biodiversity and development, as well as to explore the extent to which National Development Plans (NDPs) are addressing biodiversity concerns.

The workshop brought together over 35 participants including the four NBSAPs 2.0 project countries (Botswana, Seychelles, Namibia and Uganda), additional BIOFIN countries (Zimbabwe and South Africa), members of the project African Leadership Group (ALG), members of the project International Advisory Group (IAG), and the IIED and UNEP-WCMC project secretariat.

**Day one** focused on country updates on NBSAP revision process to date – the Namibia NBSAP and National Development Plan (NDP) in particular, with a peer review of Namibia's draft NBSAP. **Day two** focused on Uganda and particularly on integrating national development planning and national biodiversity planning. **Day three** focused on making the business case for biodiversity, country teams preparing their business cases and pitching them to a panel.

### Progress and lessons from National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) revision and mainstreaming

All countries reported good progress, seeking to make the case that biodiversity is a key development asset with substantial economic, social and political benefits including a critical role in supporting rural livelihoods. Steering committees and thematic working groups for the NBSAP update process have been established in all countries, and in some the lead consultant appointed.

Stakeholder engagement is on-going and all countries have started to draft their NBSAPs. Themes in the draft NBSAPs include: climate change, biodiversity and national development, legislative and institutional policy frameworks, capacity needs assessment, communication, ecosystems and protected areas and emerging issues such as green procurement, Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) and mainstreaming.

All countries now have a clear indication of when revised NBSAPs will be ready. Botswana is expecting to have a few chapters of the NBSAP ready by November 2013. Namibia already has a draft NBSAP to be finalised in August 2013. The Seychelles held its validation workshop on the draft NBSAP in October and the final draft is expected to be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers for endorsement in December 2013. Uganda produced its draft NBSAP in early August 2013, to be followed by stakeholder consultations. Uganda expects to have a revised draft by December 2013. Zimbabwe will have completed an ecosystem valuation exercise during August-September with a draft NBSAP by the end of 2013.

Key lessons from NBSAP revision include: the importance of engaging stakeholders from the different sectors that impact – or are impacted by – biodiversity; the value of identifying or establishing “champions” for biodiversity and development mainstreaming – particularly amongst influential actors; the need to mainstream biodiversity into other environmental strategies as well as into development strategies; and investing in effective communications to generate public awareness and political support and self-reliance. Despite many of the positive lessons emerging from the NBSAP revision process, it was clear from country presentations that there is real need for continuous capacity mobilisation and building because integrating biodiversity and development is challenging.

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<sup>1</sup> The BIOFIN project aims to provide countries with the tools and resources needed to assess existing expenditures on biodiversity conservation and the projected costs of NBSAPs, as well as provide the tools to develop a comprehensive and realistic resource mobilization plan.

### **Focus on Namibia – Peer review of Namibia’s new NBSAP**

Namibia’s draft NBSAP was praised for its relatively thorough stakeholder engagement, for creating synergies with other environmental as well as development strategies, and for streamlining targets. It also drew approval for its detailed treatment of the spatial distribution of conservation management and its high level of specificity of objectives and actions. Despite coverage of key sectors within the NBSAP and a dedicated section on mainstreaming, Namibia highlighted the challenges posed by the lack of overall coordination between sector policies, albeit stressing efforts currently being made to integrate them into the National Development Plan document, the *Future We Want*.

Participants made several suggestions for improving Namibia’s draft NBSAP including: demonstrating how other policies and strategies in Namibia are impinging on biodiversity and the implementation of NBSAP and what steps could be taken to address this; showing the extent and location of threats to biodiversity and how these are affecting biodiversity; and the idea of mapping Aichi Targets against key development priorities in Namibia.

### **Focus on Namibia – mainstreaming biodiversity in Namibia’s National Development Plan (NDP)**

Participants praised Namibia’s NDP 4 (2012/13 to 2016/17) for its treatment of biodiversity, making clear links to country visions and regional and international frameworks and demonstrating the value of biodiversity to achievement of development goals such as tourism. Namibia NDP4 will be subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to inform its implementation and to demonstrate the value of SEA as a tool to support sustainable development. To finance biodiversity within the NDP4, Namibia is developing a resource mobilisation strategy, as well as developing natural capital accounts to attract investments in biodiversity. The process of developing NDP4 involved wide engagements with stakeholders and expertise from both the environment and development fields.

But several challenges in mainstreaming biodiversity into development were also highlighted. These included lack of clarity on institutional responsibilities for cross-cutting issues such as biodiversity, lack of budget allocation, difficulties of working with different ministries and agencies (e.g. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning) that traditionally don’t deal with biodiversity, inadequate follow-up and accountability for mainstreaming expenditure, and difficulties in turning mainstreaming policies and plans into activities on the ground. All of these link to the paucity of good quality data on biodiversity and its contributions to development and livelihoods, and lack of appropriate monitoring and evaluation systems in support of mainstreaming.

### **Focus on Uganda – mainstreaming development in the Ugandan NBSAP**

Uganda’s business case for integrating biodiversity into development identified biodiversity-dependent national goals and objectives, and targeted entry points for mainstreaming. It highlighted Uganda’s vision to become an upper middle income country by 2040 and drew attention to biodiversity-related targets, positioning biodiversity as an economic asset, as a productive stock of natural capital and infrastructure, as well as a vehicle for socio-economic transformation. It also presented biodiversity’s role in sustaining livelihoods through its contribution to household income, food security, human health and national security. The case hinged on concrete evidence and ‘killer facts’ on why investments in biodiversity should be made – from traditional measures such as the contribution of biodiversity to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and to employment, together with less routine information on the contribution to health (medicines), and avoiding costs of land and wetland degradation (with knock-on implications for water service delivery and food security).

The Ugandan Ministerial Panel conducted the acid test – feedback on whether the biodiversity business case was compelling and convincing enough. It stressed the need for more concrete data to convince other sectors to invest in biodiversity, for inclusion of valuation studies, acknowledgement that trade-offs exist as biodiversity competes with economic, rural development and agricultural policies, and the need to provide the rationale and justification for investing in biodiversity. Discussion highlighted the relevance and role of the NBSAP as a means for managing complex biodiversity potentials in national development.

