Conservation in the 21st Century:

Determinants of successful Biodiversity Mainstreaming

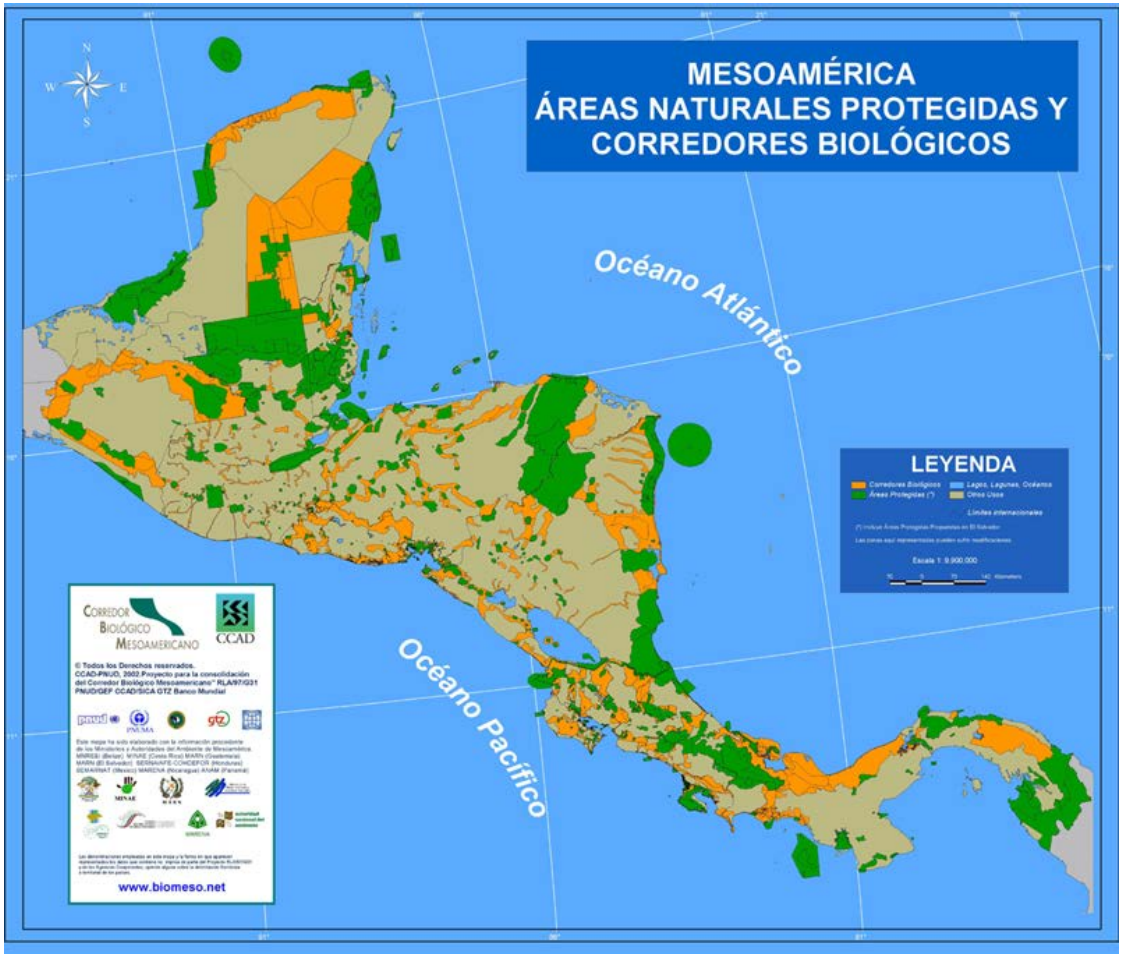
Key messages from a STAP workshop

Brian J Huntley
Cape Town

Presentation Outline

- **What?**
- **Why?**
- **Where are we winning?**
- **Key messages**
- **Conclusions**

Mainstreaming has deep roots in the GEF - The 1990s Meso-America Corridor Project



