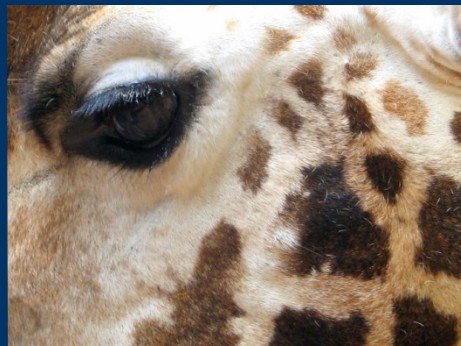
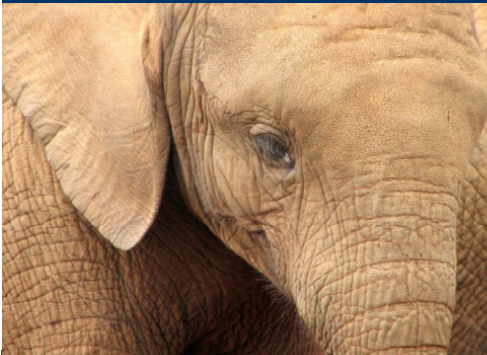


Biodiversity Mainstreaming Outcomes: Constructing a “Theory of Change”



Jamison Ervin, UNDP

We know that mainstreaming is important...



...and we know that we are supposed to do it...

