

BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING

DEFINITION OF MAINSTREAMING: Integrating biodiversity into various sectors, through a variety of approaches and mechanisms, to achieve a specific conservation, social and economic outcome

Integrating biodiversity...	...into various sectors...		...through a variety of approaches and mechanisms...		...to achieve specific conservation, social and economic outcomes.	
Components of biodiversity	Natural resource sectors	Development sectors	Policy, planning, education, laws, partnerships	Economic approaches	Conservation outcomes	Social and economic outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genetic diversity Species Species habitats Populations Ecological processes and functions Landscapes Ecosystems Ecosystem services Protected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Forestry Fisheries Freshwater management Grazing, grassland management Wildlife management Invasive alien species plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation Poverty alleviation Health Tourism and recreation Energy Climate adaptation Private businesses Food and water security plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and legal reform Voluntary best practices Protected areas, corridors, buffer zones Management practices and policies Strategic environmental assessments (SEA/EIA) Spatial planning and land use planning Communication, education, technical support Public-private partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market-based certification schemes Payment for ecosystem services schemes Biodiversity offsets Positive incentives Negative incentives Fees, taxes and fines Voluntary contributions Revenue-sharing mechanisms Corporate sponsorship Cost-sharing with NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize or mitigate threats to biodiversity Restore, improve or maintain ecological integrity Improve protection status Improve ecological resilience and natural adaptation Maintain ecosystem services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve distribution of benefits from nature Improve access to natural resources Reduce poverty Maintain and create livelihoods Create jobs Reduce vulnerability to climate disasters Generate revenue for conservation

Factors that enable or inhibit success in mainstreaming

Political will, leadership	Public media, perception	Inter-sectoral coordination	Awareness of values
Lobbying by interest groups	Good governance	Stakeholder participation	Utilization of funding

Identifying your “Mainstreaming Theory of Change”

1. What is the specific problem that mainstreaming can solve?
2. What is the aspect of biodiversity that is being mainstreamed?
3. What is the sector into which biodiversity is being mainstreamed?
4. What is the approach or mechanism for mainstreaming?
5. What is the specific outcome or goal of mainstreaming?
6. What are the factors that will enable or inhibit success?

What is the problem
that mainstreaming
will solve?

What is the biodiver-
sity element that is to
be mainstreamed?

What is the sector
into which biodiver-
sity is mainstreamed?

What is the approach
or mechanism for
mainstreaming?

What are the expected
outcomes of main-
streaming?

What are factors that will enable or
inhibit success in mainstreaming?