Mainstreaming is embedded in the Convention on Biological Diversity

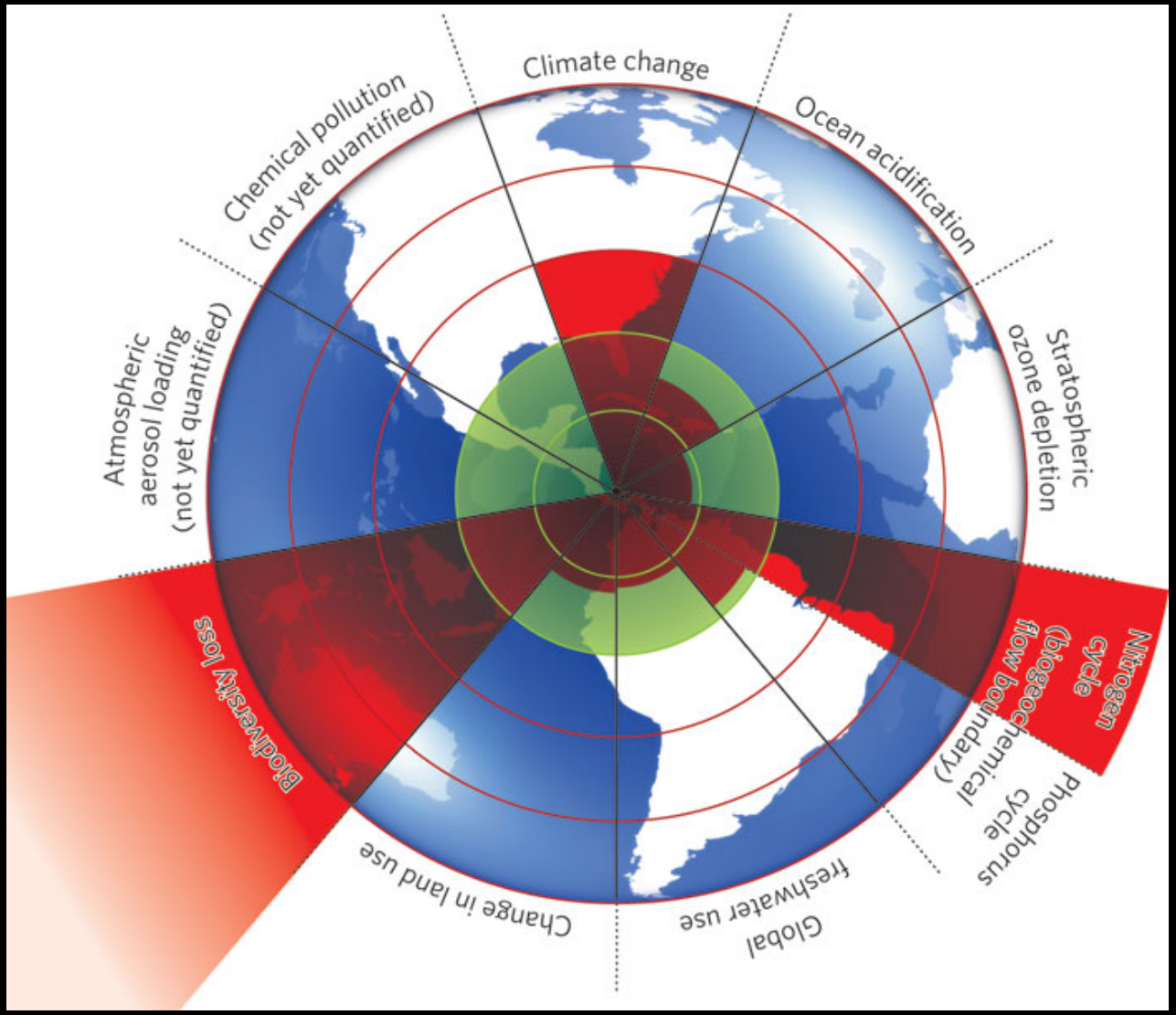
- **Aichi Goal A**

"Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society"

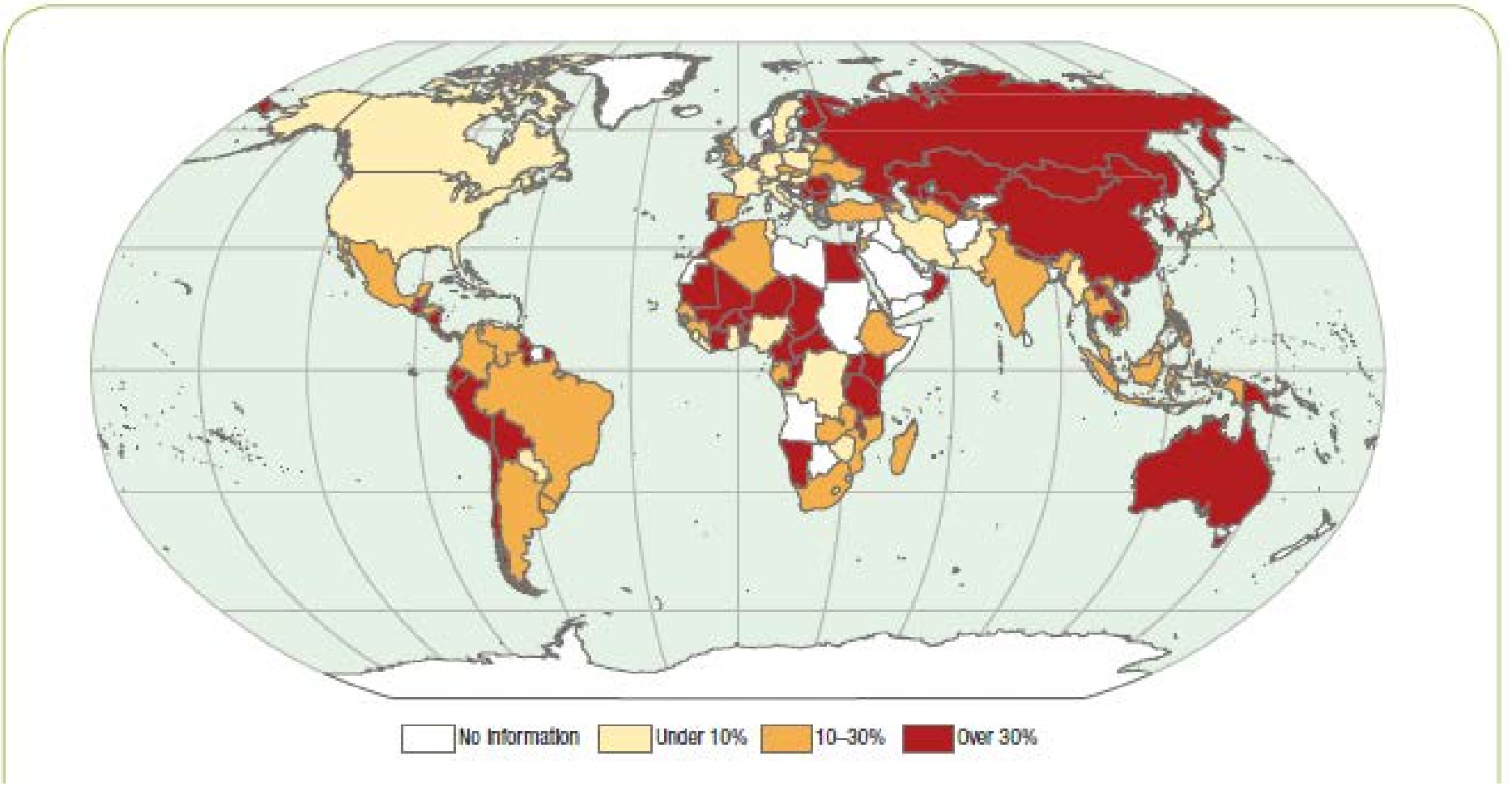
A message to WPC Sydney 2014

"If nature needs 50% - the only way of getting there is through mainstreaming biodiversity across landscapes and seascapes"

Why mainstreaming?
We are Transgressing the Planet's Safe Operating Space



Why mainstreaming? Only 30% of 200,000 PAs are 'effectively managed' - the world has more paper parks than anything else! Lets get serious!



