

Financing Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Seascapes

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Mainstreaming Defined: 2005



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.

SEPLS - Relation to the GEF-6 Strategies



BD 3: Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Program 6: Ridge to Reef – Maintaining global significant coral reef ecosystem

Program 7: Securing Agriculture’s Future – Sustainable Use of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources

BD 4: Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in Production Landscapes, Seascapes, and Sectors

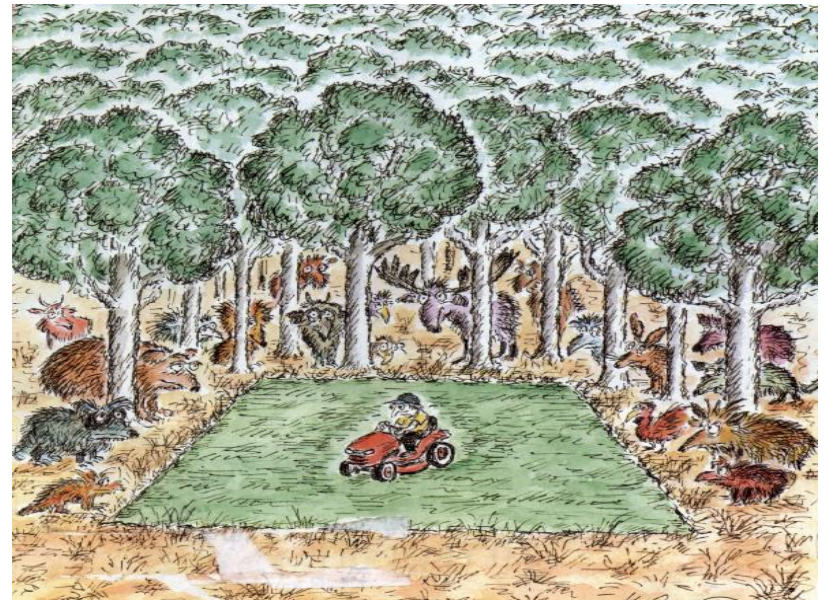
Program 9: Managing the human-biodiversity Interface - Landscape and seascape management

Program 10: Integration of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Development and Finance Planning.



Program 9: Managing the human-biodiversity interface

- Develop policy and regulatory frameworks for biodiversity friendly land and resource use.
- Conduct spatial and land use planning
- Improve and change production practices (e.g. agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, etc)
- Development of financial mechanism (e.g. PES, certification, etc) to incentivize actors to change current practices.



SEPLS related GEF Projects

- **Global: GEF Satoyama Project**

GEF Grant: \$2 million, Cofinancing \$6.35 million

Partners: Conservation International, IGES, UNU-IAS, and others

- **GEF Small Grants Programme: COMDEKS – Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative**

- **Sri Lanka: Mainstreaming Agrobiodiversity Conservation & Sustainable Use**

GEF \$1.6m, Cofinance \$3.2m

Bioversity International - Sustainable use of traditional crop varieties, livestock breeds, and medicinal plants; market mechanism for incentive.

- **India: Developing Effective Multiple Use Management Framework for Conserving Biodiversity in the Mountain Landscape in Western Ghats,**

GEF \$6.2m, Cofinance \$30m. Mosaic land use (PA and forest mgmt, agriculture certification – tea, cardamom - etc)

- **Cambodia: Strengthening landscape-based mgmt. of Cambodia's Protected Areas System in the Eastern Northern Plain**

GEF grant \$4.7m, Cofinance 14.5m, (BD, CC, SFM)

