

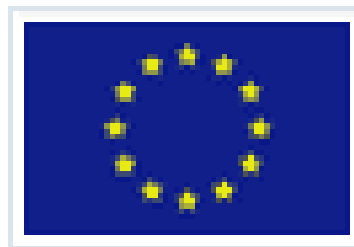
Assessing resource needs and gaps

Towards national resource mobilization strategies

Markus Lehmann, CBD Secretariat

Caribbean workshop on sustainable finance and resource mobilization for biodiversity

Antigua and Barbuda, 18 – 21 May 2015



The Global Context

- Article 20 of the Convention
- COP-10: Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 plus ‘implementation machinery’:
 - ✓ review, update and revise, as appropriate, NBSAPs;
 - ✓ Develop national target(s);
 - ✓ Adopt revised NBSAPs as a policy instrument;
- Aichi Target 20 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:

Substantial increase from the current levels by 2020, at the latest, of the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources...
- UNU-IAS gap analysis of existing NBSAPs:
 - many existing NBSAPs do not adequately address the mobilization of resources necessary for their implementation

COP-12: financial targets

- Adoption of financial targets, under Aichi Target 20: (decision XII/3):
 - Doubling international biodiversity-related funding flows to developing countries by 2015...
 - Inclusion of biodiversity in national priorities or development plans by 2015...
 - Reporting domestic biodiversity expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities, by 2015
 - Preparation of national financial plans for biodiversity by 2015 and assessment and/or evaluation of the values of biodiversity
 - Mobilize domestic financial resources from all sources to reduce the gap between identified needs and available resources at domestic level
- Adoption of a financial reporting framework for reporting by end of 2015

COP-12: financial targets

➤ Adoption of financial targets under Aichi Target 20: (decision XII/3):

- Doubling international biodiversity financing in developing countries by 2015...
- Inclusion of biodiversity in national development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems, by 2015...
- Reporting domestic biodiversity financing needs, gaps and priorities, by 2015...
- Preparation of national financial plans for biodiversity by 2015 and assessment and/or evaluation of the values of biodiversity
- Mobilize domestic financial resources from all sources to reduce the gap between identified needs and available resources at domestic level

Linkage to Aichi Target 2:

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

➤ Adoption of a financial reporting framework for reporting by end of 2015

COP-12: financial targets

- Adoption of financial targets, under Aichi Target 20: (decision XII/3):
 - Doubling international biodiversity-related funding flows to developing countries by 2015...
 - Inclusion of biodiversity in national priorities or development plans by 2015...
 - Reporting domestic biodiversity expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities, by 2015
 - Preparation of national financial plans for biodiversity by 2015 and assessment and/or evaluation of the values of biodiversity
 - Mobilize domestic financial resources from all sources to reduce the gap between identified needs and available resources at domestic level
- Adoption of a financial reporting framework for reporting by end of 2015