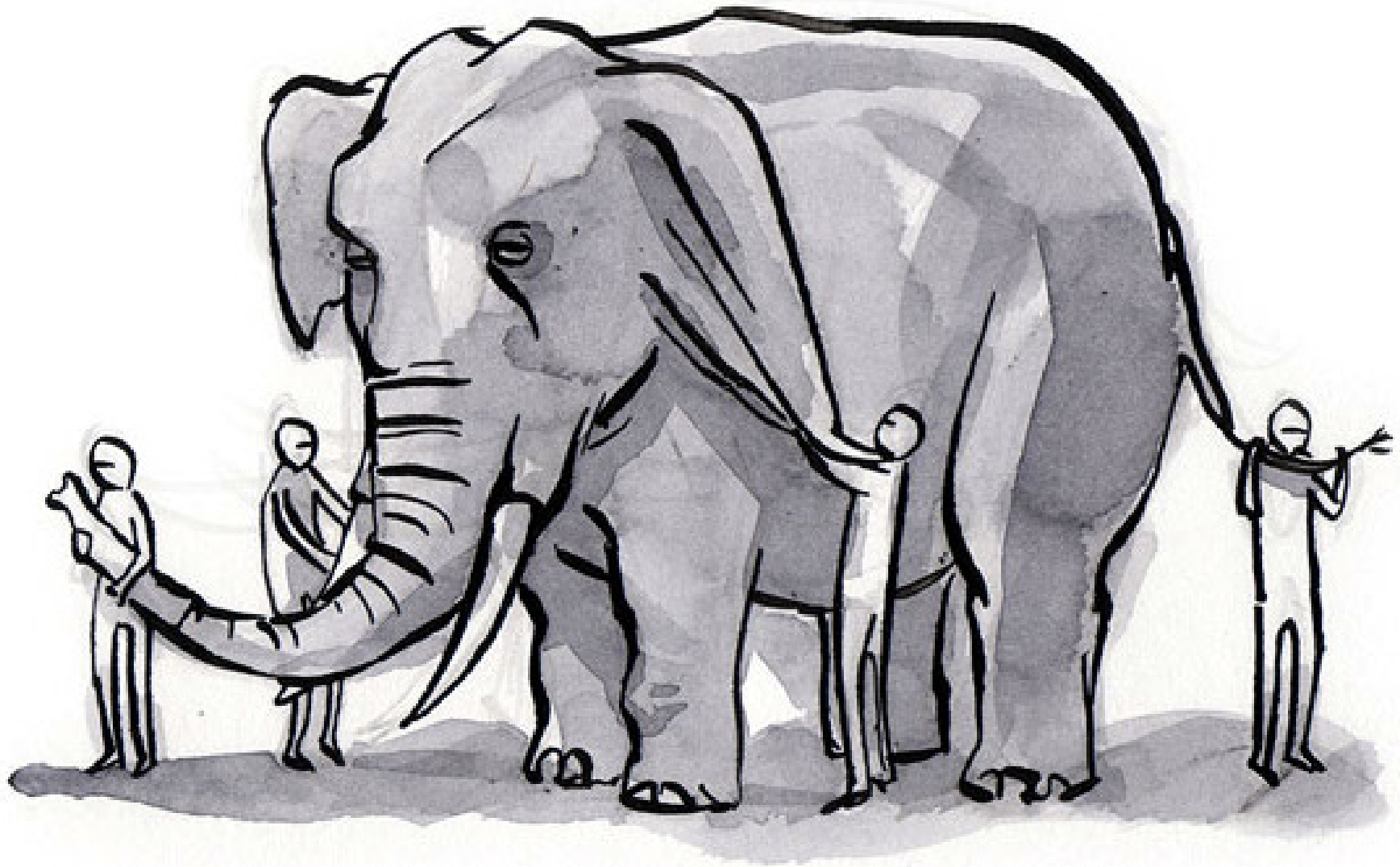
Aichi Target #2

- “By 2020...biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes...

CBD Article 6b:

- “Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programs and policies.”

But what exactly is mainstreaming?



And when is mainstreaming important?



Definition of Biodiversity Mainstreaming

“Integrating biodiversity into various sectors using a variety of methods and approaches to achieve specific outcomes.”



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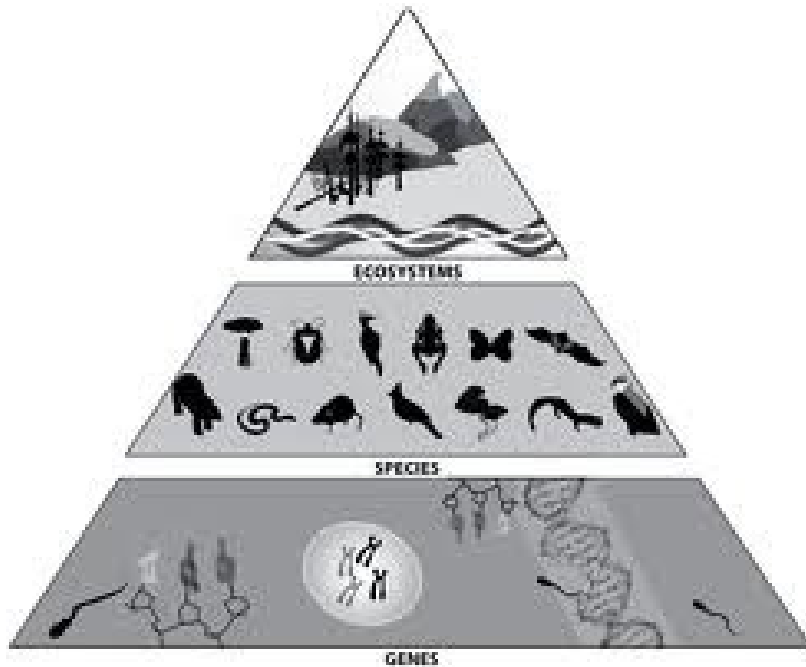


Definition of Biodiversity Mainstreaming

“Integrating biodiversity into various sectors using a variety of methods and approaches to achieve specific outcomes.”



Integrating elements of biodiversity....



- Genetic diversity
- Species and their habitats
- Populations
- Ecological processes, functions
- Landscapes
- Ecosystems
- Ecosystem services
- Protected areas

...into natural resource sectors



- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Fisheries, marine
- Freshwater, rivers
- Grazing, grassland
- Wildlife management
- Invasive species

...and/or into economic and social development sectors



- Transportation
- Poverty alleviation
- Health
- Tourism, recreation
- Energy
- Climate adaptation
- Private businesses
- Food and water security

...using a variety of approaches, including policy approaches and mechanisms...



- Policy and legal reform
- Voluntary best practices
- Protected areas, corridors
- Management practices, policies
- Strategic environmental assessments/EIAs
- Spatial land use planning
- Communication, education
- Public-private partnerships

...and/or economic approaches and mechanisms...



- Market-based certification
- Payment for ecosystem services
- Biodiversity offsets
- Positive and negative incentives
- Fees, taxes and fines
- Voluntary contributions
- Revenue-sharing mechanisms
- Corporate sponsorships
- Cost-sharing

...to achieve specific biodiversity outcomes...