GEF-Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel

Mainstreaming Workshop

South Africa 2004

2004 – Mainstreaming Definition

- *"The purpose of biodiversity mainstreaming is to internalize the goals of biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of* ***biological resources*** *into economic sectors and development models, policies and programs, and therefore into all human behavior".*

Outlook

- Protected Areas are our blue-chip investments for biodiversity persistence
- PAs have served as the guiding paradigm for the 20th century
- Mainstreaming biodiversity across production sectors must serve as the new paradigm for the 21st century to reach a 50% goal for PA systems

Mainstreaming is a continuum across landscapes (and seascapes)

PROTECTED		PRODUCTION		DEVELOPED
State owned and managed protected areas	Mostly natural, high biodiversity importance; private/ communally owned	Largely natural, elements of biodiversity importance; low impact production sectors	Largely modified for intensive production e.g. commercial crops	Light to heavily modified or degraded fragments of biodiversity
Protected areas		**Biodiversity stewardship & best-practice production**		**Land-use planning & decision making**

Mainstreaming 'tools':

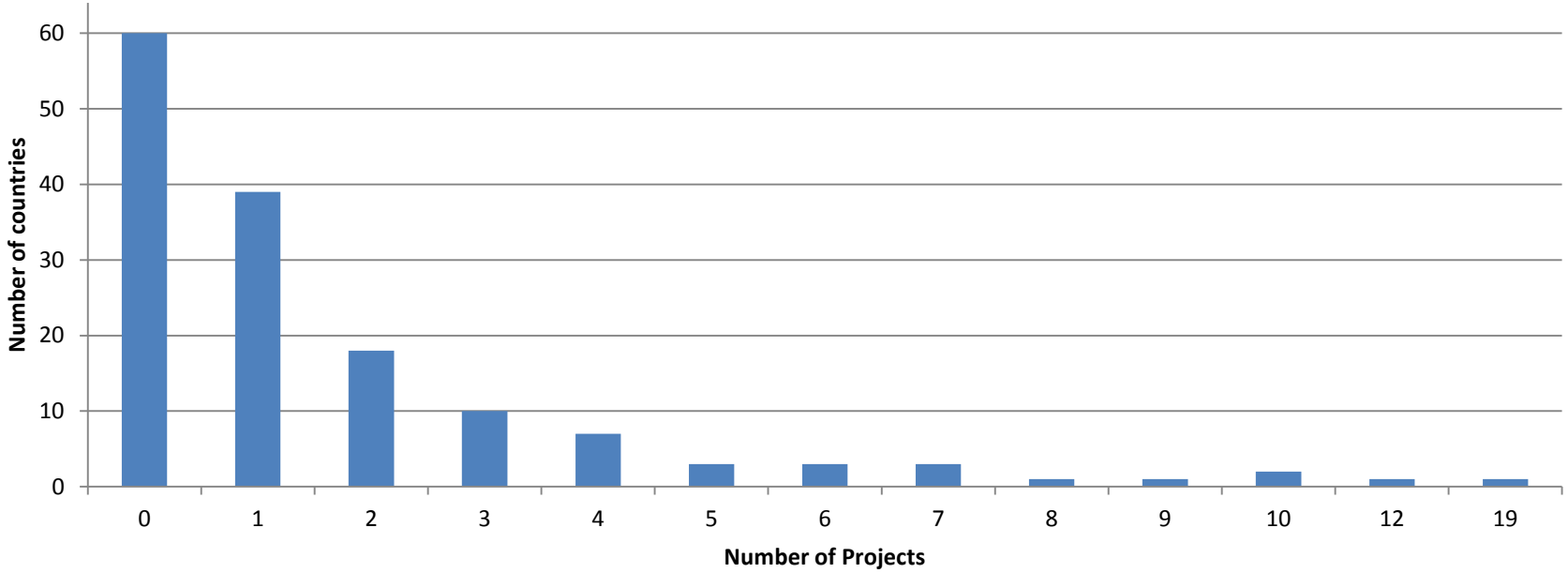
Biodiversity stewardship; maps; guidelines; regulatory instruments & decision-support systems...

GEF Investment in Biodiversity Mainstreaming 2004 – 2014 (GEF 3/4/5)

$1,6 billion; 327 projects, 135 countries
$5.3 billion in co-financing

- **policy and regulatory frameworks**
- **spatial and land-use planning**
- **changing production practices**
- **piloting financial mechanisms**

Distribution of number of projects per country – 48% of funds went to 10 countries*



Brazil, India, China, Mexico, South Africa, Colombia, Russian Federation, Indonesia, Vietnam and Argentina

STAP Revisits Mainstreaming – 2013

Where is Mainstreaming winning?

Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel

An independent group of scientists which advises the Global Environment Facility

gef

UNEP

POLICY : Having strong policy and regulatory frameworks already in place has been key to success – often led by dramatic law reform – 'hot moments for biodiversity'

(Institutions change not because they see the light.
Institutions change because they feel the heat)

Ecosystem Management and Coral Reef Conservation, Baa Atoll, Maldives (SIDS)

Mainstreaming biodiversity into political change in South Africa

1990	President de Klerk releases all political prisoners
1990	National Botanical Institute established
1994	Democratic elections
1994	President Nelson Mandela inaugurated May 1994
1996	Law Reform Process
1998	National Environmental Management (Biodiversity) Act
2002	World Conference on Sustainable Development
2004	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) established

Costa Rica introduces new legal and institutional frameworks for sustainable development policy

- 1995 General Environmental Law enacted
- 1996 New Forestry Law
- 1998 Biodiversity Law

