

Why the practice of mainstreaming matters to the future of protected areas.

Kent H. Redford

November 2014



Mainstreaming (in popular usage) :

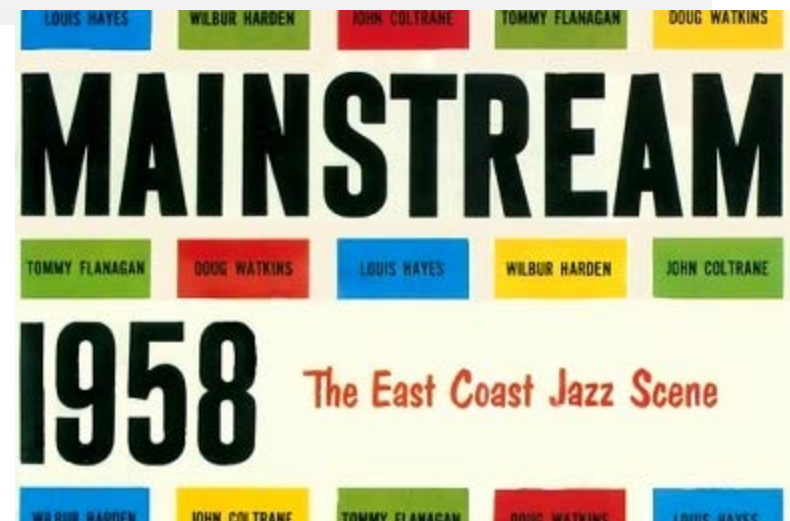
- Film
- Media
- Music
- Science
- Sociology
- Education
- Climate change
- Gender
- Human rights
- Hipsters
- Etc.