Inter-sectoral governance; Landscape connectivity; Sustainable forest mgmt



GEF Experience and Projects related to Mainstreaming Biodiversity

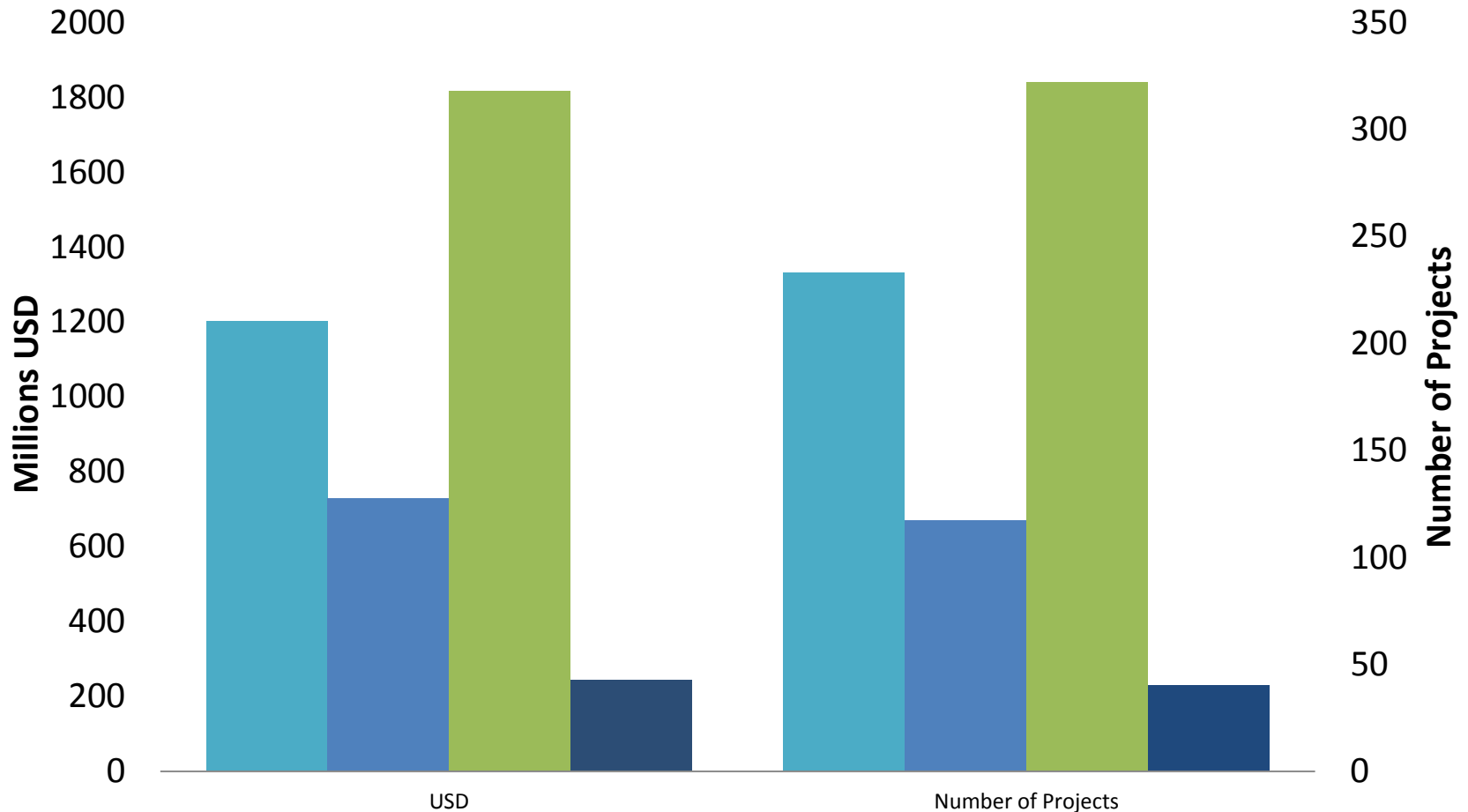
2004-2016:

- 427 projects
- GEF Grant: total \$2.7 billion
- Cofinancing: total \$16.8 billion



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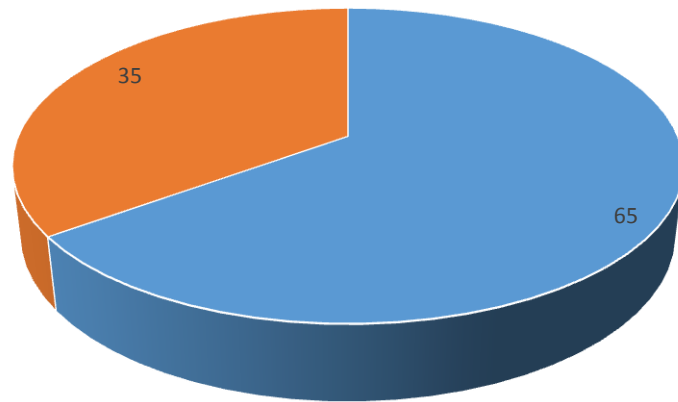
GEF mainstreaming by the numbers: Focus areas from 2004-2016