- Sustainable development becomes a national goal by Law (Art. 50 National Constitution and Environmental law)
- Creation of the National System of Protected Areas to enhance integrated management of natural resources.
- Abolition of the change of use of forested lands
- FONAFIFO legally consolidated
- The Forest National Office was created as a dialogue mechanism among the private and public forest stakeholders
- Transformation of incentives into Environmental Services Payment as the main financial mechanism to promote forest protection and sustainable use
- Creation of a funding source for ESP (tax on fuels)

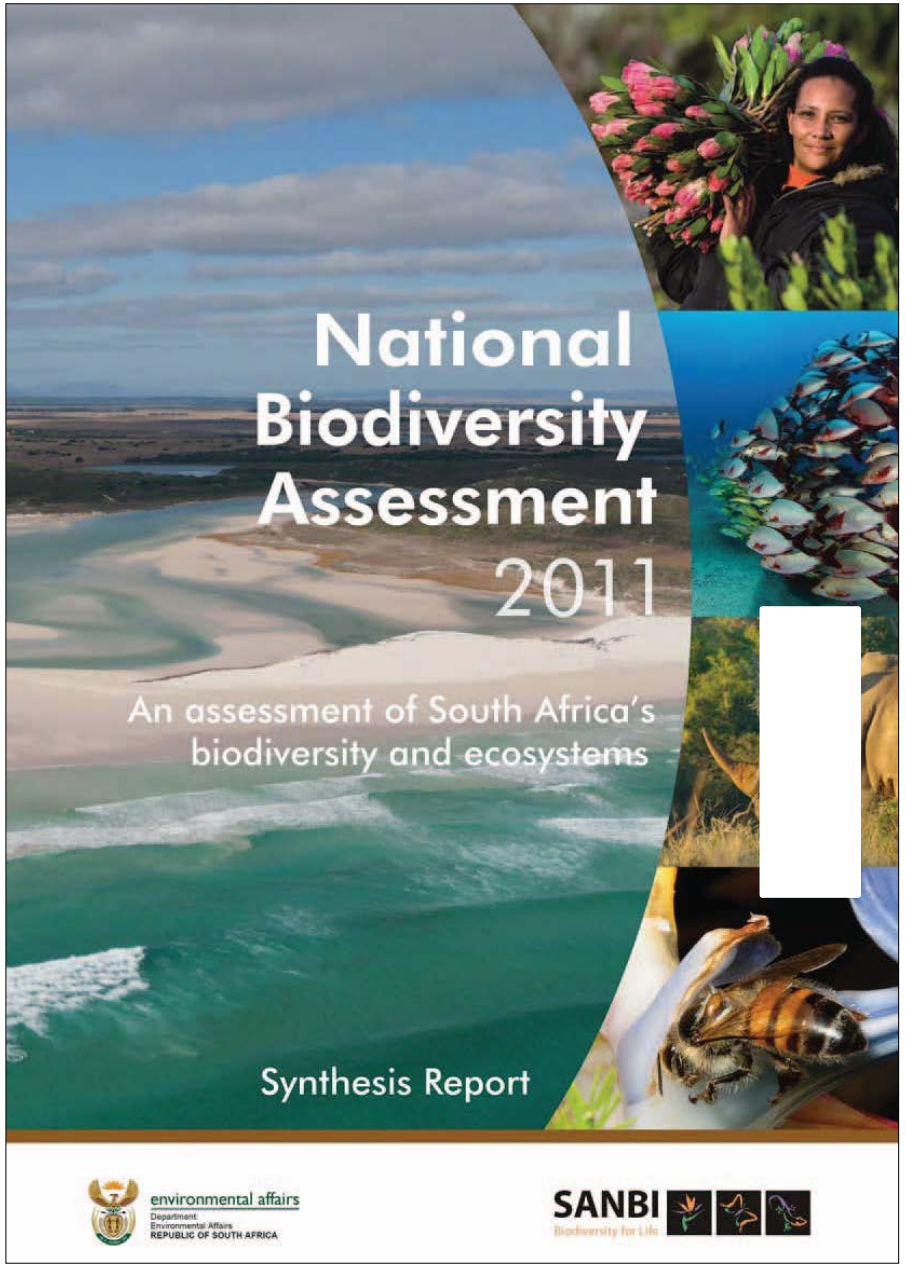
FONAFIFO

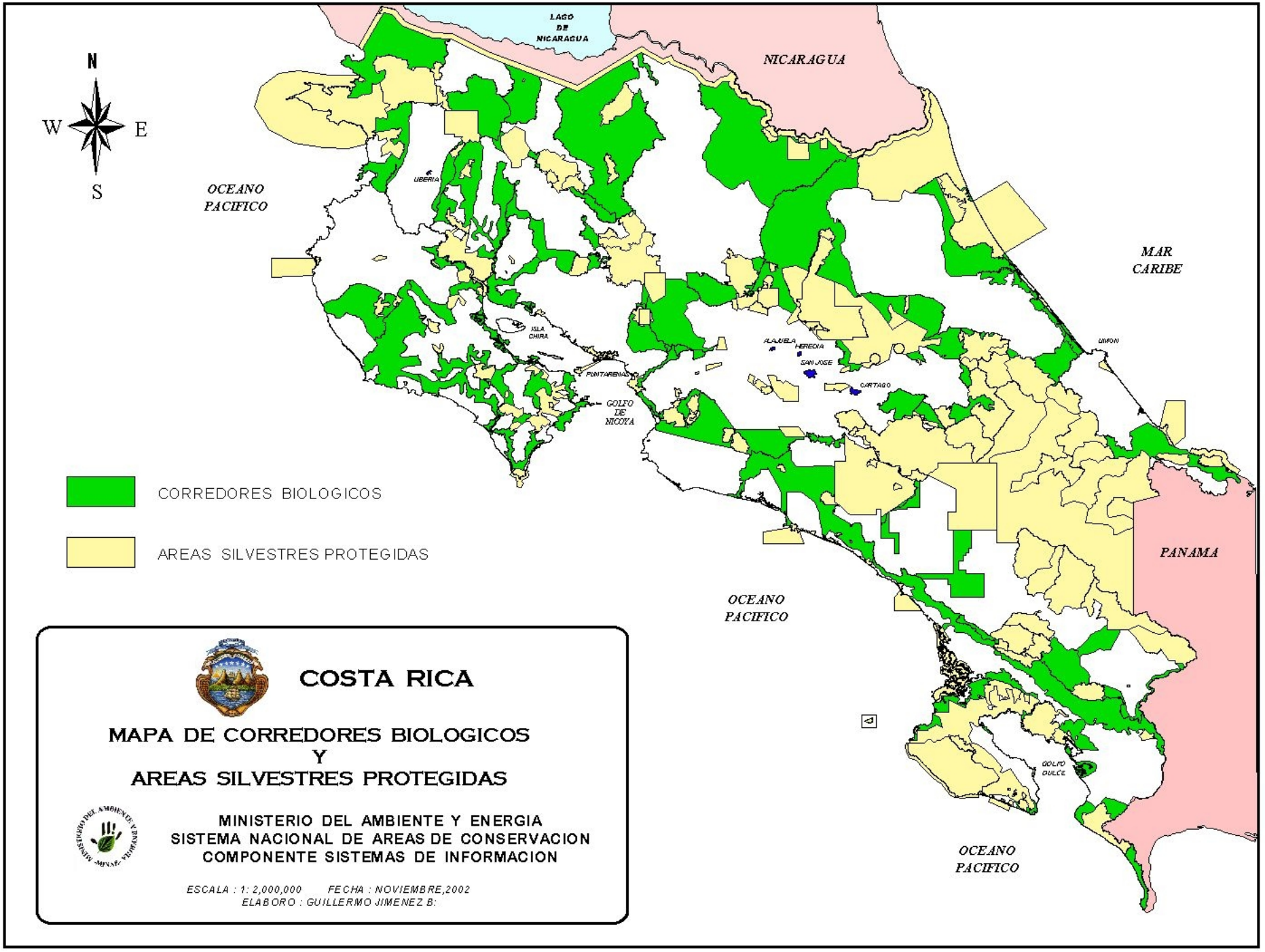
Biodiversity Spatial Planning

Spatial and land-use planning to ensure that land and resource use is appropriately situated to maximize production without undermining or degrading biodiversity

Systematic biodiversity planning

- Identifies spatial priorities
- Informs management priorities on the ground
- Informs policy priorities

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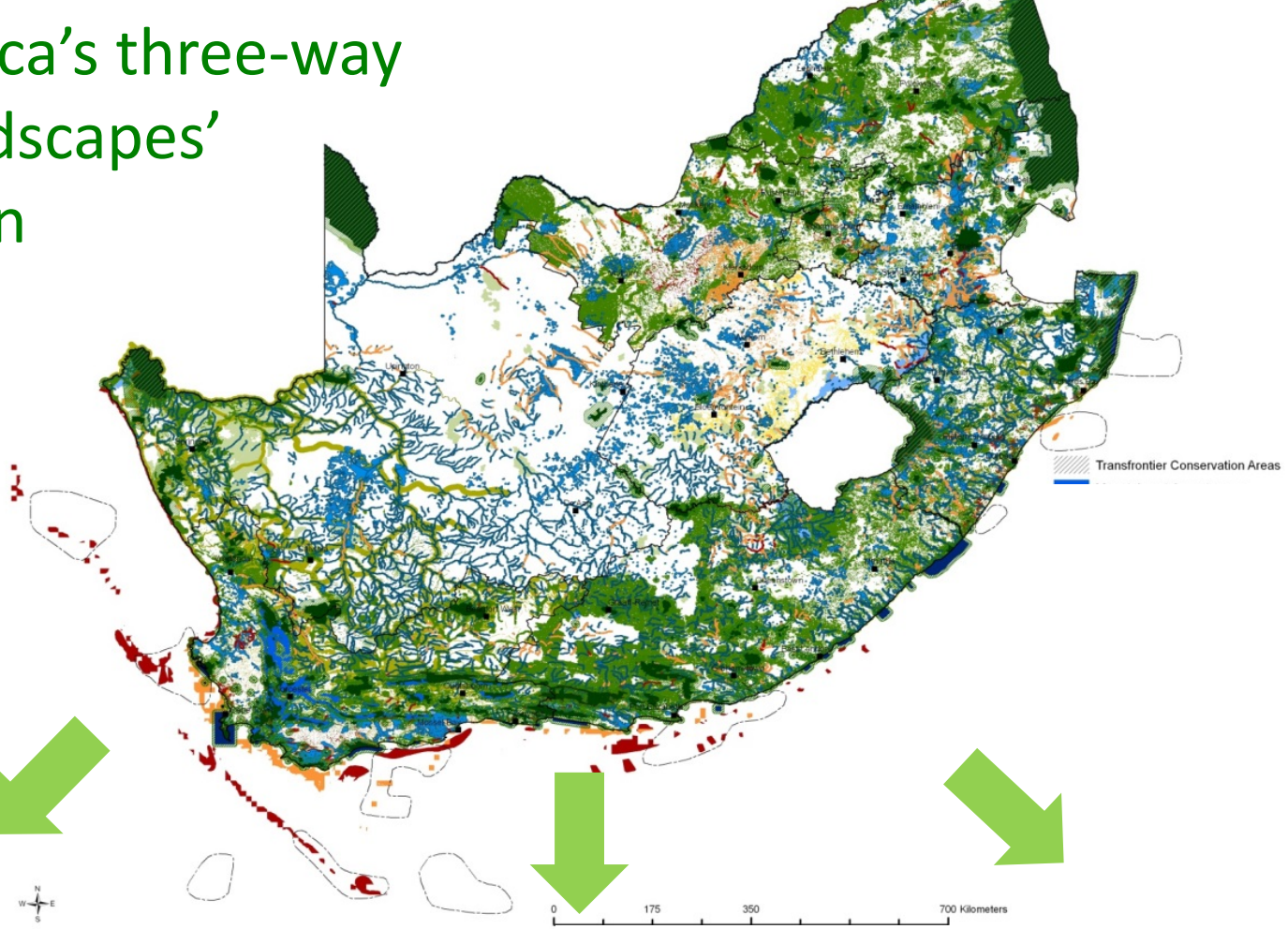
South Africa's three-way 'living landscapes' action plan