### **Focus on Uganda – mainstreaming biodiversity in Uganda’s National Development Plan (NDP)**

A review of how well the National Development Plan (NDP) had mainstreamed biodiversity revealed that it is strongly anchored within the section on Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) and is well-

mainstreamed throughout. Biodiversity is mentioned in chapters on the primary growth sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and tourism; as well as the enabling sectors such as disaster management, water resource management, and climate change; and social sectors such as education and sports; and complementary sectors such as energy, land management and administration.

Uganda's NDP and Uganda Vision 2040 also recognise biodiversity and the environment and natural resource sector as enabling sectors, providing a conducive environment for all other sectors to thrive. Even under the oil and gas sector it is stated that Biodiversity Impact Assessments (BIAs) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) have preceded major activities, in order to comply with international standards for the exploration and production of oil. The indicators for monitoring and evaluation progress towards the achievement of the NDP include ENR indicators and metrics such as the number of wetlands gazetted and restored, the level of afforestation and reforestation, percentage forest cover, percentage wetland cover, level of management of environmental resources, level of water pollution and level of industrial pollution.

The fact that biodiversity has no dedicated chapter/section within the NDP has not appeared to hinder biodiversity mainstreaming. While there are arguments that this may even have helped it (provided there are active processes and drivers of biodiversity mainstreaming in plan formulation and implementation), participants did suggest, firstly, that environment should have its own chapter in the NDP and, secondly, the need to define and describe the value of biodiversity as opposed to natural resources. Some participants suggested that Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) be used in the development of the next NDP to ensure coherence between sectoral and environmental policies. Given the current NDP is undergoing a midterm review, this may provide a good opportunity for biodiversity mainstreaming.

### **Improving mainstreaming – tips, tools and tactics**

There are several lessons learned and tools and tactics in mainstreaming, including those shared by the UNEP-UNDP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI). The importance and limitations of both ecosystem assessments and economic assessments were discussed. Tactics highlighted range from understanding the political economy, so as to identify multiple opportunities and entry points for mainstreaming and networking, to using positive values and arguments for biodiversity, rather than negative aspects associated with its loss.

### **Testing a tool for making business cases for biodiversity mainstreaming**

The NBSAP 2.0 project is developing guidance on the key steps for developing a convincing business case for biodiversity mainstreaming, including elements that appeal to key development stakeholders and potential investors and funders. Building on experience of developing a business case for biodiversity at the Maun workshop, key steps include:

- Framing the types of arguments (economic, social and/or political) that best persuade the target group of the importance of investing in biodiversity, and identifying questions that need to be answered.
- Assembling and preparing evidence to support the arguments.
- Estimating the costs and benefits of action and inaction.
- Clarifying how impacts are distributed among different players.
- Identifying the counter-arguments to the biodiversity business case, and how they can be rebutted.

After a presentation of the draft tool in development, all countries discussed their business case and gave short pitches which were judged by a panel of ministerial representatives including finance and planning. The business cases were praised for providing the broad policy context and the vision for biodiversity conservation with specific plans, as well as for making reference to national development plans, processes and country visions, and for covering key development priorities that biodiversity contributes to (e.g. food security, employment generation, livelihood diversification) and key sectors (e.g. tourism, fisheries, and energy). Also praised were the links made to the contribution of biodiversity to GDP, job creation, and economic diversification.

Common areas for improvement included the need for more information on the specific benefits and the economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, specificity on what investment is needed, the capacity to deliver, and facts and figures on potential returns on investment. In addition, proposals for projects should be clear and feasible, and not too broad and unwieldy.

### **Conclusions and next steps**

Bringing much of the workshop learning and recommendations together, participants drew up [\*The Entebbe Statement on Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Planning\*](#) which offers seven useful principles (Appendix 2).

All of the NBSAPs 2.0 project countries will have draft plans should be ready for peer review before the third and final project workshop. Participants were grateful to the Seychelles for offering to explore the possibility of hosting the workshop in mid-2014.

In order to improve communications among country teams and facilitate peer review of country NBSAPs, all country team members agreed to sign-up to the LinkedIn group and participate in regular one-to-one update phone calls.

Forthcoming project outputs include revised versions of the draft biodiversity business case tool, the peer review framework, the *Biodiversity and Development Mainstreaming State of Knowledge Review* incorporating comments and feedback received; elaborated guidelines on mainstreaming based on the project experience; and 'stories of change' on biodiversity mainstreaming written on the experiences of participating countries.

## Introduction and workshop structure

This report presents proceedings from the second workshop of the **NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development** project held in Entebbe, Uganda from the 8-12<sup>th</sup> July 2013. The workshop was run as a joint initiative with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) project<sup>2</sup>. This report focuses only the NBSAPs 2.0 project component of the workshop.

At the first project workshop held in Maun, Botswana in November 2012, the project focused on key steps in biodiversity mainstreaming including stakeholder analysis, building a business case, communications and monitoring and evaluation. These are summarized in ten key steps to biodiversity mainstreaming which are highlighted in the [Maun Statement on Biodiversity and Development Mainstreaming](#).

The main aim of this second workshop was to review participant countries' progress to date in revising their National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs) to better integrate biodiversity and development, and to explore the extent to which national development plans (NDPs) were currently addressing biodiversity concerns.

### Box 1: NBSAPs 2.0 Project

NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development is a three-year project (2012-2015) to build resilient and effective National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) that influence development decisions and improve outcomes for biodiversity and poverty. Specifically, the NBSAPs 2.0 project aims to:

- Support the specific revised NBSAPs of Botswana, Seychelles, Namibia and Uganda, with a particular focus on biodiversity and development mainstreaming in the revised plans.
- Produce good elaborated guidance for mainstreaming all over the world: guidance derived from, tested in, and validated by African experience.

The project is coordinated by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, UNEP, UNDP and the Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI).

This second workshop brought together over 35 participants including the four NBSAPs 2.0 project countries (Botswana, Seychelles, Namibia and Uganda), additional BIOFIN countries (Zimbabwe and South Africa), members of the project African Leadership Group (ALG), members of the project International Advisory Group (IAG), and the IIED and UNEP-WCMC project secretariat.

#### Day one

Day one focused on country updates on their NBSAP revision process to date, and Namibia's NBSAP and National Development Plan (NDP) in particular, with peer review of Namibia's draft NBSAP2.

#### Day two

Day two focused on Uganda and particularly on integrating national development planning and national biodiversity planning.

#### Day three

Day three focused on further developing project country skills in making a business case for biodiversity and next steps.

<sup>2</sup> The BIOFIN project aims to provide countries with the tools and resources needed to fully assess existing expenditures on biodiversity conservation and the projected costs of NBSAPs, as well as provide the tools required to develop a comprehensive and realistic resource mobilization plan.

