First International Workshop

17–19 November 2015
Cresta Lodge Hotel, Harare, Zimbabwe

Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Development Policy and Planning

Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Development Policy and Planning initiative (2015–2017)

iied   UNEP WCMC

Author information

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About the event

For more information about this report, or the Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Development Policy and Planning initiative, visit www.iied.org/national-biodiversity-strategies-action-plans-20-mainstreaming-biodiversity-development, or contact: Dilys Roe, IIED, dilys.roe@iied.org; John Tayleur, UNEP-WCMC, John.Tayleur@unep-wcmc.org.

Coordinating organisations

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The United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is the specialist biodiversity assessment centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the world's foremost intergovernmental environmental organisation. The Centre has been in operation for over 30 years, combining scientific research with practical policy advice.

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Acknowledgements

Executive summary

This report presents proceedings from the first international workshop for the Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Development Policy and Planning initiative (hereafter, 'the initiative') held at Cresta Lodge Hotel in Harare, Zimbabwe from 17 to 19 November 2015. The initiative's overall goal is to make the best use of revised National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to improve the ways that development actors and processes handle the opportunities and constraints associated with biodiversity.

The workshop brought together 34 participants, including African Leadership Group (ALG) members from the eight countries taking part in the initiative (Botswana, Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe); representatives from international organisations (the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UNEP–UNDP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) Africa Regional Team, and OECD's Development Assistance Committee, Development Co-operation Directorate); and the IIED and UNEP–WCMC initiative team.

The main objectives of the first international workshop were to:

- Review progress with the country strategic diagnostic assessments, and to feed back on the usefulness of the draft diagnostic tool

- Share and confirm each country's ideas for the priority development issue/sector/process on which to focus subsequent biodiversity mainstreaming work through the initiative

- Support countries to formulate national NBSAP mainstreaming implementation plans

- Identify capacity and guidance/tools required to support countries in mainstreaming biodiversity into development priorities

- Share tips and tactics on using the NBSAP as a tool for mainstreaming, and

- Communicate shared lessons and priorities in the form of a joint 'Harare Statement' on using NBSAPs as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into national and sectoral development policies in an era of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the green economy.

Rather than seeking to capture everything presented by resource persons and discussed by participants, this report highlights some of the key issues that emerged from the workshop.

Participants' expectations

Key expectations from the workshop shared by the participants at the start included:

- Networking with other colleagues in the region and sharing experiences and knowledge on biodiversity mainstreaming issues

- Learning about tips and tactics for using revised NBSAPs as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into national and sectoral development policies

- Understanding more about 'new' contexts for mainstreaming such as SDGs and the green economy

- Identifying the capacity needed for biodiversity mainstreaming and how to build it through this initiative (eg diagnostics and communications)

- Building on existing complementary mainstreaming work, and

- Developing top indicators of mainstreaming progress and success.

Country mainstreaming landscape and existing complementary projects

All eight participating countries have ongoing mainstreaming projects that are complementary to the initiative. Links amongst them should be established to maximise the biodiversity mainstreaming impacts of these initiatives (Table 1).

Table 1: Mainstreaming landscape and existing complementary

Initiative	Examples
High-profile international mainstreaming initiatives	Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services project (WAVES), the Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) and the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa
Major national and transboundary rural development programmes and projects	Transfrontier conservation areas, community-based natural resources management programmes, sustainable land management, watershed/river basin management and biodiversity offset projects
National plans and strategies	Mainstreaming in policy, strategy, development and land-use plans, including national development plans, national visions, green growth strategies, green economy strategies, blue economy strategies, national climate change implementation strategies, and annual and medium-term expenditure frameworks
Building systems and new institutions	Establishment of the new Ministry of National Development Planning in Zambia and a new Ministry for Poverty Alleviation in Namibia; decentralisation
NGO (advocacy) initiatives and some private sector-led platforms that could be mobilised as part of this initiative	
New biodiversity–development business models	Ghana biodiversity offset project, payment for ecosystem services (PES)
Political debate and elections	Presidential elections in Uganda in February 2016; Parliamentary Caucus and Committees on Environment and Conservation

In all of the countries participating in the initiative, climate change has had the strongest mainstreaming impact and it is influencing development plans and budgets. In some countries, it has created power struggles among different ministries (eg between the ministry of finance and the ministry of environment) vying for climate change mainstreaming responsibility.

Country updates on biodiversity mainstreaming

Seven out of the eight countries participating in the initiative ⎯ Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe ⎯ have completed their revised NBSAPs. Four of these seven ⎯ Namibia, Seychelles, Uganda and Zambia ⎯ have submitted their NBSAPs to the CBD. The other three ⎯ Botswana, Malawi and Zimbabwe ⎯ are either waiting for approval of the final document from the relevant ministries or are waiting to launch their NBSAP. Ghana has made substantial progress towards completing its revised NBSAP. Mainstreaming has been identified as an essential element for successful implementation of the NBSAP in all of the participating countries, and is included in their NBSAP action plans.

Key biodiversity mainstreaming constraints identified by the countries participating in the initiative include:

- Resource mobilisation and inadequate funding from central treasury

- Weak or absent structures to co-ordinate NBSAP implementation

- Outdated legal frameworks

- Ineffective implementation of policies

- Limited appreciation of biodiversity values amongst development sectors

- Lack of awareness of the actual and potential contribution of biodiversity to local and national economic growth

- Disinterest and changing values of the general public

- Weak or absent mechanisms for equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation and management of biodiversity, and

- Lack of capacity to drive effective mainstreaming.

There are similarities across participating countries regarding the development sectors/livelihoods/projects of highest biodiversity dependence, potential and/or vulnerability. Of general and high importance are national development plans, national visions, national climate change policy, community-based natural resources management plans and sectors such as agricultural, forestry, tourism and fisheries. Biodiversity is already well mainstreamed in some aspects of the national development plans and tourism sectors of many countries.

There are also commonalities in the development policies, plans and institutions where biodiversity is *not* well mainstreamed. These include the budget planning process (with some exceptions that can be learned from) and sectors such as transport, energy, extractive industries (oil, gas and mining), education, trade, finance, home affairs, internal security and labour.

Identifying the development focus for country biodiversity mainstreaming

Not all countries have completed their diagnostics or held national workshops, and so have not confirmed their biodiversity mainstreaming focuses for this initiative. Nonetheless, they can be provisionally grouped into the following:

1. New national development plans, including current annual and mid-term reviews of these plans, in several countries, including Uganda, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana, and Zambia. The timing of this initiative is good in terms of making a business/economic/development case for biodiversity, but scheduling activities and interventions will be critical.

2. New planning and economic institutions being developed, such as national development planning in Zambia and blue economy planning in Seychelles. This provides a huge opportunity to integrate biodiversity into procedures, knowledge bases, plans and staff skills.

3. The development of agricultural and land-use plans and information systems was noted by Zimbabwe, Ghana and Seychelles. These provide an opportunity to engage with, and to improve the breadth of information on, agro-biodiversity and ecologically friendly land use, for example.

4. The energy sector, including a focus on the ecological infrastructure for the provision of energy in Uganda.

Workshop participants hoped the initiative would add value to the biodiversity–development focus of their choice through:

- **Coordination:** strengthening cross-sector and cross-ministerial coordination, as well as convening and engaging with many stakeholders

- **Communications:** increasing awareness and visibility of biodiversity and NBSAPs and making NBSAPs 'present in the right places, at the right time and with the right people'

- **Informing**: producing short briefing papers on key biodiversity and mainstreaming issues

- **Honing the case**: helping each other make the economic/development/business case for biodiversity, including through peer review

- **Monitoring and evaluation**: developing frameworks and tools to check mainstreaming progress and success

- **Joint reflections on needs relevant more globally:** as a first step, the workshop produced the Harare Statement on using NBSAPs as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into national and sectoral development policies, and

- **Principles:** developing and promoting biodiversity principles for development and land use planning that will meet needs in the current era of SDGs and the green economy.

