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REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON RESOURCE  
MOBILIZATION FOR AFRICA  
Entebbe, Uganda, 11–13 February 2014

### REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

1. In decision XI/4, paragraph 2, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) expressed concern that the lack of sufficient financial resources continues to be one of the main obstacles to achieving the Convention's three objectives and implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary, subject to voluntary contributions, to organize regional and subregional workshops on the establishment of robust baselines and reporting framework and the preparation of national financial plans for biodiversity (paragraph 27).

2. The present workshop was one of a series of regional workshops organized to support Parties in these tasks. It was organized by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Development Programme, through its Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) Initiative, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), through its World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC). Financial support was provided by the Governments of Denmark and Japan. The workshop was hosted by the Government of Uganda.

3. The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

(a) Enhance capacity of participants to apply pertinent methodologies, frameworks and tools for identifying, assessing, and reporting existing biodiversity finance, in order to develop robust financial baselines and for developing national finance plans, including financial targets, for effective implementation of revised National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs);

(b) Enhance understanding of participants of the importance, for effective mobilization of financial resources, of identifying relevant biodiversity values and incorporating these values in policy planning, including in revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans; and of existing case studies and good practices on pertinent approaches and measures for such identification and incorporation.

4. The workshop was attended by government-nominated resource mobilization experts from Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda. A number of United Nations organizations as well as relevant international and national organizations were also represented. The list of participants is provided as annex III to the

present report. The documents prepared for the workshops and the presentations held can be accessed at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=RM-2014-01> . The meeting was held in English and French.

5. Registration of participants took place at the meeting venue at 9.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 11 February 2014.

### **ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP**

6. The opening ceremony started at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, 11 February 2014.

7. On behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention, Mr. Markus Lehmann, welcomed participants on his behalf. He underscored the importance of the topic of the workshop for the effective implementation of the Aichi biodiversity targets and the revised and updated National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) and, recalling the mandate and objectives of the workshop, emphasized and welcomed the close cooperation with the BIOFIN initiative of the United Nations Development Programme and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC) in the organization of the workshop. He recognized the financial support provided by the Government of Denmark and Japan as well as the hospitality and logistical supported provided by the government of Uganda. In closing, he expressed the best wishes of the Executive Secretary for a successful meeting that would contribute significantly to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through the active engagement of participants.

8. The representative of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), Mr. Abisha Mapendembe, recalled the mandate and overall task of his organization – providing authoritative information about biodiversity and ecosystems – and in this context highlighted UNEP-WCMC’s support for the NBSAPs revision process through the NBSAP Forum, and the NBSAPs 2.0 Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development project, including work on the incorporation of values in NBSAPs, on ecosystem assessments, on target setting and on indicators for biodiversity and ecosystem services. He underscored the importance of this work for making the economic case for effective biodiversity policies, and a critical precondition for the more adequate mobilization of resources and, in closing, wished participants a fruitful workshop and encouraged them to share their experiences.

9. The representative of the United Nations Development Programme, Ms. Jamison Ervin, welcomed participants on behalf of the BIOFIN project of the United Nations Development Programme. She delivered a presentation on the workshop objectives, addressing the four components of an ideal development trajectory, namely: Awareness, Policies, Practices and Outcomes. Using this conceptual framework, she explained that UNDP believes that NBSAPs can help in changing the development trajectory and chart national pathway to sustainable development but only if the NBSAP is fully resourced and implemented.

10. Mr. Francis Ogwal, of National Environment Management Authority - Uganda (NEMA) subsequently facilitated the self-introductions among participants.

11. Mr. Ronald Kaggwa presented the statement of Dr Tom .O. Okurut, Executive Director of the National Environment Management Authority – Uganda (NEMA). Dr. Okurut said that NEMA has carried out a study on financing biodiversity, which will form the basis for the development of guidelines and a national action plan for financing biodiversity conservation in Uganda as per the revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of the country, thus responding to the pertinent decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

12. In a statement delivered by Dr. Gerald Musoke Sawula, His Excellency Prof. Ephraim Kamuntu, the Minister for Water and Environment of Uganda, welcomed all participants and expressed his pleasure to officiate at the workshop. He reiterated the importance of biodiversity as natural capital for human

well-being and sustainable development at the national and global level and, in finalizing, re-emphasized the need to substantially increase funding for biodiversity. He declared the workshop opened.

## **ITEM 2. UNDERSTANDING THE BROADER CONTEXT: IDENTIFYING AND INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS AND VALUES**

13. In introducing the rationale behind the particular structure of the workshop, Ms. Jamison Ervin presented an overview of the UNDP's BIOFIN methodology towards transforming biodiversity finance. She explained that the BIOFIN methodology seeks to help planners to systematically identify and assess finance needs and priorities associated with actions as foreseen in revised NBSAPs against current expenditures and funding sources, and to mobilize financial resources using a range of financial mechanisms. Noting that the BIOFIN initiative and its methodology currently covers 45 countries throughout the world, she explained that it is based on the following four components: (i) Public & private expenditure review: review of policy, institutional and expenditure review; (ii) Pressure state response framework; (iii) Pressure & state with root causes analysis (iv) valuation methodology. She also explained the stylized steps towards developing a national resource mobilization strategy as follows: (i) Identifying drivers of loss of biodiversity; (ii) identifying and a relevant institutions and actors, including from different economic sectors; (iii) reviewing biodiversity-related expenditures; (iv) assessing costs of prioritized strategies and actions; (v) calculating the financial gap; (vi) identifying potential finance mechanisms and associated actors, (vi) synthesizing this into a resource mobilization plan.