- Minimize or mitigate threats
- Restore, improve or maintain ecological integrity
- Improve protection status
- Ensure ecological resilience and adaptation
- Maintain ecosystem services

...and/or to achieve specific social and economic outcomes.



- Improve the distribution of benefits from nature
- Improve access to resources
- Reduce poverty
- Maintain livelihoods
- Create jobs
- Reduce vulnerability to climate disasters
- Generate conservation finance

1. Mainstreaming biodiversity into private game reserve management in South Africa



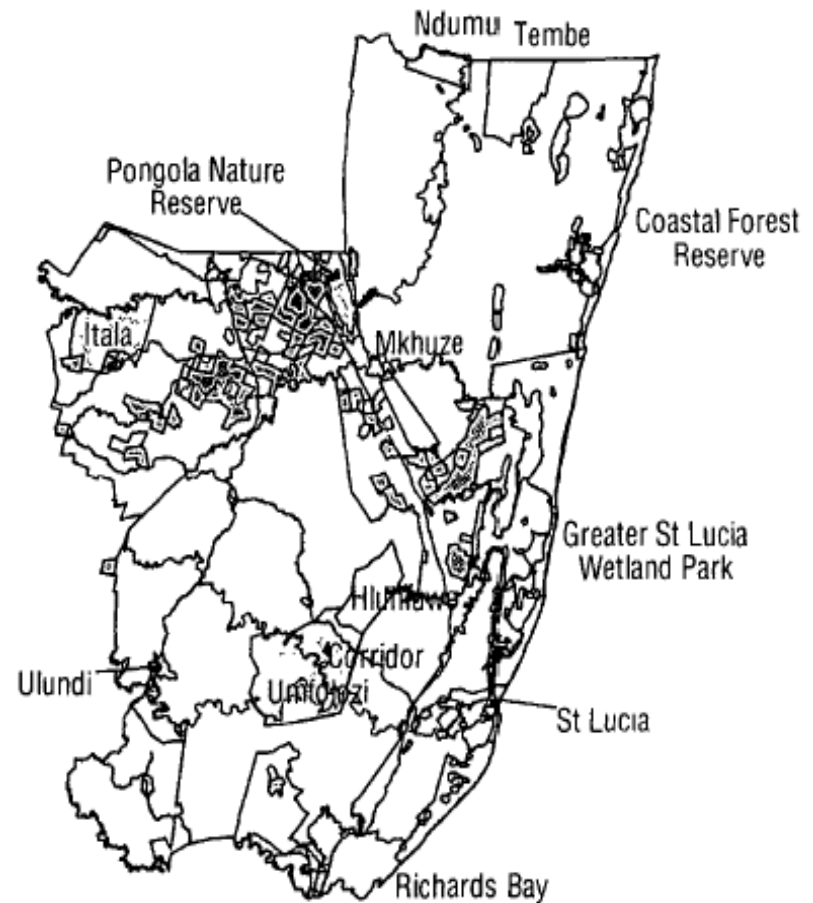
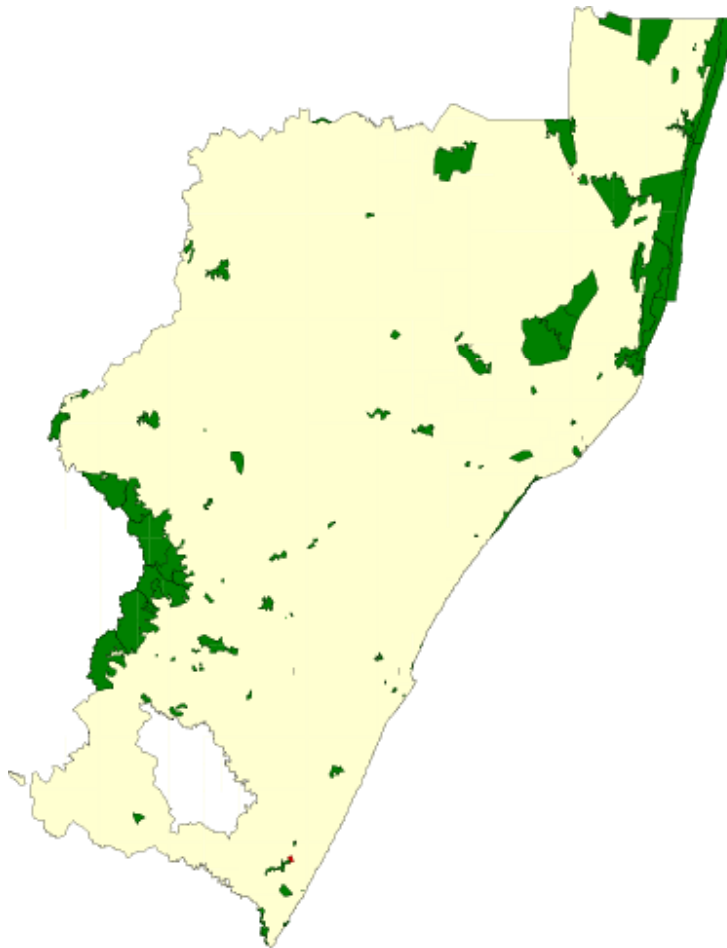
Biodiversity aspect: Improved habitat connectivity for wide-ranging species