Country work plans

During this session, the countries developed their preliminary country work plans for implementation of the initiative. This was mainly to help them to go through the process so that once their national workshops are held they could easily develop their final plans.

Country mainstreaming capacity needs and guidance/tools required

The following key capacity needs and priorities to support implementation of the initiative by the participating countries were identified during the workshop:

1. A tool for monitoring and evaluating mainstreaming progress and success, such as a checklist of relevant indicators

2. Making a business/economic/development case for biodiversity

3. Communication skills relevant to biodiversity mainstreaming

4. Audience identification

5. Skills in negotiation, lobbying, planning and budgeting

6. Guides on how to write policy briefs media briefs, factsheets and key messages, and

7. Tool for building biodiversity mainstreaming capacity for both biodiversity and non-biodiversity ministries and sectors.

Harare Statement

A small group, with each of the eight countries represented, got together to communicate shared lessons and priorities in the form of a Harare Statement on using NBSAPs as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity in national development and sectoral policies (see Appendices 4 and 5)

Next steps for the IIED and UNEP–WCMC team

- Draft the workshop report

- Facilitate the finalisation of the Harare Statement on using NBSAPs as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into national and sectoral development policies

- Send reminders to countries about expected deliverables as per contract

- Send a note to countries clarifying the support available to them through the help desk facility of the initiative

- Finalise the diagnostic tool using feedback from countries

- Develop a tool to monitor and evaluate mainstreaming progress and success

- Further develop a tool for making a business/economic/development case for biodiversity

- Develop a communication tool to support biodiversity mainstreaming

- Explore ways to provide training and guides on negotiation, lobbying, planning and budgeting

- Produce guides on how to write policy briefs, media briefs, factsheets and key messages, and

- Compile a draft list of potential briefing papers on key issues and check with countries if these are really what they need.

Next steps for countries participating in the initiative

- Provide comments on the draft workshop report

- Finalise the Harare Statement on using NBSAPs as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into national and sectoral development policies

- Compile reports from national workshops, including results of the national workshop and country plans, and submit these to the IIED and UNEP–WCMC team, and

- Countries with outstanding contracts to sign them and meet all the donor reporting requirements, especially concerning project expenditure timelines, as per advice from the IIED and UNEP–WCMC team.

1. Introduction and workshop structure

This report presents the proceedings from the first international workshop for the Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Policy and Planning initiative held at Cresta Lodge Hotel in Harare, Zimbabwe from 17 to 19 November 2015. The initiative aims to make the best use of revised National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to improve the way that development actors and processes handle the opportunities and constraints associated with biodiversity. The workshop brought together 34 participants, including the African Leadership Group (ALG) members from the eight countries participating in the initiative (Botswana, Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe); representatives from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UNEP–UNDP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) Africa Regional Team and OECD's Development Assistance Committee, Development Co-operation Directorate; and the IIED and UNEP–WCMC initiative team (see Appendix 1 for the full list of participants).

In addition to the representatives of the international organisations, the country participants came from diverse backgrounds and included people from the ministries of environment, agriculture, finance and trade; national planning authorities; government agencies; research institutes and universities.

Day one focused on self-introductions by the ALG and on their expectations from the workshop. It introduced the Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Policy and Planning initiative and explained what countries are expected to deliver as part of the initiative. It also identified other mainstreaming activities and projects in the eight countries that are complementary to the initiative.

Day two introduced the Strategic Diagnostic Tool to assess the development 'landscape' from a biodiversity point of view. Preliminary country updates on biodiversity mainstreaming were shared and each country's development focus for biodiversity mainstreaming was discussed.

Day three focused on tips and tactics for formulating country work plans for the initiative. Draft country work plans were formulated by each country, including tailored communications and engagement strategies. Country capacity needs were discussed and guidance/tools required to support countries were prioritised. The informal Harare Statement was drafted, covering the use of NBSAPs as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into national and sectoral development policies.

2. DAY ONE: setting the context

This session provided participants with an overview of the Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Policy and Planning initiative and other mainstreaming projects in the eight participating countries.

Welcome

Mr Abraham Matiza, Deputy Director of Zimbabwe's Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MEWC), warmly welcomed participants to the workshop and to Zimbabwe on behalf of the ministry. He noted that many countries are now thinking about implementing their NBSAPs and stressed the importance of the initiative in this process, and, in particular, of using revised NSBAPs as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into national and sectoral development policies. He concluded by thanking UNEP–WCMC, IIED and MEWC for organising the workshop and also thanked the eight countries participating in the initiative for their presence. He encouraged participants to engage in productive discussions and to share their experiences.

2.1 Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Policy and Planning initiative

The initiative — which will run from 1 August 2015 to 31 March 2017 (20 months) — brings together two separately funded but mutually supportive projects: the Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Development project, a UN Environment Programme (UNEP) project supported by German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) funding and implemented by UNEP–WCMC; and NBSAPs 2.0: From Policy to Practice, funded by the UK Government's Darwin Initiative and implemented by IIED and UNEP–WCMC.

The overall goal of the initiative is to make the best use of revised NBSAPs to improve the way that development actors and processes handle the opportunities and constraints associated with biodiversity. Specifically, the initiative aims to:

- Provide the opportunity for the learning and capacity development that has taken place during the NBSAP revision process to continue into the NBSAP implementation phase

- Identify entry points for engaging with key development processes in each country, whether this is the national development plan, the agriculture sector strategy or the public expenditure review, and

- Build relationships beyond the biodiversity sector — moving beyond the environment ministries which were the focus of the first phase to those that influence development processes in key sectors or at the national level.

Working with eight African countries — Botswana, Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe — this new initiative will help them use their new NBSAPs to influence key national and/or sectoral development policy processes. The initiative is a follow-up to the highly successful project, NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development, which worked with the governments of Botswana, Namibia, Seychelles and Uganda to help them integrate development priorities into their revised NBSAPs (Box 1).

Box 1: Background to the Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Policy and Planning initiative

This initiative is a follow-up to the highly successful project, NBSAPs 2.0: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development (2012 -2015), which worked with the governments of Botswana, Namibia, Seychelles and Uganda to help them integrate development priorities into their revised NBSAPs. The achievements of the four-country project were verified by independent Darwin Initiative evaluation. These included:

- Improved in-country links between biodiversity, development and finance people who are now co-ordinating and helping make business cases for biodiversity

- Improved African links through the African Leadership Group (ALG) and peer review of revised NBSAPs, development process and tools developed during the project

- The spread of ALG's lessons and commitment via Statements (Maun 2012, Entebbe 2013 and Windhoek 2014)

- The development of simple, practical and tested guidance documents and tools

- Improved global links through inputs from and collaboration with PEI, BioFin, the NBSAPs Forum and CBD, and

- Importantly, the mainstreaming of development issues into revised NBSAPs.

The new initiative is looking at the other side of the coin, ie mainstreaming biodiversity into development. Today's development and biodiversity problems are linked, and so are the solutions. There is a need for integrated and transformative responses to the challenges. However, the institutions are fragmented, making them ill prepared to address these challenges. Development and biodiversity institutions need to come together — rules, norms, procedures and organisations. Ultimately, they should become new sustainable development institutions. Development-proofed NBSAPs and the networks behind them help to support SDG implementation.

