



Mainstreaming NbS

Mathias Bertram, GIZ

Nature-Based Solutions

From planning to successful governance and implementation

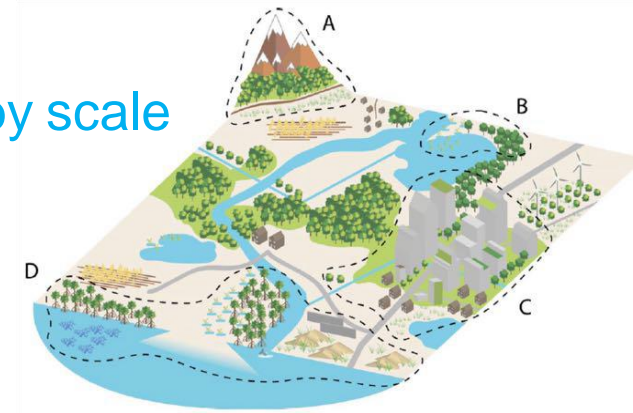
The IUCN Global Standard for NbS refers to mainstreaming implicitly and explicitly

Criterion 1: NbS effectively address societal challenges

Indicator 1 - The **most pressing societal challenge(s)** for rights-holders and beneficiaries are prioritised

Criterion 2: Design of NbS is informed by scale

Indicator 2 - The design of the NbS is **integrated with other complementary interventions** and seeks **synergies across sectors**