MAINSTREAM
RENEWABLE
POWER

MAINSTREAM MEDIA



Vegan Mainstream

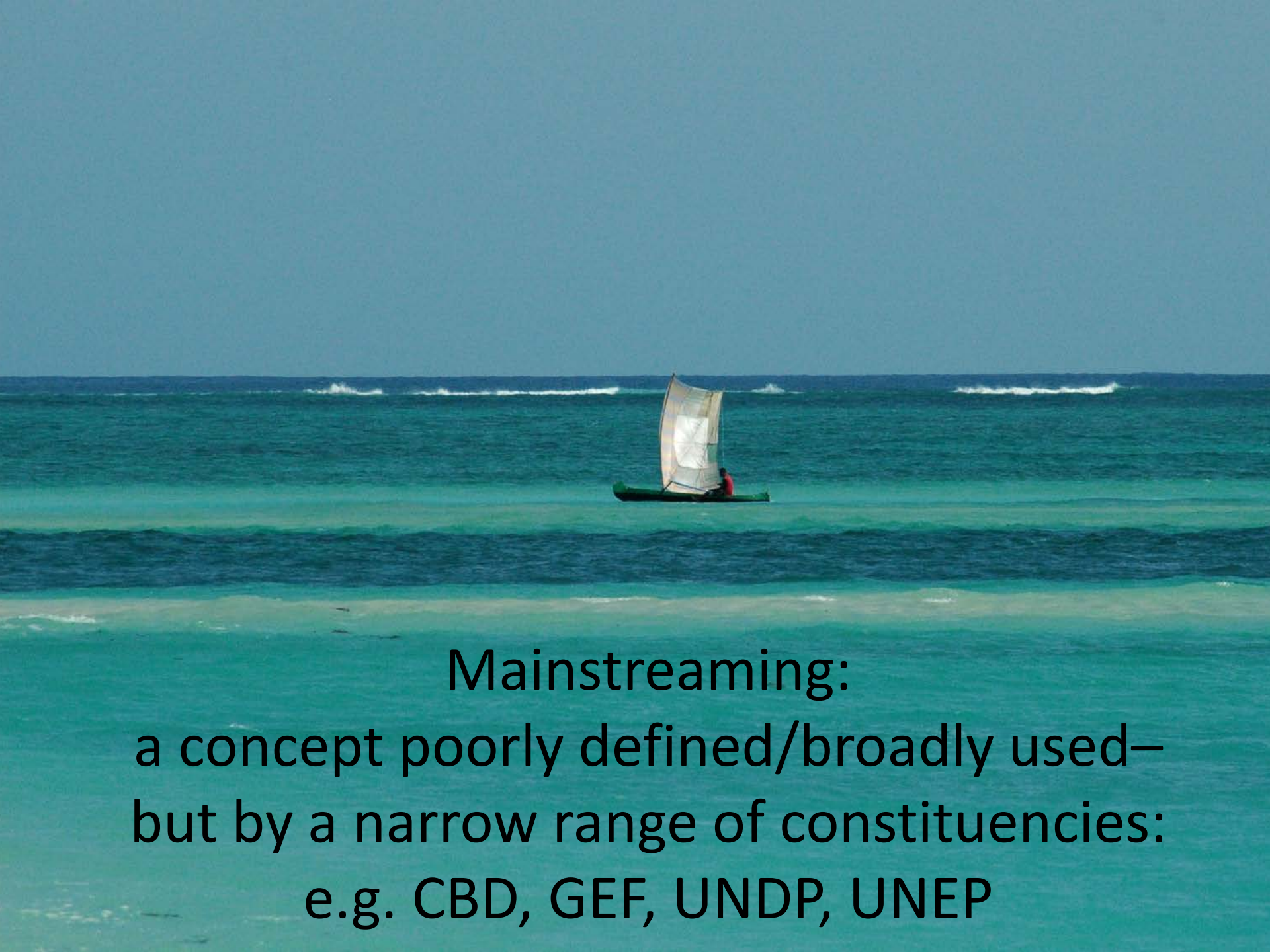


Mainstreaming
in conservation/development:
Many don't know the word –
but know of the practices it
describes



Mainstreaming by many names:

- Payment for ecosystem services
- Offsets
- The Equator Principles
- Natural Capital
- Green Economy
- Green Accounting
- Agri-environment schemes
- Building with Nature
- Raw material sustainable round-tables
- Certification schemes



Mainstreaming:
a concept poorly defined/broadly used—
but by a narrow range of constituencies:
e.g. CBD, GEF, UNDP, UNEP