The focus of this initiative is reciprocal mainstreaming, which means both biodiversity and development objectives will be more secure. It is not a technical task, but a political economy one. The key question is whether to start by targeting the most central development process (eg the National Development Plan (NDP), if the NDP really drives development) or to focus on the most tactical development issue relevant to biodiversity (eg tourism and food security) if this would gain attention from key decision makers across different ministries and find strong biodiversity levers for development (eg investment and risk management for healthy natural resources management, direct revenue from tourism and wildlife management and moral/ethical levers).

2.2 Participants' expectations

This session provided an opportunity for participants to share their expectations from the workshop. Table 1 offers a detailed description of participants' expectations by country. In a nutshell, common expectations shared by the participants included:

1. To consolidate and grow the informal partnership — the African Leadership Group (ALG) — and learn from and exchange experiences and plan future work together.

2. How to get the NBSAP actively used as a tool for biodiversity mainstreaming in national development and sector policies and plans — not just as words in plans, but to see the NBSAP used by many sectors in their activities.

   a. How to make the NBSAP's presence felt, ie 'push it up the development ladder' and national development agenda to include specific biodiversity outcomes presented as specific action items within the sectoral development activities, supported by specific budget allocations, and

b. Understand more about 'new' contexts for mainstreaming, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the green economy, green growth and the blue economy.

3. What capacity is needed and how to get it

a. How to use and develop the draft diagnostic tool produced by the initiative

b. What communications tasks, tips and tactics are needed, and

c. What existing mainstreaming initiatives to build on and mobilise (start of diagnostics).

4. How to monitor the impact of mainstreaming — top indicators to monitor mainstreaming progress as well as identifying key actors involved. This is also linked to the diagnostic tool developed by the initiative.

Table 2: Summary of participants' expectations

Country	Expectations
Botswana	• Develop monitoring tools for mainstreaming — what is successful mainstreaming? • Capacity building roadmap on biodiversity mainstreaming • Explore new ways of strengthen mainstreaming including in international initiatives
Ghana	• Push biodiversity issues up the development ladder and national development agenda • Use of communications to get biodiversity in the national development agenda
Malawi	• Gain knowledge in mainstreaming biodiversity in national economic planning • Learn about how to use the diagnostic assessment tool in preparation for the national workshop for the initiative to be held in November/December 2015 • Gain knowledge on making the business/economic/development case for biodiversity
Namibia	• Understand how to use the diagnostic tool for Namibia effectively • Revision of strategic documents to align with SDGs and other sectors
Seychelles	• Networking with other colleagues in the region • Sharing experiences and knowledge on mainstreaming issues • Mainstreaming the implementation of the NBSAP • Engaging different ministries in-country • How to measure whether mainstreaming is progressing • Financial review of BIOFIN
Uganda	• Consolidate and grow partnerships with African countries and beyond and continue sharing and learning from each other • Learning more about Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) • Move from planning to implementation of mainstreaming using the revised NBSAP • Develop a biodiversity mainstreaming checklist for sectors to make the NBSAP presence felt in those sectors.
Zambia	• How will mainstreaming help stimulate implementation of the NBSAP (launched in early November)? • How can it help mobilise resources (domestic and external) to support NBSAP implementation?
Zimbabwe	• Learn from other countries about mainstreaming biodiversity and using the revised NBSAP as a mainstreaming tool • Learn about the subject of mainstreaming and what it means in practice — move away from token reference to biodiversity in key national and sectoral plans • How to implement mainstreaming on the ground — downstream interventions. • Measures of mainstreaming progress and success

2.3 Existing mainstreaming project and activities in the initiative countries

All the eight participating countries have ongoing mainstreaming projects that are complementary to the initiative (see Appendix 2). These include the following:

- **High profile international mainstreaming initiatives,** eg the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), the Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Service (WAVES), the Poverty and Environment Initiative and the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa

- **Major national and transboundary rural development programmes and projects**, eg transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs), community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) programmes, sustainable land management (SLM) and watershed/river basin management

- **National plans and strategies**, eg mainstreaming in policy, strategy, development and land-use plans, including national development plans, national visions, green growth strategies, green economy strategies, blue economy strategies, national climate change implementation strategies, and annual and medium-term expenditure frameworks

- **Building systems and new institutions,** eg the establishment of the new Ministry of National Development Planning in Zambia and decentralisation processes

- **NGO (advocacy) initiatives and some private sector-led platforms**, some of which might be going nowhere but could be mobilised as part of this initiative

- **New biodiversity–development business models,** eg the biodiversity offset project in Ghana and payment for ecosystem services (PES) initiatives, and

- **Political debate and elections,** eg presidential elections in Uganda in February 2016, parliamentary caucuses and committees on environment and conservation.

Discussion ensued regarding the importance of establishing links to these projects to maximise the impact of the initiative. In many countries climate change has had the strongest mainstreaming success in terms of influencing development plans and budgets, an example being the Parliamentary Committee on Environment and Climate Change (PEECR) in Malawi. In some countries, this has led to institutional tensions between the ministry of finance and the ministry of environment, for example, competing for responsibility of mainstreaming climate change.

The need for national plans for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is beginning to come to most countries' attention. SDGs are inherently integrated, so there is a huge potential for biodiversity mainstreaming. However, there is an urgent need to develop a workable biodiversity 'roadmap' for the SDGs. There are some ongoing high-profile international mainstreaming initiatives in the project countries, including PEI, which has been working in some countries for some time (in Botswana, Malawi and Uganda), WAVES and BioFin. It is of paramount importance to establish links with these initiatives. In some countries, national green economy/green growth/blue economy strategies provide clear entry points for biodiversity mainstreaming.

Some participants suggested developing a checklist for the national budgets to ensure sectors are mainstreaming biodiversity in their plans. Participants noted the importance of strong cross-ministerial and cross-sectoral co-ordination mechanisms to make this happen. Some of the initiative countries, such as Malawi, have strong co-ordination mechanisms, but this is not the case in every country.

Participants from countries with upcoming elections (eg Uganda in February 2016) highlighted that this might provide a good entry point for biodiversity mainstreaming. It was noted that mainstreaming comes through transparency and debate and bringing people and networks together. There was also an emphasis from participants on the need for mainstreaming to go beyond token reference to biodiversity in plans to actual change in institutional structures, budgetary allocation and implementation of mainstreaming in practice.

The Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Policy and Planning initiative is a catalytic, knowledge- and network-based initiative. Therefore, it is about finding levers, developing tools, making cases and communicating. Building on the NBSAPs 2.0 Project (2012-2015), we already have a great network including key organisations such as the United Nations/CBD, and have developed some useful tools others are using even outside Africa. The initiative can add value in supporting the implementation of

revised NBSAPs that already have development issues mainstreamed into them — potentially more powerful than the first generation of NBSAPs. Through the initiative, we should encourage one another and everyone to put NBSAPs to use for development. This should form the core message of the informal Harare Statement on revised NBSAPs as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into national development and sectoral policies.

Participants also highlighted that there are numerous transfrontier conservation area (TFCA) initiatives in Africa. These are recognised as one ecosystem and seen as mainstreaming because the decisions different countries take about development activities within a park are influenced by the development and conservation priorities of the other countries.