MAJOR OPPORTUNITY:
Landscape linkages between
formal protected areas **and**
private game ranches



Game reserves provide potential landscape connectivity in KZN Province



Approach to biodiversity mainstreaming: public-private partnership

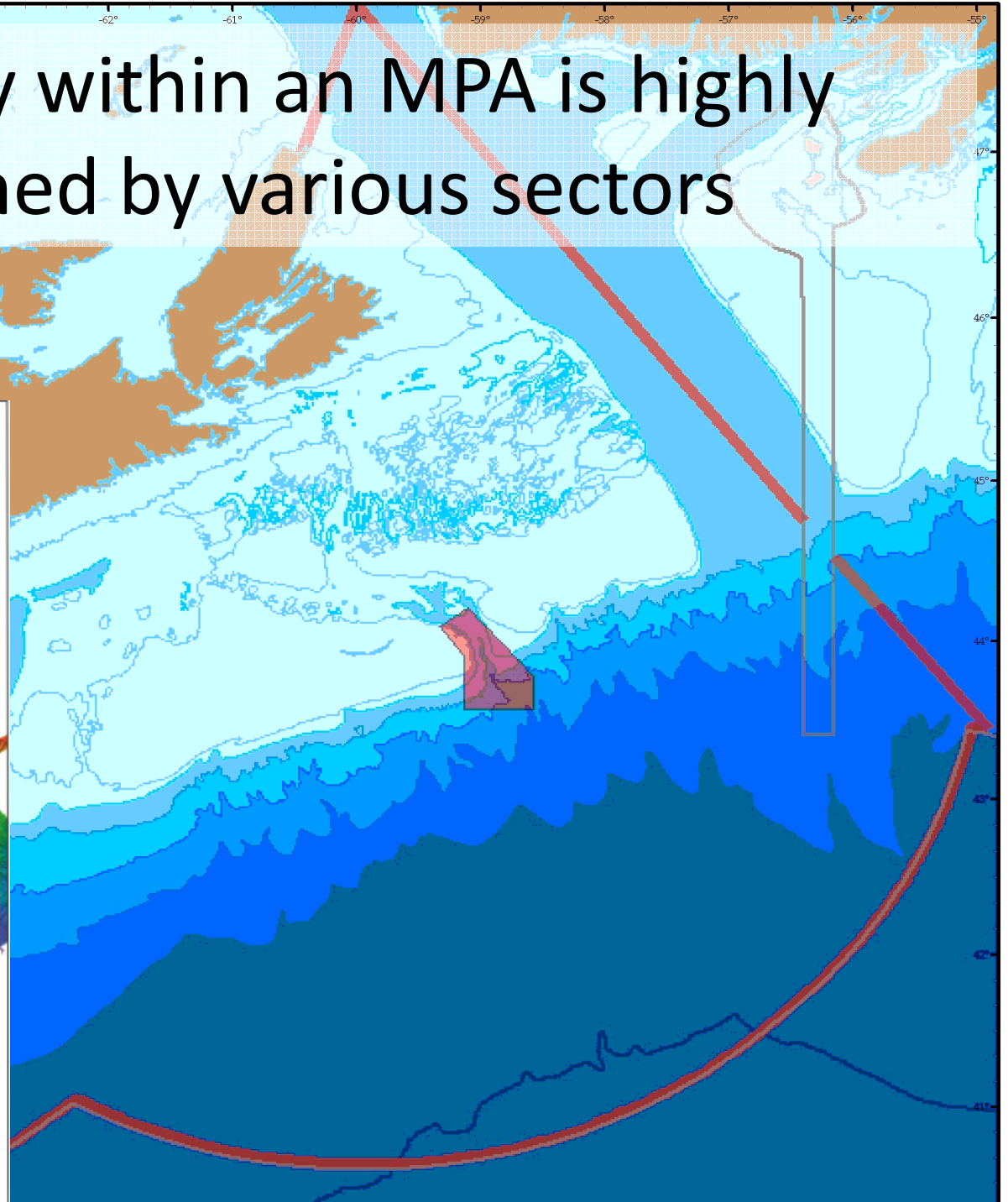
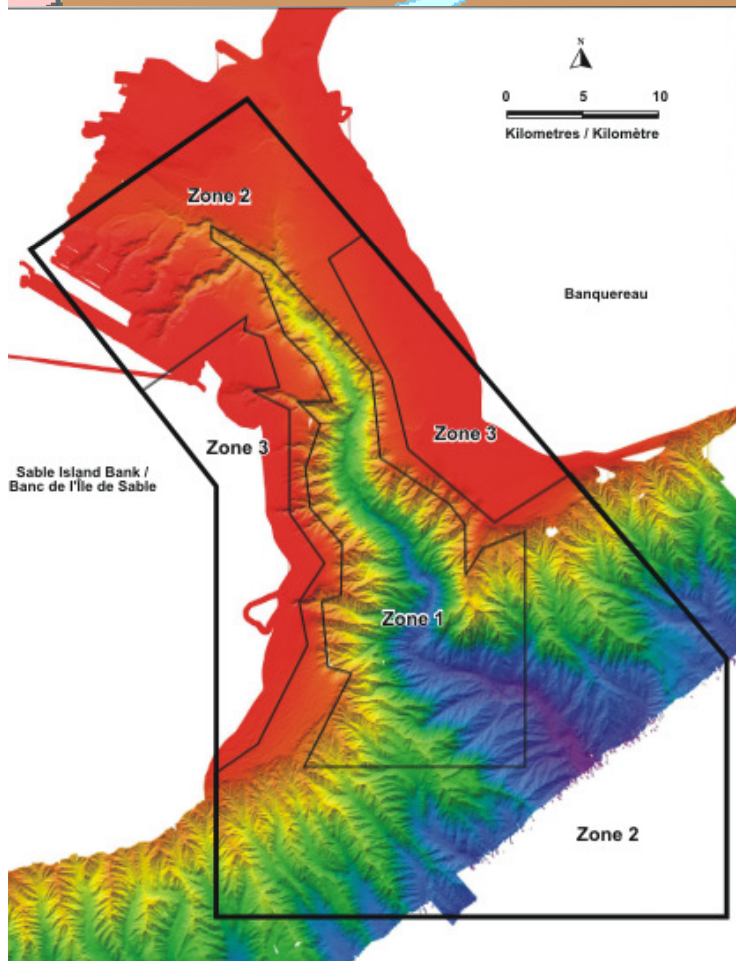
- KZN Wildlife helped develop a game ranchers' association
- KZN Wildlife helped create a legal framework to support private ownership of land and wildlife
- KZN Wildlife provided technical support and financial incentives to private game reserve owners
- KZN helped to remove physical barriers between reserves
- Game reserve owners used income from tourism to help fund protected areas



