



Input – Mainstreaming Nature-based Solutions in sectors and beyond

Online training on ‘nature-based solutions for global challenges’ in Asia and Pacific / 11 February 2021

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1) Why mainstreaming NbS into sectors matters...

The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review (published on 2 February 2021)

Final Report of the Independent Review on the Economics of Biodiversity led by Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta.

- *We have collectively failed to engage with Nature sustainably.*
- *At the heart of the problem lies deep-rooted, widespread institutional failure.*
- *The solution starts with understanding and accepting a simple truth: our economies are embedded within Nature, not external to it.*
- *Choosing a sustainable path will require transformative change, underpinned by levels of ambition, coordination and political will*



Increase financial investments that enhance natural assets and their sustainable use



Reform existing financial investments that are directed to combat environmental issues so they can deliver multiple benefits



Reduce financial investments that cause harm of natural assets and encourage unsustainable use

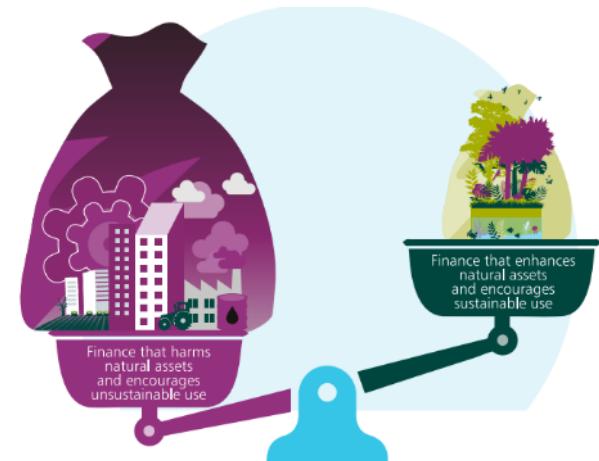
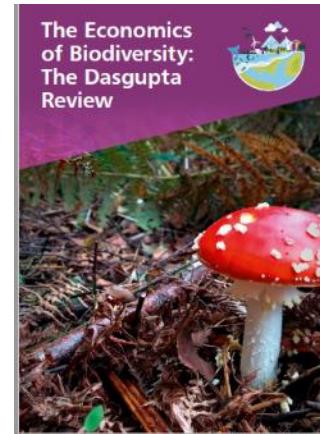
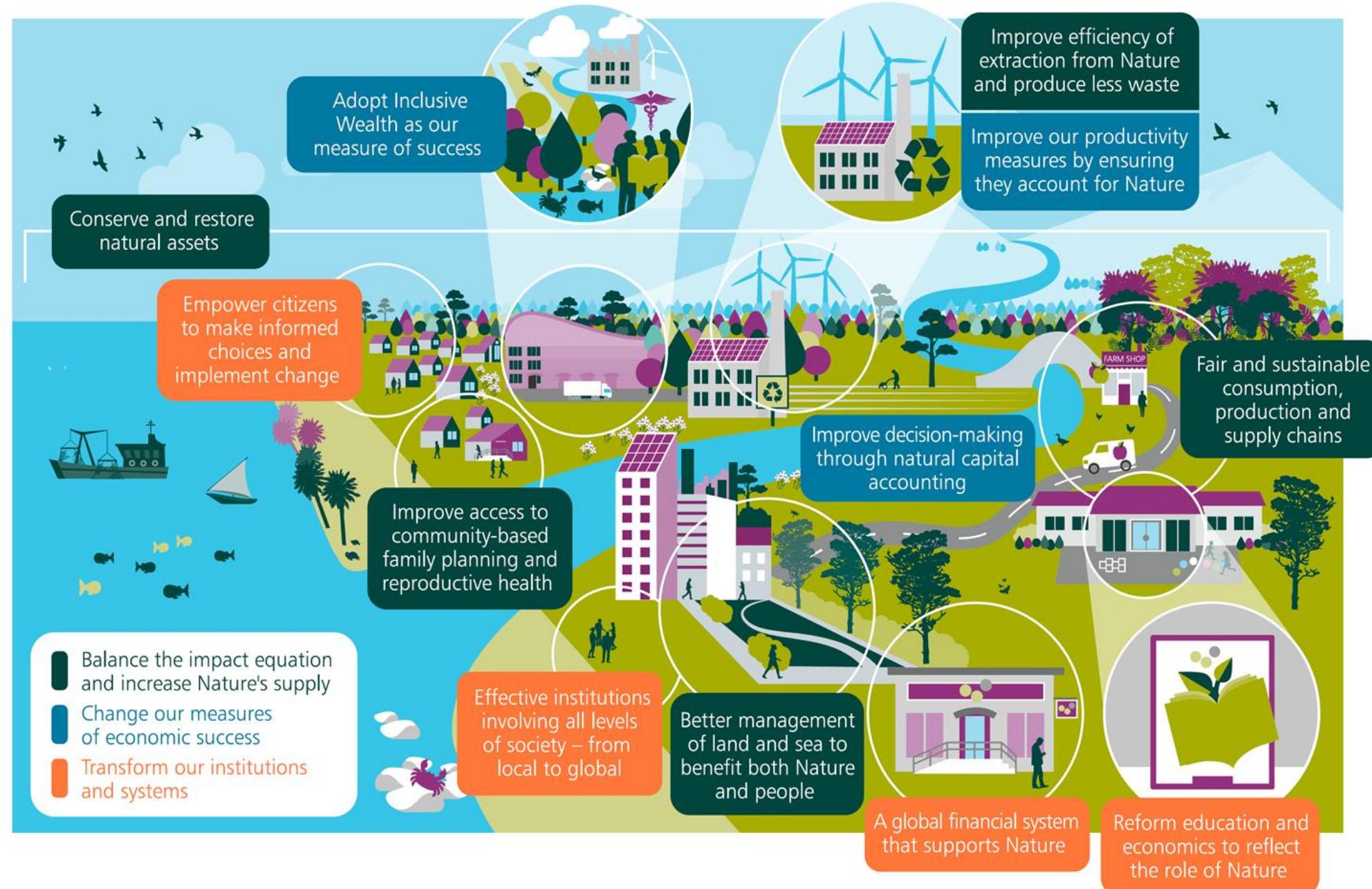


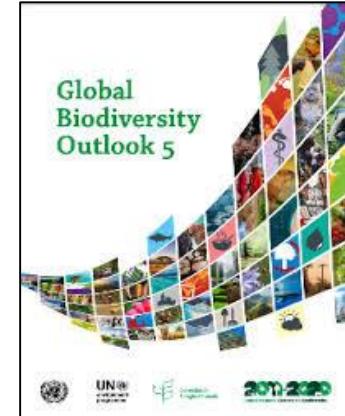
Figure 4.11 The Economy is Embedded in the Biosphere



Figure 21 Summary of Options for Change



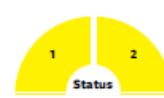
Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 (15 September, 2020)



Assessment of progress towards the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets¹

AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET	ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS
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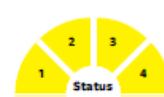
 By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity (1) and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably (2).



