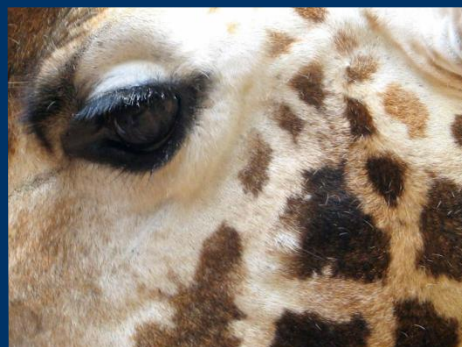


# Toward a resource mobilization plan



# Steps in mobilizing resources

## REVIEW BROADER CONTEXT

- 1a) Identify sectoral drivers of loss
- 1b) Assess sectoral institutions and actors
- 1c) Review biodiversity expenditures



## ASSESS COSTS AND GAP

- 2a) Assess costs of strategies and actions
- 2b) Calculate the financial gap



## MOBILIZE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

- 3a) Identify finance actors and mechanisms
- 3b) Develop resource mobilization plan

Identify the key finance opportunities, actors and mechanisms, and identify who will pay for what costs





# Steps in mobilizing resources

## REVIEW BROADER CONTEXT

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## MOBILIZE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

- 3a) Identify finance actors and mechanisms
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## Develop a coherent resource mobilization plan