14. In the subsequent discussion, participants raised a number of technical questions pertaining to the mechanics of the methodology and its scope, including: (i) whether and how the steps in revising NBSAPs and in designing a national resources mobilization strategy are interlinked; (ii) the respective role of the different sources of funding, including funding provided by the financial mechanism of the Convention; (iii) the role of national governments and other actors as potential owners of the resource mobilization strategy.

15. Mr. Abisha Mapendemba (UNEP-WCMC) presented the outcomes of a recently concluded project undertaken by WCMC, with financial support provided by DEFRA, to identify good practices and lessons learned on the identification and inclusion of the manifold values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, their reflection in revised NBSAPs, and their subsequent integration into sectorial and cross-sectorial strategies, plans and programmes, as well as reporting systems. Emphasizing that such integration of values is a critical component of the mainstreaming agenda and a critical precondition for the more effective mobilization of resources, he provided an overview of the critical entry points and approaches which support such inclusion along the different stages of the NBSAP revision process, which such supporting approaches including: (i) stakeholder engagement; (ii) ecosystem assessments; (iii) ecosystem service mapping; (iv) designing and using ecosystem service indicators; (v) monetary valuation; (vi) environmental accounting; (vii) policy documents & legislation.

16. He explained that two of the case studies undertaken in the context of the project were conducted in the African region, and proceeded to provide further information. In Burkina Faso, strong political back-up led to the creation of a directorate on environmental economics which helped to move pertinent issues forward, while South Africa was mentioned as a successful case of strong multi-stakeholders consultations.

17. In finalizing, he referred participants to the complete analysis, including detailed case studies, and the guidance developed under this project, and invited participants to consider using this material in developing their national resources mobilization strategies.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Available at: [www.unep-wcmc.org/guidancefornbsap\\_1026.html](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/guidancefornbsap_1026.html), [www.unep-wcmc.org/guidancefornbsap\\_1027.html](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/guidancefornbsap_1027.html), and : [www.unep-wcmc.org/nbsap-capacity-building-webinars\\_1032.html](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/nbsap-capacity-building-webinars_1032.html) .

18. In the subsequent discussion, participants confirmed the importance of recognizing and integrating values of biodiversity in order to make a better case for biodiversity financing, and recognized the potential of the tools proposed by the analysis and guidance undertaken by the WCMC project. The question was raised on how other countries and profit from the useful experiences compiled by the project and, in this context, a need for additional capacity building in developing countries was identified on some elements, such as on economic valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

19. Ms. Khumo Mokereitane from Botswana presented recent work on environmental and ecosystem accounting conducted in Botswana in the context of the global partnership on Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystems Services (WAVES). Coordinated by the World Bank, this global partnership seeks to promote sustainable development by ensuring that natural capital is adequately reported on and integrated into the system of national accounts, as an important element of the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Explaining that Botswana is among the pilot countries of the initiative since 2011, Ms. Mokereitane provided an overview of work undertaken so far and concluded by enumerating a number of important lessons learned from the implementation of this project, namely: (i) the merits of having strong political support, which happened in this case through the creation of the Botswana Economic Council, headed by the president; (ii) the importance of enhancing capacity throughout the implementation of the project; and (iii) the need to have an appropriate institutional framework in place as a critical success factor.

20. Participants expressed their interest in the issue of economic-environmental accounting as a mainstreaming tool, inquiring about the mechanisms and steps to follow in order to get involved in the WAVES initiative, and noting the importance of achieving cooperation among different governmental institutions, in particular environment ministries or agencies and statistical offices, as well as non-governmental institutions such as universities and other research institutions, which in many cases are repositories or data collections that are critical for development of environmental accounts. The role of the Gaborone declaration was a means to signal political commitment and galvanize support was also mentioned.

21. Participants were subsequently invited to participate in an exercise designed to gain an aggregated overview on the status of the NBSAP revision and resource mobilization processes in the region. Specifically, based on a framework consisting of typical steps in NBSAP revision and designing national resource mobilization strategies, participants were tasked to identify the status of each step by assigning scores (5 = completed; 4 = almost complete; 3 = significant progress; 2 = moderate progress; 1 = just started; 0 = not yet started). A statistical overview of this exercise is provided in Annex I of this report.

### **ITEM 3. UNDERSTANDING THE BROADER CONTEXT: ACTORS AND INSTITUTIONS IN OTHER PLANNING PROCESSES**

22. Ms. Jamison Ervin presented key issues to take into consideration when seeking to identify practices and policies that drive the loss of biodiversity. She explained that such identification is a major intermediate step in resource mobilization, because it will allow planners to eventually identify the most important actors and institutions behind these drivers of change (both negative and positive).

