



# Mainstreaming Biodiversity into National Development Plans: Overview and Selected Tools

by **Dr. Charles I. McNeill**  
**Senior Biodiversity Policy Advisor,**  
**United Nations Development Programme**  
**UNDP**

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Convention on  
Biological Diversity

## Afternoon Session - Mainstreaming Biodiversity into National Development Plans

### Agenda

- 14:00 -14:20 Report back from informal working lunch discussion
- 14:20 -14:50 Introduction to Mainstreaming and Overview of Selected Tools
- 14:50 - 15:00 Sharing experiences and discussion of mainstreaming tools
- 15:00 - 15:15 Break
- 15:15 - 16:00 Sharing country experiences and examples of other tools
  - Rwanda's Experience with MDG-S, MA, PEI
  - India's Experience with SEA
  - Demonstration of 2010 & MDG Poster Tool Methodology
- 16:00 - 16:15 Discussion of country experiences
- 16:15 - 16:30 Wrap up of afternoon session with linkages to morning session
- 16:30 - 16:45 Evaluation and Feedback

## Introduction to Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Overview of Selected Tools

- The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- The Economic Case for Investment in Sound Environmental Management for the MDGs
- Linking the 2010 Biodiversity Target and the MDGs
- Tools and Methodologies for Mainstreaming Biodiversity
  - MDG Support (MDGS) Initiative: a new window of opportunity for mainstreaming biodiversity
  - Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)
  - Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
  - UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI)

## The Millennium Development Goals

1. Adopted by 189 nations during the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000
2. Eight bold goals to respond to the world's most pressing development challenges
3. To be achieved by 2015
4. Agreed at 2005 World Summit that all countries will develop MDG-based National Development Strategies
5. MDG framework now defines the global development agenda



## The Millennium Development Goals

This is where the world's attention is focused!



## How important are environmental assets to reaching the MDGs?

### Poor households rely heavily on environmental assets

- Forest products → 20% of household income, on average
- Environmental factors → 20% of health problems in poor countries

### Environmental capital is a critical asset for developing economies

- 26% of national wealth in non-oil exporting poor countries
- Income growth illusory if based on 'mining' environmental assets

### Rejecting idea that sound environmental mgmt is optional

- Environmental degradation affects human health
- Much environmental degradation is irreversible
- Policies are available to secure development that maintains environmental assets while raising average incomes



## Are environmental investments economically attractive?

**Coral reef conservation** -- benefit-cost ratios of 1.3:1 to 5:1

**Wetland conservation** – conversion of mangroves to shrimp aquaculture generally yields *negative* economic returns

**Water and sanitation** – benefit-cost ratios from 4:1 to 14:1

**Soil and water conservation** – generally pays although returns are very site-specific, with benefit-cost ratios up to 2:1

**Air pollution control** – benefit-cost ratios from <1 up to 15:1

*Source:* PEP economic study undertaken by David Pearce, Sept. 2005



## Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)

The MA explicitly links biodiversity and ecosystem services with human well-being, poverty reduction and the MDGs.

	<u><i>Degraded</i></u>	<u><i>Mixed</i></u>	<u><i>Enhanced</i></u>
<b><i>Provisioning</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capture fisheries</li> <li>Wild foods</li> <li>Wood fuel</li> <li>Genetic resources</li> <li>Biochemicals</li> <li>Fresh water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timber</li> <li>Fiber</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crops</li> <li>Livestock</li> <li>Aquaculture</li> </ul>
<b><i>Regulating</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air quality regulation</li> <li>Regional and local climate regulation</li> <li>Erosion regulation</li> <li>Water purification</li> <li>Pest regulation</li> <li>Pollination</li> <li>Natural hazard regulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water regulation (e.g., flood protection)</li> <li>Disease regulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbon sequestration</li> </ul>
<b><i>Cultural</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spiritual and religious values</li> <li>Aesthetic values</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreation &amp; ecotourism</li> </ul>	



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## The Biodiversity 2010 Target

*“Significantly reduce by 2010 the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth”*



## Why Link 2010 Target and MDGs?

Biodiversity exists within a social, economic and political context – can't achieve 2010 target outside this context

MDG campaign addresses sectors posing greatest threats to biodiversity: agriculture, forests, fisheries, energy, transport, trade. So the MDG campaign can reduce or increase burden on biodiversity