Reduce loss

- Land use planning
- EIAs
- Mining guideline
- Classification of water resources

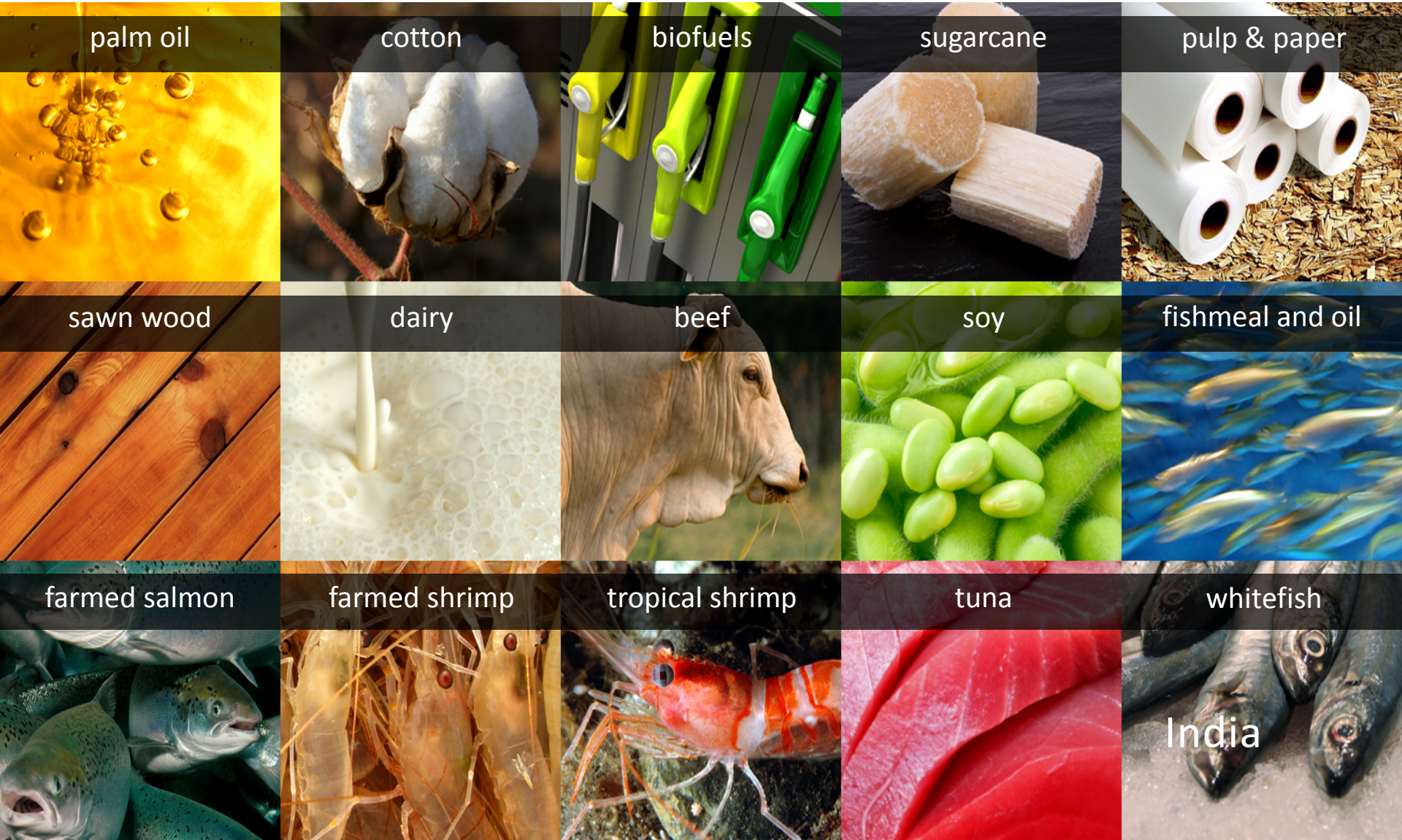
Protect

- PA expansion strategy
- Biodiversity stewardship
- Management effectiveness in PAs

Restore

- Env public works
- Spatial info to inform broader NRM work
- Pilots to show value of ecol infrastructure

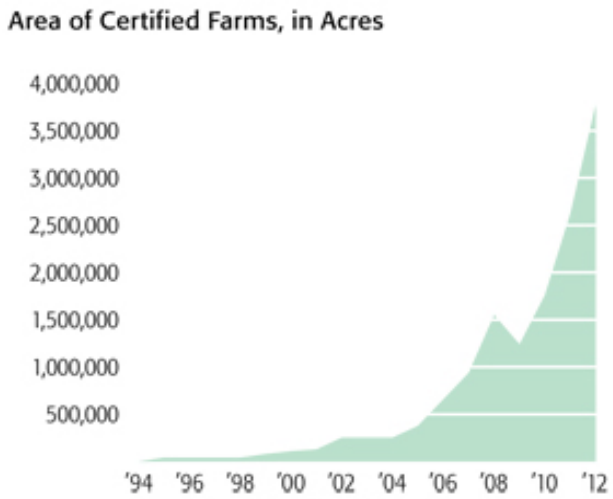
Production • improving and changing **production practices** to be more biodiversity friendly, with a focus on sectors that have significant biodiversity impacts (e.g., agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, extractive industries)