3.1 DAY TWO: country updates and confirming the development focus

3.1 Introduction to the Strategic Diagnostic Tool

This session introduced the Strategic Diagnostic Tool to be used by countries to identify a development issue or sector to focus on as part of this initiative. It helps with:

- Identifying the linkages between biodiversity, development and livelihoods, eg sectors dependent on biodiversity such as tourism

- Mapping existing biodiversity and development policies and plans, and whether these policies reflect the linkages and dependencies, safeguards and synergies where possible within existing rules

- Debate and policy space, including scope for changing things and seizing emerging opportunities presented by, for example, the SDGs, green economy/green growth strategies and decentralisation processes

- Development implementation and financing, including operational provisions, expenditure reviews, fiscal and policy procedures and foreign and domestic investment in biodiversity, and

- Stakeholders and their capacities, including those who champion biodiversity mainstreaming and those likely to block or slow mainstreaming progress

Prior to the workshop, each initiative country was encouraged to conduct a basic diagnostic (by multiple stakeholders in a workshop or group task) and then produce summary findings on the development landscape in the country from a biodiversity point of view. Candidate development processes, sectors, or issues to boost biodiversity mainstreaming efforts were then discussed. Based on this, countries were encouraged to select one or two development priorities on which to focus the initiative using criteria outlined in the tool (eg profile of the issue, future relevance, major biodiversity and development outcomes, whether the issue is tractable and/or urgent, and the learning/demonstration potential). This was to be followed by detailed diagnostic questions of the identified priorities.

A short discussion ensued in which participants shared their experiences with the draft diagnostic tool. They suggested the following areas for further improvement of the tool (countries which have not yet used the tool should add these points to their workshop/working group agendas):

- Inclusion of cultural/traditional institutions and clan systems as a key entry point for biodiversity mainstreaming (eg Uganda PEI worked through traditional institutions); these institutions can be much better at connecting environment and development compared to the compartmentalised departments often imposed by western colonial systems

- Clarify that mainstreaming is not static, but is about innovation and learning

- Make the value of biodiversity clear to development and finance people thorough effective communications

- Mainstreaming is going to be different in different sectors in different countries depending on drivers, pressures and contexts, and

- People from the biodiversity sector should learn from experiences from other sectors, such as mainstreaming of HIV in national development and sectoral plans and budgeting.

3.2 Stocktake of country biodiversity mainstreaming

Prior to the workshop, each country was asked to map their biodiversity and development landscape using the draft diagnostic tool. In this session, each country presented results of the diagnostics to scope the focal development processes/sector/issues for biodiversity mainstreaming. Not all countries had conducted a national workshop, so the findings and recommendations should be considered preliminary. These country updates highlighted the status of revised NBSAPs, the scope of the

development landscape through a 'biodiversity lens' in each initiative country, and the selected development focus for biodiversity mainstreaming (Box 2).

Box 2: Update of country diagnostics for biodiversity mainstreaming

Status of NBSAPs in initiative countries

Seven out of the eight countries participating in the initiative — Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe — have completed their revised NBSAPs. Four of these seven — Namibia, Seychelles, Uganda and Zambia — have submitted their NBSAPs to the CBD. A further three — Botswana, Malawi and Zimbabwe — have finished their NBSAPs and are either waiting for approval of the final document from the relevant ministries or are waiting to launch their NBSAP. Ghana has made substantial progress towards completing its revised NBSAP. Mainstreaming has been identified as an essential element for successful implementation of the NBSAP in all the Initiative countries and is included in their NBSAP action plans.

Key biodiversity mainstreaming constraints identified by the initiative countries include:

• Resource mobilisation and inadequate funding from the central treasury

• Weak or absent structures to coordinate NBSAP implementation

• Outdated legal frameworks

• Ineffective implementation of policies

• Limited appreciation of biodiversity values amongst development sectors

• Lack of awareness of the actual and potential contribution of biodiversity to local and national economic growth

• Disinterest and changing values of the general public

• Weak or absent mechanisms for equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation and management of biodiversity, and

• Lack of capacity to drive effective mainstreaming.

Development landscape in initiative countries

There were similarities across initiative countries in the development sectors/livelihoods/projects of highest biodiversity dependence, potential and/or vulnerability. These include national development plans, national visions, national climate change policy, community-based natural resources management plans, and sectors such as agricultural, forestry, tourism and fisheries. There are commonalities in the development policies, plans and institutions where biodiversity is already well mainstreamed. These include national development plans and the tourism sector. There are also commonalities in the development policies, plans and institutions where biodiversity is not well mainstreamed. These include transport policy, the energy sector, the extractive industry and oil, gas and mining, the budget planning process, education, trade and industry, finance, home affairs and internal security and labour.

Suggested development focus for biodiversity mainstreaming in initiative countries

In terms of the strategic development focus for biodiversity mainstreaming, country choices range from national development plans and visions (Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) to sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy and tourism (Ghana, Seychelles and Uganda).

3.3 Identifying the development focus for country biodiversity mainstreaming

For this session, countries were paired to identify one or two development processes or sectors on which to focus country biodiversity mainstreaming as part of this initiative. For each chosen focal area, such as NDPs or sectoral policies (eg agriculture, forestry, water), countries sought to answer the following questions:

- What change are they trying to bring about in their target areas?

- Why have they chosen this target?

- How can this initiative add value?

Chosen country focuses can be grouped into the following:

- New national development plans, including annual and mid-term reviews of the plans in progress in many countries (Uganda, Ghana Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana and Zambia). The timing is therefore right to make a business/economic/development case for biodiversity

- New planning and economic institutions being developed (Zambia and Seychelles). This provides a huge opportunity to get biodiversity inside procedures, the knowledge base, plans and staff skills.

- Agricultural and land-use plans and information systems (Zimbabwe, Ghana, Seychelles). These provide an opportunity to engage with, and improve the breadth of information on, for example, agro-biodiversity and ecologically friendly land use.

- The energy sector, with a focus on the ecological infrastructure for the provision of energy (Uganda).

Workshop participants hoped the initiative would add value to the biodiversity–development focus of their choice through:

- *Coordination*: strengthening cross-sector and cross-ministerial coordination, as well as convening and engaging with many stakeholders

- *Communications:* increasing awareness and visibility of biodiversity and NBSAPs and making NBSAPs 'present in the right places, at the right time and with the right people'

- *Informing:* producing short briefing papers on key biodiversity and mainstreaming issues

- *Honing the case*: helping each other in making the economic/development/business case for biodiversity including through peer review

- *Monitoring and evaluation*: developing frameworks and tools to check mainstreaming progress and success

- *Joint reflections on needs relevant more globally*: as a first step, the workshop produced the Harare Statement on using NBSAPs as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into national and sectoral development policies, and

- *Principles:* developing and promoting biodiversity principles for development and land use planning that will meet needs in the current era of SDGs and the green economy (GE).

3.4 OECD experiences in biodiversity mainstreaming: the perspective of a development cooperation

The OECD presentation focused on mainstreaming biodiversity and development within the development cooperation context. Biodiversity is increasingly mainstreamed into overseas development assistance (ODA), as shown by increased budgets from 2002 to 2013. Five main sectors receiving biodiversity-related ODA include general environmental protection; agriculture, forestry, fishing and rural development; water supply and sanitation, multisector and energy. The OECD's past work on biodiversity mainstreaming focused on donors and financing, for example:

- Drutschinin *et al.* (2015) Biodiversity and Development Co-operation. OECD DCD WP 21.

- Drutschinin and Ockenden (2015) Financing for Development in Support of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. OECD DCD WP23.