There has been an apparent increase in the past decade in the proportion of people who have heard of biodiversity and who understand the concept. Understanding of biodiversity appears to be increasing more rapidly among younger people. A recent survey suggested that more than one third of people in the most biodiverse countries have high awareness both of the values of biodiversity and the steps required for its conservation and sustainable use. **The target has not been achieved** (low confidence).

Public awareness on biodiversity values

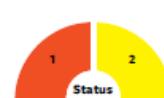
 By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies (1) and planning processes (2) and are being incorporated into national accounting (3), as appropriate, and reporting systems (4).



Many countries report examples of incorporating biodiversity into various planning and development processes. There has been a steady upward trend of countries incorporating biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems. At the same time, there is less evidence that biodiversity has been truly integrated into development and poverty reduction planning as required by the target. **The target has not been achieved** (medium confidence).

Biodiversity integrated in policies, strategies, plans and reports

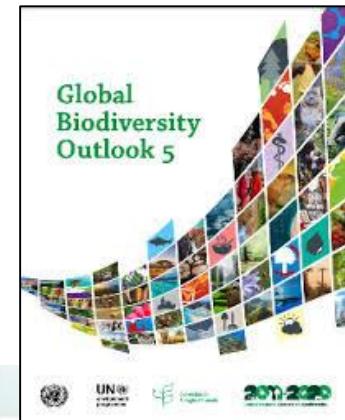
 By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts (1), and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied (2), consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic



Overall, little progress has been made over the past decade in eliminating, phasing out or reforming subsidies and other incentives potentially harmful to biodiversity, and in developing positive incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Relatively few countries have taken steps even to identify incentives that harm biodiversity, and harmful subsidies far outweigh positive incentives in areas such as fisheries and the control of deforestation. **The target has not been achieved** (medium confidence).

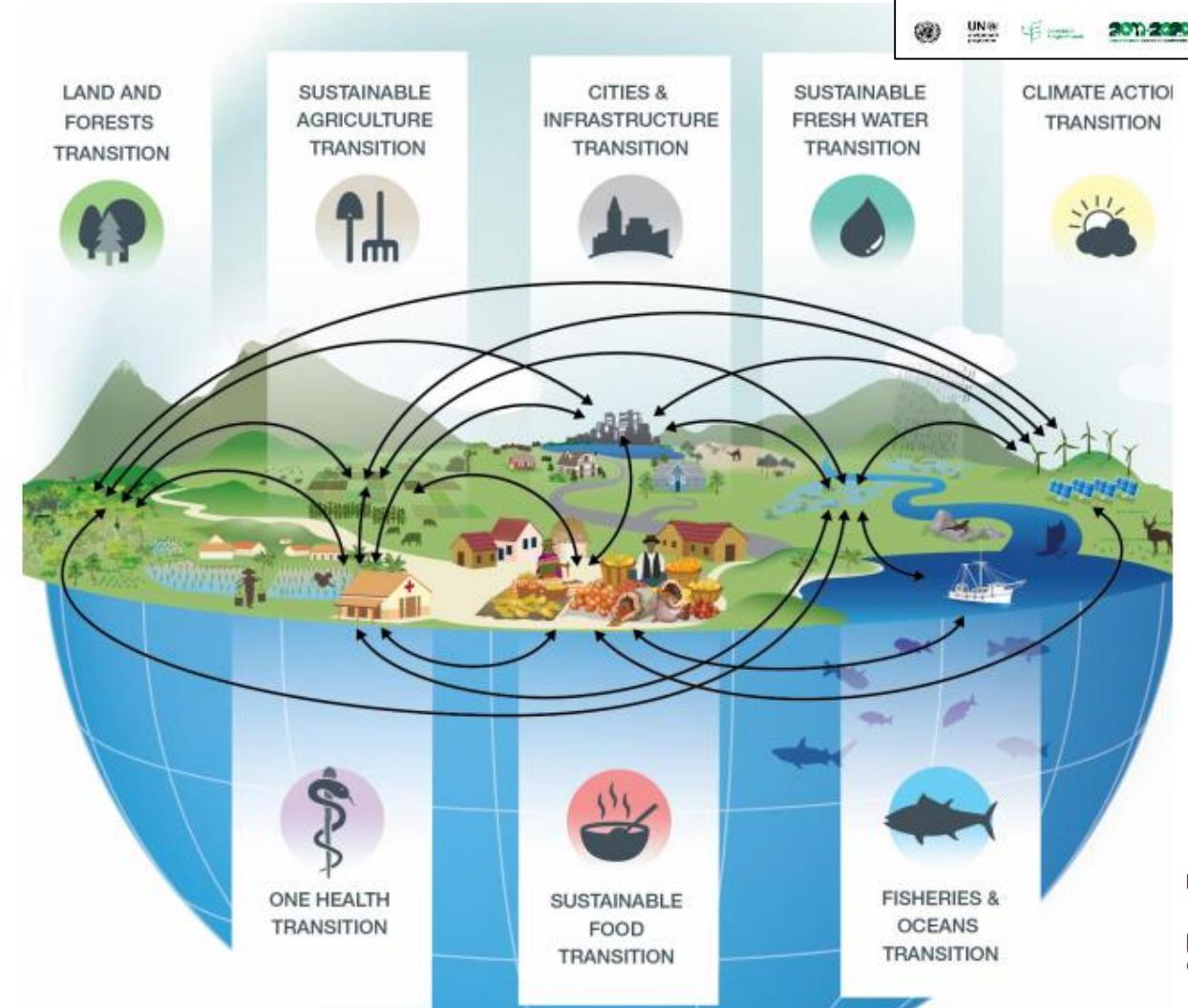
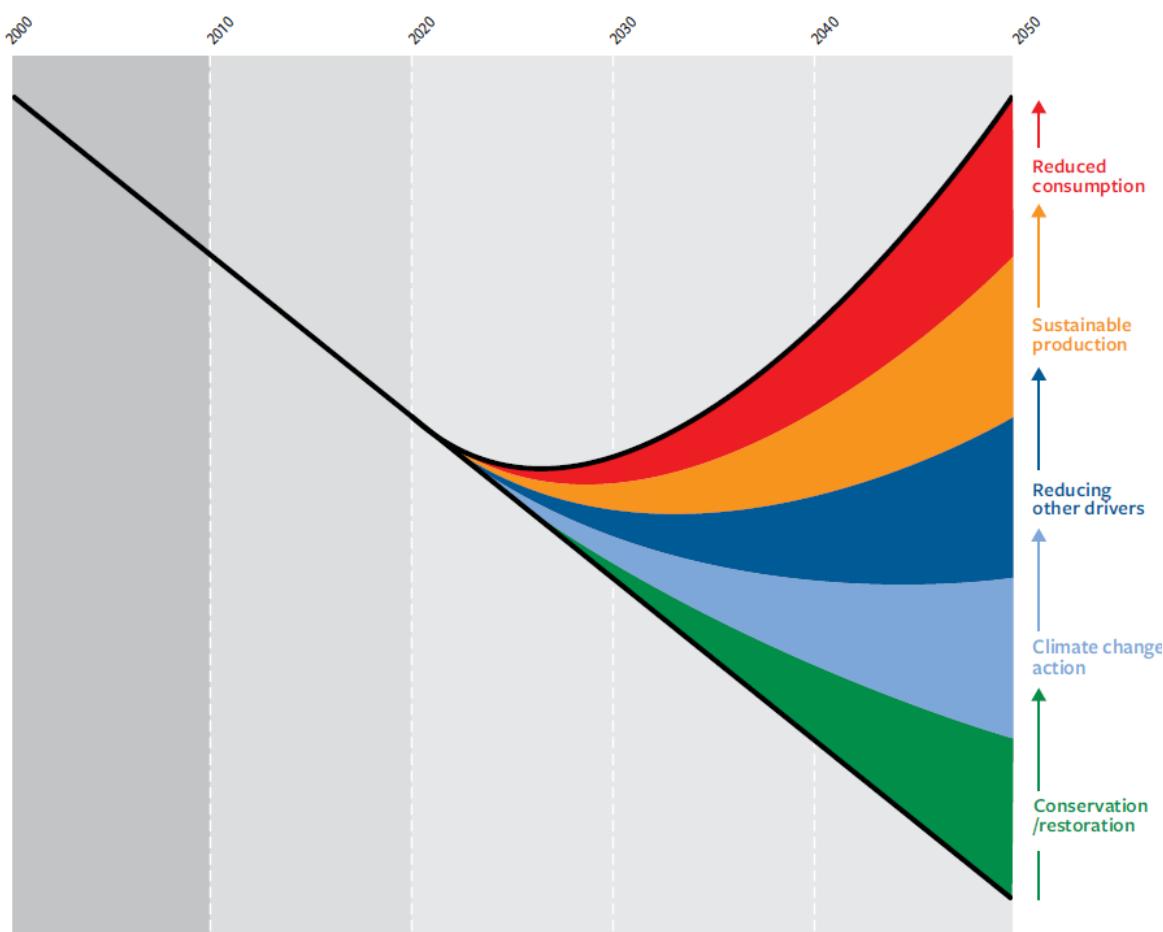
Biodiversity harmful incentives phased out

Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 (15 September, 2020)

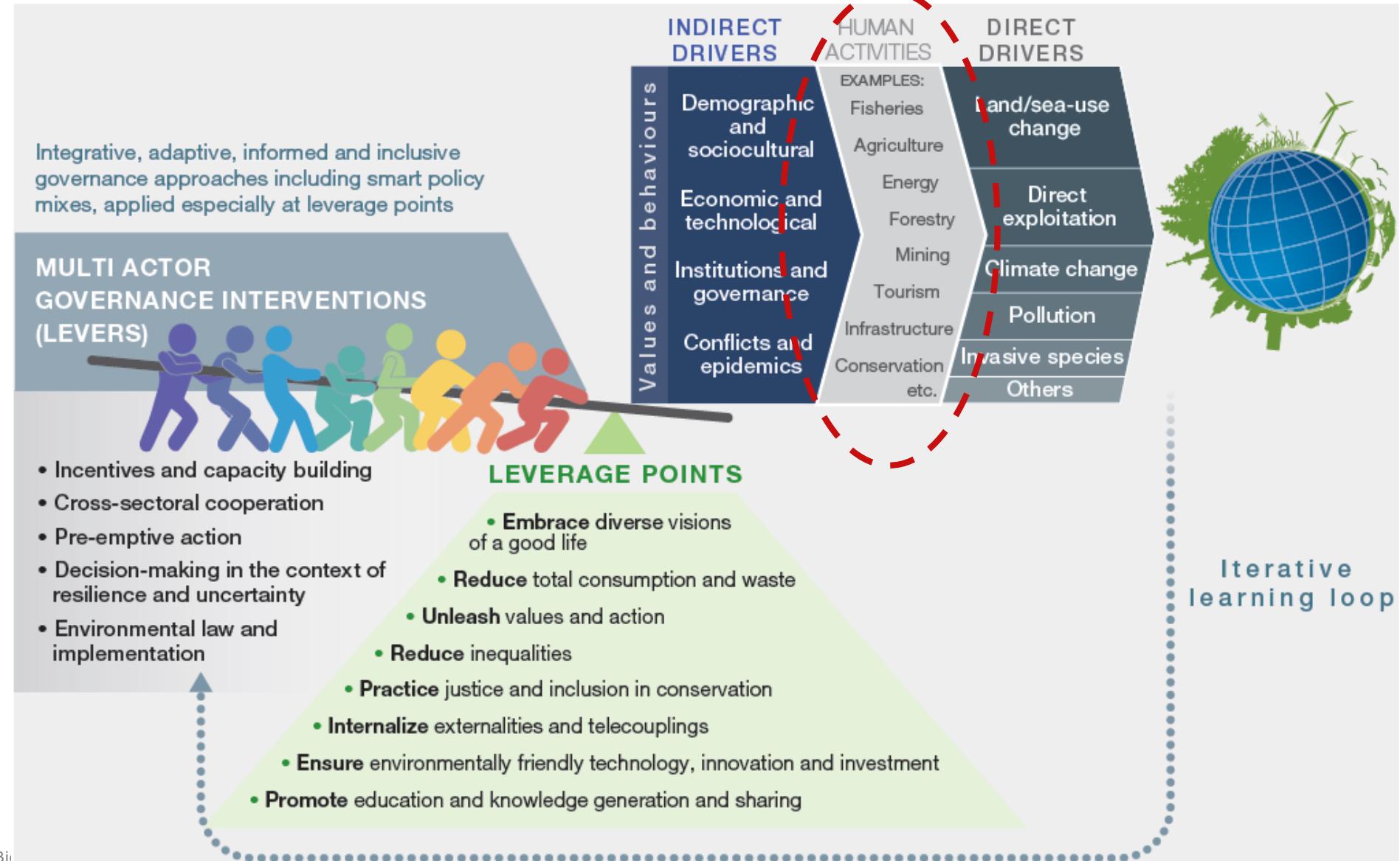
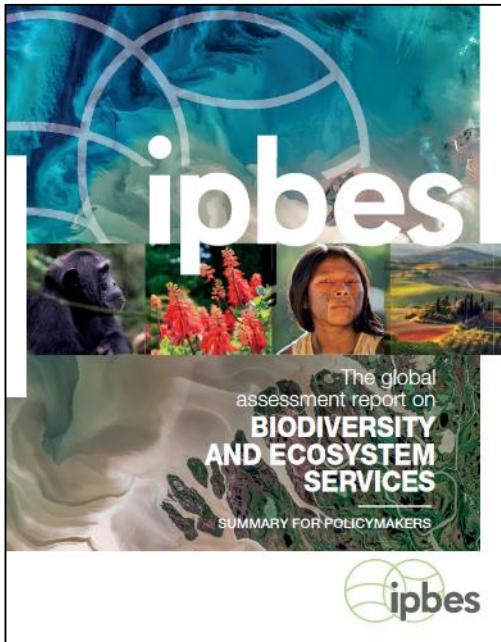