### **The National Biodiversity Resource Mobilization Plan for Timor-Leste (2013 – 2020)**



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF TIMOR-LESTE



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

# Typical view of resource mobilization

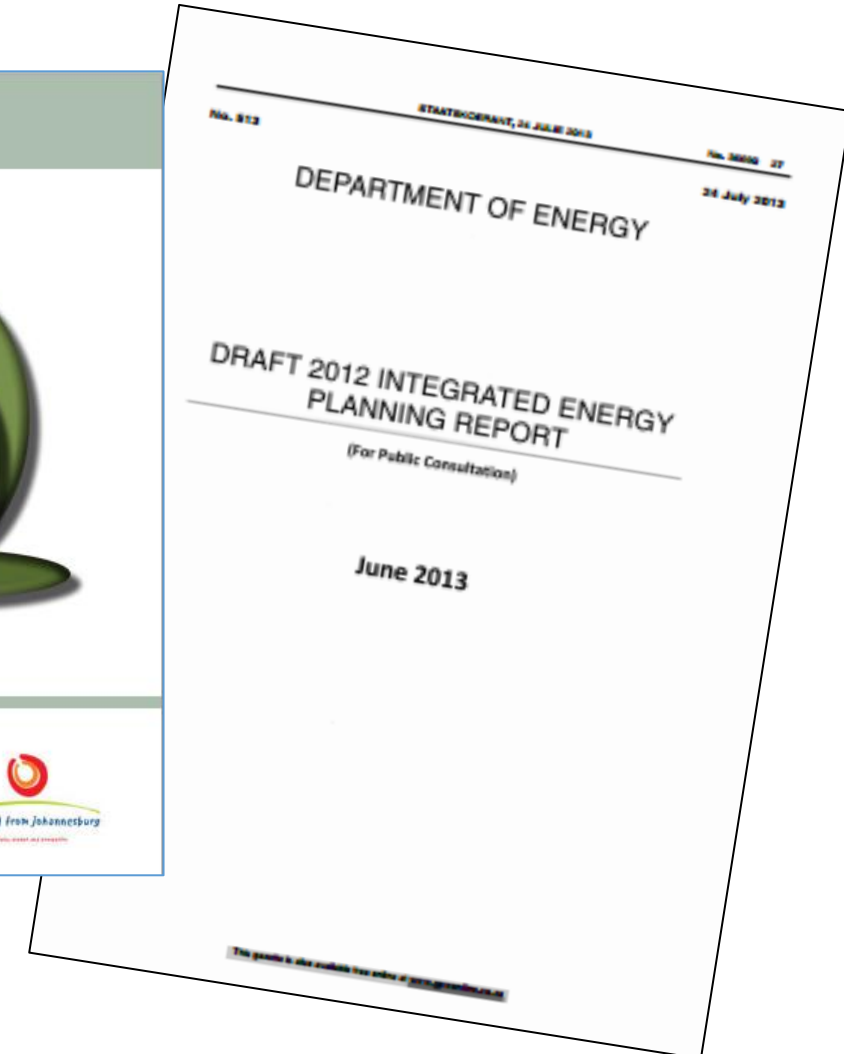
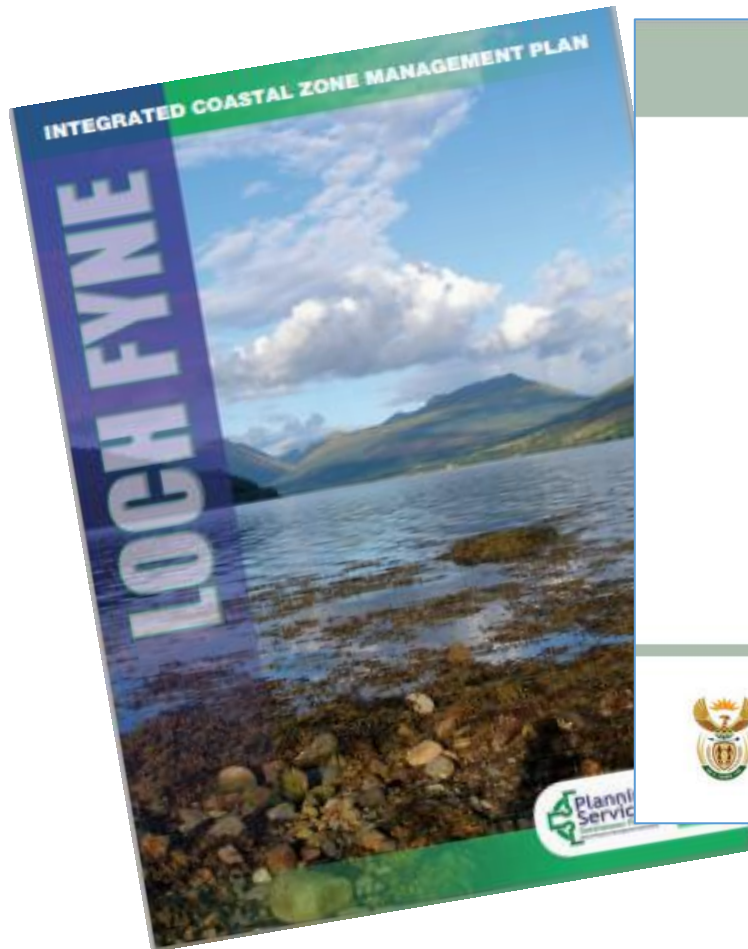


**But resource mobilization should start EARLY in the NBSAP process**

# **1. Identify steps you can take NOW to integrate with the NBSAP revision process**

- Identify sectors that might pay for biodiversity
- Identify potential finance actors
- Engage finance actors early in the process
- Identify potential finance mechanisms
- Prepare institutions for expenditure review
- Develop systems for aggregating finance data

## 2. Identify potential synergies and entry points



## HLP Findings - Synergies

- “Biodiversity and ecosystems can be a powerful engine for delivering on sustainable development goals at scale, particularly food security, water security, livelihoods and disaster risk reduction, among other development goals”
- “Enhanced synergies and alignment across sectors are needed for reaching biodiversity targets. There is significant alignment between the Aichi Targets and other policy agendas, including development, growth, poverty alleviation, climate change, agriculture, fisheries, water and health”

# Finding synergies

- Which desired outcomes do the NBSAP and other 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?