23. Ms. Ervin showed the following examples and discussed with participants the specific policy and practice drivers of biodiversity loss, and the associated actors and institutions, with questions and comments pertaining to: (i) the range of policy options available to address these drivers and the associated costs; (ii) opportunities and limitations to raise funds from the associated actors and institutions.

<b>Mainstreaming and sustainable use</b>	<i>Agricultural frontier is expanding into sensitive ecosystems because of weak land use planning</i>
	<i>Non-selective fisheries alters food chains and ecosystems</i>
	<i>Large-scale mining</i>
<b>Protection</b>	<i>Poaching and illegal trade</i>
	<i>The protected area network does not adequately represent the biodiversity because of competing interests</i>
	<i>Invasive species are spreading throughout protected areas because staff do not have resources to prevent their spread</i>
	<i>Protected areas are isolated, with few connectivity corridors because of social pressures for land</i>

24. Drivers of biodiversity loss identified included: the overharvesting of forests resources and overstocking of rangelands with livestock; agricultural expansion; the extensive clearing of vegetation (biodiversity habitats) for resource extraction activities; air pollution; illegal activities (logging, poaching), and the replacement of local breeds and varieties. In terms of ultimate causes, population pressure was mentioned together with a lack of coordination and integration among relevant organizations at the different levels of governance, as well as a lack of enforcement of the applicable legal provisions related to biodiversity conservation.

25. Based on this discussion, Ms. Ervin subsequently presented a range of enabling factors for effectively addressing these drivers, including: (i) political will, (ii) leadership, (iii) effective media communications and public outreach, (iv) good governance, (v) inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation, (vi) broader and effective stakeholder participation, (vii) better and broader publicized information about the various values and benefits of biodiversity, and (viii) the more effective utilization of funding. An interactive exchange of ideas followed to discuss the various challenges and opportunities associated with these factors in the different countries of the region. Ms Ervin emphasized that it is important to articulate drivers of change by defining “what”, “why” and “how” changes are occurring.

#### **ITEM 4. BASELINING AND REPORTING**

26. Ms. Jamison Ervin presented the BIOFIN approach of biodiversity-related policies, institutions and expenditures. Referring back to the earlier session, she described the basis for understanding (a) the underlying drivers of biodiversity and ecosystem change; (b) the key institutions, their role in biodiversity finance and planning and their capacities; and (c) the baseline of existing biodiversity-related expenditures, and the effectiveness of expenditures, as they pertain to the individual biodiversity strategies within the revised NBSAP. She explained that group the individual strategies could help in allowing for a more streamlined and synergistic approach to costing strategies and actions, while still following the basic structure and logic of the Aichi Targets, and presented as a concrete example a classification of 5 main categories: (a) biodiversity mainstreaming strategies; (b) protection strategies; (c) restoration strategies; (d) access and benefits sharing (ABS) strategies; and (e) enabling implementation strategies. Based on this example, she introduced an assessment of finance gaps, based on a comparison of the ‘business as usual’ finance scenarios versus the total estimated costs of implementing the new biodiversity strategies. She referred back to the identification and prioritization of potential finance actors and mechanisms as a precondition for the development of specific resource mobilization strategies and associated activities to fill the finance gap.

27. Mr. Markus Lehmann, from the CBD Secretariat, made a presentation on the linkages between the development of national finance plans, in the context of the NBSAP revision, and the global agenda on resource mobilization. He noted in particular that establishing baseline costs has the dual purpose of establishing a solid basis for an effective resource mobilization plan for more effective implementation of revised NBSAPs while at the same time also feeding it into the global process through the reporting framework which can help sustain the political momentum generated at the global level.

28. Mr. Moses Masiga from ENR Africa Associates introduced the work on developing a national finance plan in Uganda, a country which is supported by the BIOFIN initiative. He summarized the individual steps taken so far to develop a national resource mobilization strategy in Uganda for the revised national biodiversity strategies and action plan (NBSAP), in the context of the global guidance provided by the Convention. On baselining and reporting, he provided overview information on pertinent numbers and activities undertaken in Uganda, including numbers of relevant international flows received by the country as well as examples of biodiversity-relevant domestic expenditures, both at the level of the central government as well as at the level of municipalities, in the agriculture, natural resources and tourism sectors. He also highlighted specific activities that were undertaken to implement the global strategy for resource mobilization in the country, including valuation studies undertaken in form of the national natural resource accounting approach on forests, as well as the valuation of wetlands undertaken in 2013 in the Victoria basin and parts of western Uganda.

29. He noted that draft guidelines and an action plan for financing biodiversity conservation in Uganda are currently under review, as a critical step towards the development of a national finance plan. He also noted that biodiversity conservation is already included in National Development Plan (NDP) 2010/11 – 2014/15, as part of the environment sector, identified as an enabling component of the economy. As far as the national budgeting process is concerned, he noted that biodiversity is currently included in sector budgets, the aim being to achieve a more explicit consideration once the aforementioned guidelines and action plans are complete. In concluding, he referred to various ongoing initiatives in Uganda that may contribute to enhancing the availability of financial resources, such as on pilot schemes for payments for ecosystem services in Eastern Uganda (bundling carbon-related with watershed and biodiversity services), and a biodiversity offset scheme at Kalagala – Itanda Falls for Bujagali Hydroelectric Power Dam.