## Overview of progress to date in NBSAP revision and mainstreaming

Each of the countries briefly presented the current status of their NBSAP revision process and the degree to which they had managed to address development issues within that process. Detailed updates for each country are presented in Box 2.

All countries reported good progress and were seeking to make the case that biodiversity is a key development asset with substantial economic, social and political benefits including a critical role in supporting rural livelihoods. Key lessons emerging from the revision process included:

- Recognition of the importance of engaging stakeholders from the different sectors that impact – or are impacted by – biodiversity. It is important that the NBSAP speaks as much to those concerned about jobs and food security as it does to those concerned about conservation.
- The importance and value of identifying or establishing “champions” for biodiversity and development mainstreaming – particularly amongst influential actors (e.g. key politicians and other influential ministries, such as Finance and Planning). Uganda has already embarked on this, aiming to create sector and institutional champions. Namibia stressed that the involvement of champions was key in its NBSAP revision process. The team sought buy-in from politicians soon after the Nagoya CBD COP 10, and also embarked on a sustained stakeholder engagement process and awareness raising campaign.
- Biodiversity needs to be mainstreamed into other environmental strategies (for example National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs) and National Strategies for Sustainable Development (NSSDs)) as well as into development strategies, plans and policies.
- Effective communications are critical to generate public awareness and political support. In the Zimbabwe NBSAP revisions process they have a special communications framework and communications working group. Uganda has a clearing house mechanism website. Countries highlighted, however, their limited resources for effective communication.
- Self-reliance rather than donor reliance is vital. Namibia noted the importance of looking at what they can do with national finances and resources rather than relying on traditional NBSAP donors (e.g. the Global Environmental Facility), building their own momentum and a financing plan. However, most countries didn't have enough money for NBSAPs updating and implementation. The UNDP BIOFIN project on resource mobilisation could go a long way to helping countries with this. The countries emphasised that they have learned lessons from their first NBSAP process and the need to develop much more realistic and streamlined targets and indicators.

Despite many of the positive lessons emerging from the NBSAP revision process, it was clear from country presentations that there is real need for continuous capacity building because integrating biodiversity and development is challenging. The project countries stressed the importance of international projects such as the NBSAPs 2.0 and BIOFIN projects in adding to support for this kind of integration, and asked whether there is need for more projects of this kind. It was agreed that ‘stories of change’ from project countries – what difference the first and second NBSAPs have made – would be useful in helping countries make the case for biodiversity and should form part of the elaborated mainstreaming guidance produced at the end of the project.

## Box 2: Country progress updates

### Botswana

Botswana started the NBSAP revision process in 2011. They have secured funding for the process and hope to appoint a consultant by end July. A Steering Committee - National Biodiversity Authority - has been put in place and it receives regular updates on progress made. The government is already carrying out some activities such as developing a stakeholder engagement plan, undertaking preliminary consultations, developing a capacity enhancement strategy and building synergies with various programmes (e.g. CITES). In terms of mobilising resources for NBSAP implementation, Botswana is proposing to create votes for the implementation of integrated plans and MEAs. Botswana is expecting to have a few chapters of the NBSAP ready by November 2013, but this will depend on how quickly they get consultant on board.

### Namibia

Namibia already has a draft revised NBSAP and requested peer review comments on their draft by 26 July. They hope to have this NBSAP2 finalised in August 2013. Their revision process started with a national workshop to develop a roadmap for the elaboration of NBSAP2 in March 2012. The workshop identified challenges and successes encountered during the development and implementation of NBSAP1, formulated recommendations for how to have a new and improved NBSAP, and developed a roadmap for finalisation and better implementation. An NBSAP Committee was set up in May 2012, and in July 2012 another national workshop took place to review NBSAP1 and to provide inputs into NBSAP2. A regional consultative process to determine regional perspectives on the NBSAP1 and priorities for NBSAP2 was held from October to November 2012. A workshop on mainstreaming and communication strategies for NBSAP2 was held by the NBSAP Committee and communication experts in February 2013. During the same month, a national workshop to present regional findings and to acquire final inputs into the content of NBSAP2 was held, along with the presentation of the draft NBSAP2 to high level stakeholders to secure political support and lobby for resource mobilisation.

### Seychelles

The Seychelles recruited the lead consultant for their NBSAP review process in early December 2012. They have already held their first national stakeholder workshop, have set up their National Targets and Priorities, recruited experts/consultants for the main thematic areas of their NBSAP (climate change capacity needs assessment and environmental economics). A national stakeholder consultative workshop where a draft NBSAP was presented to stimulate thoughts and discussions was held in May 2013. The NBSAP team is also working on a proposed implementation plan for the NBSAP which includes an assessment of the current funding mechanisms and how sustainable they are, and a review of institutional arrangements. A first draft of the NBSAP document is expected to be completed by end of August 2013 and submitted to their Steering Committee for review. A validation workshop is expected to take place in October and the final draft of the NBSAP is expected to be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers for endorsement in December 2013.

### Uganda

Uganda formed four thematic working groups for the NBSAP update process: (1) aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity, (2) policy, legal and institutional framework, (3) status of biotechnology and biosafety, and (4) biodiversity and national development. A roadmap and provisional outline of the NBSAP has been developed. Stocktaking was completed in March 2013 by the four Thematic Working Groups. The groups also developed provisional national targets and indicators. The vision and 5 objectives of the current NBSAP were reviewed and aligned to the vision and the 5 strategic goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 by the Thematic Working Groups. Through the work of the Thematic Working Groups, additional objectives on innovative sustainable funding mechanisms and on harnessing modern biotechnology for socio-economic development were identified and will be included in the revised NBSAP.

### ...Uganda update continued

Mapping of each NBSAP objective to the Aichi targets has been done and each national target has been assigned to a specific institution or “Biodiversity Champion”. New and emerging issues have been identified along with relevant strategies and action plans (e.g. oil and gas, climate change, pollinators, taxonomy, green procurement, biodiversity and health, pollution, ABS, biofuels and mainstreaming). A study on financing biodiversity in Uganda in line with Decision X/3 and Aichi target 20 is on-going. The outcome will be a set of Guidelines and Action Plan for Financing Biodiversity Conservation in Uganda, which will inform the NBSAP review and updating process. Uganda is expecting to produce a first draft by early August 2013 to be followed by stakeholders’ consultations on the draft. Uganda aims to produce an improved draft by December 2013.

### Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe has already undertaken a participative stocktaking exercise focusing on the major outcomes of past planning processes, the type and quality of data available and the data holders, and policies that have been developed and implemented. A consultative stocktaking workshop was held in March 2013, and it focussed on Zimbabwe’s desired future for biodiversity and how well the country is doing on the biodiversity-people-sustainable development nexus. Zimbabwe has also established three NBSAP technical groups on: (1) enabling policy, legislative and institutional policy frameworks, (2) stock taking and target setting, and (3) communication. The review process for NBSAP will feed into the 5th National Report. Zimbabwe identified “low hanging fruits” which could be capitalised on to begin to implement activities while the NBSAP is still being developed, such as raising media awareness, and progressing the valuation of ecosystem services. Zimbabwe also highlighted proposed consultancies/studies on environmental economics/finance, biodiversity and climate change, ecosystems and protected areas, policy/development studies and biodiversity mainstreaming, clearing house mechanisms and preparation of the 5th National Report to the CBD. Zimbabwe is expecting to have completed an ecosystem valuation exercise between August and September and to have a draft NBSAP by the end of 2013.

## Focus on Namibia

### Peer review of Namibia’s new NBSAP

A peer review process is an evaluation of work by one or more people of similar competence to the producers of that work. Options for peer review include a domestic peer review including ministries, NGOs, and independent national experts; international review; and the use of a framework for internal review (strictly speaking not peer review). Journals and other publishers often practice peer review.

The peer review process for this project will examine the quality of the NBSAP as a mainstreaming vehicle: whether it is effective, how actors and stakeholders are involved in the revision process, and how the NBSAP ensures coordination and integration of biodiversity with development priorities. This session introduced a framework for peer review of mainstreaming within NBSAPs and NDPs, which will be further refined and aligned to the [ten biodiversity mainstreaming steps](#) agreed in Maun in November 2012.

Discussion of the proposed peer review framework was followed by a presentation of the draft NBSAP for Namibia to the participants for peer review. The presentation focused on the structure, content and process involved in the production of Namibia’s second generation NBSAP. The draft revised NBSAP is structured in five chapters:

- Chapter one: the background to the NBSAP, Namibia’s biological diversity including the ecosystems and species diversity and their spatial distribution, national and global biodiversity perspective, approach to elaboration and development of NBSAP 2012-2020, and key lessons from the first NBSAP review process.
- Chapter two: key features of the NBSAP such as its overarching principles, approaches to addressing critical threats to biodiversity, the contribution of the NBSAP to Namibia’s national

development and alignment of the NBSAP with international and regional biodiversity strategies and action plans (such as the CBD Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets (2011-2020) and the Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)).

- Chapter 3: the strategy's vision and strategic goals and its rationale and approach to implementation.
- Chapter 4: the implementation, communication, monitoring, review and evaluation of the strategy including mainstreaming, communication, education and public awareness strategy, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation strategy.
- Chapter 5: an action plan for the strategy.

Despite coverage of key sectors within the NBSAP and a dedicated section on mainstreaming, Namibia highlighted the challenges posed by the lack of coordination between sector policies, and stressed that efforts are being made to integrate them into the National Development Plan document, the *Future We Want*.

The workshop participants praised the Namibian NBSAP for its treatment of the spatial distribution of conservation management in detail (i.e. spatial distribution of Protected Areas) and high level of specificity on objectives and actions. It was also extolled for its relatively thorough stakeholder engagement and for creating synergies with other environmental as well as development strategies, and also for streamlining targets compared to those set before. Specific suggestions for improvement are summarised in Box 3. At the end of the session Namibia remarked that the peer review was very useful and will help in improving their NBSAP.

### Box 3: Peer review comments on Namibia's revised NBSAP

- Add an Executive Summary with sub-titles linking the NBSAP to key development areas, making the document more explicitly of interest to other agencies and ministries.
- Show how other policies and strategies in Namibia are impinging on biodiversity conservation and the NBSAPs aims and suggest what steps could be taken to address this.
- Indicate the kind of changes that need to be made in other ministries in order to integrate biodiversity and development. and provide examples in boxes where necessary.
- Add detail on what is driving threats to biodiversity.
- Show the extent and location of threats to biodiversity and how these are affecting biodiversity.
- Consider mapping Aichi Targets against key development priorities in Namibia.
- Consider including the costing of NBSAP implementation, and institutional arrangements for implementation.
- Consider submitting NBSAP to a strategic environmental assessment.

### Biodiversity within Namibia's NDP

This session focused on how to mainstream biodiversity into national development plans (NDP), using Namibia as the main case study, but also comparing its experience with that of other countries. The presentation on Namibia's NDP touched on the socio-economic and political context of the country including its population size (2.1 million), and land degradation and desertification as a major threat to biodiversity. It highlighted some of the threats to biodiversity such as farming, habitat destruction (e.g. mining in protected areas), land, forest and woodland clearing, overstocking, overgrazing, unequal resource distribution, fencing and fragmentation, invasive species and overfishing, and climate change.

The presentation also outlined the national and international legal framework for biodiversity and development mainstreaming such as Article 95 (l) of the Constitution of Namibia which states that:

*“The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future”*

It also highlighted relevant national initiatives such as the National Biodiversity Programme implemented from 1994 to 2005, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan from 2001 to 2010, NDP 1 from 1995 to 2000, NDP2 from 2001/2 to 2005/6, NDP 3 from 2007/8 to 2011/12, and NDP 4 from 2012/13 to 2016/17. It also makes reference to Namibia’s Vision 2030 which clearly articulates the links between environment and development. The Vision has a thematic area on the Natural Resources Sector which states that:

*“The integrity of vital ecological processes, natural habitats and wild species throughout Namibia is maintained whilst significantly supporting national socio-economic development through sustainable low-impact, high quality consumptive and non-consumptive uses, as well as providing diversity for rural and urban livelihoods”.*

The biodiversity objective under the Natural Resources Sector thematic area is:

*“to achieve diminished rates of biodiversity loss and ensure equitable access of all Namibians to and appropriate tenure over all natural resources”.*

Namibia outlined how its national development plans have evolved from NDP1 and the Green Plan, through NDP2 and NDP3, to the current NDP4, which is a five year National Development Plan aimed at contributing to the achievement of Vision 2030. It focuses on three national development goals: high and sustained economic growth, employment creation and increased income equality. Environmental management is presented as an enabler to the achievement of the NDP4 and Namibia’s Vision 2030.