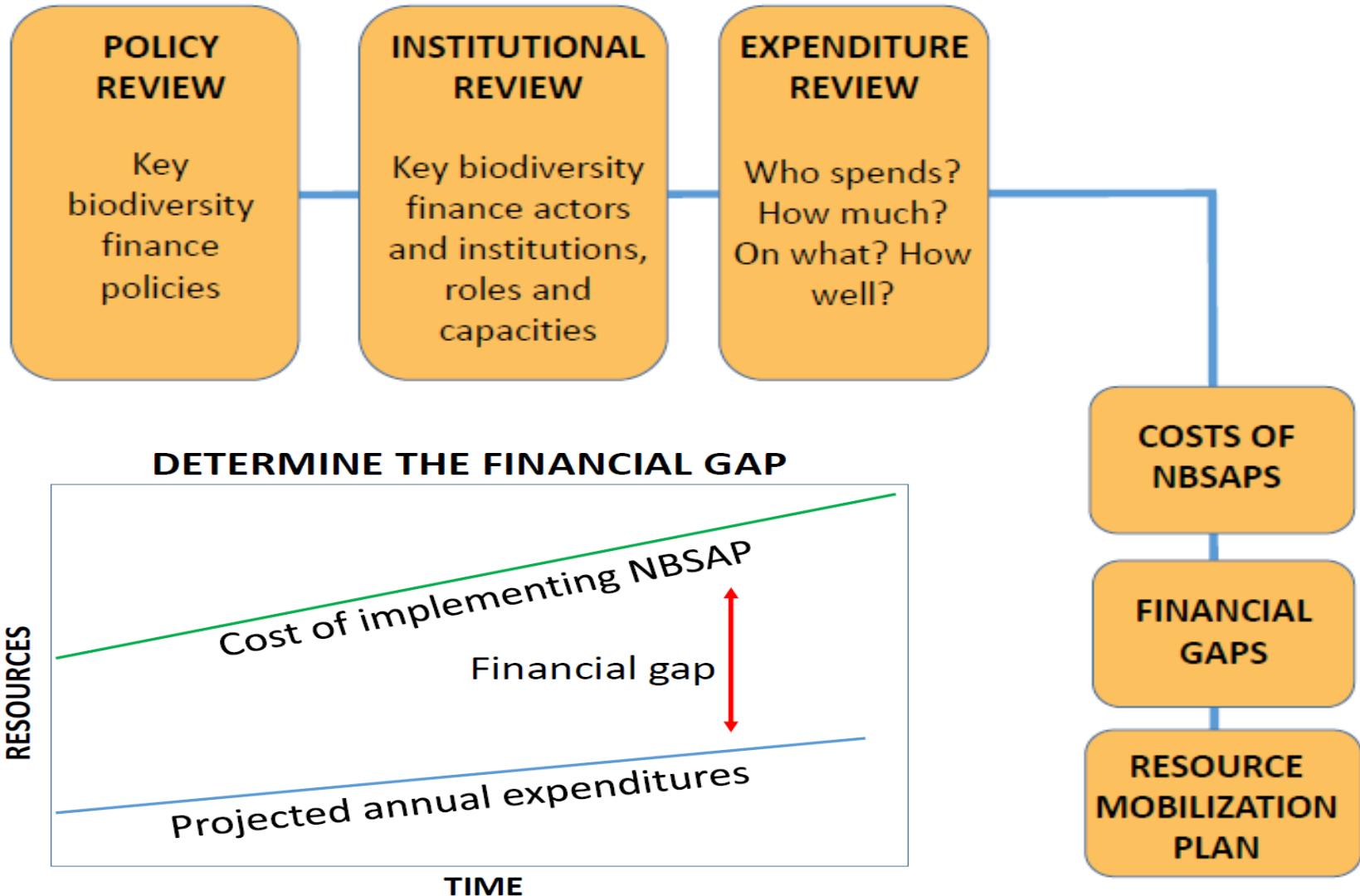
COP-12: financial targets

- Adoption of financial targets, under Aichi Target 20: (decision XII/3):
 - Doubling international biodiversity-related funding flows to developing countries by 2015...
 - Inclusion of biodiversity in national priorities or development plans by 2015...
 - Reporting domestic biodiversity expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities, by 2015
 - Preparation of national financial plans for biodiversity by 2015 and assessment and/or evaluation of the values of biodiversity
 - Mobilize domestic financial resources from all sources to reduce the gap between identified needs and available resources at domestic level
- Adoption of a financial reporting framework for reporting by end of 2015