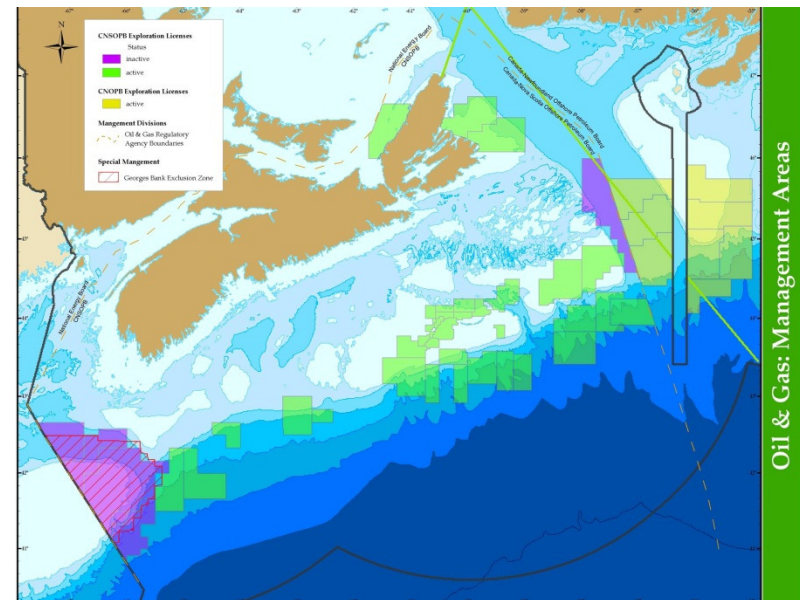
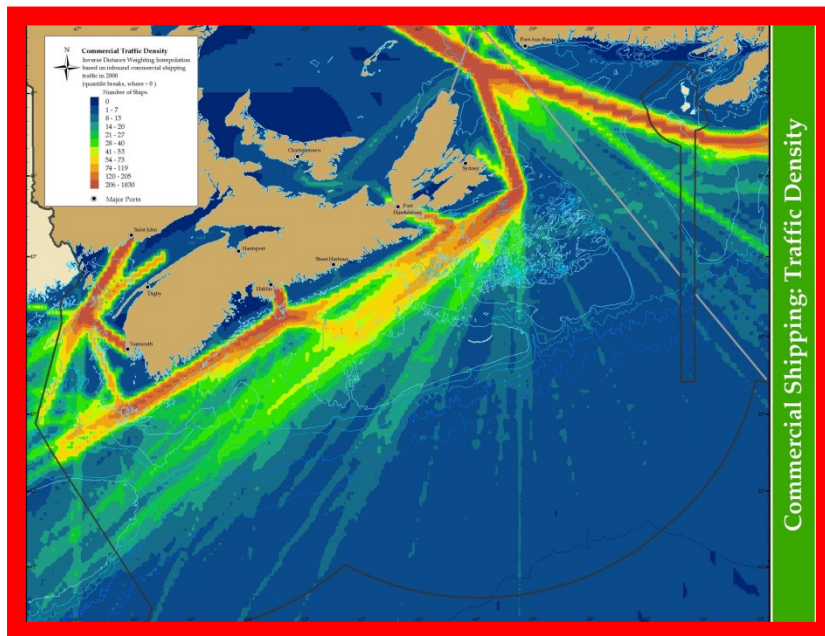
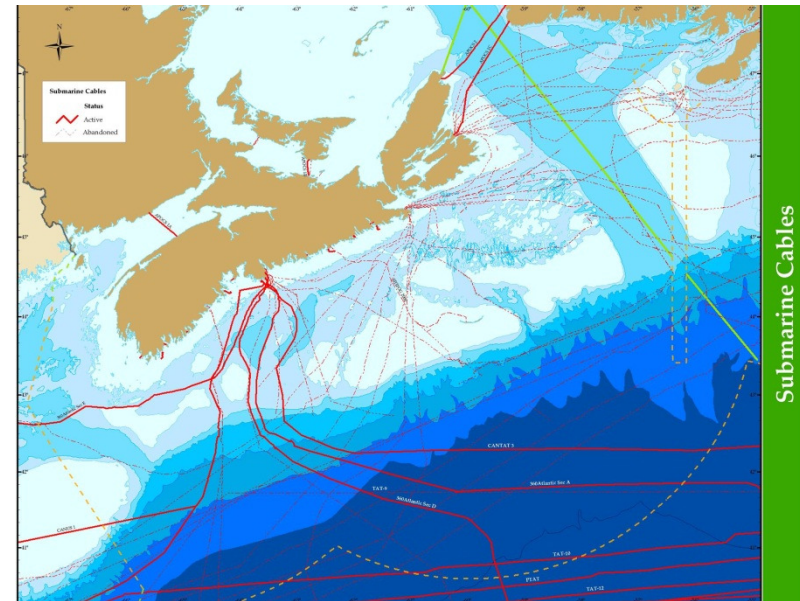
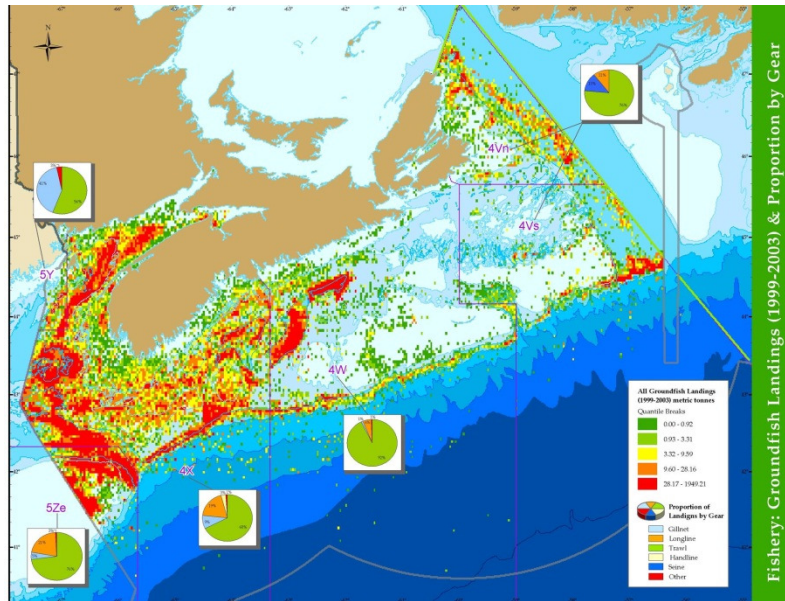
2. Mainstreaming biodiversity into shipping policies and practices