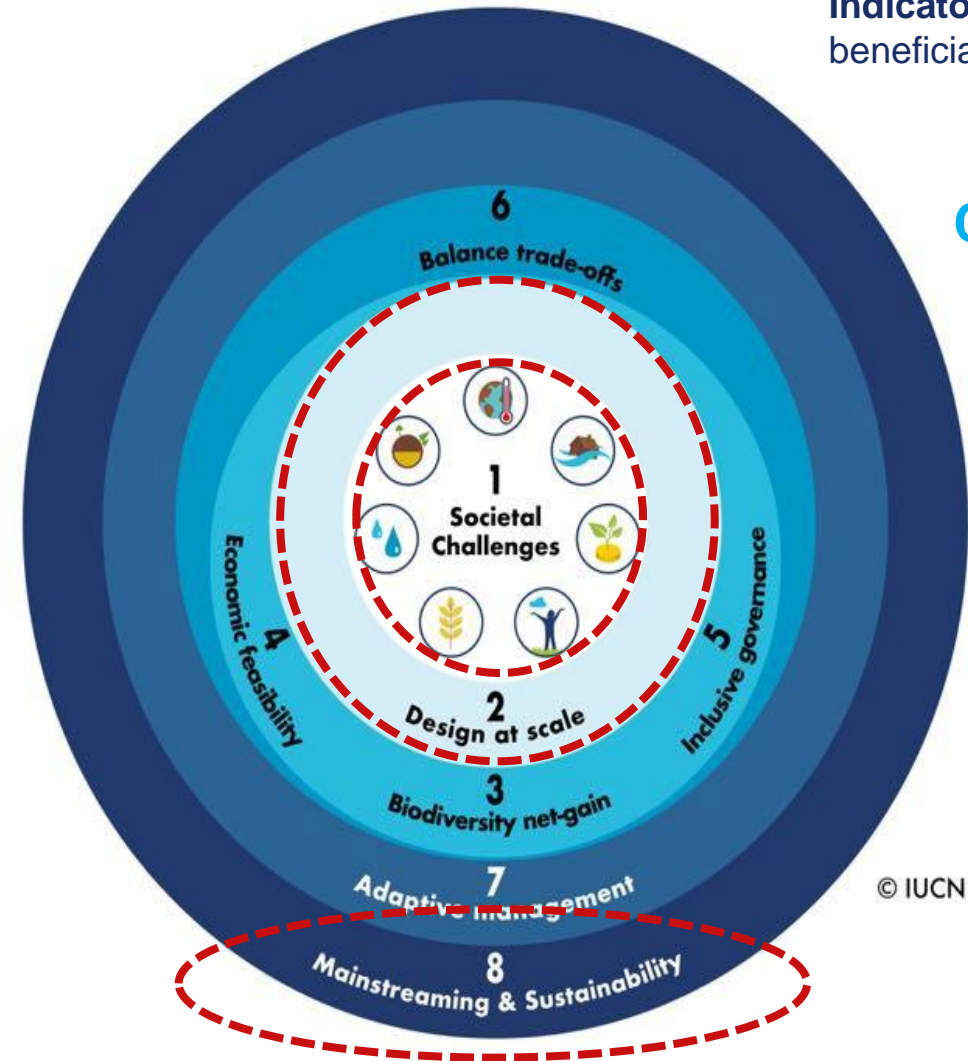


Criterion 8: NbS are sustainable and mainstreamed within an appropriate jurisdictional context

Indicator 1 - The NbS design, implementation and lessons learnt are shared to **trigger transformative change**

Indicator 2- The NbS informs and enhances facilitating **policy and regulation frameworks** to support its uptake and mainstreaming

Indicator 3 - Where relevant, the **NbS contributes to national and global targets for human well-being, climate change, biodiversity and human rights**, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)


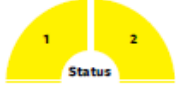

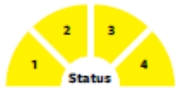

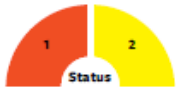


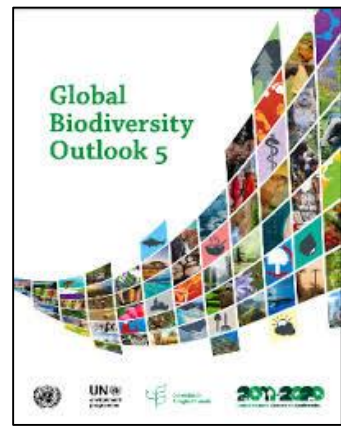


1) Why mainstreaming NbS matters...

Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 (15 September, 2020)

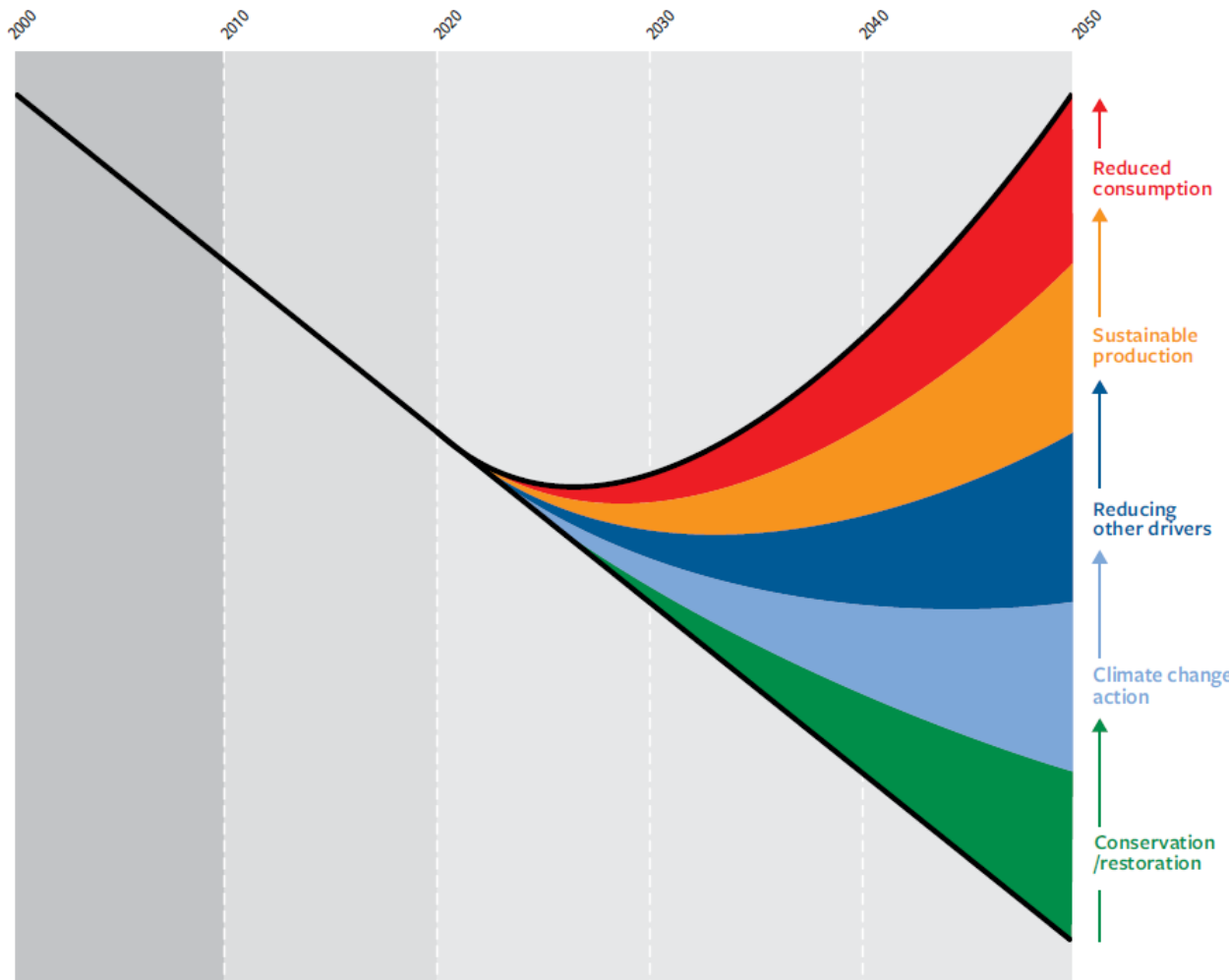
Assessment of progress towards the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets¹

AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET	ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS
 <p>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).</p>		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).
 <p>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).</p>		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).
 <p>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 conditions.</p>		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).

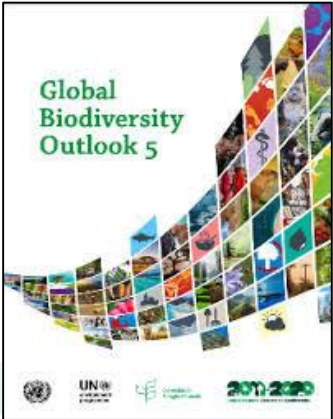
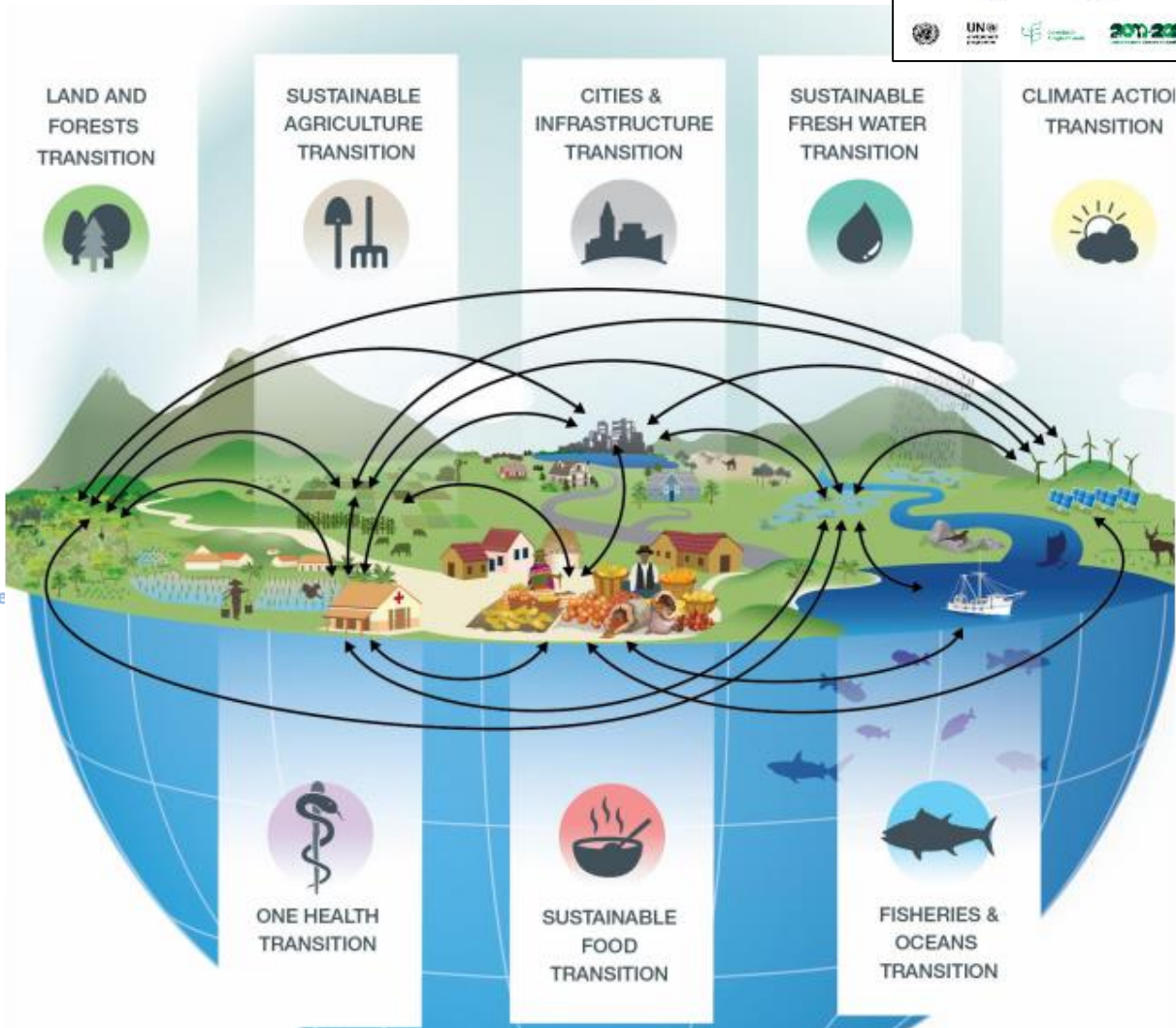


Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 (15 September, 2020)

A portfolio of actions to reduce loss and restore biodiversity



8 Key transitions for sustainable Pathways





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



Convention on
Biological Diversity



UNBIODIVERSITY
CONFERENCE
Investing in biodiversity for people and planet



NbS Mainstreaming – what does it mean?

The **systematic integration** of nature-based solutions

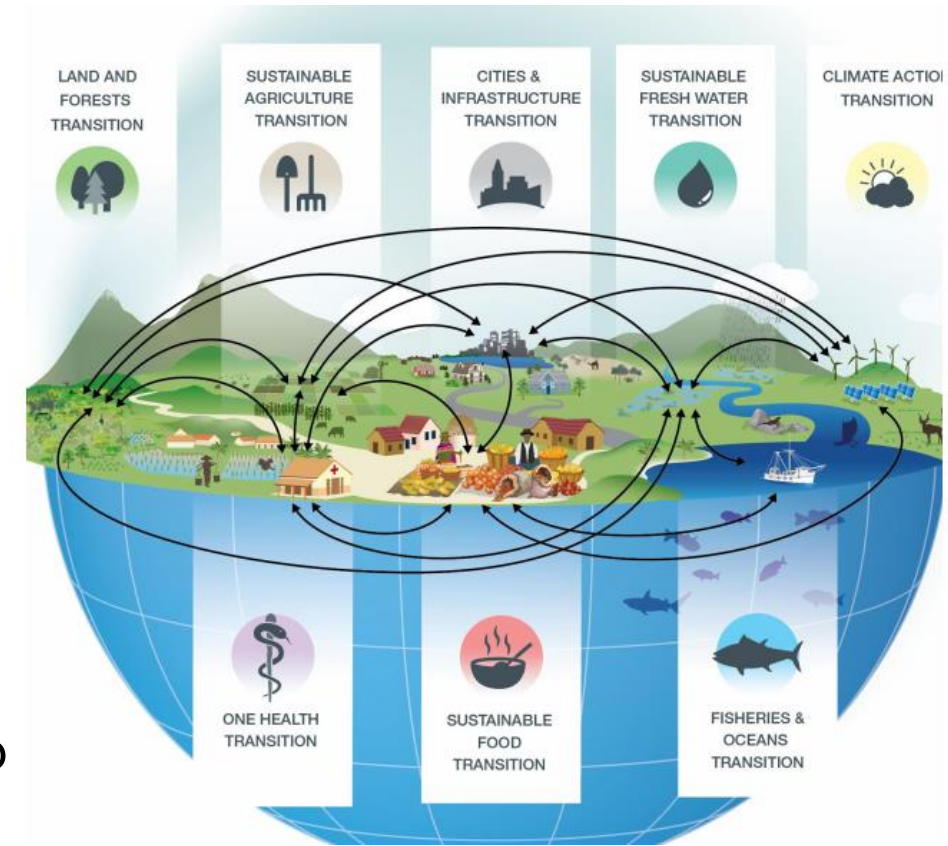
- **into sectoral** (i.e. finance, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, energy, tourism, transport...)
- and **cross-sectoral** (sustainable development, poverty reduction, climate change adaptation/mitigation)