Long-term success of MDG campaign depends on sustaining biodiversity and ecosystems that provide key services to society

MDG campaign determining how international development assistance is allocated - vital to allocate resources for biodiversity

Linkage of issues will expand constituency for 2010 Target



## In other words, the success of the 2010 Target and the MDGs depend upon each other

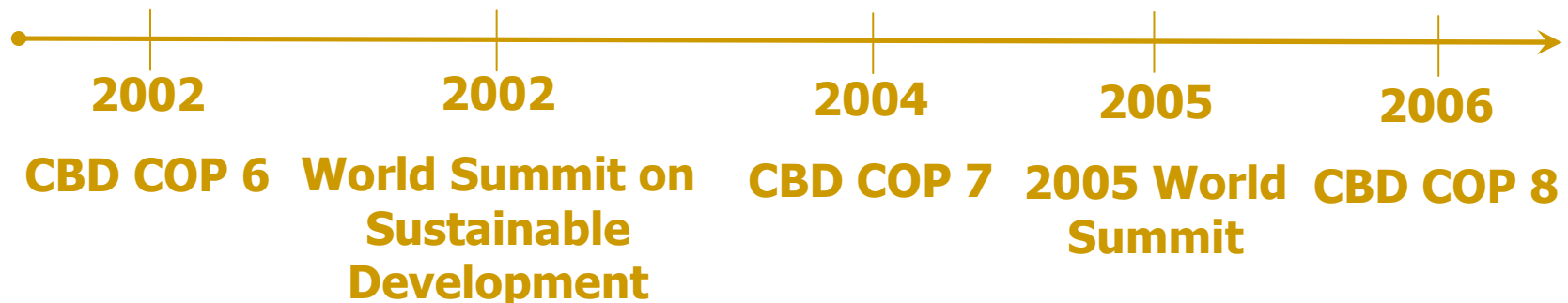
The 2010 Target cannot be achieved without the engagement of a wide range of players, including the 'MDG community'

...

Conversely, the success of the MDG campaign depends on progress towards the 2010 Target

Fortunately ...recent events have conspired to bring these two frameworks together ...

## History of links between 2010 Target and the MDGs



- 2010 Target adopted at CBD COP 6 in 2002
- 2010 Target endorsed at WSSD
- CBD COP 7 called for the 2010 Target to be considered an 'interim target' for MDG 7, that common indicators be identified for 2010 and MDG 7 targets, and that CBD will track and support MDG campaign
- 2010 Target reinforced at 2005 World Summit
- Delegates at CBD COP 8 urged UN SG to adopt 2010 Target within MDGs
- UN SG agreed to integration of 2010 Target into MDGs in Dec 2006!



## The 2010 Target now provides a strong rationale for taking biodiversity seriously in national planning

Since the 2010 Target is being adopted within MDG 7, this provides a rationale on why biodiversity should be firmly embedded in MDG-based national development plans

Similarly, countries now have a rationale to include biodiversity in their National MDG Reports

The NBSAPs provide a critically important starting point to identify biodiversity priorities to incorporate into both these kinds of national plans.

## What do we mean by Environmental Mainstreaming?

Integrating the contribution of environment (including biodiversity) to poverty reduction and growth into national and sectoral development processes

And by building national capacity to do this.

Environmental mainstreaming is a means, not an end in itself, resulting in a sustained country-led effort to ‘operationalize’ – from planning to implementation

## What are the results of successful Environmental Mainstreaming?

Policies identified and implemented that result in better pro-poor environmental management.

Biodiversity and ecosystem services taken into account in national plans, budget processes, sector strategies and local level implementation.

Institutional processes established within government and stakeholder communities to ensure that parties responsible for poverty reduction and growth policies focus on environmental sustainability too.

Role of environmental agencies and CSOs strengthened.

## Indicators of Successful Environmental Mainstreaming

1. Inclusion of poverty-environment linkages in national development and poverty reduction strategies.
2. Strengthened capacity within finance/planning ministries as well as environmental agencies to integrate environment into budget decision-making, sector strategies and implementation programmes.
3. Inclusion of poverty-environment linkages in sector planning and implementation strategies.
4. Strengthened capacity in key sector ministries to include environmental sustainability into their strategies.
5. Widened involvement of stakeholders in making the case for the importance of environment to growth and poverty reduction.
6. Improved domestic resource mobilization for poverty-environment investments.
7. Increased donor contributions to country-level environmentally sustainable investment.
8. Improved livelihoods and access to environmental and natural resources for the poor.