Biodiversity within an MPA is highly threatened by various sectors

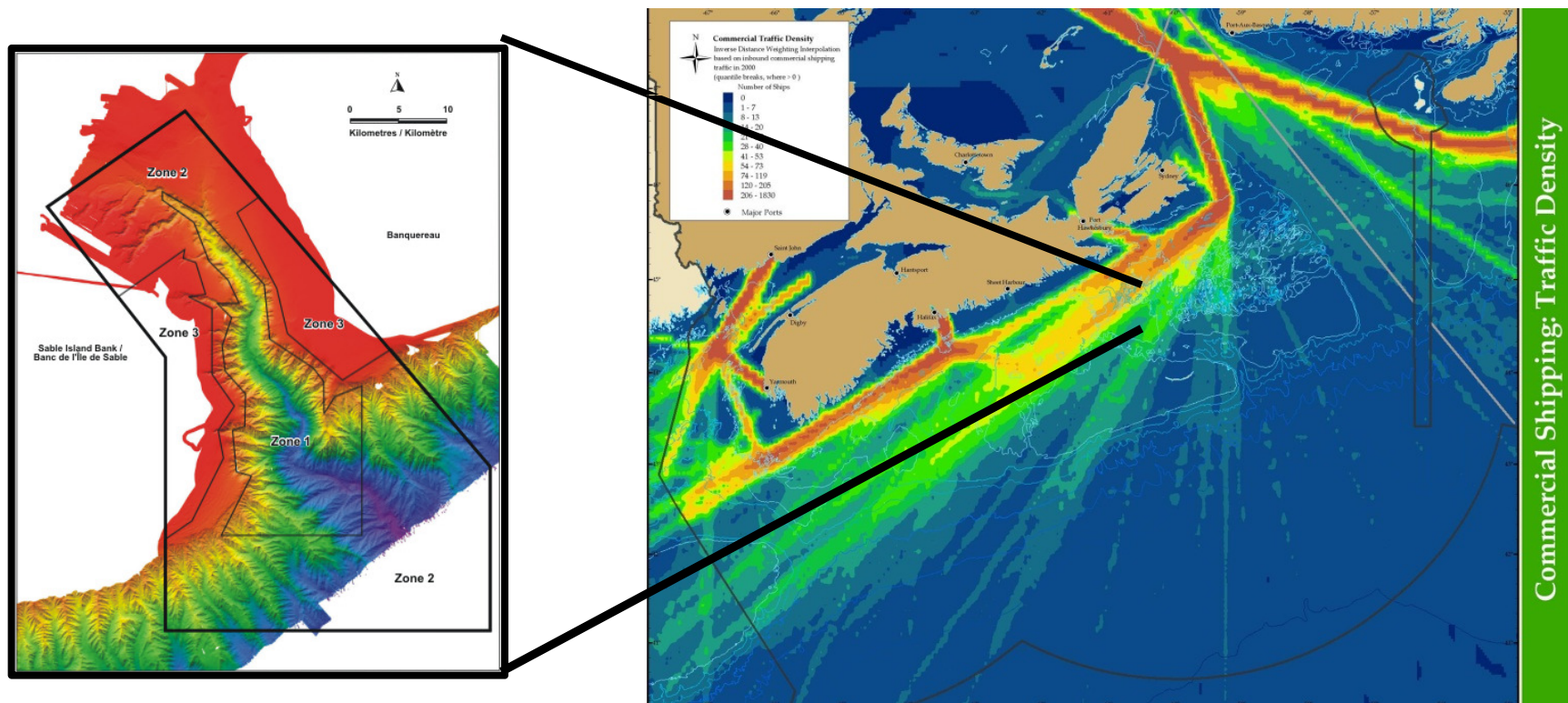


Including by transportation and shipping



Mainstream by reforming policies

Transportation: a) created new regulations on ballast water exchange; b) developed Coast Guard guidance on MPA avoidance, mammals, discharges; c) developed monitoring protocol





Problem:

Fragmentation for wide-ranging species



Problem:

Pressure from transportation sector on marine protected area



Mainstreaming equation:

Integrating protected areas into game reserves through public-private partnerships in order to improve connectivity and increase revenue



Mainstreaming equation:

Integrating key marine habitats and the MPA into the transportation sector by reforming policies in order to reduce pressures on key marine biodiversity