30. In the subsequent discussion, participants noted the various conceptual and methodological issues associated with baselining current biodiversity-related expenditures, including data accessibility issues across various sectors and layers of governments. They also highlighted the need to close biodiversity finance gaps using all possible sources, and in this connection expressed their interest in the various initiatives related to enhancing resource availability, and in particular on how, through dialogue and cooperation with different ministries and government agencies, revenues could be leveraged from mechanisms such as from environmental fiscal reforms, or environmental taxation. Testing the effectiveness of schemes that provide payment for ecosystem services (PES) as a means to enhance biodiversity conservation, was also mentioned as a promising avenue.

31. Mr. Robert Lamb of UNEP updated participants on recent progress under the UNEP initiative that seeks to support countries in improving the effectiveness of and cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions and exploring opportunities for further synergies. One important work stream is to provide support through the preparation of non-prescriptive guidance on opportunities for enhancing cooperation among the biodiversity-related MEAs at all levels, including synergies on resources mobilization. This work is now under way, and he referred participants to an online questionnaire that seeks to further identify the state of affairs in countries as well as associated needs. In the discussion, participants underscored the coordination challenges resulting from responsibilities for different, but closely related multilateral environmental agreements being distributed across government departments

or ministries. Participants were subsequently invited to complete the questionnaire and to attend a side-event, directly after the workshop, for learning more details about the project.

## **ITEM 5. COSTING AND IDENTIFYING FINANCE GAPS**

32. Ms Jamison Ervin presented the individual steps to be taken in costing revised NBSAPs and how to determine the finance gap for their implementation, using a specific examples the necessary activities to (i) create a connectivity corridor in order to maintain viable populations of wide-ranging species, and (ii) Reduce impacts of intensive agriculture by developing a training programme to help farmers transition to low-impact agricultural practices. Ms. Ervin underlined that the cost of each specific strategy and action should be identified. She noted that there are three key issues in costing: (i) one-time vs. recurring; (ii) timing and scheduling cost occurrence; (iii) sequencing and prioritizing, providing examples for each issue.

33. Mr. Moses Masiga presented the Ugandan work on costing the revised NBSAP. Mr Masiga explained the framework for linking policies and strategies to budgets, using the individual sectors, noting that districts are the main implementers of basic services in Uganda, and that those are funded at local government level via earmarked conditional grants from the national level, implying that about three-quarters of local funding comes in form of conditional grants from the center. He drew attention to the import implication of a cash budgeting system for cost expenditures. Budgetary limits evolve over the year as budget releases are primarily based upon the revenue collected rather than using a cash flow profile associated with approved cost estimates. As a result, whereas the approved budget is the authority for government fiscal policy, the budgetary allocation does not guarantee that institutions will be able to receive the entire allocation. Expenditure is often based on actual revenue collections and quite often this may be less than the government allocation. Therefore many institutions are forced into multiple in year budget revisions in addition to the annual budget preparation. He also noted that public sector budgeting in Uganda is largely output based budgeting, a form of performance budgeting, where sector set objectives out of medium term goals. The objectives are broken down into activities and services that incur costs in every functional area are accounted for, analyzed and linked to the strategy or strategic mission – such as the budgeted national development plan and the medium term expenditure framework.

34. In light of the limitations in the resource envelope and shifting budget ceilings, he drew attention to the potential importance of additional resources, where autonomy exists for generating and allocating resources (such as for the Uganda Wildlife Authority, National Forestry authority, NEMA), for instance in form of fees from permit violations; trade in some ecosystem services and goods; or other revenues from research activities, rent of assets or premises, concessions etc.

35. In closing, Mr. Masiga presented a step-wise approach for addressing finance gaps in form of a natural resource accounting approach, consisting of the following steps: (i) the valuation of ecosystems and ecosystem services; (ii) showcasing use and non-use values; (iii) identifying sustainable ways of utilizing the identified ecosystems and ecosystem services; (iv) showing the political-economy linkage with the national development priorities and obtaining relevant regulatory support; (v) developing instruments for enhancing potential revenue available for conservation as well as equitable sharing of benefits from conservation of the resource.

36. Participants were subsequently invited to identify specific actions from their work that are amendable to costing and identify, through work in table groups, individual costing components and appropriate processes to undertake their costing. In the subsequent discussion, participants reviewed several technical issues associated with costing and domestic budgeting processes and the interplay between NBSAPS and overall policy planning frameworks such as national development plans. It was

noted that, in several instances, the actual costing takes places at larger scale and not necessarily at the level of individual or sectorial plans.