■ Planning ■ Policy ■ Production ■ Financing
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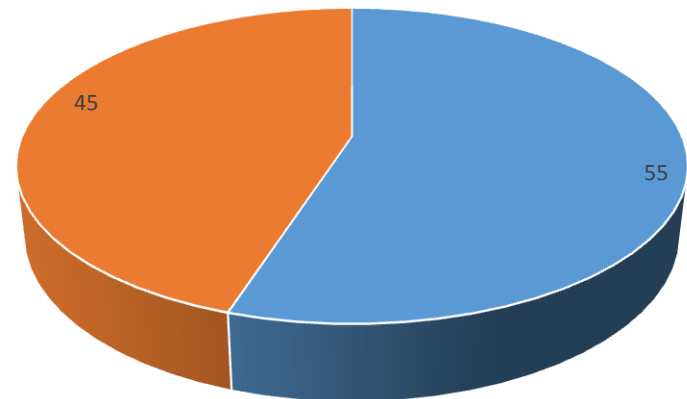
GEF Mainstreaming vs Protected Areas: \$ invested

GEF-3 Portfolio (2002-2006)



■ Protected Areas ■ Mainstreaming BD

GEF-5 Portfolio (2012-16)

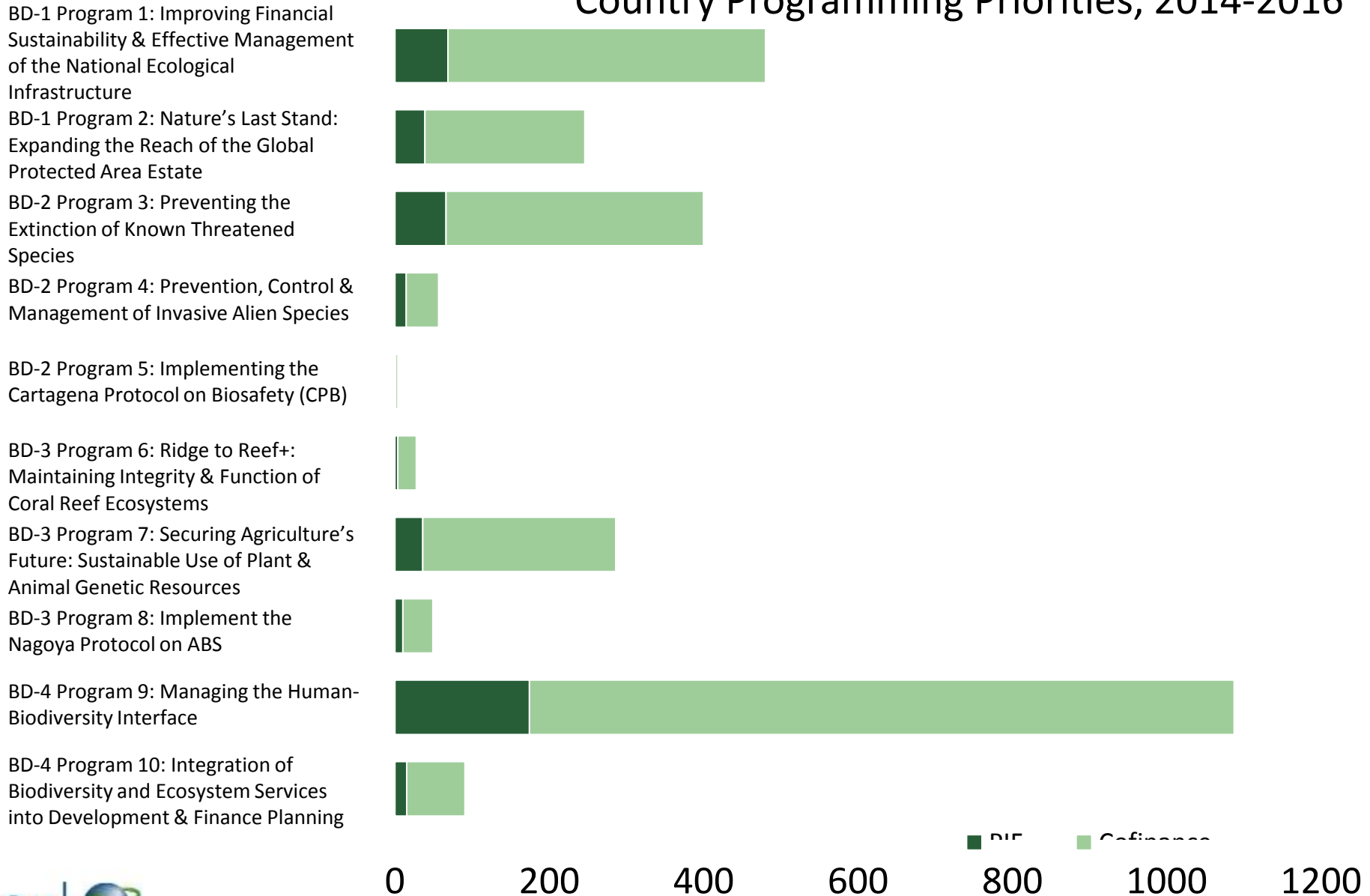


■ Protected Areas ■ Mainstreaming

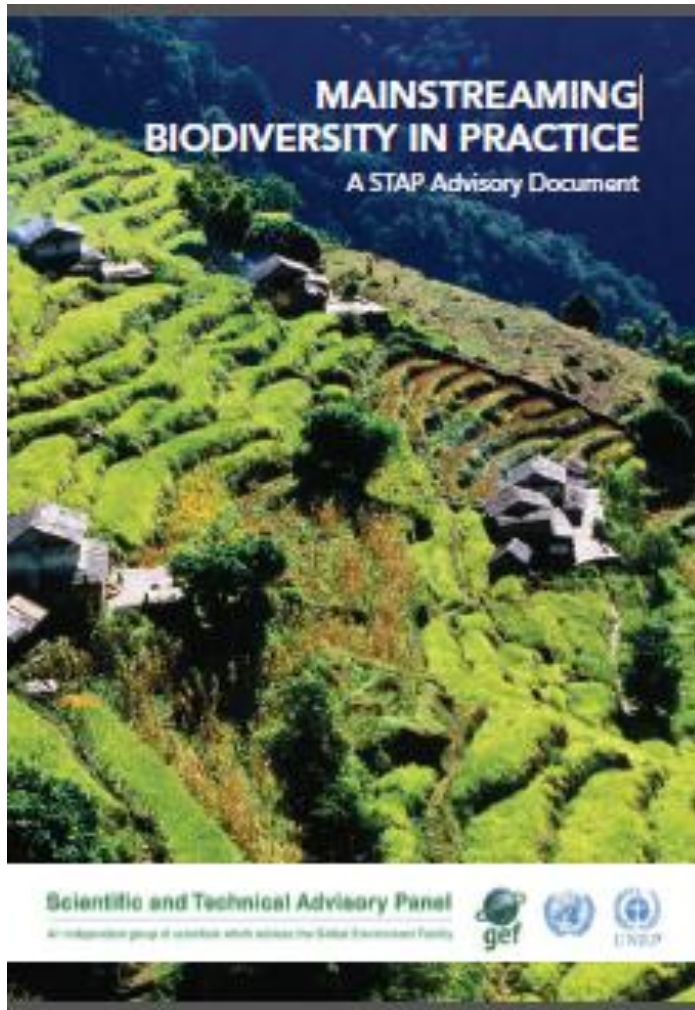


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Country Programming Priorities, 2014-2016



Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Practice: 2013



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

Elements for Successful Mainstreaming Project

Project Moderator:

1. Democratic, transparent and stable governance
2. Strong capacity at individual and institutional levels
3. Strong and responsive teams led by champions
4. Biophysical and socio-economic spatial information systems

Project Design Features

1. Project design based on theory of change.
2. Flexible project duration, financial sustainability and adaptive management
3. Effective project monitoring and evaluation
4. Alignment of with CBD and other processes
5. Alignment with government priorities, working across multiple sectors
6. Effective communication with stakeholders
7. Positive and continuous behavioral change

Key Initial Findings: 2016 Ongoing Review

- Project design features and project moderators deemed critical for successful mainstreaming were correlated with progress to impact.
- Spatial and land-use planning projects that demonstrated high progress to impact blended work on protected areas and surrounding production landscapes (predominantly smaller scale agriculture and community forest production/management).
- The first generation of biodiversity mainstreaming projects in the forestry sector examined in this cohort had little relationship with the large-scale forestry sector. Clear causal link between project activities in forestry and concrete biodiversity benefits were not well elucidated.



Key Initial Findings (2)

- Policy work in the agriculture and forestry sectors also failed to elucidate clear cause and effect relationships between proposed policy changes and concrete biodiversity benefits generated by instituting changes.
- In this cohort, spatial and land-use planning projects were the only ones to produce outcomes at scale as defined by area covered or sectoral practices significantly changed. (production unit challenges)
- Support to the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and the protection and/or sustainable use of crop wild relatives is an investment niche where global biodiversity benefits are clear and where the GEF has had measurable success and a unique role to play.



Lessons



- **Project moderators** (“biodiversity mainstreaming readiness”) are **strongly correlated with project impact**, particularly spatial and land-use planning capacity.
- **Entry and leverage points, strategies, and geographies** where GEF projects can have the most impact **at scale** in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and tourism **must be better defined**.
- **Assessing the outcomes of biodiversity mainstreaming projects** and their real contribution to biodiversity status and condition **remains a critical challenge during the duration of a project**, thus, more robust proxy indicators are necessary.



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Thank you



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