# Potential areas for synergies

- National development plans
- National climate-related plans
- Food security plans
- Water security plans
- Rural health plans
- Disaster risk reduction plans
- Invasive species plans
- Tourism and ecotourism plans
- Land-use plans and spatial plans
- Integrated coastal development plans
- Energy and mining plans
- Manufacturing plans
- Water management plans
- Fisheries management plans
- Rangeland management plans
- Wildlife crime plans
- Species recovery plans
- Forestry plans
- Agricultural plans
- National protected area plans
- National restoration plans
- Waste management plans

# Finding entry points

- What are the key issues and entry points within a country?
  - Flooding in Thailand, Uganda
  - Jobs in South Africa
  - Livelihoods in India
  - Tourism in Botswana, Namibia
  - Water in Costa Rica, Colombia
  - Disaster risk reduction in (The Philippines, Nepal

### 3. Develop an action plan that can help advance you toward a resource mobilization plan

Stocktaking and next steps on:

- valuation of biodiversity and ecosystems
- identifying policy and practice drivers of change
- identifying key actors and institutions
- reviewing expenditures
- assessing the cost of NBSAP strategies and actions
- identifying financial gaps
- identifying and scaling up finance mechanisms
- integrating resource mobilization plans into national plans
- Identifying national synergies and entry points

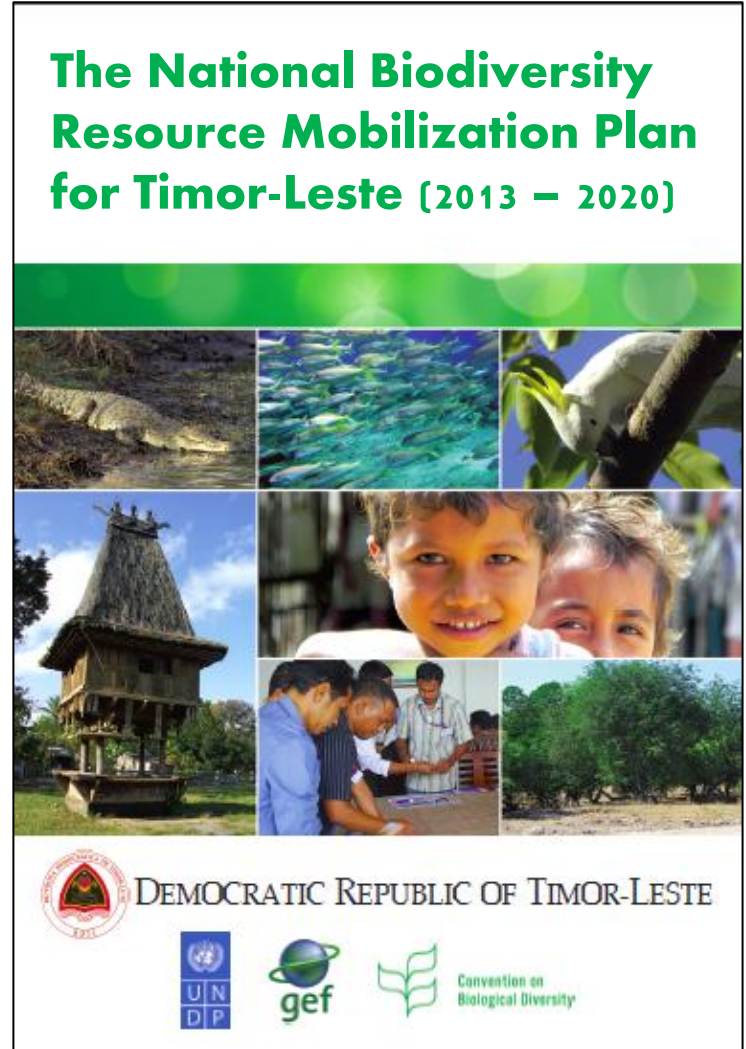
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION  
ACTION PLAN for ETHIOPIA



# 4. As time and finances allow, develop a full resource mobilization plan

## Components of a resource mobilization plan

- Background and overview
- Policy and institutional analysis
- Expenditure review
- Strategies, actions and costs
- Projected future states with investment
- Opportunities for mobilizing resources
- Making the case for biodiversity investments
- Consolidated resource mobilization plan with finance mechanisms, actors, timelines







## **GROUP DISCUSSION:**

What are the potential synergies and entry points within each of your countries?



# REFLECTION POINT

**An international hotel chain has applied for a permit to develop a new beach resort in an ecologically important marine area.**

**The government has asked for you to review the project. How would you make the case for investing in biodiversity? What arguments would you use?**