# Tools and Methodologies for Mainstreaming: The MDG Support Initiative



## What is the MDG Support Initiative?

A UN initiative that assists countries in preparing rigorous national strategies that are *ambitious enough* to achieve the MDGs.

(It asks the question: *What will it take to achieve the MDGs? Rather than: How close can we get to the MDGs under the current constraints and given current available resources?*)

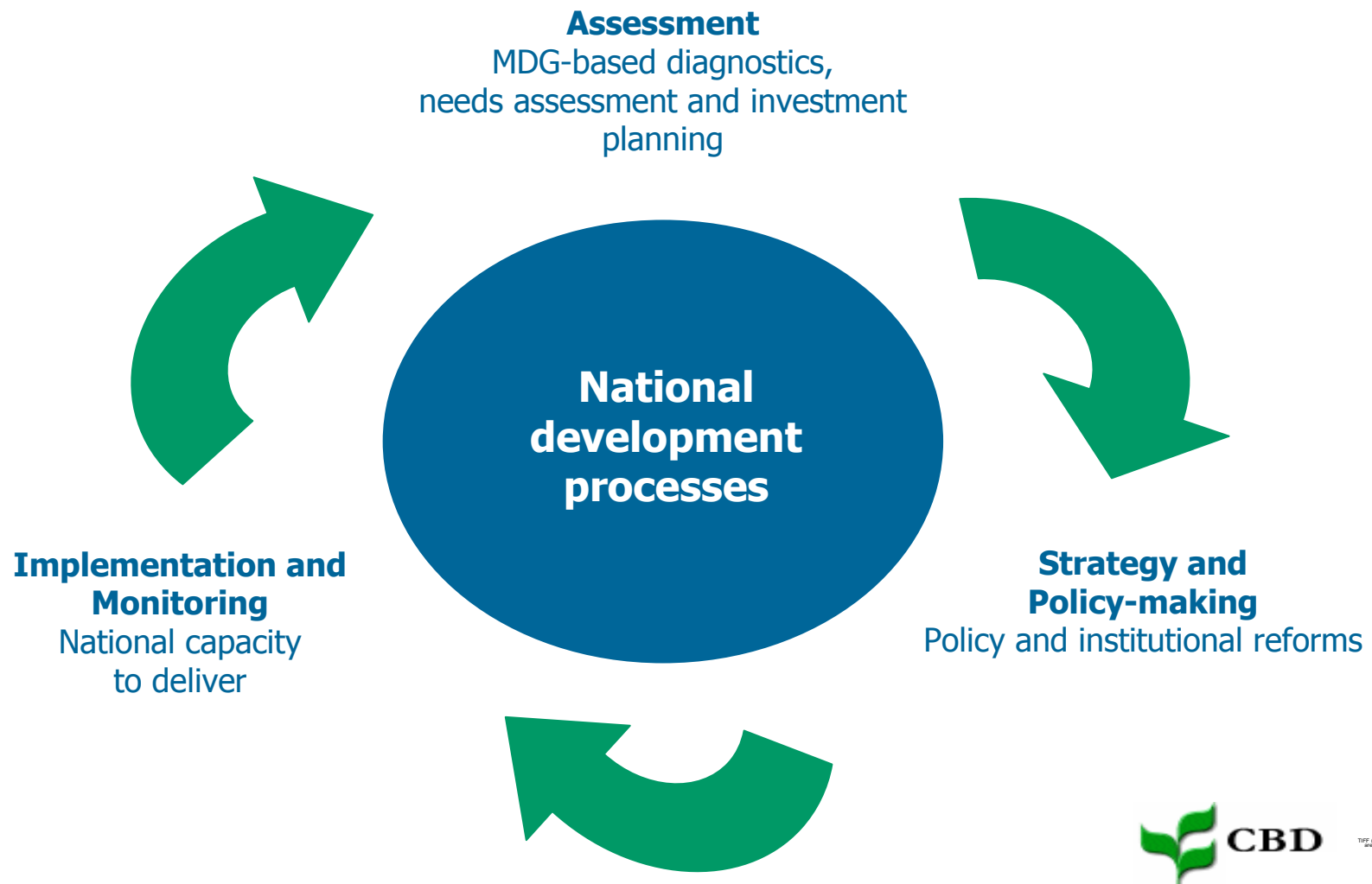
Made up of global and regional MDGS teams which work with UN Country Teams in every region to assist governments with:

- (i) MDG-based Needs Assessment and Planning
- (ii) Widening Policy Options and Choices, and
- (iii) Strengthening National Capacity to Deliver

Responds to UN Reform process - UNDP & UNEP partnership and by working through 'One UN' pilot countries

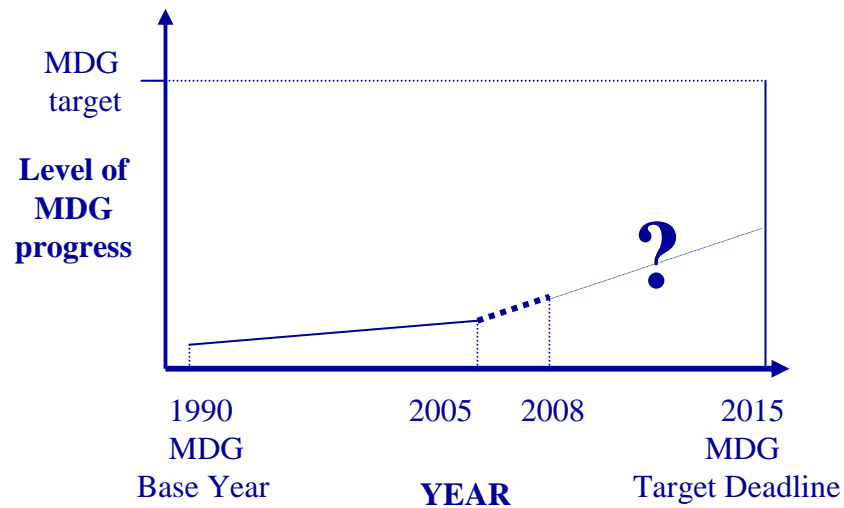


# National Development Planning and Implementation Cycle

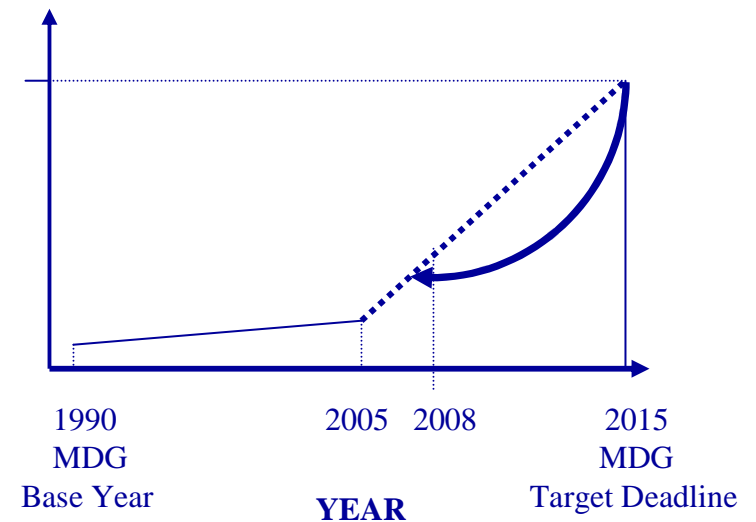


## So what does it mean to be an ‘MDG-based national development strategy’?

Typical strategy today



MDG-based development strategy



## What issues does an MDG Needs Assessment address?

### Who and where are the poor?

- Identifying the population in need
- Disaggregating the analysis

### What needs to be done?

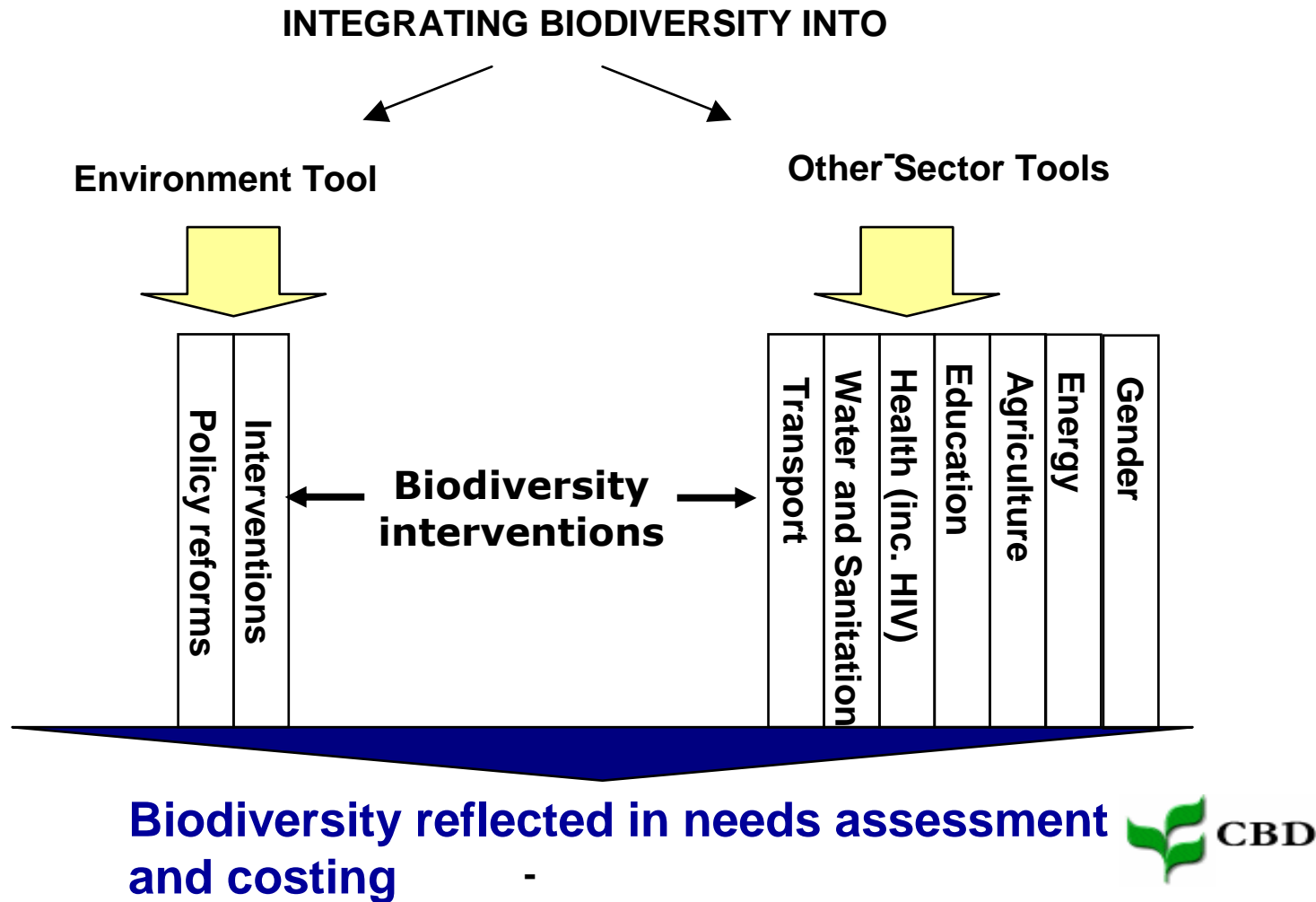
- Focus on **public investments** (capital and operating costs)
- Needs Assessment from now until 2015
- Interventions: goods, services, infrastructure

### How much will it cost?

- Local unit costs x population in need
- Human resources required to meet each MDG
- Infrastructure needs

**How to support the national policy dialogue and negotiations with donors and other development partners?**

# How does MDG Support help integrate biodiversity into national plans?



## What is the value of MDG Needs Assessment and Costing for Biodiversity?

***Integrates biodiversity*** into mainstream planning process

***Improves prioritisation*** of biodiversity in planning

***Focuses on pro-poor*** biodiversity investments

***Identifies where financial resources are the key issue***

Helps costed biodiversity interventions be linked to budget



## Next Steps for MDG Support

For further **information** please visit ...