8 Key transitions for sustainable Pathways

A portfolio of actions to reduce loss and restore biodiversity



IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (31 May 2019)





2) What is mainstreaming?

Mainstreaming – what does it mean?

Mainstream – „The ideas, attitudes, or activities that are shared by most people and regarded as normal or conventional“. (source www.oxforddictionaries.com)

Mainstreaming Biodiversity (CBD) - „ensuring that biodiversity, and the services it provides, are appropriately and adequately factored into policies and practices that rely and have an impact on it“.

Mainstreaming = engaging the “big guys”

- **“Direct sectors”** (CBD COP 13): agriculture and livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, forestry (fiber, timber), tourism
- **“Indirect sectors”** (CBD COP 14): infrastructure, energy and mining, health, manufacture and processing
- **Finance** as the “transversal” sector



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Convention on
Biological Diversity



NbS Mainstreaming – what does it mean?

The systematic integration of nature-based solutions

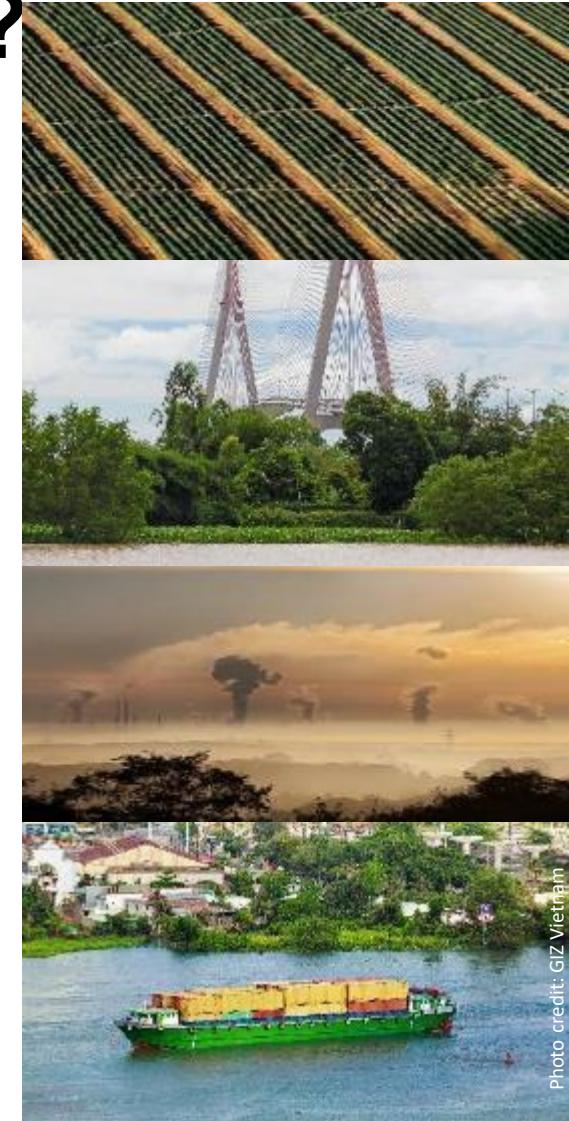
- **into sectoral** (i.e. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, energy, tourism, transport...)
- and **cross-sectoral** (sustainable development, poverty reduction, climate change adaptation/mitigation)

policies, strategies, programmes and practice.

Aim: “Big guys will take over”:

→ Clear safeguards/standards (e.g. [IUCN NbS Global Standards](#)) can help mainstreaming into key sectors like agriculture, infrastructure and industry while maintaining nature positive benefits, credibility, ownership etc.

