

NBSAPs: A Tool for Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development

iiED

Dilys Roe
October 28th 2015

Experience from Africa

Dilys Roe (IIED)



The NBSAPs 2.0 Project

- 2012 – 2015
- Implemented by IIED and UNEP-WCMC
- Funded by UK Darwin Initiative and DFID (+*GEF and EU*)
- Supported by CBD, UNDP, UNEP
- Working with four African countries: Botswana, Namibia, The Seychelles, Uganda
- Focus on getting development priorities reflected in NBSAPs

Phase 1: Getting development “into” biodiversity



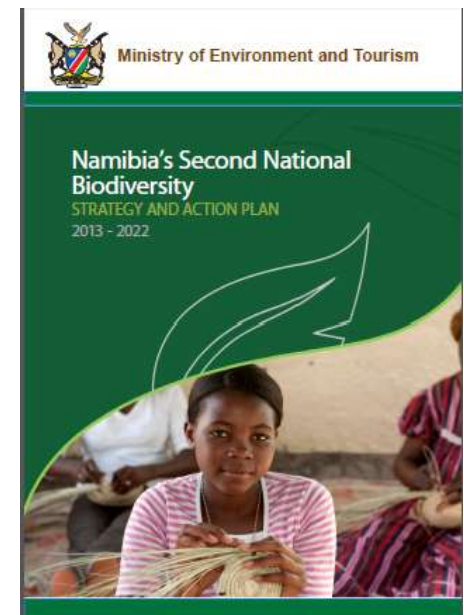
Approach

- Technical support and capacity development – tools
- Peer-to-Peer learning and support - workshops and events
- Consensus building – ALG “statements”
- Profile building – website, videos, presentations: leadership



Outcomes

- All the NBSAPs produced by project countries include details articulating the link between biodiversity and development
- Greater attention to the importance of biodiversity for poor people and for poverty reduction processes. *Namibia - strategic initiative to enhance livelihood options through biodiversity-based enterprises.*
- Poor people involved in NBSAP revision process
- Key development ministries involved in the NBSAP revision process and championing biodiversity. *Uganda – Min of Finance and NPA - with the result that biodiversity targets in the national development plan (NDP II 2015-2020) and increased financial resources for the environment sector.*

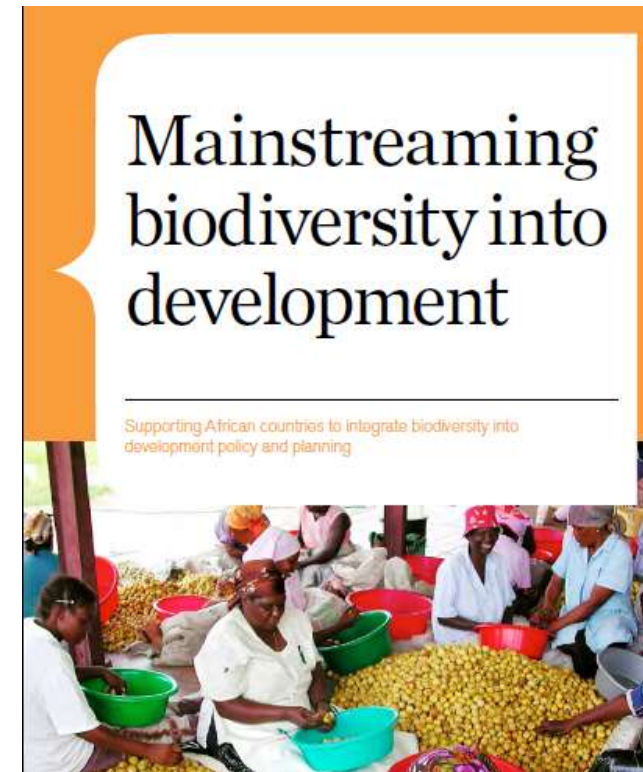


Phase 2: Getting biodiversity “into” development

- 2015 – 2017
- Implemented by IIED and UNEP-WCMC
- Funded by UK Darwin Initiative and BMZ
- Supported by CBD, UNDP, UNEP
- Working with eight African countries:
Botswana, Namibia, The Seychelles, Uganda
+ Ghana, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- Focus on getting biodiversity priorities
reflected in national and sectoral development
plans

Approach

- National workshops – mainstreaming targets and entry points (NDPs, sector plans, SDG plans)
- International capacity development workshops – mainstreaming tactics, communications etc
- Tools to support identified capacity needs
- Lesson learning and international guidance



**We
will**

ALG meeting

Convene a (virtual) meeting of the African Leadership Group at the start of the project to review each project country's NBSAP and the status of the national development plan, clarifying the key mainstreaming actions, and agreeing an approach to country-level mainstreaming action plans.

Stakeholder workshops

Support a stakeholder workshop in each country that scopes country-specific mainstreaming action plans, agreeing to target at least one development policy, planning, budgeting or investment process.

Learning support

Support host countries to draw out lessons learnt and continuously to adapt and refine their mainstreaming approaches.

Convene a mid-term workshop to compare national level results and mainstreaming plans.

Develop tools

Develop specific practical mainstreaming tools and guidance in response to individual country needs expressed at the workshops.

Conference of the Parties

Meet in the margins of the CBD CoP 13 to identify and compare key lessons between countries, to develop tips and tactics to share on mainstreaming in practice.

Present our findings at a CBD CoP 13 side event.

Communicate lessons learnt

Disseminate tools, indicators and lessons learnt through a concerted communications programme.

Reciprocal Mainstreaming



"As you can see, some have adapted to their reduction of territory quite well."

RECIPROCITY MECHANISM

Symmetry-based
"We're buddies"



Attitudinal
"If you're nice,
I'll be nice"



Calculated
"What have you done
for me lately?"



Mainstreaming biodiversity and development

Tips and tasks from African experience



Thank You

iiED

Dilys Roe
October 28th 2015