Opportunities for mainstreaming in Namibia’s NDP4 fall under the strategic initiatives on tourism which stress the need to recognise national parks as an engine for growth, promote and create opportunities for investment in communal areas both public and private sector (e.g. increased revenue and better investment in the management of natural resources and nature based tourism, and better inventory systems for biodiversity related processes), and on product development (e.g. to diversify livelihoods and promote optimal sustainable utilisation of bio-products).

Namibia also stressed that NDP4 will be subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to identify the likely environmental and social impacts of its implementation, and critical environmental/social issues that are not addressed in NDP4 as well as to provide a basis for sector ministries to consider how they might need to adjust their policies, plans and programmes during the NDP4 implementation period. It will also demonstrate the value of SEA as a tool to support sustainable development.

In terms of finance for biodiversity within the NDP4, Namibia is developing a resource mobilisation strategy, as well as developing natural capital accounts to attract investments in biodiversity. The process of developing NDP4 involves wide engagements with stakeholders and expertise from both the environment and development fields.

The presentation was followed by a ‘post-it’ session which produced a wide range of questions on the attention given to biodiversity in the NDP. There was an emphasis from countries on the need for accurate data on biodiversity assets, analysis and costing among other things. Also important are the inclusion of biodiversity in national visions, an enabling environment, finance, changing incentives, institutions, and appropriate indicators and metrics.

In a discussion that ensued, the following main challenges in mainstreaming biodiversity into development process were highlighted:

- The issue of which Ministry or agency is responsible for cross-cutting issues such as biodiversity.
- Lack of budget allocation to cross-cutting issues.
- Working with different ministries and agencies (e.g. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning) that traditionally do not deal with biodiversity.

- Follow-up and accountability for mainstreaming expenditure.
- Turning mainstreaming policies and plans into activities on the ground.
- Paucity of good quality data on biodiversity and its contributions to development and livelihoods was seen as a major hindrance to assessing mainstreaming progress.
- Lack of appropriate monitoring and evaluation systems for mainstreaming.

The Seychelles stressed that the success of its equivalent to an NDP, the Seychelles Sustainable Development Strategy (SSDS) 2012-2020, depends on the implementation of projects in each thematic area (e.g. society, population, health and gender). Biodiversity is included in all themes. Biodiversity activities are also part of the strategic objectives and goals of SSDS. Evaluation and monitoring including a set of key indicators are also included in the SDSS.

Botswana noted that their current NDP, NDP 10, has three focus areas: sustainable management, managing impact of global warming and climate change, and pollution prevention and control. The key issues for the midterm review of the plan include economic diversification, and creating an enabling and supportive environment. A national consultation workshop has been held in Botswana with the aim of initiating discussions on biodiversity and the next NDP, NDP 11.

## Day one conclusions

The first day concluded with a discussion about the ways in which countries could make further progress on mainstreaming biodiversity and development. Key issues and suggestions included:

- Presenting NBSAPs in terms of recognised development priorities first, before biodiversity contribution, or biodiversity risks – the mainstream is interested in jobs, health, and food security, not species endemism.
- Biodiversity actors must develop capacity to understand and engage with development – this is termed “reciprocal mainstreaming”
- Regarding National Development Plans (NDPs), while a big win is to get biodiversity sector priorities such as protected areas in the plan, and therefore potentially funded, and to some extent supporting economic priorities such as tourism, a bigger win or ‘stretch target’ for the NBSAPs 2.0 project is to tackle underlying problems for biodiversity including changing economic governance. This would enable biodiversity to play its role in development (e.g. accountability and transparency, mechanisms, shifting subsidies, fiscal reform, public goods delivery). It was noted that some countries (e.g. Botswana and Namibia) already have some ideas on Natural Capital Accounts (NCA) in national accounts, valuation and public procurement.
- Finance mobilisation including how we can change mainstream finance, and develop asset classes that value biodiversity and attract potential capital is important. The BIOFIN project could make a valuable contribution to this.
- Responding to changing contexts in international development and environment and the changing opportunities presented for mainstreaming is important. For example, the emergence of the green economy, biodiversity markets, the informal economy, the post-2015/Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) context are good ‘entry points’ for biodiversity issues.

It was agreed that the NBSAPS 2.0 project could provide critical support to countries in a number of different ways:

- *Mainstreaming guidance*: produce guidance that is simple and compelling and consistent with existing tools and frameworks.
- *Stories of change*: tell the story of where integrating biodiversity and development has made a positive difference.
- *Community of practice*: continue to build a group whose members are people who believe in a world where biodiversity is used sustainably within ecological limits to support human wellbeing, and want policy, market and social norms to support this.

## Focus on Uganda

Day two of the workshop focused on reviewing the integration of national development planning and national biodiversity planning in Uganda. Members of the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (PCLG) joined the workshop for this session.

### Focus on development in the Ugandan NBSAP

Uganda started by presenting their business case for biodiversity being integrated into development. The case stressed the importance of biodiversity as an economic asset, providing a productive stock of natural capital and infrastructure, as well as a vehicle for socio economic transformation. For example, the case highlighted the contribution of biodiversity to key sectors such as agriculture, tourism, forestry, fisheries, wetlands and water resources.

It also looked at the role biodiversity plays in sustaining livelihoods through its contribution to household income, food security, human health and national security. It provided some concrete evidence and 'killer facts' on why investments in biodiversity should be made and the contribution of biodiversity to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), for example, to employment, medicines, and avoiding costs such as those needed to deal with land and wetland degradation (which can have huge implications for water service delivery and food security).

The case also highlighted the relevance of Uganda's NBSAP to national development planning. It emphasised that the NBSAP outlines the implications of biodiversity issues to the realisation of the national vision and other macroeconomic development goals. It provides a framework for the identification, prioritisation and mainstreaming of biodiversity issues in the NDP. It also provides an opportunity for stakeholder mobilisation and ownership of the planning process.

Following this presentation a panel comprised of representatives of the Ugandan Ministries gave feedback on whether they found the biodiversity business case presented to be compelling and convincing. The panellist suggested that inclusion of the following would make a stronger case:

- More concrete data to convince other sectors to invest or take biodiversity seriously. Valuation studies were thought to be particularly convincing.
- Acknowledgement of trade-offs between biodiversity conservation and economic, rural development and agricultural policies.
- Clearer messages on how biodiversity can contribute to development priorities such as jobs and food security, and to specific sectors such as tourism and agriculture. Information was needed on returns on investment in biodiversity and practical suggestions on how best to conserve biodiversity, while acknowledging trade-offs and competing priorities.
- Identification of the links with sector investment plans, and clear information on how each sector affects and is affected by biodiversity.
- Presentation of scenarios, including costs and benefits of different options: of taking biodiversity into account, and of business as usual.
- Clearer indicators of success in mainstreaming biodiversity so that different sectors know what they should be aiming for.