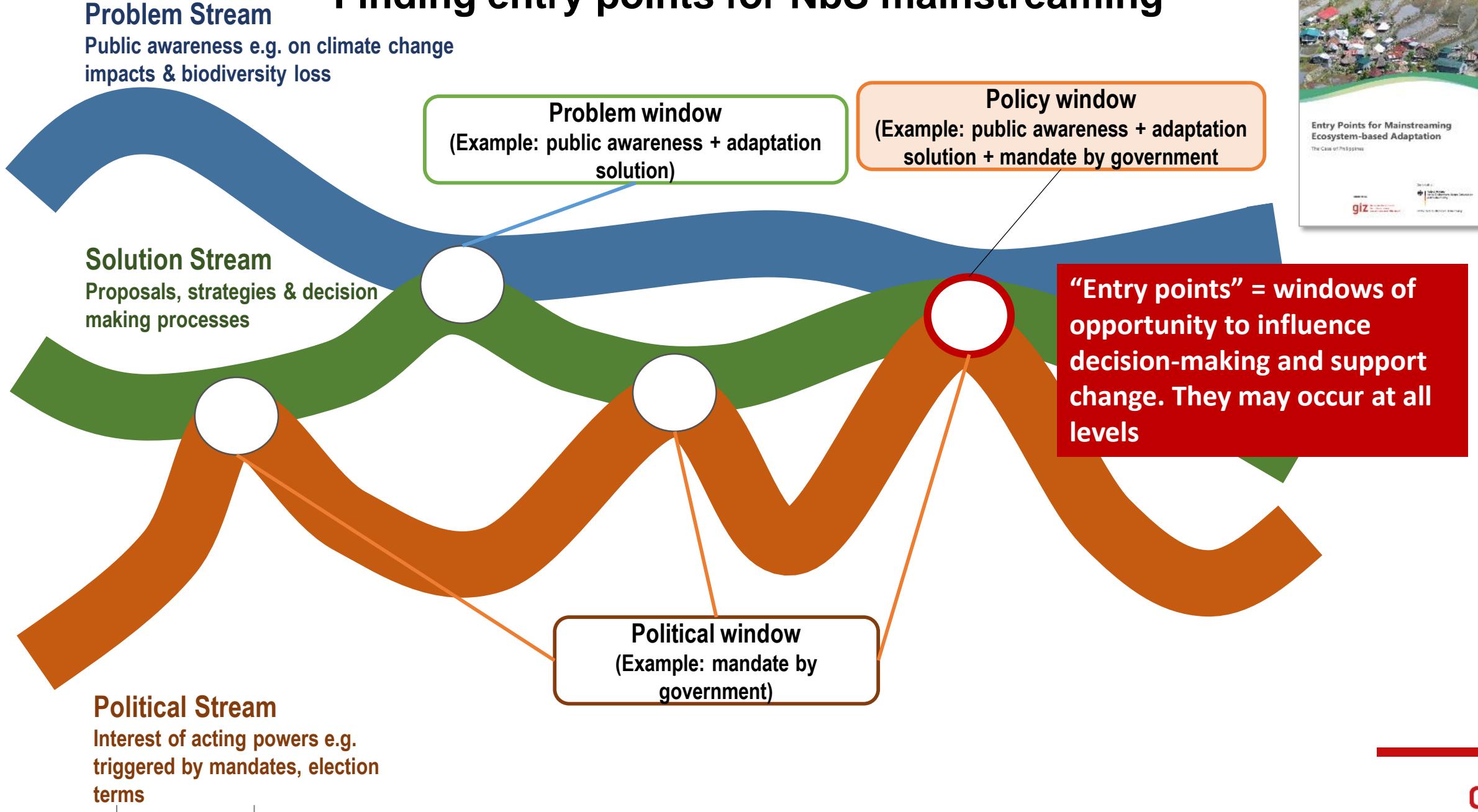
Mainstreaming requires specific entry points that vary from context to context





3) Practical examples for NbS mainstreaming

Finding entry points for NbS mainstreaming

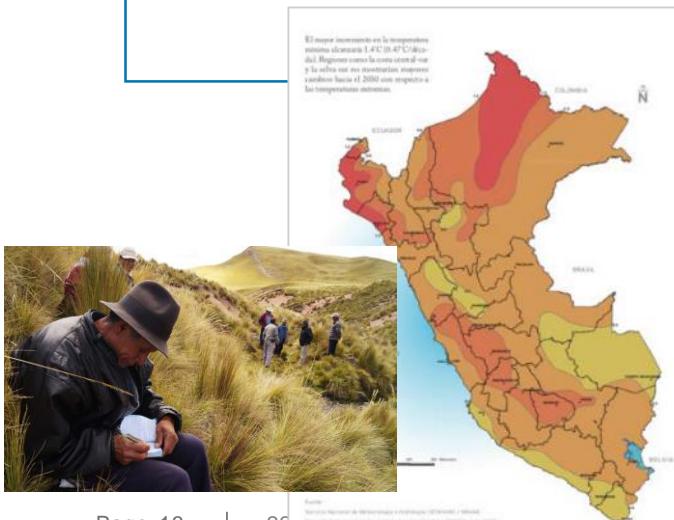


Example 1: Peru – National entry point for NbS mainstreaming into NDC sector implementation



Problem stream

- high awareness on climate change & El Niño impacts on natural resources and people at national & local level
- clear demand from regional and local governments & communities for solutions



Solution stream

- regulatory & planning framework (Climate Change Law, NDC&NAP)
- guidelines for public project investments to promote green infrastructure
- catalogue of green infrastructure measures
- policy advice & capacity development programmes



Political stream

- political leadership at national level by Ministry of Environment & Ministry of Finance
- multi-stakeholder dialogue forum with 13 ministries & civil society
- national climate change commission