Current work is on practical experiences of countries, and the OECD is exploring biodiversity mainstreaming at national cross-sectoral, sectoral and institutional levels in using legal, economic, fiscal and other instruments. The main goal of the current work is to provide policymakers and practitioners with good practice insights into effectively mainstreaming biodiversity, development and development co-operation. The study will focus on case studies and secondary research. It will focus on eight to ten countries to be selected from a longer list compiled based on three criteria: biodiversity hotspots, developing countries of different income groups, and the role of development co-operation. The work will be divided into two parts. Part I will involve in-depth field studies in two to four countries; Part II is a desk-based assessment of biodiversity mainstreaming in the rest of the countries. It also aims to identify what effective mainstreaming entails and will establish specific pre-requisites, approaches, components and indicators that can be used to measure these, ie monitoring and evaluation.

A short discussion ensued and participants suggested the following with respect to the OECD's proposed work:

- Broaden country selection criteria to include a focus on vulnerability of biodiversity (eg in Small Islands Development States such as Seychelles)

- Clarify what constitutes an effective mainstreaming initiative case study

- Clarify donor priorities in biodiversity mainstreaming, and

- Collaborate and build on ongoing initiatives by the CBD, IIED, UNEP–WCMC, UNDP and PEI, and avoid duplication of activities.

4. DAY THREE: what do we want to do next and how do we do it?

Day three focused on how countries plan to work on their targeted development focus, reiterating the initiative activities, resources and time-frame, expert input on key areas of communications, use of spatial data, economic case for environment and natural resources (ENR) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a plan for our joint work, especially on tools to support countries (to be led by IIED/WCMC). Also a plan toshowcase lessons learned from the Initiative at the CBD13 in Mexico which has a theme of "Mainstreaming" was discussed.

4.1 Formulation of country plans

Presentations on tips and tactics for country implementation plans

The **CBD and UNEP–WCMC** presented on integrating and utilising spatial mapping for NBSAP revision and implementation as a mainstreaming tool. The presentation stressed the power of spatial data, including remote sensing techniques, data, time series, geographic information system (GIS) analysis and presentation, scenario building and making a case, planning, monitoring and reporting. The CBD highlighted that land-use planning is key for biodiversity conservation and that there are hardly any spatial data in the revised NBSAPs, either as reviewed or submitted to the CBD. In June 2015, a survey was issued to NBSAP teams in 124 GEF-eligible countries and the purpose was to understand:

1. The extent to which spatial data is being used in revised NBSAPs
2. Barriers to the use of spatial data
3. Enabling factors for the use of spatial data, and
4. The nature of the support required by countries to enhance use of spatial data.

Fifty countries responded to the survey. Barriers to use of spatial data that were identified by countries include:

- Lack of access to data (eg inter-agency data sharing is poor) and data collection (eg lack of continuous temporal data/data on certain topics)
- Lack of expertise with spatial data (eg GIS analysis and interpretation)
- Limited infrastructure to conduct spatial data analysis (eg data storage and equipment), and
- Lack of financial resources.

Enabling factors for the use of spatial data include good institutional exchange, existing research and data collection programmes and existing network and infrastructure for data management. Spatial data and mapping can, for example, provide benefits within an NBSAP process to:

- Illustrate the current status of biodiversity in a region
- Identify national priorities and visually communicate key biodiversity issues
- Establish baselines, and monitoring progress towards national and international targets, and
- Measure policy impacts and consider future scenarios.

Examples where used of spatial data had produced powerful results to convince decision makers include South Africa's National Biodiversity Assessment 2011; forest monitoring in Brazil; Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation–plus (REDD+) inventories; monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and safeguards. Most (spatial) data can be used for multiple purposes. Land-use planning requires co-operation as well as the sharing of (spatial) data. Land use and land cover (LULC) changes over time are relevant for monitoring and planning, involving many stakeholders. Solving data availability, costs, exchange and access problems involves many stakeholders. Mainstreaming processes will lead to more efficient data gathering and use.

The Poverty–Environment Initiative (PEI) presentation focused on experiences and lessons learned from PEI's work on mainstreaming of biodiversity in development policy, planning and budgeting. PEI defines mainstreaming as an iterative procedure of integrating poverty–environment linked objectives into policymaking, budgeting and implementation processes at national, subnational and sector levels. Poverty–environment links that PEI focuses on to make a case for environment and ecosystem services include: vulnerability to environmental risks, livelihood strategies and food security that are dependent on ecosystem services and health effects from resource use and degradation. It is important to identify the right entry points for mainstreaming and make the case for environment and ecosystem services and mapping out the cyclic planning and budgeting cycles (eg five-year development plans, sectoral policies, annual budget and three-year medium-term expenditure frameworks), identify those planning and budgeting processes that offer mainstreaming opportunities, identify institutions and individuals (stakeholders) in the policy and budget processes, and strategise on how to engage and gather evidence on benefits from integrating pro-poor environmental sustainability and the costs of inaction (business as usual).

PEI also stressed that economic assessments can demonstrate the economic costs of unsustainability at the national level and in some sectors. For example:

- 5.3% loss of gross domestic product (GDP) in Malawi due to unsustainable environment and natural resources (ENR)

- 25% decline in agricultural productivity in parts of Rwanda due to soil erosion, and

- 167% increase in per unit electricity costs due to wetland degradation and soil erosion reducing hydro-electricity production in Rwanda.

The evidence could include the demonstrated economic benefits of increased investments in sustainable ENR (eg 62% internal rate of return (IRR) from investing in reforestation in Malawi).

Public environment expenditure reviews enable tracking of public expenditure for environment (and/or climate change) across all sectors (eg what was spent against the budget, what was achieved as a result, and whether results achieved the intended policy/programme objectives). There is need for improvements in public financial management systems to codify environment and climate expenditure (eg climate change coding in Mozambique). Public environment expenditure reviews support the case for increased public financing for the environment and climate change in the budgeting process.

In summary, PEI emphasised the following key points in the mainstreaming process.

- Identify your mainstreaming entry points

- Map out key activities and deliverables in line with planning and budgeting cycles

- Analyse public expenditure information to track environment and biodiversity expenditure and assess effectiveness

- Engage with key stakeholders in the process (sector working groups, etc) and seek out 'champions' to influence

- Compile and package economic evidence to demonstrate cost of unsustainable use and benefits from sustainable use and biodiversity conservation

- Package the economic evidence so it is relevant to the national policy agenda, particularly development priorities and political–economy issues (eg through policy briefs, fact sheets)

- Communicate the evidence to convince decision makers — evidence needs to be heard, understood and acted upon (eg through videos, PowerPoint, targeted events), and

- Identify and empower 'champions' to advocate and lobby (eg senior government officials, civil society, private sector, youth, etc).

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) representative presented thoughts and approaches from UNDP on mainstreaming NBSAPs into national implementation of SDGs. UNDP's work on mainstreaming tools focuses on:

- Promoting policy coherence

- Promoting financial alignment and mainstreaming

- Promoting sectoral alignment

- Promoting spatial alignment

- Promoting catalytic investments through GEF portfolio, and

- Accelerating adoption of SDGs into national framework and identifying and promoting best practices.

Examples of projects highlighted by UNDP include a review of UNDAFs, the BIOFIN project, the UNDP Green Commodities Programme and GEF-financed UNDP-executed projects on mainstreaming currently under implementation. With the support of the Government of Norway, UNDP is working with partner countries around the world to develop a set of guidelines and best practices in integrating biodiversity-related goals, strategies, actions and indicators into national development and sectoral plans, policies and policy frameworks. The work is building on the UNDP experience with the PEI, UNDP's partnership with WCMC in the NBSAP 2.0 project, and the BIOFIN project. UNDP plans to showcase these guidelines, along with 8 to 10 case studies, at COP13 in Mexico in 2016.