### Biodiversity within Uganda's NDP

Having heard the reaction of sectoral ministries to the NBSAP, the session then switched to explore Uganda's latest NDP and the extent to which it had taken biodiversity into account. The presentation began by outlining Uganda's Vision 2040 and stressing the recognition of the importance of biodiversity in the NDP and Vision. Biodiversity has no dedicated chapter/section within the NDP but is anchored within the section on Environment and Natural Resources (ENR). The ENR chapter stresses the following three objectives:

- Objective 1: Restoration of degraded ecosystems (wetlands, forests, water, range lands and catchments) to appropriate levels etc.

- Objective 2: Ensure sustainable management of ENR resources and minimise degradation.
- Objective 3: Identify and address emerging ENR issues and opportunities.

For each of these objectives, there is a list of several strategies for achieving them that range from restoring the forest cover by reforestation and afforestation and involvement of the public in tree planting (Objective 1), to integration of ENR concerns in all development initiatives (i.e. mainstreaming ENR in all policies and plans) (Objective 2), to sustainable management of oil and gas resources through sustainable ENR assessment and capacity building in managing related ENR challenges (Objective 3).

Generally, *environment* is well mainstreamed in the Uganda NDP. It is mentioned in chapters on primary growth sectors such as agriculture, forestry, tourism; enabling sectors such as disaster management, water resource management, climate change; social sectors such as education and sports; and complementary sectors such as energy, land management and administration. It is not in the manufacturing, housing or transport chapters. However it is less clear the extent to which *biodiversity* specifically has been addressed. It is implicit rather than explicit within the focus on environment.

Uganda's NDP and Uganda Vision 2040 recognise environment and natural resource sector as one of the enabling sectors that provide a conducive environment for all other sectors to thrive. Even under the oil and gas sector it is stated that Biodiversity Impact Assessments (BIAs) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) must be done before any major activities, in order to comply with international standards for the exploration and production of oil.

The indicators for monitoring and evaluation progress towards the achievement of the NDP also include ENR indicators and metrics such as the number of wetlands gazetted and restored, the level of forestation and reforestation, percentage forest cover, percentage wetland cover, level of management of environmental resources, level of water pollution and level of industrial pollution.

In the discussion that followed, participants suggested that biodiversity should have its own chapter in the NDP. They also stressed the need to define and describe the value of biodiversity as opposed to natural resources. Some participants suggested that Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) be used in the development of the next NDP to ensure coherence between sectoral and environmental policies. It was further highlighted that the current NDP was undergoing a midterm review and that this provided a good opportunity for pushing biodiversity mainstreaming.

The session was followed by a presentation on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) project in Uganda. The project aims to enhance biodiversity conservation in productive landscapes in Uganda and globally through better understanding of PES.

## Improving mainstreaming – tips, tools and tactics

The final session of the second day was led by Ruud Jansen on behalf of the Poverty Environment Initiative. PEI has a long experience now in environmental mainstreaming and has adopted a number of different tactics for mainstreaming (Box 4) and learned many lessons that are of potential value to biodiversity mainstreamers. Lessons learned include:

- Ecosystem assessments are a “means to an end, rather than an end”. They take a long time and sometimes there is a risk of losing the interest of the “client” or “users”. Try to achieve a balance between scientific rigor and process.
- Credibility of the assessments is key. To this end, a multi-disciplinary expert team recognised by national institutions (clients/users) should be involved, along with local and external expertise. You must involve clients/users in the process from the start.
- Strategic government partnerships/community of practice institutions provide added value.
- Economic assessment tools and economic evidence get the attention of decision-makers. For example, in Rwanda assessments of the economic costs from land degradation gained traction with key decision makers.
- Cross-sectoral participation and engagement is vital for successful mainstreaming.

- Mainstreaming is not a linear process and the changing context may mean a change in tactics. Therefore “learning by doing” with inputs from experts is critical.
- Effective communication of key messages by credible messengers (experts but also converted champions) is important.
- Sustained post-assessment follow-up including repeated briefings, monitoring of national development plans, and creating and seeking opportunities to communicate is valuable.

#### Box 4: Mainstreaming tips and tactics from PEI

- Understand the political economy (process) in the country or region where mainstreaming is happening. For example, how do different ministries consider environmentally sustainable natural resource use, how are resources managed, and what are the key development decision-making processes and who are the decision-makers.
- Identify all opportunities for mainstreaming into development frameworks (NDP, NSSD, PRSP and country Vision).
- Identify entry points, “low hanging fruits” and win-win situations.
- It is of paramount importance to understand why ‘the people we want to influence’ do not understand what ‘we’ understand (communication).
- In addition to understanding the political economy, development links and evidence, networking is essential. This could entail providing formal or informal networks with information, operating at all levels in the hierarchy, offering advice (draft papers, policies, plans, briefings), offering to write advisory/concept notes, speeches, text, organising public debates and using the media.
- It is best to use positive values and arguments for biodiversity, rather than negative ones. Including biodiversity assets in country or company accounts can also be used to justify investment in them. In addition, use these figures to get basic biodiversity institutions and management right as a priority. In the case of Uganda, there is a good biodiversity business case but biodiversity is allocated less than 1 per cent of government expenditure.

The tips and tactics were all welcomed, but some limitations and constraints were raised. Some countries noted that networking is not difficult, but getting people to commit to action is a key challenge. Territorial issues relating to the remits of different ministries and agencies were also raised as a major constraint that need to be tackled.

Others reported that when mainstreaming activities are successful they may create new problems that must be addressed. The example given was in Zimbabwe, with the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) - a community based conservation strategy that ensures that significant financial earnings from conservation revert to rural communities for their benefit. This is a multi-institution initiative, designed around a decentralised local government and the desire to decentralise wildlife management. When high revenue from wildlife management became evident, district councils lost funding from national budgets and took over control of the funds raised through the initiative, thus affecting benefit flows to communities.

