

Resource Mobilization

*For Ecosystem Conservation and
Restoration in South East Asia*

Biodiversity Finance Gap

The High-Level Panel on Biodiversity Finance estimated a need for **\$150 – 450 billion** each year through 2020 to achieve the Aichi Targets.



Bilateral Biodiversity Overseas Aid
Commitment was approximately **USD 6.3
Billion** for 2010-2011



- 5% of total ODA funds

Out of the 6.3 Billion:

- 82% for climate change related
- 75% as grants
- 25% as loans
- 46% from Japan, Germany
and EU



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Updated Sunday, October 21, 2012 0:01 am TWN, By Mariette le Roux, AFP



World pledges more money to protect biodiversity

HYDERABAD, India--Efforts to reverse the worrying loss of Earth's dwindling natural resources received a substantial boost on Saturday when a U.N. conference in India agreed to double biodiversity aid to poor countries.



Governments reached an early-morning deal after long nights of tough bargaining in Hyderabad, south India, that once again saw battle lines drawn between developing and affluent states.

In a week that saw 400 plants and animals added to a "Red List" of species at risk of extinction, negotiators clashed over the extent and timing of additional aid required to halt the decline in species and habitats that humans depend on for food, shelter and livelihoods.

In the end, they agreed to double biodiversity-related funding to developing countries by 2015, from a baseline of average annual aid in the period 2006-2010 — and to maintain this level until 2020.



Indian police officials stand at the entrance to The Hyderabad International Convention Center for the Convention on Biodiversity in Hyderabad on Friday, Oct. 19. Efforts to reverse the worrying loss of Earth's dwindling natural resources received a substantial boost on Saturday, Oct. 20.

(AFP)

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TODAY [WEEK](#) [MONTH](#)

- Taiwan congratulates Obama on 2nd term
- Obama revives 'hope' with re-election
- Exports in October drop 1.9%: Ministry of...

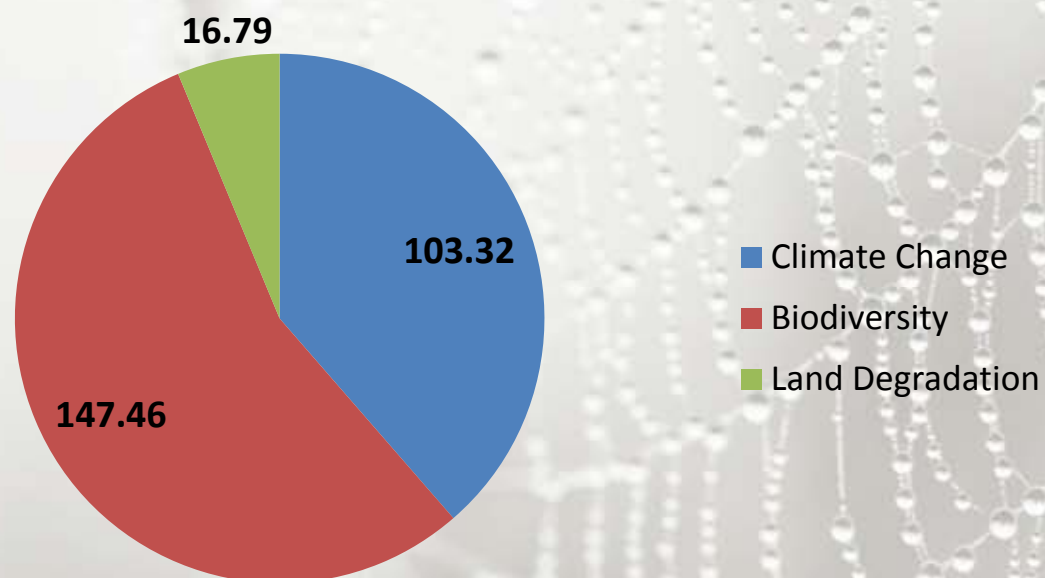
Where does the \$\$ come from?

- *Multilateral Aid– GEF*
- *Bilateral Aid- International Cooperation*

GEF-5 STAR

- Cycle GEF-5: November 2010- June 30 2014
 - \$4.340 billions

GEF-5 STAR Allocations for South East Asia



Total 10 Countries: \$267.57 Millions

Country of the region that utilized almost 100% of their GEF-5 allocations:

- Myanmar





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Regional Utilizations



Country	Initial Allocation	Utilization	Remaining Amount	% of Utilization
Cambodia	7.28	5.55	1.73	76%
Indonesia	87.91	75.70	12.21	86%
Lao PDR	10.86	7.98	2.88	73%
Malaysia	30.31	23.21	7.10	77%
Myanmar	15.35	14.99	0.36	98%
Papua NG	16.49	14.74	1.75	89%
Philippines	35.83	27.68	8.15	77%
Thailand	31.63	17.18	14.45	54%
Timor Leste	4.40	3.41	0.99	78%
Vietnam	27.51	22.56	4.95	82%



GEF-6 Replenishment



- Cycle GEF-6: July 1 2014- June 30 2018
- Biodiversity strategy composed of 10 programs focused on:
 - protected areas,
 - poaching,
 - invasive alien species,
 - biosafety,
 - coral reefs,
 - Nagoya protocol
 - mainstreaming

Major Donors to South East Asia- Aid targeting Global Environmental Objectives

- Germany
- Japan
- Switzerland
- Sweden
- Norway

Source: 2012 OECD Stats Extract online database.