2005



Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes

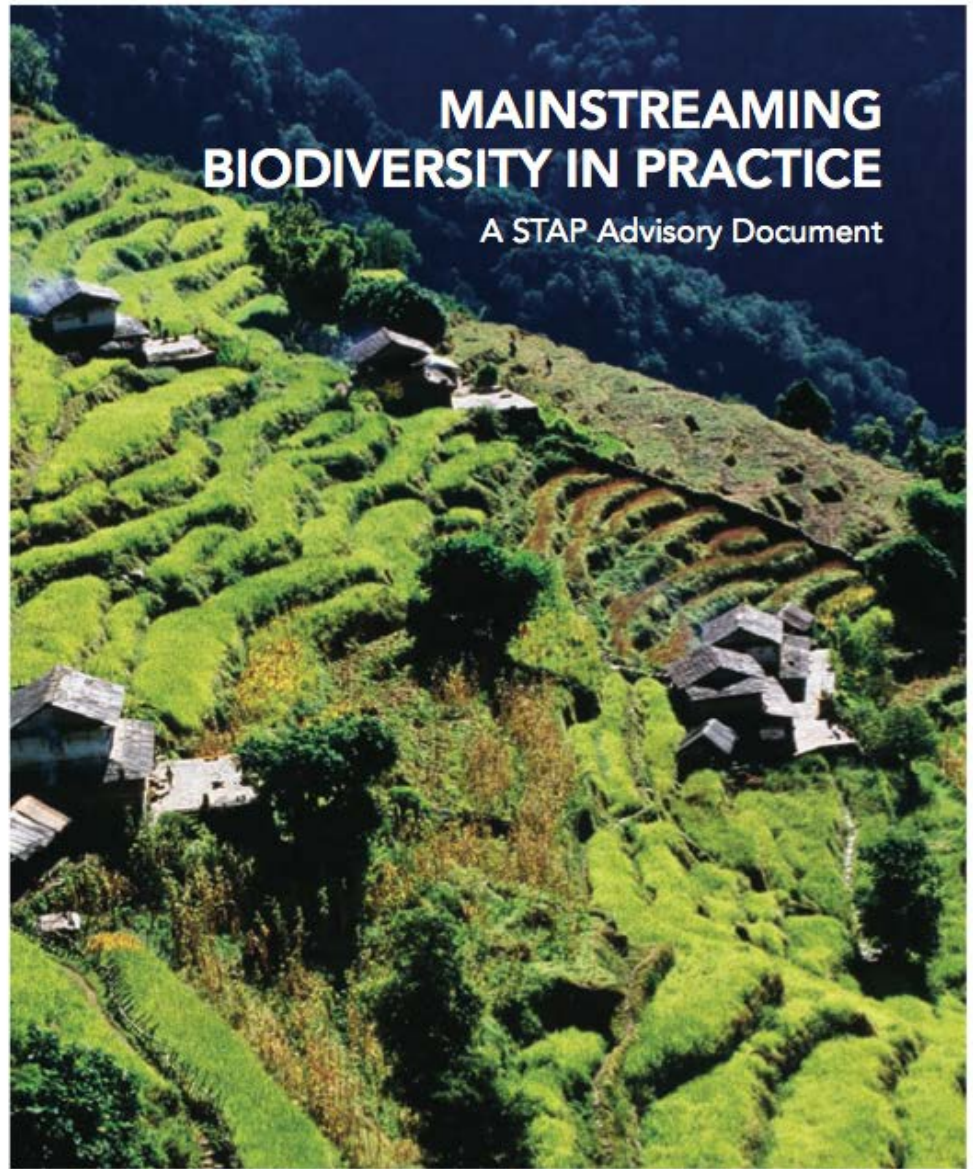
Caroline Petersen
Brian Huntley

Scientific & Technical
Advisory Panel --
Global Environment
Facility

2014

MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY IN PRACTICE

A STAP Advisory Document



Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel

An independent group of scientists which advises the Global Environment Facility



Biodiversity mainstreaming is the process of embedding biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies, and practices of key public and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally.”



- Mainstreaming biodiversity has been given priority at global levels:
- the Convention on Biological Diversity
 - the Global Environment Facility