Changes in government policy can also have an impact on successful mainstreaming initiatives. For example, Botswana has many successful Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) initiatives based on hunting, but with the planned introduction of a complete hunting ban from the first of January 2014, 75 per cent of revenues from CBNRM are likely to disappear because no more hunting quotas will be allocated to communities. While communities are expected to shift to non-consumptive activities (e.g. photo tourism), they might fail to generate adequate financial benefits for them.

## Day two conclusions

The following key messages resulted from day two presentations, discussions and exercises.

**First**, it is important to define biodiversity in functional terms relevant to development but not using natural resources as a proxy, and explain how biodiversity provides a myriad of unique benefits critical to socio-economic development including:

- *Service delivery* – delivering key ecosystem services through green, cheaper and low-energy infrastructure (e.g. pollination, water provisioning).
- *Risk reduction* – including disaster and climate risk reduction in to key sectors (e.g. providing a diverse resource that offers alternatives if one food or medicine crop fails).
- *Direct financial value* – from certain products and species that may be tradable (e.g. medicinal plants and animals, species attractive to tourists).
- *National economic diversification* – exploring new uses for habitat, species and genetic diversity that present options in areas such as tourism and forestry.
- *Intrinsic and cultural values of biodiversity* – relating to identity, tradition, social cohesion, recreation and spirituality.

**Second**, it is critical to get good economic figures on biodiversity. For example, facts and figures on revenue enhancement, cost reduction, internal rates of returns from biodiversity, and different scenarios. It is also worth considering if GDP/sector accounts are covering environmental damage costs (e.g. the cost of land and wetland degradation to agriculture and water supply).

**Third**, developing big projects to support major development aims is important and so is influencing overall change in economic governance. Taking the Vision 2040 goal for Uganda of achieving middle income status, it is important that the government engages with the challenges that the current pro-growth economic paradigm presents to biodiversity, characterised by capital and power misallocation.

**Fourth**, better trade-off analysis of biodiversity and development decisions is vital. There was general acknowledgement by participants from the Finance Ministries that 'biodiversity is an economic good, and tampering with it has reduced the potential value we can now realise from it'. Providing guidance on the trade-off model for each sector and getting each sector to account for what it has done with/to biodiversity could be very useful.

**Fifth**, biodiversity must be integrated with other drivers of development. There is an increasing range of market and business incentives (e.g. PES, certification, labelling) and other market governance mechanisms, and economic policy reforms (e.g. green economy). These approaches are not yet mature and the opportunity is there now for them to be influenced by biodiversity actors.

**Sixth**, it is vital to be clear about the market potential of and risks to biodiversity, and to realise that markets cannot be entirely free but need regulation. Biodiversity is a public good, not a private one. The NBSAPs 2.0 project could explore other biodiversity business opportunities apart from eco-tourism.

**Seventh**, multiple tactics and networking are needed for successful mainstreaming. The project's African leadership group is becoming increasingly expert and members are helping each other to get better prepared in mainstreaming biodiversity and development.

## Making a business case for biodiversity

The final day of the workshop started with a presentation on a draft tool that is being developed under the NBSAPs 2.0 project to assist countries to prepare a strong "business case" for biodiversity in development. Building on experience of developing a business case for biodiversity at the Maun workshop, key steps identified include:

- Framing the types of arguments (economic, social and/or political) in ways that best persuade your target group about the importance of investing in biodiversity, and considering the questions that need to be answered.

- Assembling and preparing evidence to support the arguments.
- Estimating the costs and benefits of action and inaction.
- Clarifying how impacts are distributed among different players.
- Identifying the counter-arguments to your biodiversity business case, and how they can be rebutted.

Participants were shown the short video produced at the Maun workshop which featured Dineo Gaborekwe making the case for investing in biodiversity in Botswana to a panel of judges in a “[dragon’s den](#)” exercise and then all countries developed their own short pitches (Table 1) which were judged by a panel of finance and other ministry representatives.

Table1: Summary of the countries’ biodiversity business case presentations

Country	Timeline
Botswana	Biodiversity is a means to support economic diversification. The case stressed the importance of eco- and cultural tourism to the economy and on investing in sustainable agricultural practices and agro-biodiversity. Investment in biodiversity-based enterprises such as herbal products was highlighted. All these investments can contribute to household income and food security for local communities.
Namibia	The pitch outlined the three objectives in the recent National Development Plan: employment growth, prosperity and poverty reduction. The case then touched on the important contribution of tourism to GDP and employment and the significance of livelihoods diversification and reducing wildlife conflicts. Line ministries must invest in tourism facilities, and understand that 40 per cent of the country’s foreign exchange earnings come from biodiversity and biodiversity-based industries.
Seychelles	The pitch focused on the key policy priorities for the country, the economic context, importance of tourism to the economy and role of biodiversity to all these priorities.
Uganda	There is an important link between economic development and biodiversity in Uganda. The case stressed that investments in biodiversity yield high returns and gave examples of tourism and that 66 per cent of the population depends on agriculture.
Liberia	The pitch made links between biodiversity and national objectives (i.e. Liberia’s Vision 2030 is built on natural capital) and mentioned that the president is chairing the Millennium Development Goal high level panel and is a champion of biodiversity mainstreaming. The case outlined the important contribution of biodiversity to GDP. For example, forestry and rubber contributed US\$100 and US\$70m in 2010 respectively. It also highlighted the importance of wetlands, lakes and mineral resources to GDP. The case stressed that sustainable management of natural resources will raise revenues to help sustained development in the country and contribute to improving the food security and livelihoods of the population.
Zimbabwe	The pitch outlined the importance of biodiversity to food security, tourism and natural resources based enterprises. It emphasised the need for agricultural diversification in response to environmental change, expansion of agricultural biological diversity to reduce dependence on maize (the staple crop), expansion of ecotourism and rural electrification programmes to support tourism, and investment in other natural resources based enterprises, such as jam making using wild fruits.

The business cases were praised for:

- Providing the broad policy context and the vision for biodiversity conservation with plans as well as making reference to national development plans, processes and country visions.

- Covering key development priorities that biodiversity does or can contribute to (e.g. food security, employment generation, livelihood diversification) and key sectors (e.g. tourism, fisheries, and energy).
- Making links to the contribution of biodiversity to GDP, job creation, and economic diversification. However, in most cases key facts and figures on the contribution of biodiversity where missing.
- Excellent communication using convincing language.

Common areas for improvement included:

- More information on the specific benefits and economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, using key facts and figures.
- Specificity on what investment is needed, capacity to deliver and facts and figures on potential returns on investment.
- Proposing clear and feasible projects, and avoiding proposing projects that are too broad and unwieldy.