## ITEM 6. CLOSING FINANCE GAPS

37. Ms. Jamison Ervin delivered a presentation on possible finance mechanisms for biodiversity. She gave an overview of global financial flows for conservation and their sources, noting that the amount needed, for instance on protected areas, is minimal when compared with global GDP or the GDP of the 20 richest countries. Using an example from Belize, she showed how an identified funding gap can be addressed in form of a finance plan including the mobilization of financial resources from a variety of sources. She presented an overview of different possible finance mechanisms, as summarized on the table below, and also presented and discussed a list of feasibility screening criteria for perusal by countries in assessing the applicability of specific mechanisms in their respective national context, including: (i) financial considerations (How much revenue will it generate? How stable is the revenue? What are the initial costs?); (ii) legal considerations (Is it legally feasible within the current system? Does it require new legislation? Is it possible to simply use an executive order?); (iii) administrative considerations (How difficult will it be to administer, enforce, collect? Are there enough trained staff?); (iv) social considerations (What will be social impacts? Who will pay? Will the mechanism be viewed as equitable?); (v) political considerations (Is there political will? Will the funds be redirected to the correct purpose? Is monitoring possible?); (vi) environmental considerations (What are environmental impacts involved in implementation? Can safeguards be put in place?)

<b>Positive tax incentives</b>	<i>Tax credits , Tax deductions</i>
<b>Negative tax incentives</b>	<i>Taxes on products, services that harm biodiversity</i>
<b>Fiscal reform</b>	<i>Reduction of subsidies that harm biodiversity</i>
<b>Procurement policies</b>	<i>Government, business procurement</i>
<b>Cap and trade</b>	<i>Limit on goods or service and trade in marketplace</i>
<b>PES schemes</b>	<i>Beneficiaries pay for cost of maintaining ecosystems</i>
<b>Market certification</b>	<i>Market premium, access for sustainable practices</i>
<b>Biodiversity offsets</b>	<i>Exchanges of equivalent protection by business</i>
<b>Fines and fees</b>	<i>Fees that discourage unsustainable practices</i>
<b>Conservation easement</b>	<i>Compensation for long-term conservation</i>
<b>Voluntary fees</b>	<i>E.g., contribution drop boxes, hotel/tourism fees)</i>
<b>Mandatory fees</b>	<i>E.g., Airport departure fees that fund protected areas</i>

38. Mr. Ronald Kaggwa, from NEMA Uganda, shared a policy perspective on payments for ecosystem services schemes and associated challenges. Pointing to existing experiences in particular in the context of collaborative forest management, he noted that associated costs of biodiversity conservation are often relatively small. He emphasized that schemes frequently involve the sharing of

revenues generated from specific economic activities (e.g., tourism) and noted the associated opportunities to design and implement PES schemes in close cooperation with the private sector, possibly through public private partnerships (PPP), bearing also in mind the polluter pays principle. He cautioned that challenges persist including: (i) the design of payments schemes deemed to be fair and equitable for all relevant stakeholders; (ii) matching the scope of ecosystem services with the scope of the payments scheme; (iii) ensuring the financial sustainability of such schemes; and (iv) a general low awareness on the merits and limitations of such schemes.

39. Ms. Lilly Ajarova, of the Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust Uganda, delivered a presentation on a pilot project on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) to enhance conservation in the Albertine Rift Eco-Region in Uganda. She explained that, significant deforestation rates, due inter alia to weak forest regulation mechanisms at national and local levels in the region, the chimpanzee conservation forest corridor was shrinking. Against this background, the aim of the pilot scheme was to test the effectiveness of PES as a viable means for financing and procuring biodiversity conservation outside protected areas in Uganda using an experimental methodology. Under the scheme, an incentive cash payment (paid in installments) and further in-kind support (in form of tree seedlings) was provided in exchange for adherence to agreed forest management interventions (e.g., regulated harvesting; enrichment planting; re-forestation; no opening new land for agriculture). Compliance rates increased significantly in the second year of the pilot, indicating improved trust and confidence in the project, coupled with the important role of community monitoring and extension support, as well as a high motivation to get withheld payments.

40. Based on the evidence gained in the project, she pointed to a number of important lessons learnt, including: (i) the role of land-based conflicts in areas where land documentation is not in place. Working with local leaders to verify landownership increases confidence and boosts participation rates; (ii) working with community based monitors improves trust and provides effective feedback to participants; (iii) there is a need to foresee costs associated with project interventions and their proactive inclusion into calculation; (iv) capacity needs for scheme implementers need to be clearly identified (e.g. Post Bank executing payments, NEMA/CSWCT). She also noted that private sector would like to commit funding under the scheme but it is not yet clear whether the support can be secured when GEF support for the project comes to end. Highlighting that the scheme is working well, based on the evidence gathered through the project, she mapped out next steps to be taken, including proper documentation and publication of the research findings; seeking government commitment for PES policy and associated allocation of funding; marketing and scaling up of the scheme.