COP-12: financial targets

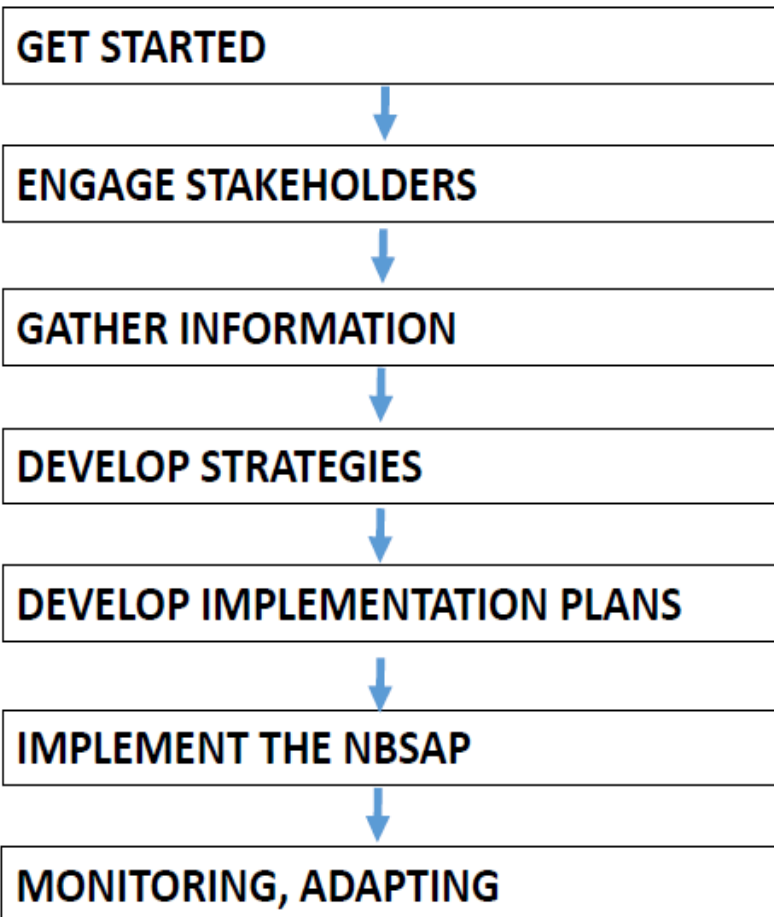
- Adoption of financial targets, under Aichi Target 20: (decision XII/3):
 - Doubling international biodiversity-related funding flows to developing countries by 2015...
 - Inclusion of biodiversity in national priorities or development plans by 2015...
 - Reporting domestic biodiversity expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities, by 2015
 - Preparation of national financial plans for biodiversity by 2015 and assessment and/or evaluation of the values of biodiversity
 - Mobilize domestic financial resources from all sources to reduce the gap between identified needs and available resources at domestic level
- Adoption of a financial reporting framework for reporting by end of 2015

Towards NBSAP finance plans

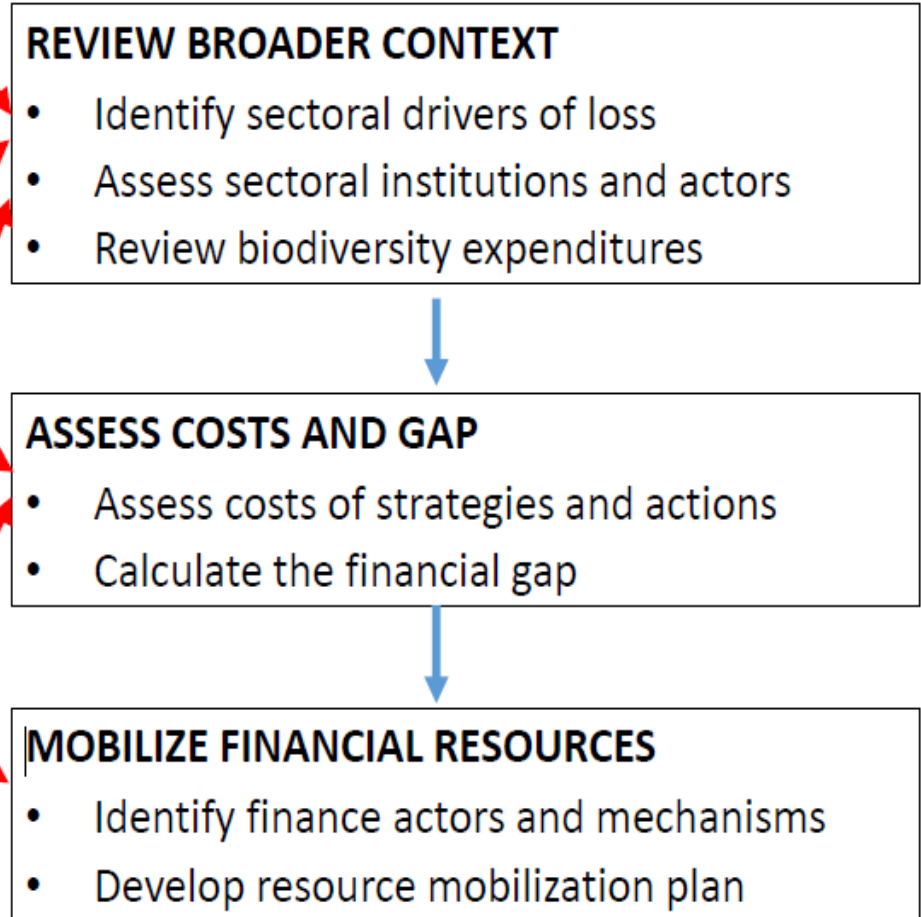


Towards NBSAP finance plans

Steps in developing NBSAPs



Steps in mobilizing resources



Towards NBSAP finance plans

IDENTIFYING KEY ACTORS AND INSTITUTIONS

1. Those who are or might be responsible for, or dependent upon, drivers of change

2. Those who already do, or might in the future, benefit from biodiversity under the status quo or from the projected new scenario