The Seychelles was voted overall winner in the business case dragon's den contest!

## Wrap up and next steps

All of the NBSAPs 2.0 project countries and Zimbabwe now have a clear indication of the timeframe by which they expect to conclude their NBSAP revision process (Table 2). At very minimum, draft plans should be ready for peer review at the third and final project workshop which it was proposed should be hosted by the Seychelles in mid-2014.

Table 2: NBSAP revision process timelines

Country	Timeline
Botswana	Expecting to have few chapters of the NBSAP ready by November 2013. They noted that this will depend on how quick they get consultant on board.
Namibia	Already have a draft NBSAP and requested peer review comments on their draft NBSAP to be sent by 26 July. Hope to have NBSAP finalised in August 2013.
Seychelles	Aiming to produce a draft NBSAP end of September 2013 and to have an NBSAP validation workshop in October 2013.
Uganda	Expecting to produce a first draft by early August 2013 to be followed by stakeholders' consultation on the draft. Aim to produce an improved draft by December 2013.
Zimbabwe	Expecting to have completed an ecosystem valuation exercise between August and September, and to have a draft NBSAP by the end of 2013.

In terms of outputs from the workshop, the following were agreed by participants:

- An Entebbe Statement on Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Planning (Appendix 2).
- Workshop report.

In terms of project outputs and communications, the project team highlighted the following next steps:

### Project communications:

- Improve communications among country teams: all project members agreed to sign up to the LinkedIn group and participate in regular one-to-one update phone calls.
- Facilitate peer review of country NBSAPs.

**Project tools and products:**

- Finalise the biodiversity business case tool.
- Finalise the peer review framework presented during the workshop.
- Continue to invite comments on the Biodiversity and Development Mainstreaming State of Knowledge Review and finalise by 2014.
- Produce elaborated guidelines on mainstreaming based on the project experience.
- Work with project countries to produce a compilation of case studies or 'stories of change' on biodiversity mainstreaming.



Images from the Entebbe Workshop



## Appendix 1: List of Participants

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# NBSAPs 2.0: MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY & DEVELOPMENT

## Entebbe Statement on Biodiversity in Development Planning

AUGUST 2013

### INTRODUCTION

From 8-12 July 2013 in Entebbe, Uganda, the African Leadership Group (ALG) on Biodiversity and Development Mainstreaming met with other professionals and practitioners from the biodiversity, environment and development sectors of seven African countries<sup>1</sup> and four international institutions<sup>2</sup>, for the second international workshop of the NBSAPs 2.0 Project. The workshop addressed challenges and best practices for mainstreaming biodiversity and conservation into development processes, and for mobilising resources for the implementation of revised National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).



### The ALG recalled

That the **Maun Statement on Biodiversity and Development Mainstreaming**<sup>3</sup> highlighted the central contribution of biodiversity to sustainable development, and called for continued "biodiversity mainstreaming" as: the integration of biodiversity concerns into defined sectors and development aims, through a variety of approaches and mechanisms, so as to achieve combined biodiversity and development outcomes.

### The ALG recognised

1. That biodiversity provides a myriad of unique benefits that are critical to socio-economic development, including:
  - a. Service delivery — delivering key ecosystem services through a green, cheaper and low-energy infrastructure (e.g. pollination; water provisioning).
  - b. Risk-reduction — including disaster and climate risk reduction in key sectors (e.g. providing a diverse resource base that offers alternatives if one food crop fails).
  - c. Direct financial value — through certain products and species that may be tradable (e.g. medicinal plants and animals; species attractive to tourists).
  - d. National economic diversification — through habitat, species and genetic diversity that present options and alternatives (e.g. in tourism and forestry).
  - e. Intrinsic and cultural value — related to identity, tradition, social cohesion, recreation and spirituality.
2. That such biodiversity benefits — meeting insurance, innovation and biological information needs — contribute to, but are distinct from, the benefits of the environment and natural resources in general.
3. That biodiversity therefore provides a non-substitutable foundation for national economic and social development, especially in the areas of food security, tourism, health, water and sanitation.
4. That mainstreaming biodiversity into key national development frameworks and processes, plans and programmes, can be an engine of green growth, which is a vital step toward sustainable development.
5. That development plans should therefore recognise the clear linkages between biodiversity, economic growth and poverty reduction, and directly address the synergies and trade-offs between them.
6. That biodiversity management should have appropriate budgetary allocations in national and local finance plans.
7. That resource mobilisation for biodiversity management is critical, and this should be reflected in national budgets and encouraged secured through policy and fiscal reforms (not simply through accessing Official Development Assistance (ODA)).



<sup>1</sup> Botswana, Liberia, Namibia, Seychelles, Uganda, South Africa, Zimbabwe

<sup>2</sup> IIED, UNEP-WCMC, UNDP, and the Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI)

<sup>3</sup> Available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic at: [povertyandconservation.info/node/8083](http://povertyandconservation.info/node/8083)

## 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 ensure 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.



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## WHAT IS THE NBSAPs 2.0 INITIATIVE?

**NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development** is a three-year project to build resilient and effective National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) that influence development decisions and improve outcomes for biodiversity and poverty. The project is implemented by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, UNEP, UNDP and the Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI).

Working with four African countries – Botswana, Namibia, Seychelles and Uganda – the project is encouraging leadership in biodiversity mainstreaming and highlighting the experience of these four focal countries to influence a whole new generation of NBSAPs.

Visit <http://povertyandconservation.info/nbsaps> for the latest news and information on the NBSAPs 2.0 project.

**NBSAPs 2.0 is funded through the UK Government's Darwin Initiative, which assists countries that are rich in biodiversity but poor in financial resources implement their commitments under the international biodiversity conventions. It is also part funded by UKaid from the UK Government, however the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the views of the UK Government.**

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### Project implementers



### Project partners



Poverty Environment Initiative

### Funders



The second international workshop of the NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development project (2012-2015) brought together representatives from seven African countries to review progress to date in revising their National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans (NBSAPs), explore the extent to which their existing national development plans (NDPs) address biodiversity concerns, and build business cases for mainstreaming biodiversity and development to improve outcomes for both biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. This report outlines their progress to date and key lessons shared.



## Event Materials

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### Biodiversity

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*Keywords:*  
Mainstreaming, National Biodiversity  
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Convention on Biological Diversity



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