policies, strategies, programmes and practice.

Aim: “Big guys will take over” = “whole of society approach”:

→ **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

Problem Stream

Public awareness e.g. on climate change impacts & biodiversity loss

Solution Stream

Proposals, strategies & decision making processes

Political Stream

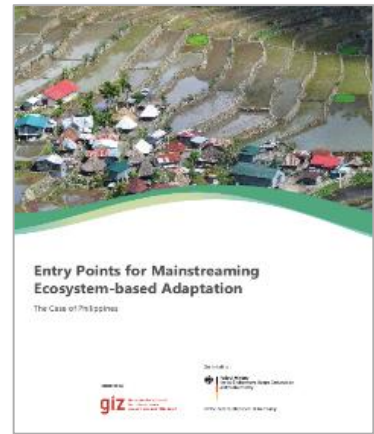
Interest of acting powers e.g. triggered by mandates, election terms

Problem window
(Example: public awareness + adaptation solution)

Policy window
(Example: public awareness + adaptation solution + mandate by government)

Political window
(Example: mandate by government)

“Entry points” = windows of opportunity to influence decision-making and support change. They may occur at all levels



Example: 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

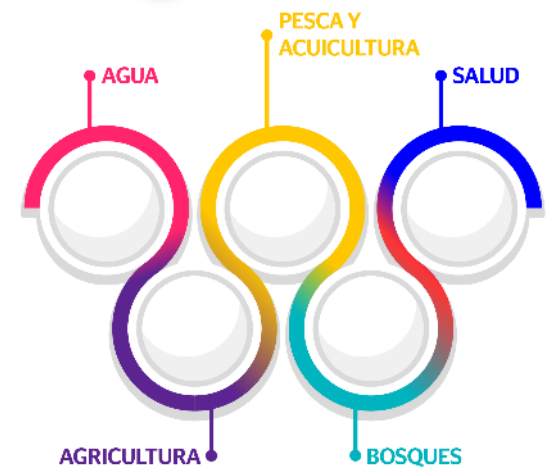
- political leadership at national level by Ministry of Environment & Ministry of Finance
- multi-stakeholder dialogue forum with 13 ministries & civil society
- national climate change commission