When is mainstreaming important?



When there is a problem that mainstreaming can help to resolve

- When sectors are causing damage to biodiversity
- When benefits are inequitably distributed
- When conservation is under-funded
- When nature-based livelihoods are at risk
- When land use plans are absent
- When communities are vulnerable to climate change
- When protection is insufficient

Enabling factors in mainstreaming

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

EXERCISE

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

EXERCISE

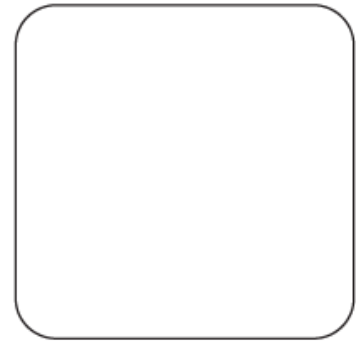
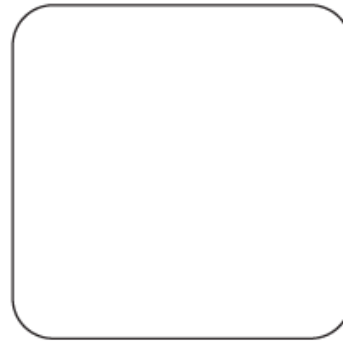
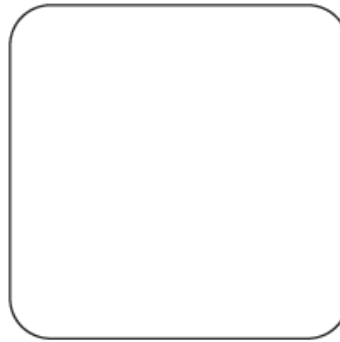
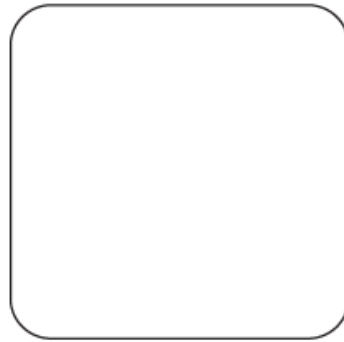
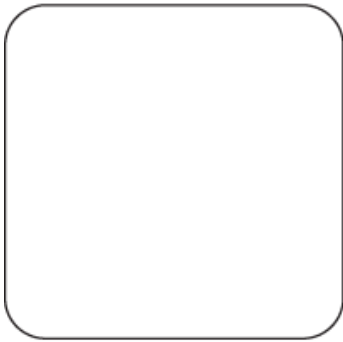
PROBLEM

BIODIVERSITY
ELEMENT

SECTOR

APPROACH

OUTCOMES



ENABLING FACTORS