

BMZ



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CONVENIO SOBRE LA
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Experiences with mainstreaming biodiversity in German Development Cooperation

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Biodiversity: A priority for German Development cooperation



- ✓ International Commitments
- ✓ CBD and its protocols as strategic frame: Strategic Plan 2011-2020
- ✓ Biodiversity both individual priority area as well as cross-cutting issue in other focal areas of cooperation



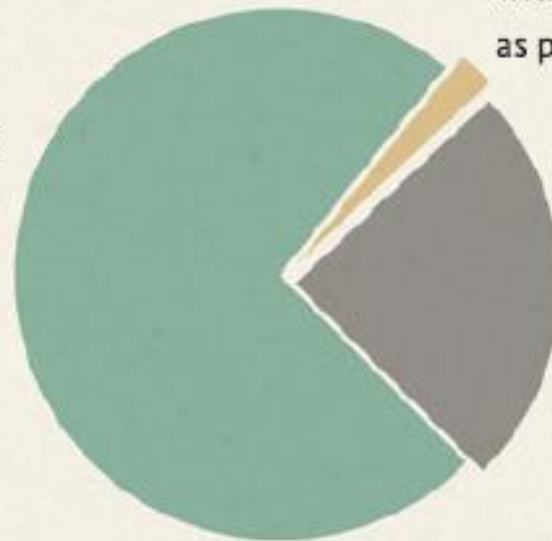


German Development Cooperation: Mainstreaming in agriculture

Number of current projects in the funding area of agriculture/food security

Total: 245

with no positive impact
on biodiversity (179)

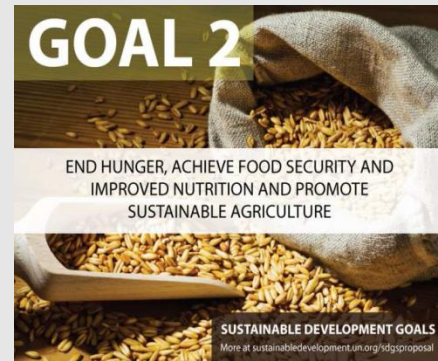


with biodiversity
as principal objective (6)

with biodiversity
as subsidiary objective
(60)

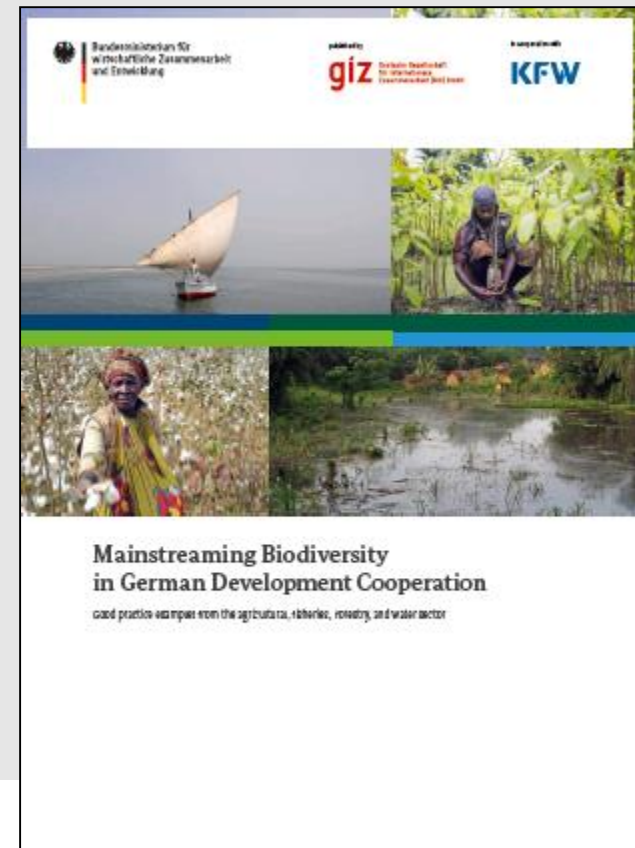
...based on this analysis we aim to...

- ✓ Increase recognition of biodiversity as a central element to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in political dialogues
- ✓ Increase the integration of biodiversity in the design of development cooperation projects (standard processes)
- ✓ Raise awareness of the advantages of biodiversity and ecosystem services for productive sectors
- ✓ Build capacity and provide tools to support mainstreaming



Approaches to incorporating biodiversity measures

- ✓ *Standard processes:*
 - Environmental, climate, social impact assessments for all TC and FC projects and programmes
 - Guidelines for project planners
 - Examples of biodiversity indicators
- ✓ *Raise awareness:*
 - Good practice fact sheets
 - Dialogues with experts from other sectors
- ✓ *Capacity building and tools:*
 - Training offers for DC experts and partners



Good Practices: Cotton and Biodiversity in Sub-Saharan Africa - COMPACI

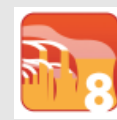
Mainstreaming biodiversity

- ✓ Maintaining soil fertility
- ✓ Reducing pesticide use
- ✓ Certification
- ✓ Promoting organic cotton
- ✓ Safeguarding plant genetic resources



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Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets:




Capacity Building and Tools

Mainstreaming biodiversity

- ✓ 5-dimension framework providing practitioners with a structured approach to reflect on mainstreaming







5-Dimensions of Mainstreaming – A Reflexion Framework for Practitioners

A hands-on, easy-to-use assessment tool for biodiversity mainstreaming

Human development options depend on how we manage and use biodiversity. Human wellbeing, in its broadest sense and many key economic sectors which are driving growth in developing countries including agriculture and fisheries, food and nutrition, water, energy, and tourism depend on nature. Biodiversity mainstreaming aims at ensuring coherence between biodiversity and development objectives in order to tackle the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and secure the natural basis for sustainable development. It is „the recognition and integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services and development considerations across different levels of governance and entry points (e.g. national, sectoral, local), through a variety of approaches and mechanisms, so as to achieve sustainable biodiversity and development outcomes“ (IIED 2013). The need for mainstreaming biodiversity considerations is recognised not only in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), its Strategic Plan 2011-20 and the Aichi biodiversity targets, but also a requirement for achieving the SDGs.

Mainstreaming is a complex process, involving changes and coordination at different political levels and groups of society. It takes different shapes according to the context as well as over time. This complexity often hinders the identification of mainstreaming challenges and possible responses, as well as the assessment of progress.

To reduce complexity it is helpful to identify basic areas (or dimensions) in which mainstreaming becomes evident. For example, mainstreaming is detectable in how far institutional arrangements allow for multi-sectoral collaboration. It becomes evident in the degree of which policies are coherent and corresponding instruments are in place to solve multiple use conflicts. Successful mainstreaming is also observable in the social sphere if there is consensus among people about the importance of biodiversity conservation. It is as well reflected in the financial resources available for biodiversity conservation.

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Conclusions

- ✓ Mainstreaming in German DC requires continued guidance and political steering
- ✓ Good practice examples and success stories linked to the actual political agenda
- ✓ Need to build ownership within other sectors
- ✓ Practical tools supporting mainstreaming opportunities in different contexts
- ✓ More thought needed on how to use the implementation of 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement for biodiversity mainstreaming and enhanced policy coherence