One of the first steps UNDP is taking is to help countries identify the specific linkages between SDGs and their indicators with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and national-level indicators. Some of the key linkages that countries are finding include: increasing water security around Harare in Zimbabwe through wetland protection, decreasing vulnerability to intense storms in the Philippines and reducing vulnerability to flooding in Bangkok, Thailand. The case studies will be completed by June/July 2016, and UNDP is still selecting the case study countries and discussing the outcome that they want (a presence at COP13 with something to say on mainstreaming, case studies, etc). UNDP also plans to summarise lessons learned on mainstreaming from the project.

Country work plans

The presentation provided countries with guidance on formulating country mainstreaming work plans focusing on shaping the theory of change, target audiences for development focus, engagement tactics and timing. As part of this, the countries need to identify who is influential in the institutes/ departments identified (names and positions) and how aware they are of the need to consider biodiversity in their area of work. Stakeholder mapping should identify four categories that can be described as blockers, champions, sleepers and preachers.

- **Blockers**: work with them to unblock misperceptions, challenge assumptions or generally communicate to raise awareness of why it is important to consider biodiversity in development planning.

- **Champions:** identify those prepared to work actively to promote biodiversity mainstreaming and, when needed, support them to do so.

- **Sleepers:** help to think through who might be useful and interested if they knew more about the value of biodiversity mainstreaming and how to make them champions.

- **Preachers**: who else is out there already advocating for biodiversity mainstreaming?

Engagement is key, particularly the best way to communicate and engage, what you want/need to discuss with/ learn from each group, how to link people (eg working groups) and identifying obvious entry points/opportunities. Timing is also key, for example, knowing when to provide information to inform key decisions relating to development and engaging at the time of maximum potential impact.

The presentation was followed by an exercise in which each country came up with a draft work plan based on their target development issue or sector for the initiative until March 2017. Since many countries have not yet held their national workshop, these plans will be further developed once these have taken place with planners to confirm their development or sector focus for biodiversity mainstreaming. The plans will be submitted as part of country workshop/working group reports showing the results of their diagnostic work.

4.2 Country capacity needs and guidance/tools required to support countries

The session started with a presentation on components and elements of capacity. Capacity is a function of three main components — competencies/internal attributes, resources and enabling environment — and the elements of capacity for each component are on three scales: individual, organisational and network (as shown in Table 3).

Table 3: Capacity components and elements

Components of capacity	Elements of capacity at:		
	Individual scale	Organisational scale	Network scale
Competencies/internal attributes	1. Knowledge and awareness 2. Skills 3. Attitudes and values 4. Goals	1. Knowledge and awareness 2. Skills 3. Attitudes and values 4. Goals 5. Internal structure and procedures	1. Structure and procedures 2. Organisation capacity 3. Individual capacity 4. Internal cultural norms 5. Goals
Resources	1. Data and Information 2. Finance 3. Tools/technology 4. Partners 5. Infrastructure	1. Data and information 2. Finance 3. Tools/technology 4. Partners 5. Infrastructure	1. Data and information 2. Finance 3. Tools/technology 4. Partners 5. Infrastructure
Enabling environment	1. Authority and credibility 2. Incentives 3. Cultural Norms 4. Legal and policy framework 5. External demands 6. Organisation structure and procedures 7. Knowledge and methodology base	1. Authority and credibility 2. Incentives 3. Cultural Norms 4. Legal and Policy Framework 5. External demands 6. External structure and procedures 7. Knowledge and methodology base	1. Authority and credibility 2. Incentives 3. External cultural norms 4. Legal and policy framework 5. External demands 6. Knowledge and methodology base

This was followed by a breakout session to discuss country capacity needs and tools required to guide countries in implementing their plans. The breakout session was guided by key capacity questions around existing capacity, capacity needs and prioritisation of needs, tools and guides required and communications and engagements, as shown in Box 3.

Box 3: Key mainstreaming capacity questions

1. What are your capacity strengths for your country's chosen development focus for biodiversity mainstreaming?

2. What are your capacity needs for your country's chosen development focus for biodiversity mainstreaming, whose capacity needs to be developed and what is the minimum and optimal capacity required?

3. Prioritise your capacity needs to support your country to implement the work plan for your chosen development focus for biodiversity mainstreaming.

4. What type of tools/guides are required to support your country to implement the work plan for your chosen development focus for biodiversity mainstreaming?

5. Prioritise the type of tools/guides required to support your country to implement the work plan for your chosen development focus biodiversity mainstreaming.

6. What are your capacity needs for communications and engagement that are relevant to your country's development focus for country biodiversity mainstreaming, whose capacity needs to be developed and what is the minimum and optimal capacity required?

7. What type of tools/guides are required to support communications and engagement that are relevant to your country's development focus for country biodiversity mainstreaming?

8. Prioritise the type of tools/guides required to support communications and engagement that are relevant to your country's development focus for country biodiversity mainstreaming.

An interactive discussion ensued and the following were identified as key capacity needs and priorities to help countries to implement the initiative:

1. Monitoring and evaluation of mainstreaming success — indicators of mainstreaming progress and success

2. Making a business/economic/development case for biodiversity

3. Communication skills

4. Audience identification

5. How to build mainstreaming capacity

6. Skills in negotiation, lobbying, planning and budgeting, and

7. Guides on how to write policy briefs, media briefs, factsheets and key messages.

The initiative's communications

The IIED–WCMC team reiterated the initiative's activities to be undertaken by countries and by the team itself. It was noted that the initiative countries meet once per year, so there is need for more frequent and relevant contact with countries via email, Skype, Facebook and services such as GoToMeeting or WebEx throughout the life span of the initiative. The IIED–WCMC team is open to suggestions on how to build an effective community of practice and promote communications amongst countries participating in the initiative.

4.3 Next steps

For the IIED and UNEP–WCMC team

- The workshop report

- Facilitate the finalisation of the Harare Statement on using NBSAPs as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into national and sectoral development policies

- Send reminders to countries about expected deliverables as per contract

- Send a note to countries clarifying the support available to them through the help desk facility of the initiative

- Finalise the diagnostic tool using feedback from countries

- Develop a monitoring and evaluation tool of mainstreaming progress and success

- Further develop a tool for making a business/economic/development case for biodiversity

- Develop a communication tool to support biodiversity mainstreaming.

- Explore ways to provide training and guides on negotiation, lobbying, planning and budgeting

- Produce guides on how to write policy briefs, media briefs, factsheets and key messages, and

- Compile a draft list of potential briefing papers on key issues and check with countries if these are really what they need.

For countries participating in the initiative:

- Provide comments on the draft Workshop report

- Finalise the Harare Statement on using NBSAPs as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into national and sectoral development policies

- Compile reports from the national workshops, including results of the national workshop and country plans, and submit the reports to the IIED and UNEP–WCMC team, and

- Countries with outstanding contracts to sign them and meet all the donor reporting requirements, especially about project expenditure timelines, as per advice from IIED and UNEP–WCMC team.

4.4 Summary of key events and country plans

This was an interactive session in which participants discussed key events coming up next year and how these provide an opportunity to showcase products and experiences coming out of the initiative. These include high-level CBD meetings (eg SBSTTA, SBI and CBD COP13) and other regional and international meetings on resource mobilisation and IPBES (see Appendix 3 for a timeline of country workshops and key dates for international meetings). There was also a discussion that we could hold the Second International Workshop for the initiative in July 2016 at a yet to be decided venue and host country.