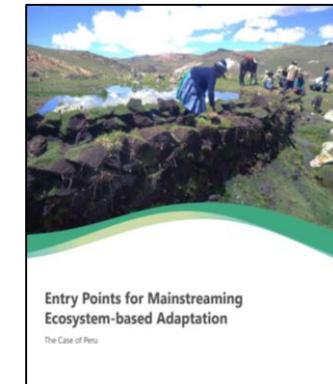
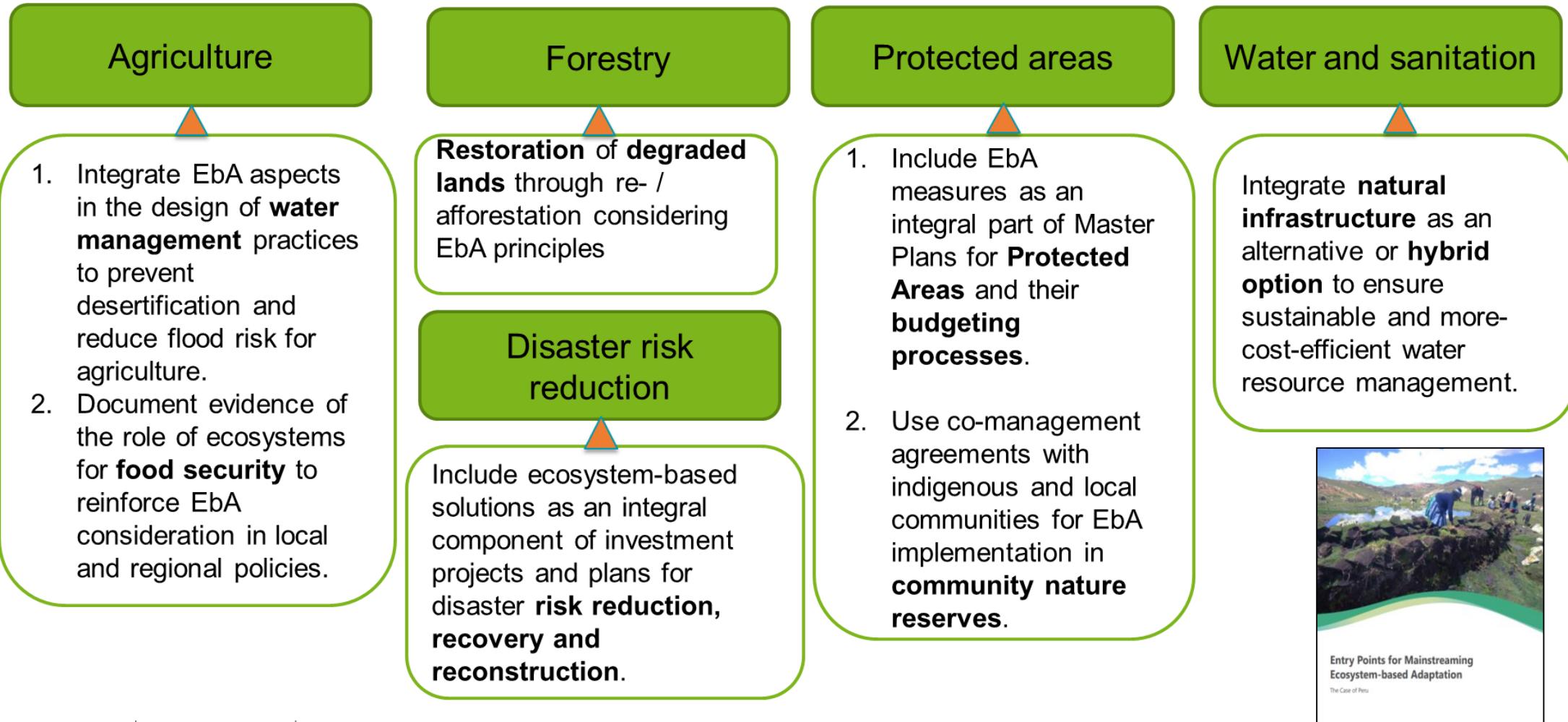
Ecosystem-based principles are Integrated in NDC implementation plan for 5 sectors



Example 1 Peru: NDC sector actions within NDC Peru



NDC Peru - Entry points for mainstreaming EbA in sectors



Example 1: Support by GIZ to the Government of Peru (examples)

1. Analysis and systematization of case studies and experiences
2. Implementation of local projects (e.g. co-management, business engagement)
3. Capacity building via policy advice, virtual and physical trainings & webinar for decision makers at national and local level
4. Support the set up of multistakeholder dialogue formats on NDC implementation („Dialoguemos“)
5. Support in the set up of guidelines for public project investments to promote green infrastructure
6. Support sector ministries (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries, National Protected Area Secretariat) in the set up of sector plans

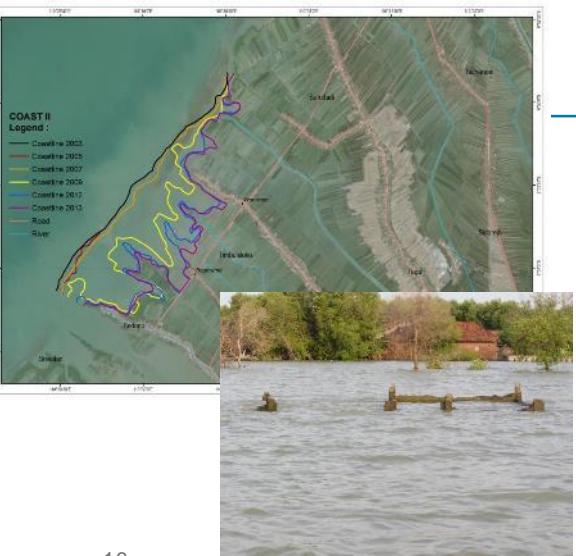


Example 2 Indonesia - Local entry point for NbS mainstreaming in infrastructure & coastal management via Building with Nature



Problem stream

- immediate threat to communities by coastal erosion & flooding caused by unsustainable use
- clear demand from and local governments & communities for solutions



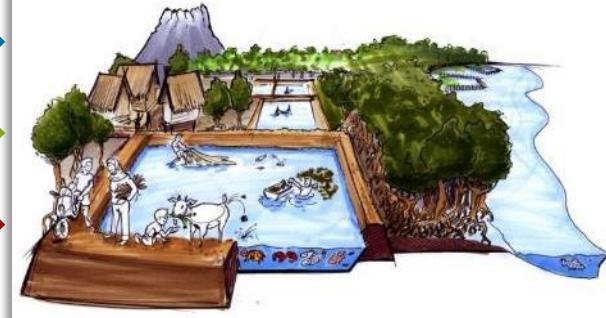
Solution stream

- Hybrid approach (green-grey infrastructure) with sediment traps & mangrove based economy (regeneration & aquaculture)
- Training different ministries
- Implementation guidance (systems understanding; ecological and socio-economic measures)
- Village co-management (bio-rights and coastal field schools, dam maintenance, alternative livelihoods)