<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RIOMARKERS>

German BMU, BMZ



- Committed to EUR 500 Million per year to support Implementation of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity
- International Climate Initiative is major funding instrument

- Environmental Management
 - Water Environment
- Natural Environmental Conservation
 - Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
 - Conservation of Biodiversity
 - Technical cooperation for recovery of ecosystems
 - Government research
 - PA management
 - Sustainable Forest Management
 - Research on the state of forests
 - Forestation technology
 - Awareness Raising

Many others

- UNDP- BIOFIN (EU, Germany and Switzerland)
 - 15 million initiative until 2016; Managed by UNDP
 - Methodology for quantifying the biodiversity finance gap at national level
 - mainstreaming of biodiversity into national development and sectoral planning, and for developing and implementing comprehensive national resource mobilizing strategies (18 countries piloted globally)
- Private foundations- the Gates Family Foundation



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Whats is LifeWeb?



CBD LifeWeb Initiative

- Not a fund!
- A matching mechanism
- Creates partnerships between donors and developing countries
- Offers strategic advice
- Profiles funding needs on Clearinghouse and at donor roundtables

LifeWeb Eligibility

- Available for developing countries
 - and countries with economies in transition
- Endorsed by CBD and/or PoWPA Focal Points
- Submitted by government



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LifeWeb: Capacity Building



2011-2020
United Nations Decade on Biodiversity



What LifeWeb Offers Parties(1)

- Technical assistance for developing projects linked to NBSAPs, PoWPA Action Plans and other national planning strategies

What LifeWeb Offers Parties (2)

- Promotion and profiling of LifeWeb Expressions of Interest online and to donors.



What LifeWeb Offers Parties (3)

- Financial and logistical support for “Round Tables”
 - Meetings where political support is sought and galvanized, stakeholders can air their views and necessary domestic expenditure can be secured

What LifeWeb Offers Parties (4)

- Financial and logistical support for **DONOR Round Tables**
 - focused meeting with donors, where matches are sought and partnerships developed.



West Africa



Colombia



Amazon

LifeWeb Expression of Interest (EoI)

- Trigger the LifeWeb process
- Tied to national planning processes
- Should reflect other proposals or plans
- Can “upscale” site specific proposals
- Expire after one year of published date



The form is titled "EXPRESSION OF INTEREST FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT Through the LIFE Web Site". It includes sections for "BASIC INFORMATION", "PROJECT DESCRIPTION", "CONTACT PERSON", and "CONTACT ADDRESS". The "PROJECT DESCRIPTION" section contains a table with columns for "Project Name", "Project Location", "Project Type", "Project Status", and "Project Priority". The "CONTACT PERSON" section contains a table with columns for "Name", "Title", "Email", and "Phone". The "CONTACT ADDRESS" section contains a table with columns for "Address", "City", "Country", and "Postal Code".

Key elements of a LifeWeb Expression of Interest

- Clear Objectives and funding needs
- Alignment with national planning
- Contribution to each relevant Aichi Target
- Counterpart funding
- Financial sustainability



EXPRESSION OF INTEREST FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT
Through the LIFE Web Initiative

SECTION 1: BASIC INFORMATION
Project Name:

SECTION 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION
Detailed description of the project and its objectives, including a clear statement of the project's purpose, its goals, and its expected outcomes. The description should also include information about the project's location, the project's duration, and the project's budget.

SECTION 3: CONTRIBUTION
How does the project contribute to the achievement of the Aichi Targets? Please provide a clear and concise statement of the project's contribution to the achievement of the Aichi Targets.

SECTION 4: CONTACT INFORMATION
Name:
Address:
Phone:
Email:

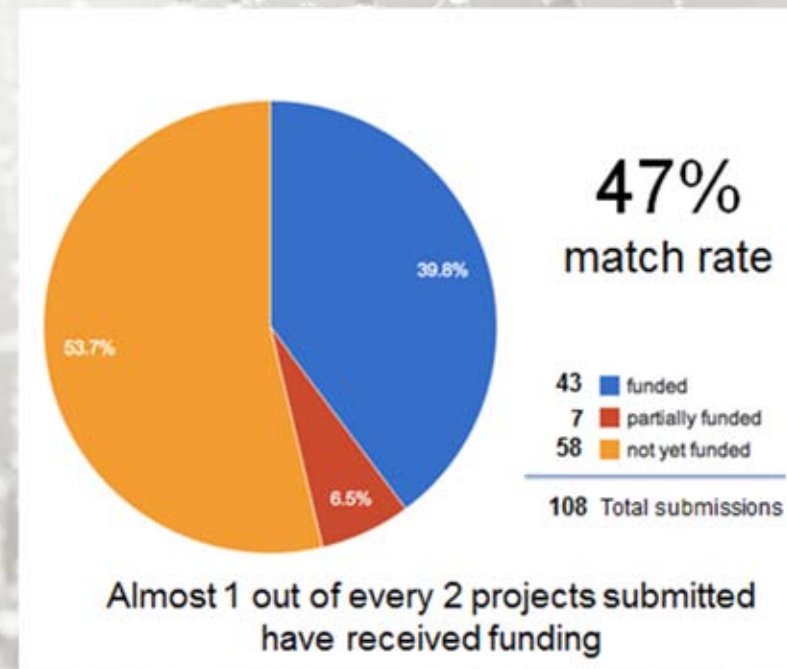
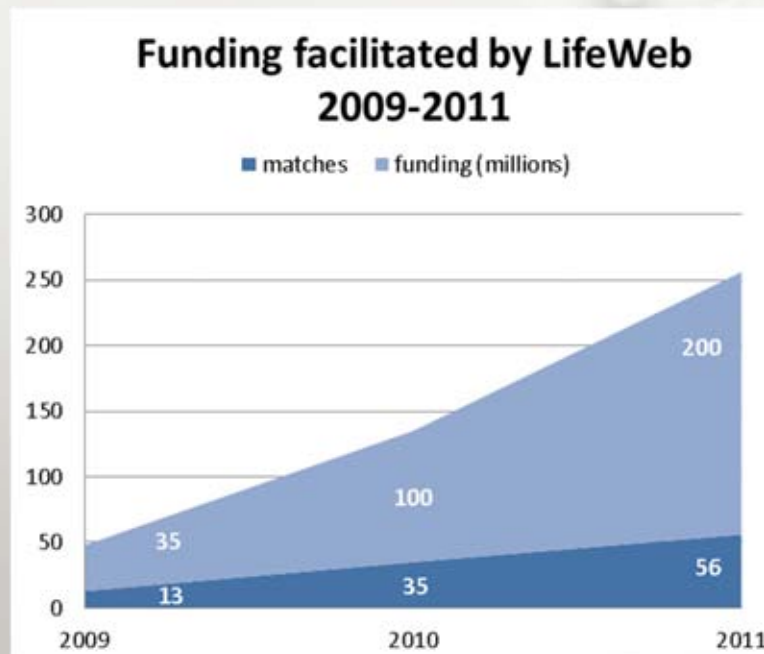


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LifeWeb Past Success



Recent LifeWeb Matches:



Austria (donor), with:

- RD Congo: Rehabilitation of the Yangambi Biosphere Reserve (USD 500K)
- Laos: Strengthening and enlarging of the PA system in Eastern Bolikhamxay (USD 500K)
- Bangladesh: Protection of threatened river dolphins in Sundarbans mangrove forest (USD 500K)
- Ethiopia: Protection of wild coffee varieties and protection and restoration of their natural habitat (500K)

LifeWeb Latest Funding (2)

Ecosystem-based Vision of Biodiversity Conservation for the Amazon Biome

Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname,
Venezuela



European Union – USD 7 Million



Germany – USD 2.9 Million

LifeWeb Eol topics

- Area-Based Targets (5,9,10,11,12,13,14,15)
 - Protected areas, restoration, invasive alien species, etc.



Potential with ITTO/CBD Joint Initiative

- Exploring potential to leverage funding for implementation of **ITTO/IUCN guidelines** for **the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests**
- **Assessing their use and impact**

Ingredients for Successful LifeWeb Matches

1. Project idea clearly reflects national priorities
2. Builds on existing initiatives or momentum
3. Co-financing already exists
4. EoI is well written and convincing
5. Topic of EoI is timely



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Resource Mobilization Strategy COP 8/ Decision IX/11



Innovative Financial Mechanisms

- Payment for Ecosystem Services
- Biodiversity offset mechanisms
- Environmental fiscal reforms
- Market for green products
- Charities
- Innovative development finances
- Climate funding

Range of finance mechanisms

Range of finance mechanisms

Positive tax incentives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax credits • Tax deductions 	Negative tax incentives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxes on products, services that harm biodiversity 	Fiscal reform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of subsidies that harm biodiversity
Procurement policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government, business procurement 	Cap and trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit on goods or service and trade in marketplace 	PES schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries pay for cost of maintaining ecosystems
Market certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market premium, access for sustainable practices 	Biodiversity offsets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanges of equivalent protection by business 	Fines and fees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fees that discourage unsustainable practices
Conservation easement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for long-term conservation 	Voluntary fees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g., contribution drop boxes, hotel/tourism fees) 	Mandatory fees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g., Airport departure fees that fund protected areas

Feasibility screening criteria

Feasibility screening criteria

Financial considerations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much revenue will it generate? • How stable is the revenue? • What are the initial costs? 	Legal considerations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it legally feasible within the current system? • Does it require new legislation? • Is it possible to simply use an executive order? 	Administrative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How difficult will it be to administer, enforce, collect? • Are there enough trained staff?
Social considerations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What will be social impacts? • Who will pay? • Will the mechanism be viewed as equitable? 	Political considerations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there political will? • Will the funds be redirected to the correct purpose? • Is monitoring possible? 	Environmental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are environmental impacts involved in implementation? • Can safeguards be put in place?