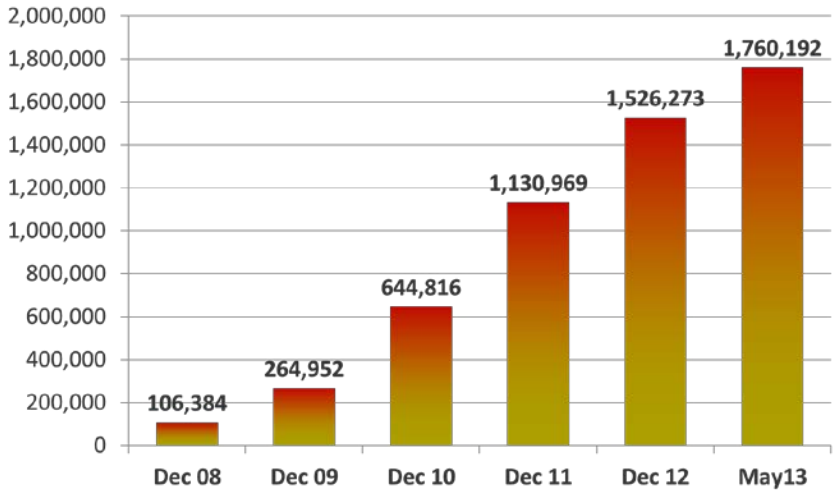
CERTIFICATION GOING MAINSTREAM IN KEY TROPICAL CROP SECTORS

Commodity	Rainforest Alliance certified (2013)	All certifications (Potts et al. 2010)
Bananas	15% of export crop	20% of export crop
Coffee	4.6%	17%
Cocoa	10.2%	*Outdated estimate*
Tea	11.2%	*Outdated estimate*
Managed forests	4%	18%

Area under Rainforest Alliance certification



Land planted to Certified Sustainable Palm Oil



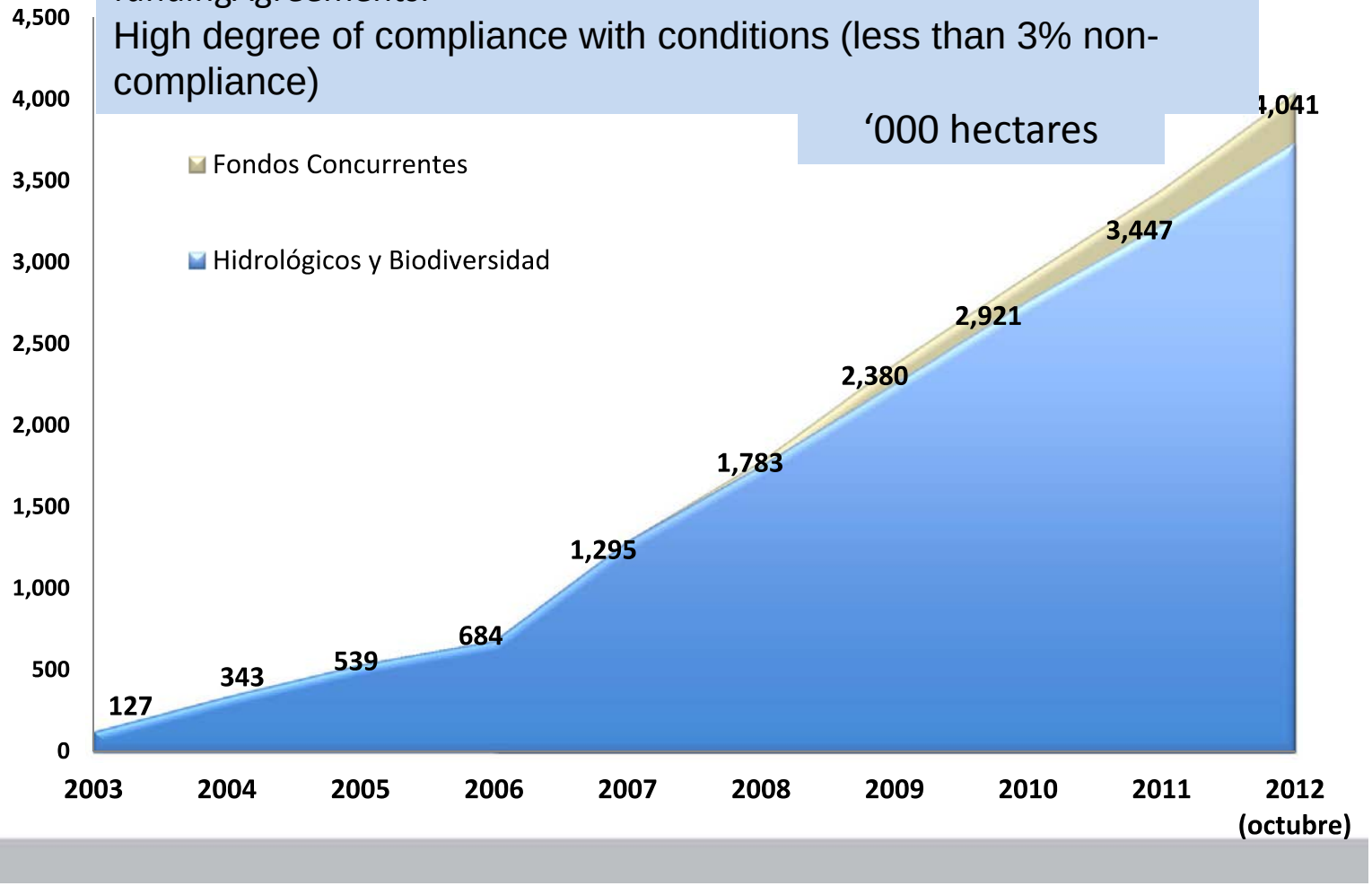
Financing- piloting an array of financial mechanisms to incentivize actors to change current practices that may be degrading biodiversity

- A total of 78 financial institutions are signatories, **representing 90% of the project finance market**
- Compliance with the EPs viewed as a **pre-requisite to achieve international financing**

Growth of the Mexican PES program

From 2003 and 2012, a total of 4.04 million hectares have been incorporated ino the program, including 300K has under Local Co-fundingAgreements.