41. Mr. Markus Lehmann presented on international resource mobilization processes for achieving the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He recalled the finance gap identified by the high level panel on biodiversity finance, estimated in a range of \$150 – 450 billion each year through 2020 to achieve the Aichi Targets. He noted that biodiversity overseas development aid, according to the OECD DAC, is approximately USD 6.3 billion for 2010-2011. He also recalled the global targets on resource mobilization adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting, including endeavor for at least 75% of Parties that have included biodiversity in their national priorities or development plans by 2015 and therefore have made appropriate domestic financial provisions. He subsequently reviewed opportunities arising for resources mobilization activities, drawing attention to programme 10 of the draft GEF-6 programming directions including the biodiversity focal area strategy. Under this programme, specific support could be provided to reform finance flows, for instance through public expenditure reviews, and to operationalize innovative finance mechanisms such as payments for ecosystem services, habitat banking, aggregate offsets, and tradable development rights and quotas. He also noted opportunities arising from linking biodiversity objectives with the economic and social pillars of sustainable development, and finally drew attention to the Life Web initiative administered by the

convention secretariat, as an additional means to facilitate access to resources in particular for implementing area-based targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

42. Participants were invited to discuss, in table groups, opportunities for and challenges in, introducing or upscaling finance schemes in their countries with a view to support implementation of revised NBSAPs. In the discussion, participants highlighted inter alia the challenges associated with 'lobbying' other line ministries and the ministry of finance for mainstreaming biodiversity considerations and leveraging additional financial resources. The importance of making the economic case for biodiversity policies was again underscored, as well as the issue of predictability and sustainability of financial resources, in particular in the context of PES schemes.

#### **ITEM 7. TOWARDS NATIONAL FINANCE PLANS**

43. In an introductory presentation, Ms. Ervin summarized the earlier steps to be undertaken in the development of a national resource mobilization strategy. She underscored again the close linkages between the NBSAP revision process and the development of the resource mobilization strategy, emphasizing that resource mobilization should start early in the NBSAP revision process. She highlighted possible steps countries can take to integrate resource mobilization planning in the NBSAP revision process: (i) identify sectors that might pay for biodiversity; (ii) identify potential finance actors; (iii) engage finance actors early in the process; (iv) identify potential finance mechanisms; (v) prepare institutions for expenditure review; (vi) develop systems for aggregating finance data. She also highlighted the importance of identifying synergies between revised NBSAPs and other sectorial plans or the overarching strategic planning framework, with guiding questions being: Which desired outcomes do the NBSAP and sectoral plan share? How can the strategies within an NBSAP help achieve outcomes in the sectoral plan and vice versa? What economic and political opportunities does the sectoral plan create for the NBSAP and vice versa? Which strategies are in conflict with each other? Where are there overlaps in spatial priorities? Are there overlaps in finance actors and mechanisms? Participants were subsequently given time to identify, through discussions in table groups, possible next steps to be taken in their country.

44. Linking back to the earlier agenda item 2 on the importance of identifying biodiversity values and benefits as a precondition for the more effective mobilization of resources, Mr. Hillary Masundire, from the University of Botswana and member of CBD High Level Panel (HLP) on resource mobilization, provided a presentation on the work and preliminary conclusions of the second phase of the HLP. He explained that the task of the HLP is to develop an assessment of the benefits of meeting the Aichi targets, examining both direct biodiversity benefits and wider benefits to society that result from the investments and policy developments required, and to also identify opportunities to secure the benefits most cost effectively through actions in both the biodiversity sector and across economies as a whole. This task is to be achieved in form of a bottom-up-approach, building on concrete experiences in the regions. The panel noted that, in light of the synergies and overlaps between the Targets and with wider policy agendas, a more integrated approach to delivery could reduce overall resource needs. Furthermore, the sequence of expenditures will affect the overall cost, in particular if there is an initial focus on the Targets that deliver the right enabling conditions for subsequent action. Also, some investments will deliver greater biodiversity gains than others relative to the costs incurred.

45. Referring to the regional study for Africa commissioned under the umbrella of the HLP, he noted that Africa is a key area for action, as it contains a large share of the world's biodiversity but this biodiversity is disappearing at a rapid rate. Furthermore, populations depend heavily on provisioning services of ecosystems (e.g. forest, fish and wildlife resources) for their livelihoods, with existing evidence suggesting that harvested natural resources typically provide more than a quarter of rural household incomes. Estimates of values exist for most of provisioning services provided, but are mostly

fairly preliminary, limited in geographical area and lacking in biophysical evidence. Noting the long list of drivers of biodiversity loss, such as the increasing and poorly managed commercial exploitation of timber and fish resources, the loss of land to mineral and oil exploitation as well as for the production of palm oil and biofuels, urban demands fuelling deforestation for timber, charcoal and firewood by the informal sector, illegal international trade in biodiversity and biodiversity products, and invasive alien species, he emphasized the importance of activities that guide and prepare for the core actions (research, planning and increasing awareness & capacity), and those pertaining to the actual changes that need to be brought about (direct conservation action, correcting incentives and improving technology). In particular, in order to enhance political will, it will be critical to estimate and communicate the value of biodiversity and the implications of current development trajectories to policy and decisions makers.

46. Noting the strong synergies between biodiversity and global development agendas, and in particular the significant overlap between the Aichi targets and the Millennium Development Goal to ensure environmental sustainability, he said to expect that the Aichi targets as a whole will make important contributions to Millennium Development Goals 1 and 6, in particular through gains in natural capital and the flow of ecosystem services that impact on human health and livelihoods, as well as supporting economic development. In closing, he expressed the view that the post-2015 sustainable development goals will facilitate meeting the Aichi Targets and will be critical to maintaining the achievements in the longer term.