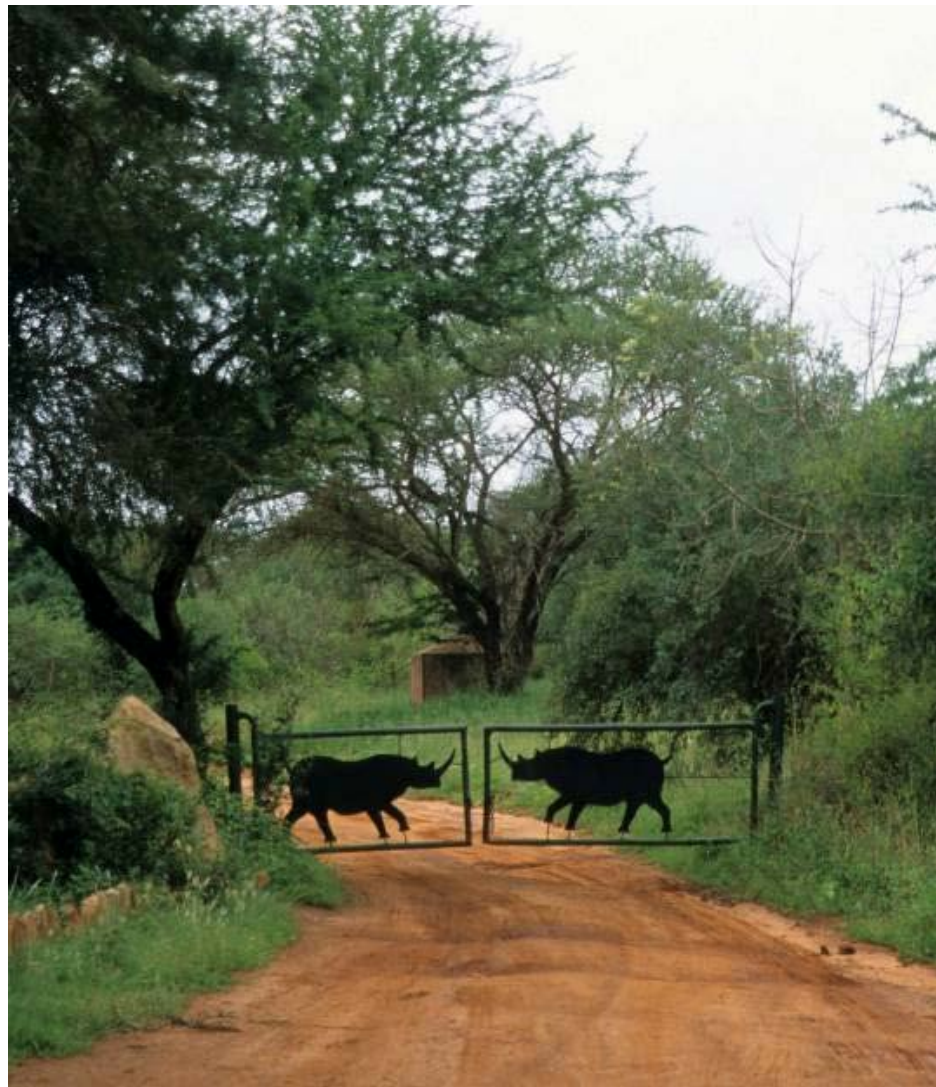
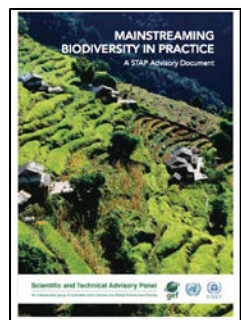
Between 2004 and 2014 GEF has supported a total of 327 biodiversity mainstreaming projects, totaling:

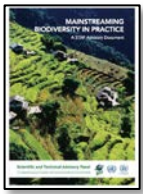
- US\$1,631,684,477 in GEF funding and
- US\$5,249,734,936 in co-financing.



Why is the practice of mainstreaming of importance to the protected area community?

Six lessons from the global review and the paper





#1

With more than 80% of the earth's surface never likely to be managed within Protected Areas, *biodiversity conservation interventions across such “non-protected” landscapes and seascapes are vital.* Mainstreaming addresses this need.

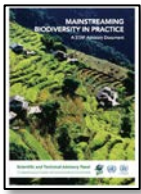




#1

Many of the conservation objectives of protected areas cannot be achieved without creating ecological and social enabling conditions in areas outside PA themselves. Mainstreaming can help create such conditions.





#2

Mainstream interventions take many forms:

- incorporation of biodiversity and ecosystem service values and sustainability into accounting frameworks
- policy and regulatory frameworks (national and sub-national)
- production practices
- financing mechanisms
- sustainable use.