<http://www.undp.org/poverty/mdgsupport.htm>

For **assistance** contact your local UN country office







# Tools and Methodology for Mainstreaming: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)



## Millennium Ecosystem Assessment as a Mainstreaming Methodology

The MA offers a valuable methodology for mainstreaming:

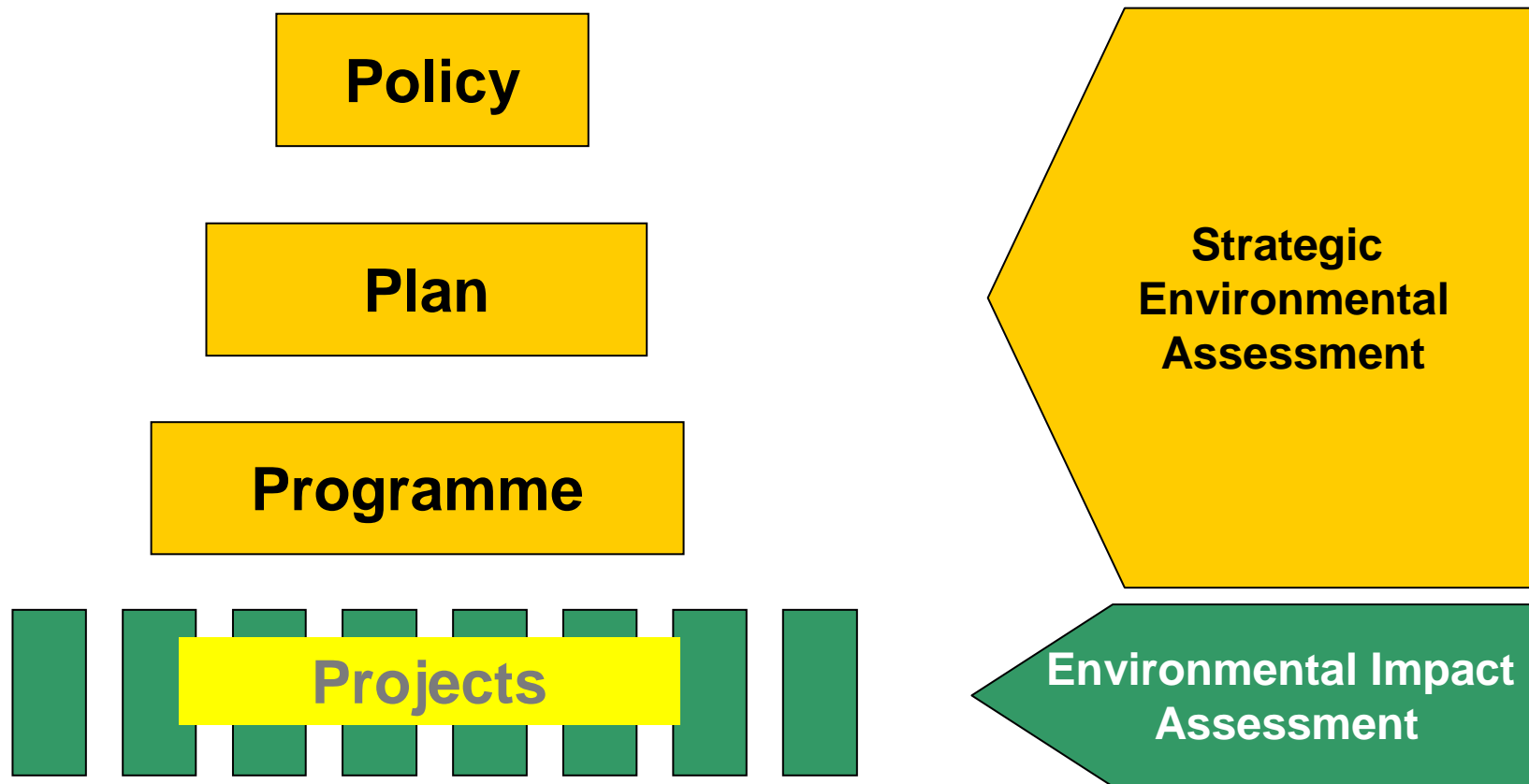
- Various organizations have adopted the MA framework as the basis for mainstreaming toolkits, costing tools, socio-economic monitoring, data modeling and evaluation tools.
- WRI's Guidelines for the application of MA methodology as a mainstreaming tool: Went to print yesterday!
- Approach piloted in Rwanda, Uganda, and other countries.



# Tools and Methodology for Mainstreaming: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)



# SEA: Up-streaming environmental considerations into the decision-making processes



## Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

SEA is a range of analytical and participatory approaches to integrate environmental considerations into policy, plans and programmes and evaluate the inter linkages with economic and social consideration.