4.5 Development of Harare Statement and concluding remarks

Harare Statement on reciprocal mainstreaming of biodiversity and development

The African Leadership Group (ALG) used this session to communicate shared lessons and priorities in the form of a Harare Statement on using NBSAP as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into national and sectoral development policies (Appendices 4 and 5).

Concluding remarks

Overall, participants agreed this was a very fruitful meeting which saw countries participating in the initiative meeting for the first time, sharing experiences and learning from each other. It was also an opportunity for the IIED–WCMC initiative team to understand ongoing processes in countries and how best to provide biodiversity mainstreaming capacity support. The IIED–WCMC initiative team encouraged countries to adopt a 'roadmap' approach towards fully integrated biodiversity–development outcomes, within which this initiative plays a catalytic role (Table 4).

Table 4: 'Roadmap' approach towards fully integrated biodiversity–development outcomes

From	To
1. Supply-push approach — biodiversity stakeholders 'pushing' biodiversity arguments and information onto unreceptive people	Demand-driven approach — biodiversity stakeholders engaging and helping others meet their own demands better through biodiversity
2. Biodiversity often presented as bad news, eg poaching and deforestation	Biodiversity good news, eg business and livelihood opportunities presented by biodiversity both directly and indirectly
3. Biodiversity is complex, specialist and remote — something in which only PhDs and a few remote rural people are interested in	Biodiversity expressed using mainstream language, eg development/economics/investment/poverty (biodiversity as an asset for development) and simple principles
4. NBSAPs a very long document with a very long title — with almost no-one except biodiversity wonks interested in every page	Short, tight 'reader's guides' bring out the NBSAP facts and ideas that matter for specific audiences
5. Biodiversity mainstreaming too big a task — a few biodiversity people find it difficult to do in one project	Biodiversity mainstreaming mobilises many people — both in-country initiatives that were mapped, and colleagues in other African countries and UN (eg CBD and UNDP). Step-wise work plan, starting with focal development issue Colleagues in contact across-countries, within the UN and beyond
6. Biodiversity mainstreaming unsupported by tools and capacities	Many more tools and much more capacity support (eg business case/economic, communications tactics for briefing and mainstreaming success indicators) from our initiative
7. We only meet once a year as part of this initiative	More frequent, relevant contact (GoToMeeting)
8. Risk that NBSAPs remain as documents on a shelf	NBSAPs well-thumbed and used in all the places where big development decisions need to be made

Representatives from the Zimbabwe' Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MEWC) and IIED and UNEP–WCMC closed the workshop by thanking participants for their lively engagement and excellent contributions during the workshop and by encouraging the African Leadership Group (ALG) to continue to share experiences and provide peer-to-peer support to one another. Participants also thanked MEWC for hosting the workshop and for their hospitality. Workshop participants submitted completed evaluation forms on the overall delivery and hosting of the workshop.

Appendix 1: List of participants

	Name	Location	Organisation
1.	Mr Mosimanegape Nthaka	BOTSWANA	Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism
2.	Mr Khulekani Mpofu	BOTSWANA	Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism
3.	Mr Onkemetse Joseph	BOTSWANA	Kalahari Conservation Society
4.	Mr Eric Okoree	GHANA	National Biosafety Authority (NBA)
5.	Mr Felix Addo-yobo	GHANA	National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)
6.	Mrs Diana Mensah	GHANA	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
7.	Mr John Mawenda	MALAWI	Environmental Affairs Department
8.	Ms Charity Mphatso Gambatula	MALAWI	Department of Economic Planning and Development
9.	Ms Kauna Schroder	NAMIBIA	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
10.	Mrs Natalia Hamunyela	NAMIBIA	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
11.	Ms Natalia Heita	NAMIBIA	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
12.	Mr Denis Matatiken	SEYCHELLES	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
13.	Mr Herve Barois	SEYCHELLES	Consultant
14.	Mr Patrick Course	SEYCHELLES	Ministry of Finance Trade & the Blue Economy
15.	Mr Aaron Werikhe	UGANDA	National Planning Authority
16.	Mr Ronald Kaggwa	UGANDA	National Environment Management Authority
17.	Mr Ephraim Shitima	ZAMBIA	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
18.	Abraham Matiza	ZIMBABWE	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate
19.	Kudzai Kusena	ZIMBABWE	Ministry of Agriculture
20.	Pomerayi Mutete	ZIMBABWE	Forestry Commission
21.	Crispen Phiri	ZIMBABWE	Chinhoyi University
22.	Yvonne Chingarande	ZIMBABWE	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate
23.	Cleopatra Mangombe	ZIMBABWE	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate
24.	Chipangura Chirara	ZIMBABWE	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate
25.	Mr John Tayleur	UK	UNEP-WCMC
26.	Mr Abisha Mapendembe	UK	UNEP-WCMC
27.	Ms Sarah Darrah	UK	UNEP-WCMC
28.	Mr Steve Bass	UK	IIED
29.	Ms Dilys Roe	UK	IIED
30.	Ms Rosalind Goodrich	UK	IIED
31.	Mr Nico Van Der Werf	CANADA	CBD
32.	Mr Tristan Tyrrell	CANADA	UNDP
33.	Ms Galina Alova	FRANCE	OECD
34.	Mr Alex Forbes	KENYA	UNDP UNEP PEI Africa

Group photo

Appendix 2: Existing mainstreaming activities in initiative countries

Country	Project
Botswana	• BIOFIN • Gaborone Declaration for Sustainable Africa • WAVES • SLM Projects • TFCA
Ghana	• Man and Biosphere Project • Biodiversity Off-set project • National Climate Change Implementation Strategy • Green Economy Implementation Strategy /Action • National long term development plan • REDD+ • SLWM
Malawi	• PEI • Shire River Basin Management Programme • SLM Project • Malawi Parliamentary Caucus on Conservation • Budget
Namibia	• BIOFIN • TFCA • Biodiversity Management and Climate Change • Biodiversity Expenditure Review • Green Economy Initiative • CBNRM programmes • NBSAP2 Committee • 5th NDP
Seychelles	• BIOFIN 2014–2017 • Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Production
Uganda	• Development of Sector Development Plans • BIOFIN • SDGs implementation framework • Drafting of Uganda Green Growth Strategy • Natural Resources Accounting Initiative • Issuance of compliance certificate to budget and sectoral plans by the National Planning Authority ***All national plans have to be aligned to the National Development Plan
Zambia	• BIOFIN • Integration of spatial information in the NBSAP • Inclusive Green Growth Strategy • 7th NDP • Draft Climate Change Policy • ZILMIS • Decentralisation • Public Private Partnership • Ministry of Development Planning • Ministry of Finance • New NBSAP launched this month • Parliamentary caucus
Zimbabwe	• ZimASSET • Climate Policy and Response Strategy • Legislative review in line with new constitution • TFCAs • SDGs • Indigenisation • Sectoral policies, eg agriculture, energy and renewable energy • Green Economy • National Budget

Appendix 3: Summary of key events and country plans

			2015						2016					2017			
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Workshop events and International Events		OECD meeting in Paris Global meeting of all international green growth initiatives	African BIOFIN Regional meeting Global Blue Economy MEETING	IPBES meeting (20– 21)		SBSTTA	SBI		2ND International Workshop for the initiative?					CBD COP13			Report to donors
Botswana				GEF extended constituency workshop and GDSA focal point meeting													
Ghana																	
Malawi	National Workshop (27/11/15)		NBSAP launch														
Namibia			National workshop														
Seychelles			National workshop														
Uganda			National workshop		MEMD on briefing paper and breakfast meeting												
Zambia				National workshop													
Zimbabwe	National workshop																

Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Development Policy and Planning

Harare Statement on using NBSAPs as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into national and sectoral development policies

November 2015

Introduction

In November 2015, representatives from the governments of Botswana, Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe gathered in Harare, Zimbabwe, for the **international workshop of the Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Policy and Planning initiative**. This new initiative is working with the eight African countries to help them use their new National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to actively support national and/or sectoral development policy and plans so that they ensure more sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity and conserve it for the long term.