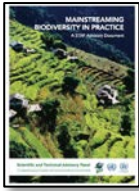




#2

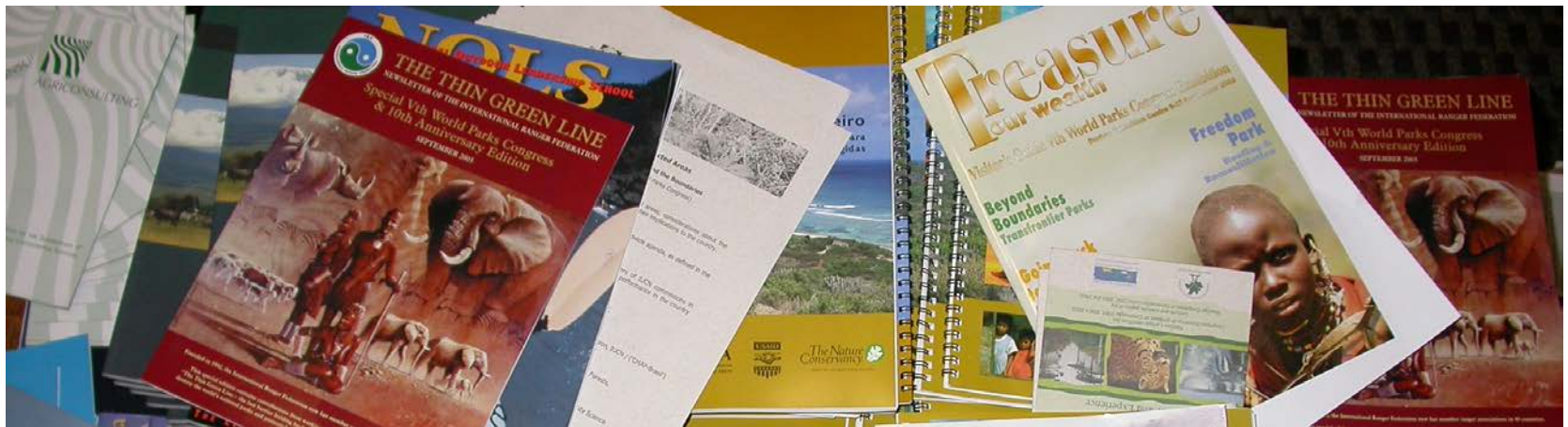
Tools to integrate protected areas with their social and ecological neighbors, while maintaining their objectives, are sorely needed. *Mainstreaming may provide such tools.*





#3

Due to the heterogeneity of methods, and lack of clear experimental design and data collection, very little can be concluded about the effectiveness of tools such as payments for environmental services (PES). In general, *the evidence base supporting the mainstreaming model is weak.*

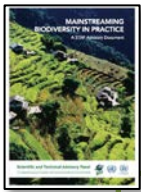




#3

There is a push to justify PA creation and management based on their provision of ecosystem services. Attractive and popular as some of these mainstreaming tools are *they must be applied judiciously and closely monitored so as not to compromise PA objectives.*





#4

In practice most apparent win-win programs appear to involve trade-offs between desired conservation outcomes and desired social outcomes

- Because these *trade-offs were not expected and therefore not negotiated, the results can be disappointment and blame.*

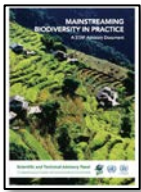




#4

The increasing expectations of – and promises made by – protected areas need to be *watched (and made) with care and an understanding that PAs cannot provide all that people want*





#5

Mainstreaming is *not a controlled experiment, but rather a social experiment* in changing the value structures of institutions and individuals – with vital consequences for the natural world and the humans who rely on it. *While mainstreaming may not prove amenable to rigorous testing, it does deserve more systematic inquiry.*

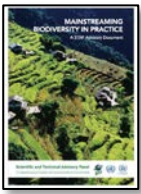




#5

Mainstreaming approaches have great promise for protected areas but *care must be taken not to compromise conservation objectives while experimentation takes place*





#6

Billions of dollars have been spent on mainstreaming biodiversity and there is strong political support so *the protected area community must engage and influence this work*



A photograph of a mountain landscape. In the foreground, there are several white flowers with yellow centers, likely poppies, growing from green foliage. The background shows a dark, rocky mountain with a waterfall cascading down its face. The sky is overcast and misty.

How to use this to move forward?

