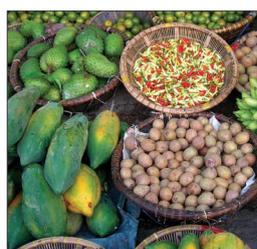


NBSAPs 2.0: MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY & DEVELOPMENT

Maun Statement on Biodiversity and Development Mainstreaming

JANUARY 2013

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) urges the mainstreaming of biodiversity and development – particularly as part of the process of revising National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). In this context, an “African Leadership Group” (ALG) on Biodiversity and Development Mainstreaming was established as an open voluntary body, and met in Maun, Botswana, from 14th to 16th November 2012. At this meeting the ALG:



1. Acknowledged the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) invitation to Parties to be champions for specific Aichi Targets and in particular Aichi Target 2 on biodiversity mainstreaming into development planning.
2. Committed itself to providing leadership on advancing biodiversity and development mainstreaming through:
 - a. Peer review of biodiversity mainstreaming processes and draft National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).
 - b. Sharing experiences, lessons learnt and best practices of biodiversity mainstreaming in the context of development.
3. Recognized that mainstreaming of biodiversity into development is mutually reinforcing, is fundamental to the entire NBSAP revision process, and is an efficient way of delivering on many of the Aichi Targets.
4. Acknowledged the various mainstreaming tools as outlined in the workshop proceedings;¹ but further recognised the need for the development of additional tools which are necessary for the development and efficient and effective implementation of NBSAPs.
5. Recommended that the CBD Secretariat, the implementing partners and agencies, through the NBSAP Forum,² support hands-on and practical experience-sharing and capacity-building workshops similar to the Maun workshop.
6. Recommended that the processes initiated at the Maun workshop be continued, appreciated the support of partners for this workshop, and recommended the continuation of this support.
7. Invited other regions and Parties to demonstrate similar leadership on biodiversity and development mainstreaming by forming leadership groups, hosting training workshops and sharing experiences.
8. Encouraged all countries to adopt a holistic and integrated approach to revising their NBSAPs.
9. Accepted and endorsed the recommendations contained in the Maun workshop proceedings, including the ten steps to mainstreaming annexed below.

¹ Available at <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/pclg-nbsaps>

² <http://nbsapforum.net/>

Biodiversity mainstreaming is the integration of biodiversity concerns into defined sectors and development goals, through a variety of approaches and mechanisms, so as to achieve sustainable biodiversity and development outcomes.

Key steps for biodiversity mainstreaming, derived from experience and good practice to date and shared by Maun Workshop participants include the following:

1. Problem exploration and definition by stakeholders:

The mainstreaming process starts with identifying and defining the specific biodiversity-development problems that need to be addressed (e.g. unsustainable Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) harvesting; local hostility to protected areas; degradation of traditional subsistence crop varieties). The problem needs to be discussed with a wide range of stakeholders to understand the specific issues that mainstreaming needs to address (e.g. protected area policy, NTFP regulations etc.).

2. Identify elements of biodiversity to be mainstreamed:

This depends on the problems identified which might concern particular species, populations, habitats, ecosystems and ecosystem services, or genetic diversity.

3. Identify defined sectors and development goals into which biodiversity concerns are to be mainstreamed:

This depends on the problem identified. It may require targeting a sector such as agriculture, forestry, and/or a development policy such as poverty reduction, food security and climate change adaptation.

4. Identify desired biodiversity and development outcomes of mainstreaming:

Mainstreaming outcomes range from revised policies, plans, budgets or other decisions to behavioural, institutional, capacity and biodiversity management. Specific examples include: harmonised land use planning, increased tourism investment and elimination of particular behaviour threatening to biodiversity.

5. Shape a strategy for communication:

Effective communication is essential to bringing about the changes in behaviour, policy and practice that are required for biodiversity mainstreaming. Communication is essential throughout the mainstreaming stages; during problem articulation, stakeholder engagement and business case development among others. Effective communication requires identifying who need to change, what behaviours need to change, and what methods and instruments best bring about these changes.