High degree of compliance with conditions (less than 3% non-compliance)



Key messages for successful mainstreaming of biodiversity

Key Messages to the GEF and donors

- A maturing body of experience has established a robust global community of practice

- Mainstreaming is a complex, costly process that takes a long time.

- Transaction costs can be high, and greater investment in evaluation and publication of results is be needed.

Key Messages to the Science Community

- **Mainstreaming is not a controlled experiment, but rather a social experiment in changing the value structures of institutions and individuals.**

- **Getting there is a social process riddled with complexity, uncertainty and surprises.**

- **Strong and detailed policy relevant science-based biophysical and socio-economic data and knowledge at appropriate spatial scales.**

- **Investment in developing a stronger evidence base.**

Key Messages to project designers and implementers (Agencies, Recipients)

- **Identify mainstreaming entry points with clear links to the resulting global environmental benefits**
- **A working hypothesis of how mainstreaming will happen over a spatial and temporal scale turns a project into a tool of learning.**
- **Identify the linkages between site level action and systemic change in the working hypothesis to scale-up impact.**
- **Communicate the right message to the right audience at the right time.**
- **Making a business case for biodiversity requires skills that lie outside the expertise of most mainstreaming implementers.**

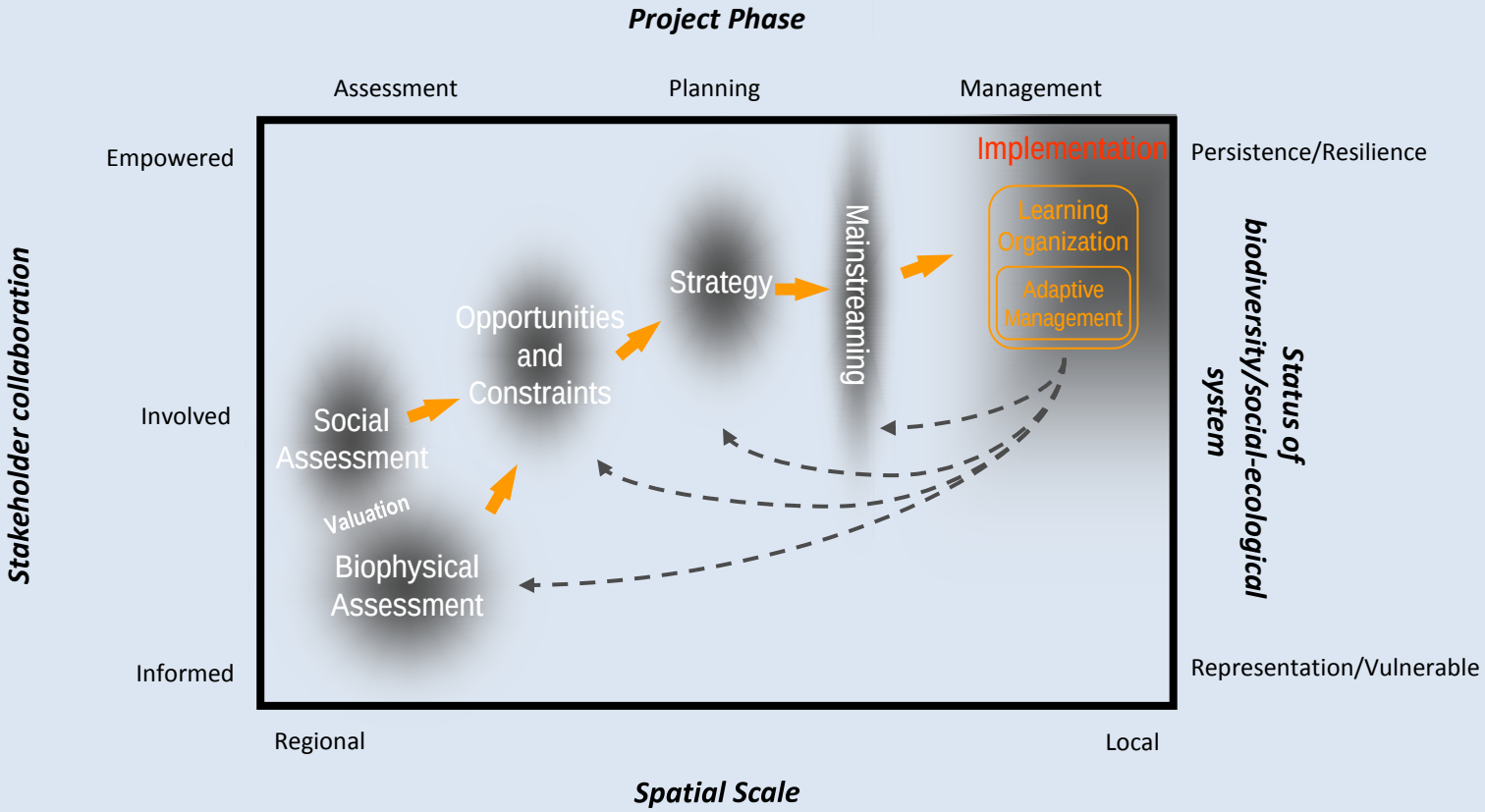
Key messages to policy makers and decision makers

- **Good governance, strong institutions, passionate champions and dynamic strategies are recognized as the key determinants of mainstreaming project success.**

- HOWEVER –

- **A balance is needed between working in countries and sectors where there is sufficiently strong governance and capacity to achieve mainstreaming outcomes, and in tackling mainstreaming in countries where globally valuable biodiversity is threatened but capacity is lacking.**

Conclusions - An operational model for biodiversity mainstreaming



Cowling et al. (2008) *PNAS*

Mainstreaming is like democracy –

‘It always seems impossible until its done….’

(Nelson Mandela, 1994)

The mainstreaming journey continues ….. Thank you!