47. Mr. Haitham Mossad from the Ministry of Environmental Affairs, Egypt, presented a national case study on financing management of the Nile crocodile in Lake Nasser. A Management plan for the Nile Crocodile was developed with support from Conservation Leadership Programme, USAID, Egyptian Government, and local investors, which included a proposal for ranching projects. Noting the potential for market access and subsequent financing, he explained that partnerships and synergies can be part of a national road map towards financial planning.

48. Participants were subsequently invited to engage in a role-play exercise on making the economic case for biodiversity conservation as an investment into natural capital – building on the model of the ‘dragon den’ television series. Table groups were tasked to develop a biodiversity conservation action plan to be presented to the finance and economic development ‘ministers’, chosen from participants, for their decision making. Speakers selected by the groups were given three minutes for their presentation and had to respond to the questions from ‘ministers’. Participants subsequently expressed their appreciation for the need to be able to make a convincing case – noting that not all benefits can be cast in economic terms such as in form of the return on investment.

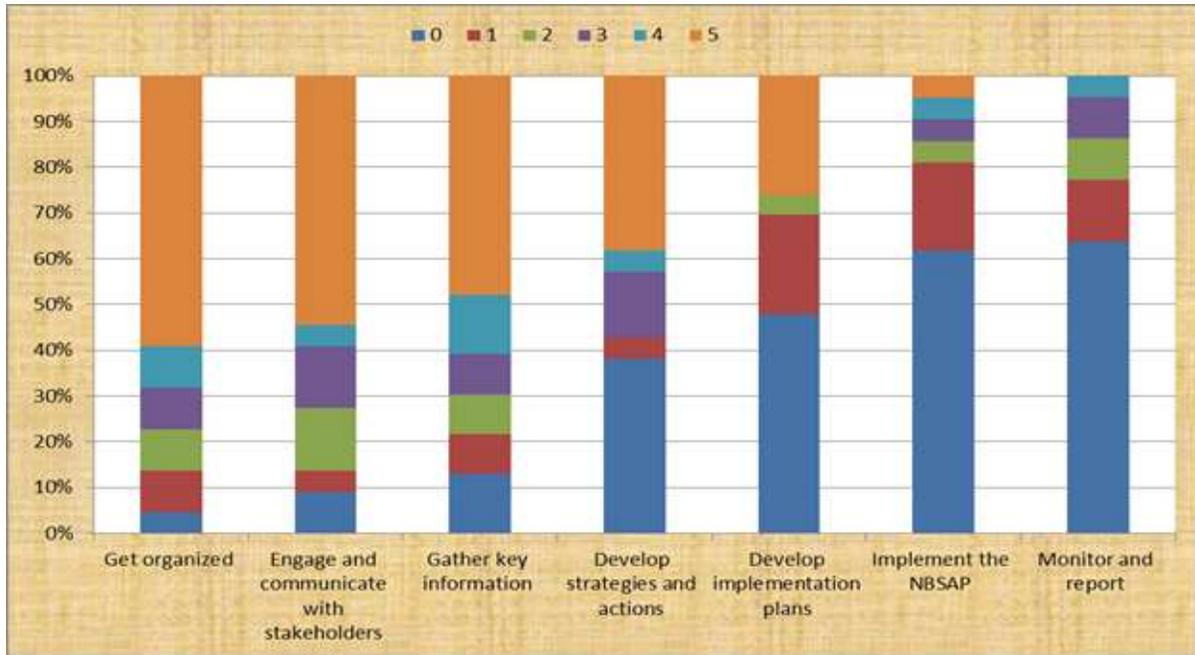
## **ITEM 8. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP**

49. Participants were invited to complete a workshop evaluation questionnaire. A statistical synopsis of the results of the survey is provided in annex II.

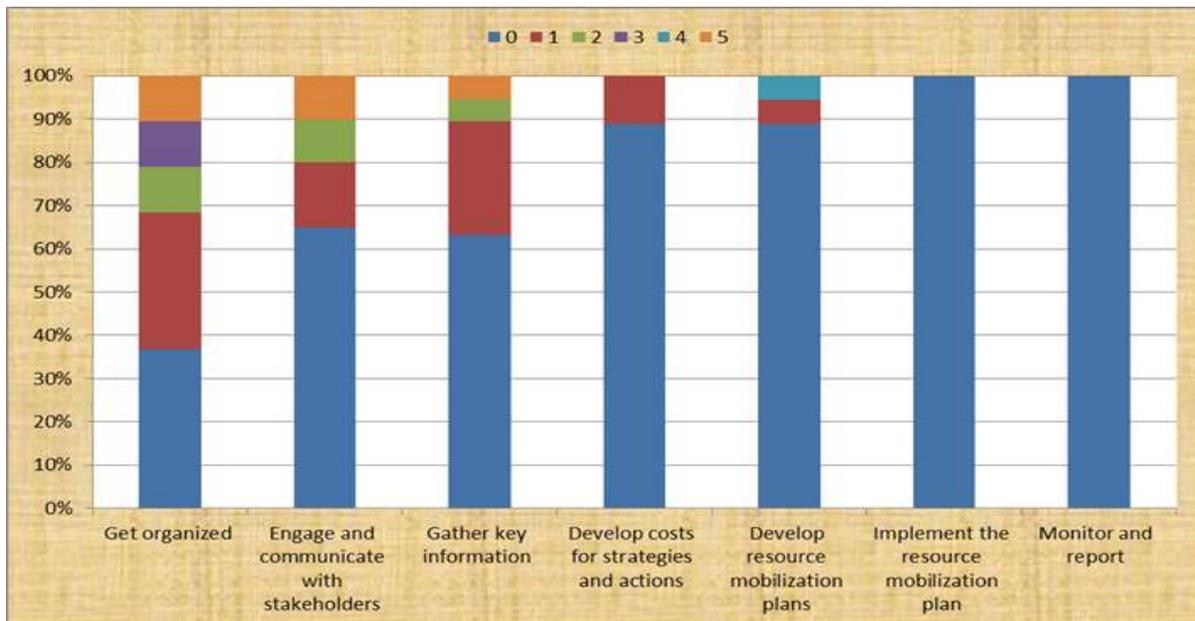
50. After the usual exchange of courtesies, the workshop was officially closed on Friday, 13 February 2014 at 2:30 PM.