6. Identify and engage stakeholders who might support or undermine progress towards the desired outcomes and understand their sources of influence:

This involves initial discussions about associated institutional, governance and capacity changes required to achieve desired outcomes to identify who should be engaged. This can be done through stakeholder analysis and power mapping – a variety of tools are available.

7. Identify enabling factors for mainstreaming:

Existing enabling factors that need to be worked with might include political will, leadership, media, public perception and awareness of values, inter-sectoral coordination, lobbying by interest groups, good governance, stakeholder participation and availability of funding among others. Where there is an absence of some of these, this should inform the choice of mechanisms at step 8.

8. Identify and select a variety of approaches and mechanisms to achieve the mainstreamed biodiversity and development outcomes:

Various approaches may be needed to mainstream biodiversity and development. Some of these are tools to make a business case (e.g. valuation and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs)). Others are tools to enable the necessary reforms (e.g. policy and legal reforms). Others can help to bring about the required reforms (e.g. education,

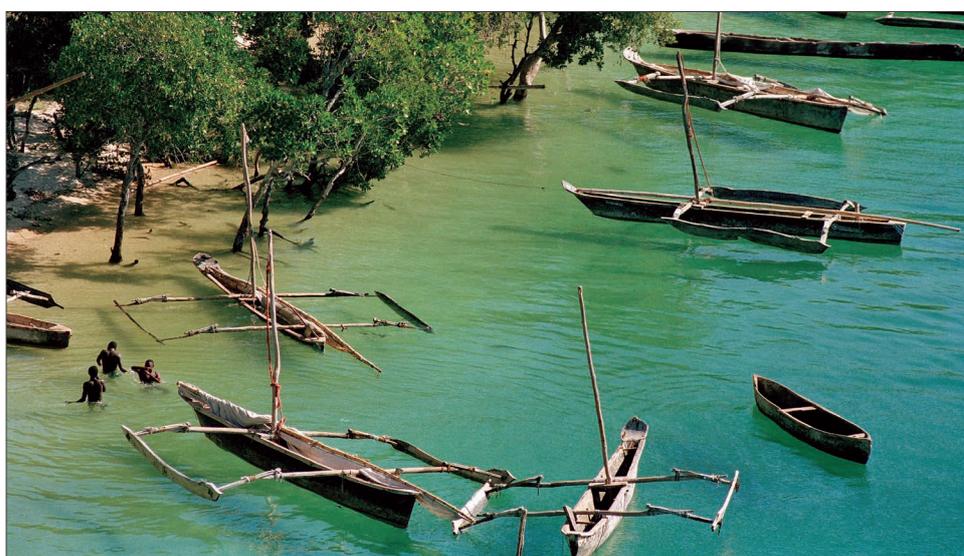
partnerships, spatial planning and land use planning and economic incentives such as payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes and revenue-sharing mechanisms).

9. Develop a “business case” that persuades the stakeholders who need convincing:

A business case needs to be as specific as possible and to give evidence of direct benefits from strategies that combine biodiversity and development (i.e. revenue, jobs and products). A good business case is key to influencing ‘powerful but difficult to convince’ stakeholders. Useful tools to make the case depend on the audience that needs to be convinced. For example, valuation can be used to generate evidence for Economists; and SEA and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) can be used for policy makers and planners. Then build on the enabling opportunities identified above such as political will, availability of adequate funds, cross-departmental dialogue processes.

10. Develop a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for biodiversity mainstreaming:

A proper M&E system needs to be in place to guide the mainstreaming process and assess its success. M&E should focus on the approach, enabling factors and outcomes. The lessons learnt through the M&E process can help fuel a process of continuous improvement and provide valuable experience to share with others.



ON BEHALF OF THE AFRICAN LEADERSHIP GROUP

| ALG Country Team Members | | ALG Independent Members |
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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 povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/pclg-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