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



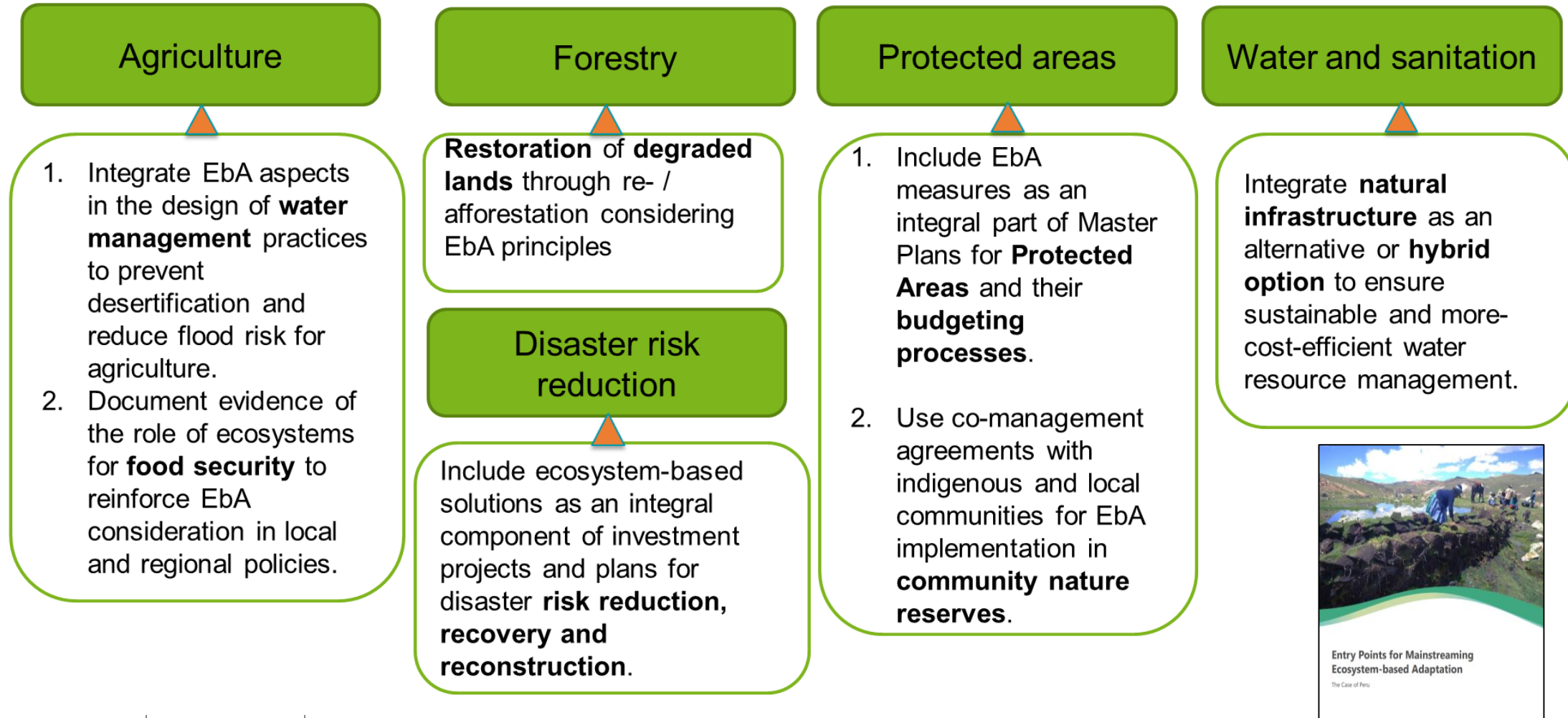
Adaptación



Example Peru: NDC sector actions within NDC Peru



NDC Peru - Entry points for mainstreaming EbA in sectors



Example: Support by GIZ to the Government of Peru on behalf of BMU & BMZ (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



Lineamientos de política de inversión pública en materia de diversidad biológica y servicios ecosistémicos 2015-2021 (MEF-MINAM)