“Protected areas are now created not only to conserve iconic landscapes and seascapes and to provide habitat for endangered wildlife, but also to:

- contribute to the livelihood of local communities
- bolster national economies through tourism revenues
- replenish fisheries and
- play a key part in the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change,
- among many other functions.

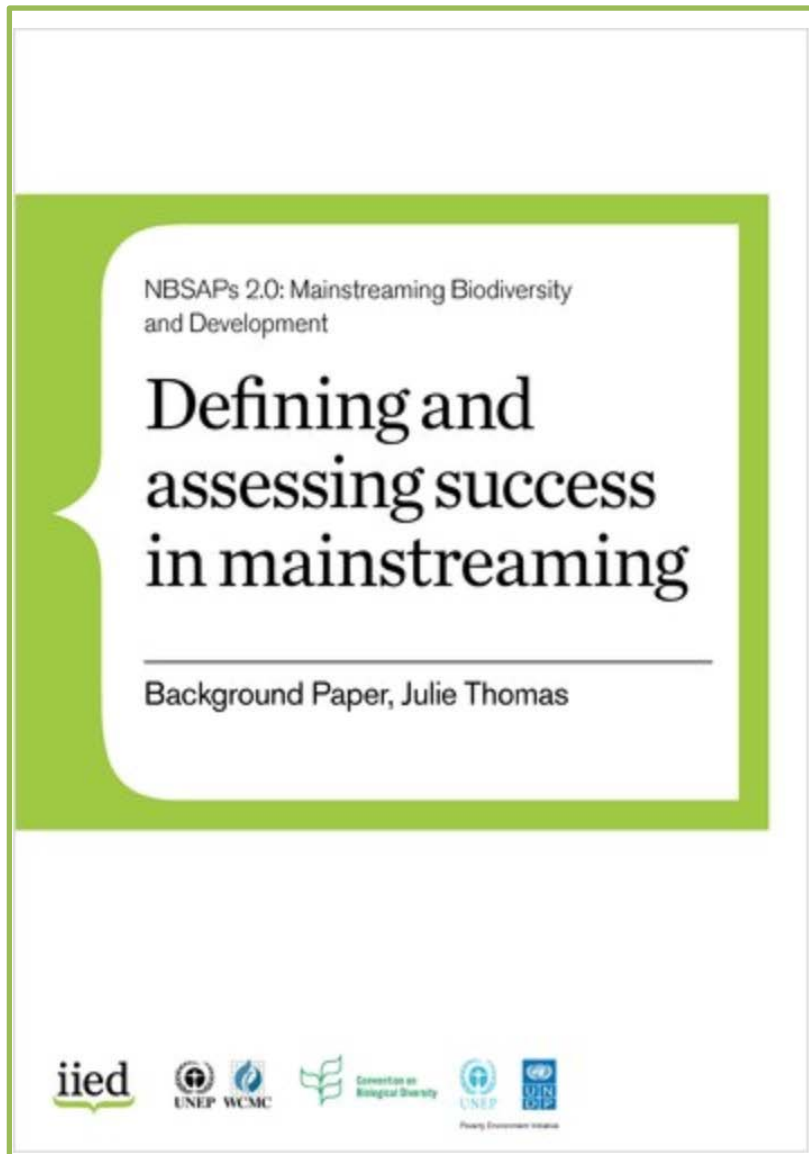
Watson et al. 2014 - Nature

	Protected Area (<i>per se</i>)
Conserve landscape/seascape	++
Wildlife habitat	++
Livelihoods of local communities	+/-
National economies (tourism)	+
Replenish fisheries	+
Climate change mitigation	+
Climate change adaptation	++
... many other functions	

“..... Although the expanded role of protected areas may have fuelled their establishment, their constantly changing focus makes them *vulnerable to accusations of failure to achieve one or more of these objectives.* “

Watson et al. 2014

	Protected Area (<i>per se</i>)	Mainstreaming Tools
Conserve landscape/seascape	++	++
Wildlife habitat	++	++
Livelihoods of local communities	+/-	++
National economies (tourism)	+	+
Replenish fisheries	+	++
Climate change mitigation	+	+
Climate change adaptation	++	++
... many other functions		



The *National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans* process presents an excellent opportunity to mainstream protected areas

Mainstreaming:
Protected areas *as part*, not *apart*
Protected areas as partners not products.