*Annex I*

Steps in revising NBSAPs: overview of progress in there region



Steps in developing national finance plans: overview of progress in the region



5 = completed; 4 = almost complete; 3 = significant progress; 2 = moderate progress; 1 = just started; 0 = not yet started

## Annex II - WORKSHOP EVALUATION

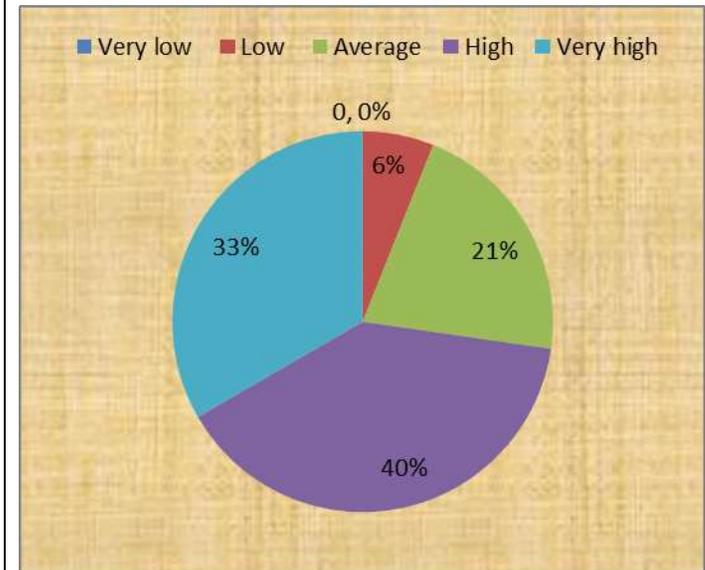
Rate your satisfaction on a scale 1(Low) to 5 (High)

Questions	1	2	3	4	5	Comments
How do you rate the overall usefulness of the workshop?	0/33	2/33	7/33	13/33	11/33	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 33 workshop evaluation questionnaires were completed. The results of the grading is provided below.</li> <li>2. The additional comments were generally positive: one third of respondents noted that the workshop was very helpful, intensive and it clearly showed how to develop a resource mobilization plan, One quarter mentioned the quality of the presentations, prior communication, the methodology, and for providing in advance the exercises worksheets. Only two participants noted that they were not very sure to what extent they will be able to use exercises worksheets.</li> <li>3. However, according to the comments, time allocation could be improved. Only two respondents noted that the time allocation to discussion and interaction was adequate and the discussions were open and the answers were precise, while 7 participants said that the time was not enough or that the workshop should has been organized earlier (in parallel to NBSAPs Workshops). Four respondents emphasized that more time needs to be given to present the results of group work and to the exchange of countries experiences more generally.</li> <li>4. On the methodological framework provided by BIOFIN, one third of respondents, in their additional comments, mentioned that the framework as well as the presentations thereon were very helpful as guidelines to prepare and update their resource mobilization strategy. Two participants said that this framework was not explicitly clear when it was first introduced, but that towards the end, as participants engaged with the framework, participants had a better idea of its usefulness.</li> <li>5. There was considerable interest in using and applying the methodology, with half of participants underlining the importance of learning how cooperation with BIOFIN can be done and how to promote synergies in biodiversity, considering the case studies presented as being very helpful. They would engage in the process of finance planning and undertake continual lobbying to ensure that biodiversity will become a national planning priority.</li> </ol>
How well has this workshop contributed to your ability to prepare/update your resource mobilization strategy?	1/33	1/33	10/33	12/33	9/33	
How would you rate the usefulness of the programme on resource mobilization and valuation?	0/33	4/33	4/33	11/33	14/33	
In your opinion, as enough time allowed for discussion and interaction?	6/33	11/33	8/33	7/33	1/33	
Did you consider the daily time schedule to be appropriate?	1/33	1/33	5/33	13/33	13/33	
Please rate your satisfaction on the overall logistical organization of the workshop?	2/33	3/33	11/33	10/33	7/33	

Please describe one main thing that you have experienced or learned here in the workshop that will be particularly helpful in your work

-

### Usefulness of the workshop



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