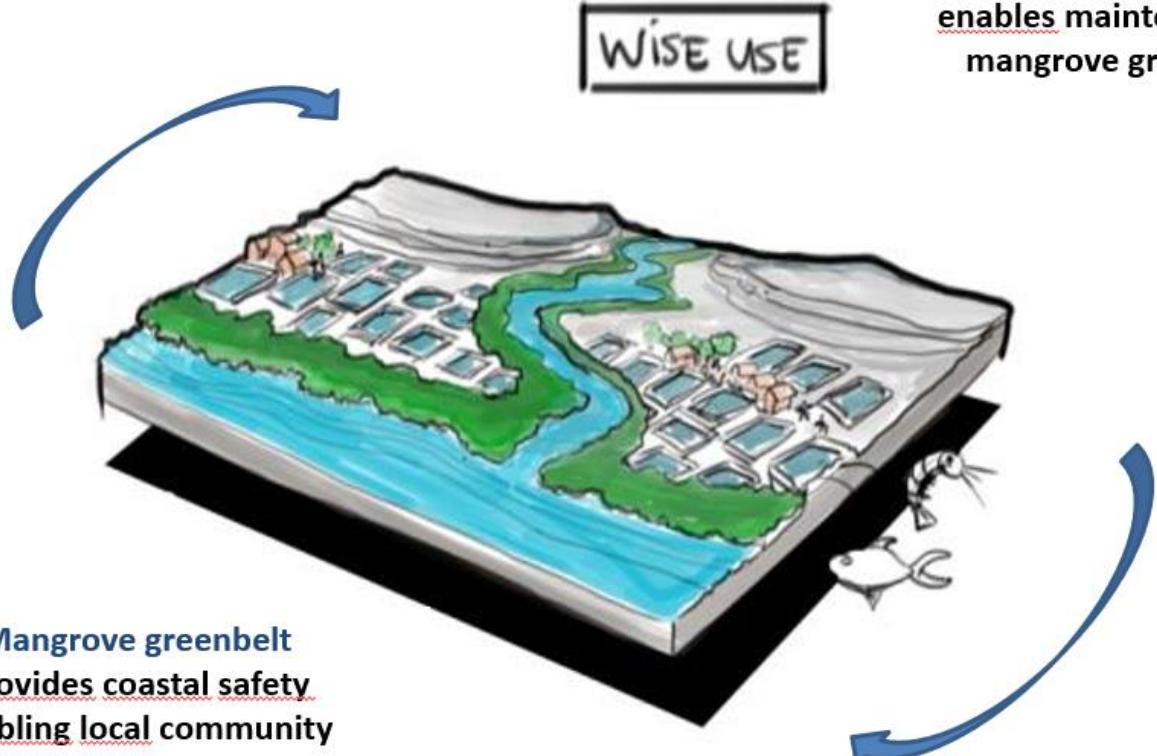
Political stream

- Government to provide framework for investment model
- Plans (village coastal management plan, spatial plan, mid-term development plan, provincial coastal zonation plan)
- Public-private collaboration: engineers, ecologists, cso's, aquaculture experts, government, community
- Community funds





Project Example: Ecosystem Restoration



Building with Nature Indonesia - Demak, Central Java, Indonesia

Building with Nature - Reaching scale for coastal resilience



Coastal safety measures:

Permeable Structure



Deltares
Enabling Delta Life



Witteveen + Bos

Capacity building Indonesian water sector

Deltares
Enabling Delta Life



UNESCO-IHE
Institute for Water Education



Embedding in policy and planning:



Wetlands
INTERNATIONAL

Sustainable aquaculture



IMARES
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Implementation by



Biorights Approach

Coastal Field Schools

Witteveen + Bos

By contractors:

Replication similar coastlines

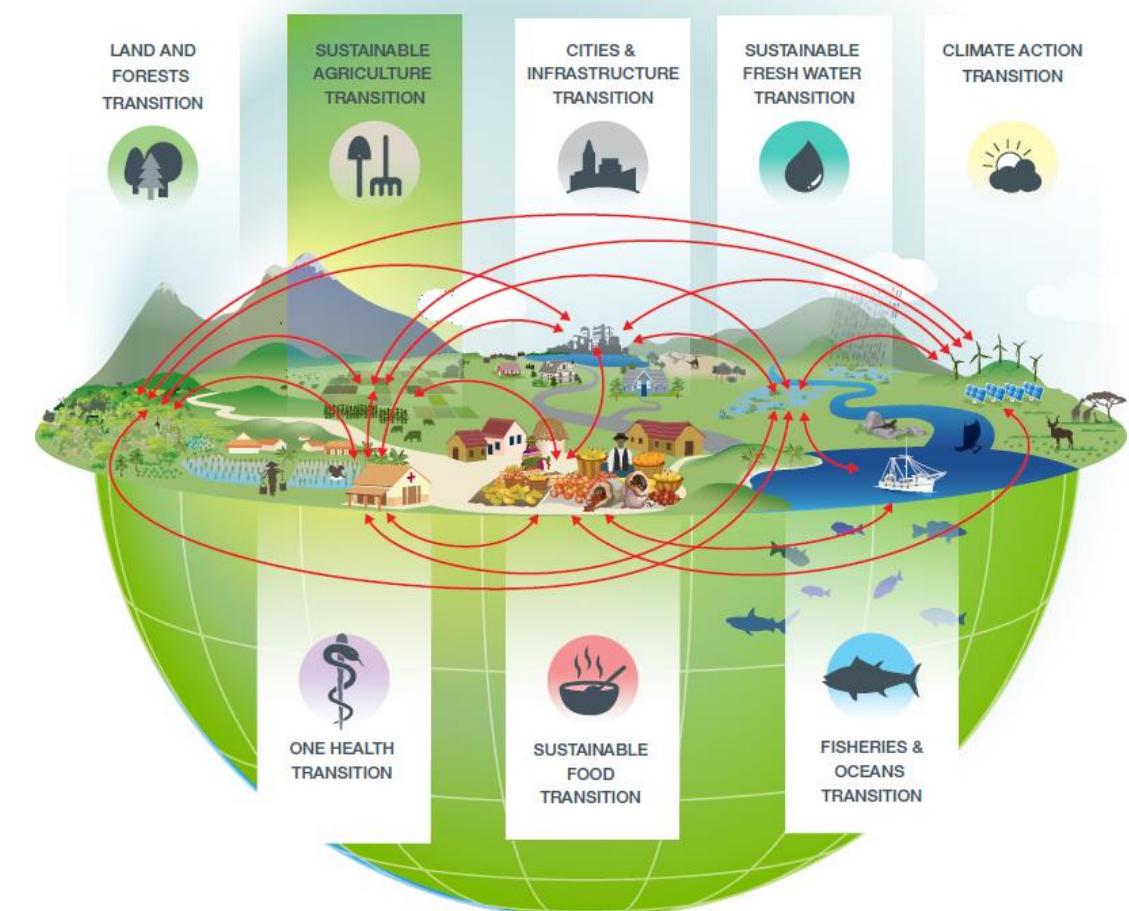
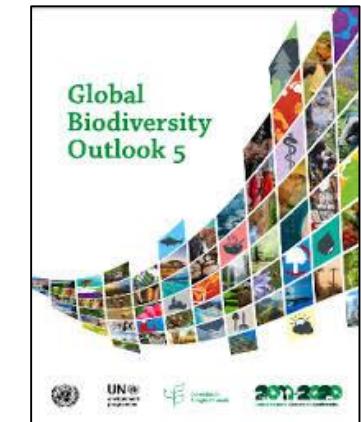
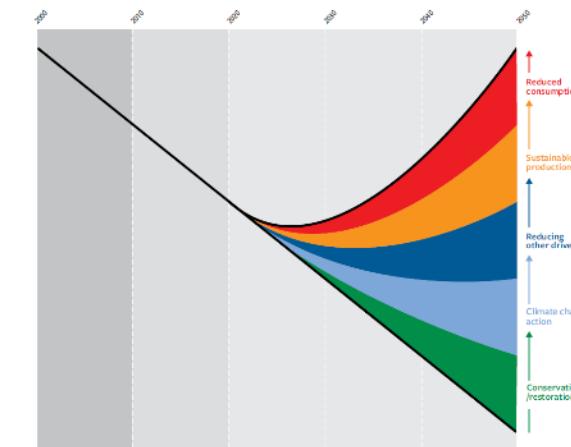