Mainstreaming – called that or not – is happening

SUPPORT FOR GREEN POLICIES RISES AFTER HURRICANE SANDY

September 24, 2013 | Conservation This Week | 0 Comments

Stock Charts

HOME WATCHLIST PORTFOLIO 114 SUMMARY INDICES SECTORS MOVERS RATES FUTURES JOBS

WALL STREET SELECT

Quote/Search

[Symbol Lookup](#)

Wednesday, September 11th 2013 2:24pm ET - U.S. markets close in 1 hour and 36 minutes

Nasdaq	3722.87	NYSE	9639.57	AMEX	2343.52	S&P 500	1686.38	Oil	107.23
▼ -6.15	-0.16%	▲ +18.86	+0.20%	▲ +5.01	+0.21%	▲ +2.39	+0.14%	▼ -1.71	-1.57%

September 10, 2013 at 10:31 AM EDT

Amazonian People and Cosmetics Giant Work to Save Endangered Rainforest and Slow Climate Change

Brazil's Paiter Suruí indigenous people today announced the formation of a groundbreaking partnership with Natura Cosméticos designed to slow climate change by saving endangered rainforest and sequestering carbon in trees. In so doing, the Suruí have joined a growing number of indigenous peoples and their governments in the fight against climate change.



The Futures of Privately Protected Areas

Sue Stolton, Kent H. Redford and Nigel Dudley,
with the assistance of: William (Bill) M. Adams, Elisa Corcuera and Brent A. Mitchell



Developing capacity for a protected planet

Protected Area Technical Report Series No. 1




The Extent to Which Mainstreaming Approaches Could Contribute to Protected Area Objectives

*Mainstreaming
Interventions*

Objectives



	L.scapes	Habitat	L.hoods	Tourism	Fisheries	Cl.Ch. Mitigat.	Cl.Ch. Adapt.
accounting frameworks	+	+	+++	++	++	-	++
Policy frameworks	++	+	++	+	++	+	++
production practices	++	+	++	+	++	+	++
Financing mechanisms	++	+	+	+	+	-	+
sustainable use	++	+	+	+	++	-	+

Mainstreaming



“No *protected area* is an island, entire of itself
Every *protected area* is a piece of the continent, a part of the
main”

Apologies to : John Donne



Coastal Habitats Defend U.S. Communities

A new study by scientists at the Natural Capital Project and The Nature Conservancy investigates the role of coastal habitats in protecting U.S. residents and their property from extreme weather events and eroding coastlines.

Published in this issue of *Nature Climate Change*, "Coastal habitats shield people and property from sea-level rise and storms," is the first comprehensive analysis of where ecosystems | defense against coastal storms and climate-induced sea level rise U.S. coastline.



SUPPORT FOR GREEN POLICIES RISES AFTER HURRICANE SANDY

September 24, 2013 | Conservation This Week | 0 Comments

Mainstreaming in 3 related flavors:

- Conservation
- Environment
- Biodiversity



**Mainstreaming Conservation
in Infrastructure Projects**

Case Studies from Latin America

**BIODIVERSITY
MAINSTREAMING**

G20 Leaders Declaration (2013):

“Breaking Down the Silos” the post-MDGs consultation report include four principles in the post-2015 agenda including:

- integrated development that advances economic, environmental and social sustainable development and ensures environmental sustainability and poverty eradication.

<http://post2015.iisd.org/news/post-2015-environmental-sustainability-report-calls-for-integrated-approaches/>

Biodiversity mainstreaming is the process of embedding biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies, and practices of key public and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally.”