The African Leadership Group (ALG)[1] on biodiversity mainstreaming, formed under the preceding NBSAP 2.0 Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development project (2012-15), welcomes four new countries to the group: Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ghana and Malawi.
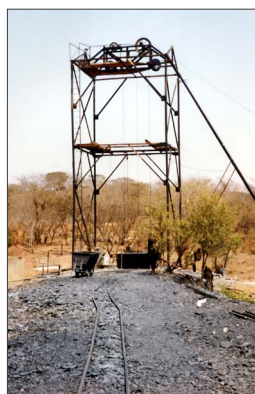
In agreeing this statement, the African Leadership Group:

Recalls previous statements[2]

- The 'Maun Statement on biodiversity and development', agreed at the first workshop of the NBSAP 2.0 project in November 2012, which defined biodiversity mainstreaming as "the integration of biodiversity concerns into defined sectors and development aims, through a variety of approaches and mechanisms, so as to achieve combined biodiversity and development outcomes."

- The 'Entebbe Statement on biodiversity in development planning', agreed at the second workshop of the NBSAP 2.0 project in July 2013, which concluded that mainstreaming is achieved not solely by 'pushing' biodiversity into other plans and processes, but also by actively seeking dual, positive biodiversity and development outcomes.

- The 'Windhoek Statement on achieving success in biodiversity mainstreaming', agreed at the third workshop of the NBSAP 2.0 project in July 2014, which recognised that successful biodiversity mainstreaming achieves a wide range of biodiversity, social and economic outcomes which are of great interest to sectors.

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[1] The African Leadership Group (ALG) is a fluid body whose membership changes over time in reflection of individuals' changing roles. It includes government representatives (typically government staff who are leading the NBSAP revision and technical experts in mainstreaming) from the four NBSAPs 2.0 Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development project countries (Botswana, Namibia, Seychelles and Uganda). It also includes independent members from across Africa who offer relevant mainstreaming expertise and experience. The group's role is to offer support and leadership on different aspects of the link between biodiversity and poverty and on mainstreaming biodiversity. The ALG also now include representatives from new Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Policy and Planning initiative countries (Ghana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

[2] The Maun and Entebbe Statements are available in in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. The Windhoek Statement is available in English, French and Spanish. See www.iied.org/statements-workshop-reports.

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Recognises

- The dependence of countries on biodiversity and its importance in their sustainable development.

- The critical linkage between Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to guide the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

- Ongoing initiatives on biodiversity mainstreaming in international, national, sectoral and local development frameworks and processes.

- The contributions made so far by decision makers and other stakeholders in support of biodiversity mainstreaming, as well as current gaps, challenges, and the need to build and maintain effective partnerships and networks.

- The importance of identifying timely entry points for biodiversity mainstreaming.

- The importance of a strategic approach to engagement and effective communication tools in mobilising stakeholders to contribute to biodiversity mainstreaming.

- The importance of spatial data and mapping in biodiversity mainstreaming and the barriers to their use.

- The urgent need to mobilise financial resources to implement NBSAPs.

Recommends

1. Identification of existing local, national and international policy, planning and budgeting processes which can act as entry points for biodiversity mainstreaming.

2. Mapping out key activities and deliverables in line with planning and budgeting cycles to maximise biodiversity mainstreaming impacts.

3. Compiling and packaging economic evidence to demonstrate the cost of unsustainable use and benefits from sustainable use of biodiversity and its conservation as well as showing the relevance of the economic evidence to the national policy agenda, particularly development priorities and political-economy issues.

4. Development and promotion of a mainstreaming monitoring and evaluation framework with clear targets and indicators to guide effective biodiversity mainstreaming.

5. Increased reciprocal mainstreaming between biodiversity and development sectors, to produce a virtuous circle of increased productivity and sustainability.

6. Development of effective communication strategies, which use evidence of the values and benefits of biodiversity to engage key groups of stakeholders who are either affected by or can influence biodiversity outcomes – the evidence needs to be heard, understood and acted upon by key decision makers.

7. Exchange of expertise and information on spatial planning across departments within and between countries.

8. Analysing public expenditure information to track environment and biodiversity expenditure and assess its effectiveness.

9. Effective and urgent communication of NBSAP priorities to development practitioners, so that they can be mainstreamed into the national implementation plans for the SDGs and into other national development strategies and plans.

10. Further strengthening and consolidation of the ALG and other mainstreaming initiatives to build capacity in biodiversity mainstreaming.

11. Identifying and empowering 'Champions' to advocate and lobby for biodiversity mainstreaming (eg senior government officials, civil society, private sector, youth, etc).

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List of signatories

Mr Mosimanegape Nthaka	Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Botswana
Mr Khulekani Mpofu	Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Botswana
Mr Onkemetse Joseph	Kalahari Conservation Society, Botswana
Mr Eric Okoree	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Ghana
Mr Felix Addo-Yobo	National Development Planning Commission, Ghana
Mrs Diana Mensah	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Ghana
Mr John Mawenda	Environmental Affairs Department, Malawi
Ms Charity Mphatso Gambatula	Department of Economic Planning and Development, Malawi
Ms Kauna Schroder	Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia
Mrs Natalia Hamunyela	Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia
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Mr Ronald Kaggwa	National Environment Management Authority, Uganda
Mr Ephraim Shitima	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Zambia
Mr Abraham Matiza	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Zimbabwe
Mr Kudzai Kusena	Ministry of Agriculture, Zimbabwe
Mr Pomerayi Mutete	Forestry Commission, Zimbabwe
Mr Crispen Phiri	Chinhoyi University, Zimbabwe
Ms Yvonne Chingarande	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Zimbabwe
Ms Cleopatra Mangombe	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Zimbabwe
Mr Chipangura Chirara	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Zimbabwe

The Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Policy and Planning initiative brings together the work of two projects: (i) NBSAPs 2.0: Policy to Practice and (ii) Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Development. The initiative is coordinated by IIED and UNEP-WCMC and draws on a wealth of outputs from the lifetime of the previous NBSAP 2.0 Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development project.

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Appendix 5: Preparing the Harare Statement

The Mainstreaming Biodiversity into
Development Policy and Planning initiative
(2015-2017) aims to make best use of
revised National Biodiversity Strategies and
Action Plans (NBSAPs) to improve the ways
that development actors and processes
handle the opportunities and constraints
associated with biodiversity. The main
objectives of the initiative's first international
workshop included providing support to
countries to formulate national NBSAP
mainstreaming implementation plans, sharing
tips and tactics on using the NBSAP as a
tool for mainstreaming, identifying capacity
and guidance/tools required to support
countries in mainstreaming biodiversity into
development priorities, and communicating
lessons and priorities in the form of a joint
'Harare Statement' on using NBSAPs as
a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into
national and sectoral development policies
in an era of Sustainable Development
Goals and the green economy. This report
summarises the workshop's proceedings.

**Event
Materials**

Biodiversity

Keywords:
Mainstreaming, National Biodiversity Strategy
and Action Plans, Convention on Biological
Diversity (CBD)

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