SEA can **improve decision-making** related to policies, plans and programmes, and thus **improve development outcomes** by:

- Supporting the integration of environment and development
- Providing environmental-based evidence to support informed decisions
- Improving the identification of new opportunities
- Preventing costly mistakes
- Building public engagement in decision-making for improved governance

## Key entry points for SEA at the country level

Lead Authorities	Focus Area/Entry Point	Instruments (e.g.)
<b>National Government and Cross-Sector Ministries</b> (e.g. Departments of Finance/Planning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National-level overarching strategies, programmes and plans</li> <li>• National Policy reforms and Budget Support programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)</li> <li>• MDG-based NDS</li> <li>• Development Policy Lending (DLP)</li> </ul>
<b>Sector or Line Ministries</b> (e.g. Mining, Health, Agriculture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National sectoral policies, plans or programmes (e.g. energy or health sector reform)</li> <li>• Infrastructure investment plans and programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp)</li> <li>• Sector Budget Support</li> <li>• Sector Policy Lending</li> <li>• Loans</li> <li>• Equity investments</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-national, regional and local Governments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National/sub-national spatial development plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance and investment</li> </ul>
<b>International/ trans-boundary agencies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trans-National plans and programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance and investment</li> </ul>

## SEA and the Convention on Biological Diversity

- **SEA** is a requirement of the Convention (article 14, par. 1b)
- In response to this requirement **Voluntary Guidelines on Biodiversity-Inclusive Impact Assessment** were produced:
  - Endorsed by the CBD COP 8 in Curitiba, March 2006
  - Provides guidance on whether, when, and how to consider biodiversity in both project- and strategic-level environmental assessments
  - CBD Parties to consider SEA as an approach for “improving integration of national biodiversity strategy and action plans and national development strategies” and “promote the establishment of clear conservation targets through national biodiversity strategy and action plan process”

## For More Information on SEA

- OECD DAC. 2006. *DAC Guidelines and References Series: Applying Strategic Environmental Assessment. Good Practice Guidance for Development Co-operation.*  
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/4/21/37353858.pdf>
- Slootweg R., Kolhoff A., Verheem R. and Höft R. 2006. *Biodiversity in EIA and SEA: Voluntary Guidelines on Biodiversity-Inclusive Impact Assessment.* Background decision to CBD Decision VIII/28.  
<http://www.seataskteam.net/indexAction.cfm?module=Library&action=GetFile&DocumentAttachmentID=1728>
- Capacity Building in Biodiversity in Impact Assessment (CBBIA) project  
<http://www.saiea.com/cbbia/index.html>
- South West Ecological Surveys, Levett-Therivel sustainability consultants and Oxford Brookes University. *Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners.*  
[www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/SEAbiodiversityGuide.pdf](http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/SEAbiodiversityGuide.pdf)





# Tools and Methodologies for Mainstreaming: The UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative



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## The UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative

### What is the PEI?

The UNDP-UNEP PEI supports country-level efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national planning and implementation processes by providing financial and technical assistance and delivering capacity development programmes to government partners.

### Where does PEI operate?

PEI currently operates in 9 pilot countries – in Africa (Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda), Asia (Viet Nam) and Central America (Nicaragua) – with an intention to expand widely

Other countries can apply to participate at any time.



## The UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative

### How is PEI implemented?

#### Country programme preparation:

1. Identifying links between environmental sustainability & development goals and related governance/institutional factors that affect related policy and planning decisions.
  2. Integrating environmental sustainability into key 'entry points' to national development planning and policy.
  3. Strengthening country capacity to mainstream poverty-environment with stronger focus on sectoral planning and implementation.
- Resulting in strengthened national resource base for investing in environmental sustainability --



## The UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative

### How does PEI operate?

- Knowledge workspace/network
- Regional teams
- Inter-country exchanges
- Clearinghouse mechanism
- Website: [www.unpei.org](http://www.unpei.org)

## Key questions to discuss

### Regarding 'Mainstreaming Biodiversity' in national development planning:

1. What is the working and not working?
2. What obstacles & opportunities have you encountered?
3. What tools & methodologies are you using?
4. How can your NBSAP be best used to contribute to mainstreaming?
5. What assistance would be most useful you?