Huntley and Redford 2014

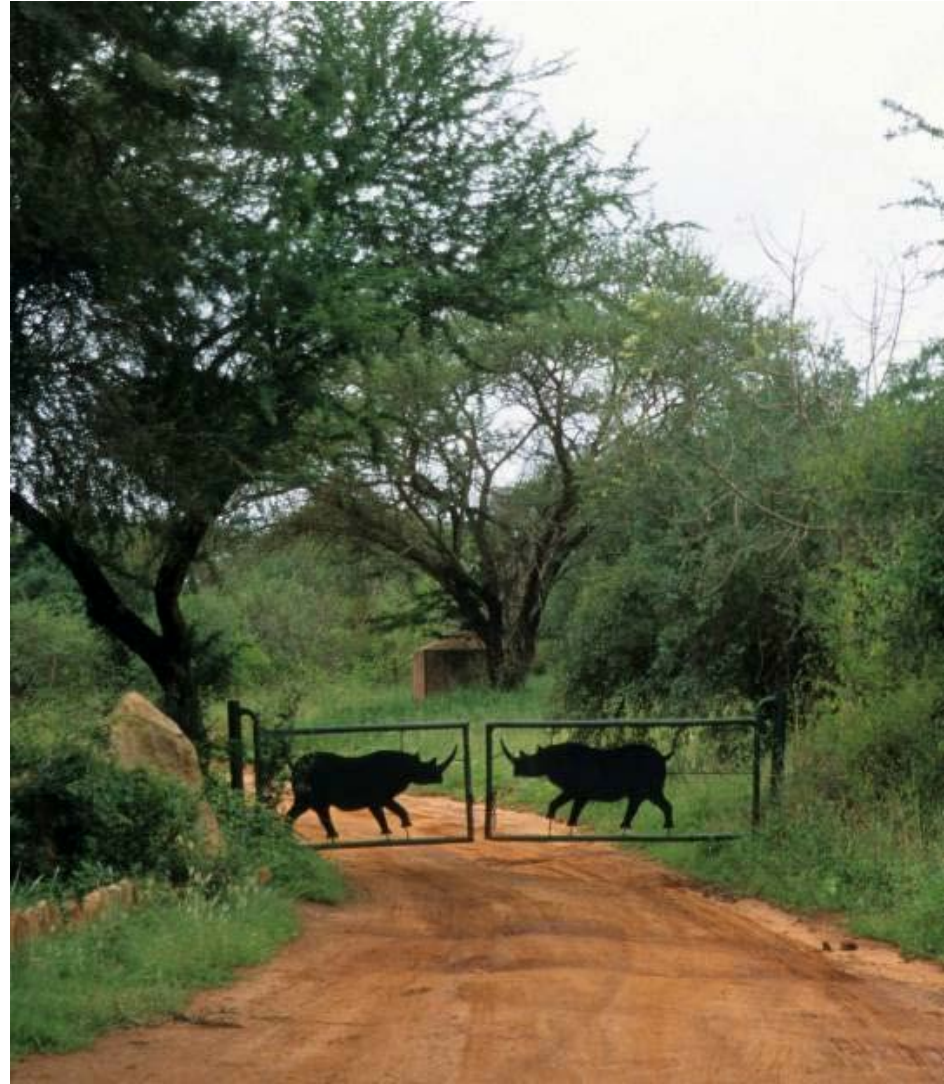


Assumption: there are two separate spheres:

1. Biodiversity conservation-directed work, (e.g. protected areas and species conservation); and
2. Other economically important activities that affect biodiversity but are not directed at is conservation (e.g. fisheries, forestry)



Why is the practice of mainstreaming of importance to the protected area community?





The Futures of Privately Protected Areas

Sue Stolton, Kent H. Redford and Nigel Dudley,
with the assistance of: William (Bill) M. Adams, Elisa Corcuera and Brent A. Mitchell



Developing capacity for a protected planet

Protected Area Technical Report Series No.1



Privately Protected Areas