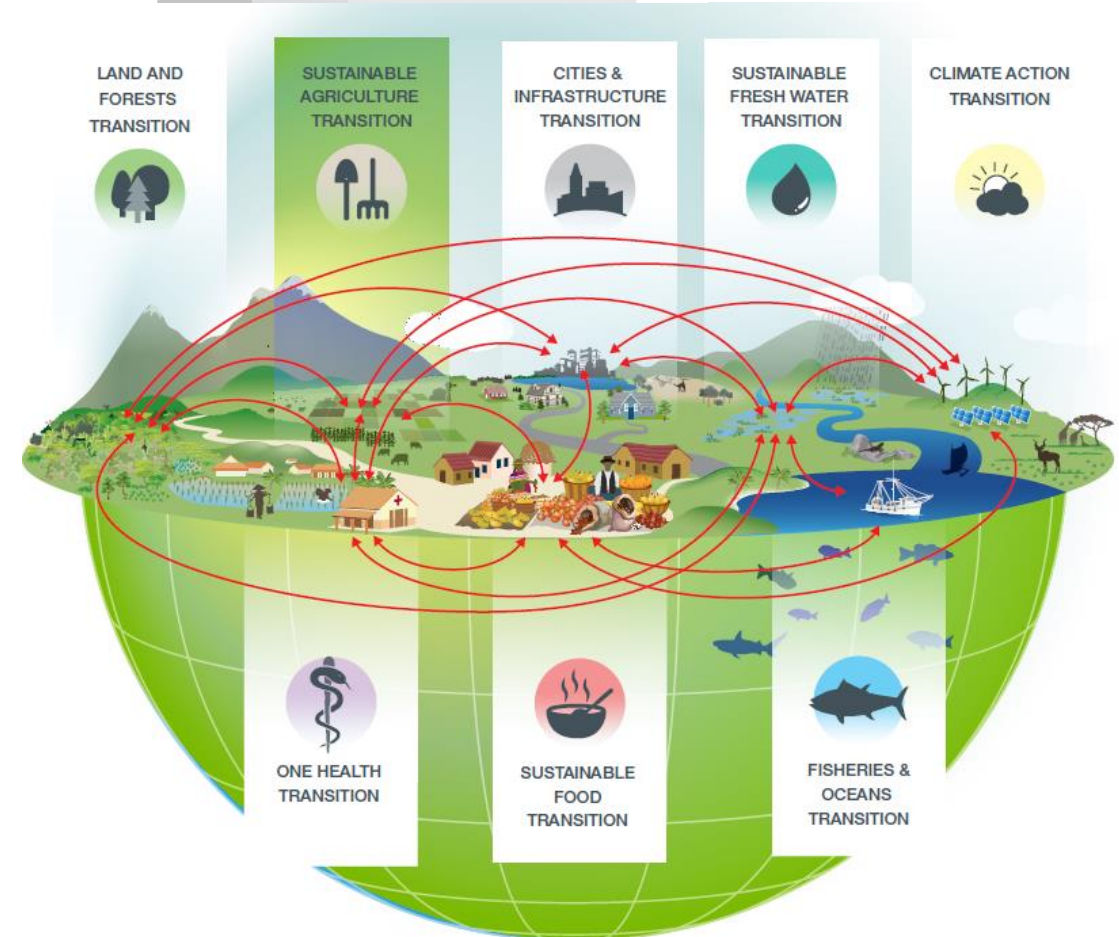
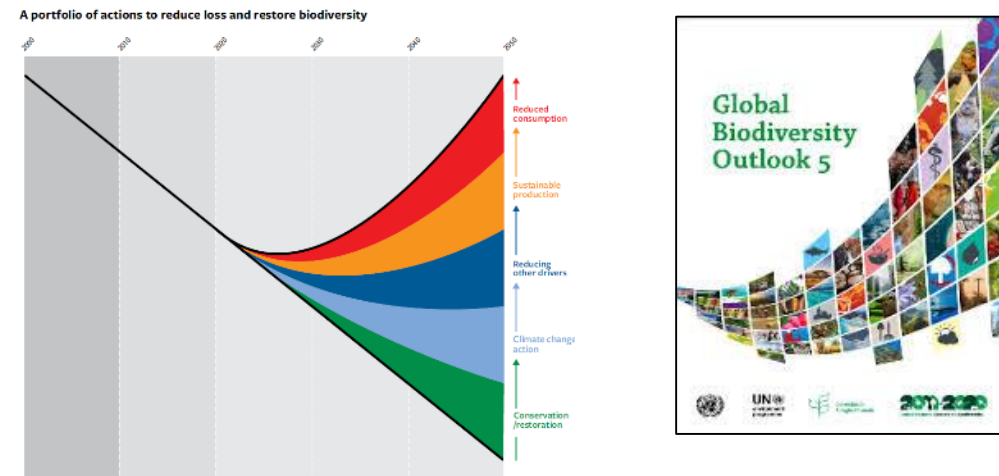


Lineamientos para la formulación de Proyectos de Inversión Pública en Diversidad Biológica y Servicios Ecosistémicos



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 (initatives 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 & infrastucture:** Urban planning, building codes, green&blue spaces
- **Health:** OneHealth approach, ecosystem conservation and restoration for pandemic prevention, nature for human health and wellbeing



Conclusions

- **Mainstreaming NbS** 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