Witteveen + Bos
EcoShape
Wetlands
INTERNATIONAL

Additional opportunities for mainstreaming NbS into sectors

- **Food systems:** Agroecology, regenerative agriculture & aquaculture, value chains
- **Finance, investment & business sector:** Economic recovery, nature positive and climate neutral economy, producers, retailers, insurance (initiatives like Business for Nature, Nature for Climate, OP2B)
- **Spatial planning:** Integrated Land Use Planning, Integrated Water Resource Management, Integrated Coastal Zone Management, Marine Spatial planning
- **Cities & infrastructure:** Urban planning, building codes, green&blue spaces
- **Health:** OneHealth approach, ecosystem conservation and restoration for pandemic prevention, nature for human health and wellbeing

A portfolio of actions to reduce loss and restore biodiversity

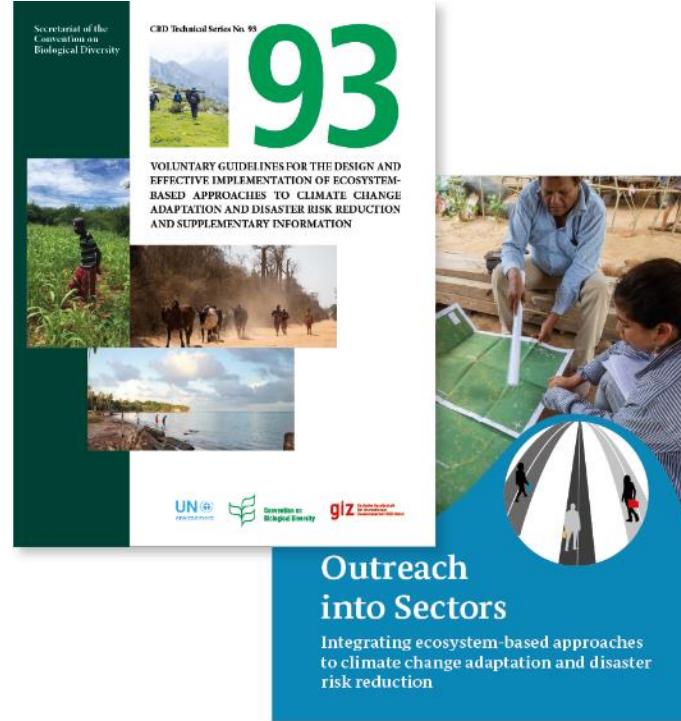
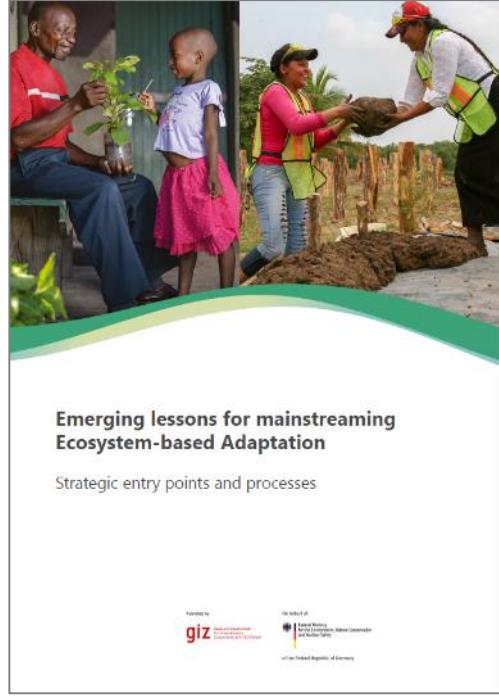


Conclusions

- **Mainstreaming NbS into sectors** always entails a longer-term institutional change process
- **Understanding policy processes and institutional arrangements** at all levels is critical to identify potential windows of opportunity for mainstreaming NbS
- **Collaboration and institutional leadership** are a critical enabling factor for NbS mainstreaming in policy-making processes
- **Simple messages** can be a powerful tool to make the case for NbS
- **Highlighting cost-effectiveness and multiple benefits** are crucial to attract investors, esp. from the private sector
- **Clear safeguards/standards for NbS** will be crucial to maintain credibility, esp. if the “big guys” take over the concept



Thank you for your attention! Recommended knowledge products



PANORAMA
SOLUTIONS FOR A HEALTHY PLANET

<http://panorama.solutions>

The screenshot shows the PANORAMA website's homepage. The main heading is 'Ecosystem-based Adaptation Solutions'. Below it is a search bar and filters for Region, Ecosystem, Theme, and Hazard addressed. A grid of 16 solution cards is displayed, each with a thumbnail, title, and a 'Full Solution' button. The solutions include topics like forest conservation, ecosystem-based flood management, river basin restoration, and local planning for water security.

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