3. Those who already do, or who might in the future, pay for biodiversity under the status quo or in the projected new scenario

4. Those who have a key role in finance, either under the status quo, or under the projected new scenario

Towards NBSAP finance plans

CHECKLIST OF INSTITUTIONS AND ACTORS

Public actors:

- Central government & ministries
- District/local government
- Governmental institutions
- Public research institutions & academia

Market actors:

- Businesses and industry
- Trade associations
- Lobby associations
- Trade unions
- Zoos, gene banks

Private sector actors:

- Households
- Private foundations
- Private communities
- Non-governmental organizations

Donor actors:

- Multilateral institutions (e.g. WorldBank, UNDP)
- Bilateral donors
- Private foundations

Towards NBSAP finance plans

WHY IT'S IMPORTANT TO IDENTIFY WHO BENEFITS AND PAYS

	BENEFICIARY PAYS	POLLUTER PAYS
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	<p>Direct Ecosystem Fees Beneficiary pays for ecosystem services that flow to them</p> <p>e.g. payments for watershed services</p>	<p>Ecosystem Services Markets Polluter pays for damages to ecosystems by buying an offset</p> <p>e.g. water quality trading, forest carbon</p>
BIODIVERSITY	<p>Direct Biodiversity Fees Beneficiary pays for access to biodiversity</p> <p>e.g. ecotourism fees, hunting licenses</p>	<p>Biodiversity Markets Polluter pays for damages to biodiversity by buying an offset</p> <p>e.g. fisheries quota trading; biodiversity offset</p>

Reviewing existing expenditures

- Also consider relevant expenditures beyond environment ministries, based on NBSAP targets and priorities
 - Actors: Other line ministries and agencies; NGO; foundations, academia, private sector
 - Extra-budgetary allocations
- Consider expenditures that are harmful for biodiversity
 - E.g. subsidies that provide incentives for excessive fertilizer use
- Consider opportunities for better alignment ('mainstreaming biodiversity')

Costing action plans

- From national targets and strategies to actions to cost items
- From “product breakdown structure” to “work breakdown structure”
- One-time vs recurrent costs: developing a time profile
- Use existing cost matrices
- Linkages to national budgeting/medium-term financial planning processes (e.g., MTEFs or similar)

Costing: example

- **Target:** impact of intensive agriculture is significantly reduced by 2020
 - Deliverable A: (...)
 - **Deliverable B:** a training programme to help farmers transition to low-impact agricultural practices
 - Best practices and guidelines
 - Training curriculum
 - Training of trainers
 - (...)
 - Deliverable C: (...)
 - (...)

Costing: example

Conduct training of trainers	Cost elements	High	Med	Low
Participants and trainers	Travel and DSA	60,000	50,000	40,000
Workshop venue	Hotel	5000	4000	3000
Printed material	Photocopying, binding	5000	4000	3000
Translations	Translators, 4 days	2000	1000	800
	Translation of materials	10000	8000	3000
Field trip	Driver, gas, guide	7200	3600	2200
Follow up webinar	Web hosting costs	2500	1200	0

Costing example: Dominica NBSAP

Table 10: Action Plan for BD Objective 4

Objective 4.	Action Plan	Responsible party/Agency	Output	Resource required	Risk Factor
To ensure that the basis for development is through the sustainable use of terrestrial and marine biological resources	Seek agreement among farmers to regulate pesticide use in support of the Organic Island concept	Division of Agriculture	Land Zoning plan that separates organic farming area from traditional farming areas	US\$150,000	Aerial application of pesticide may render organic farming impossible
	Encourage the use of the sustainable principles spelt out in the agriculture policy to support both traditional and organic agriculture	Ministry of Legal Affairs, Agriculture Fisheries and Planning	Policy guidelines for designating organic farming areas	US\$ 100,000	Zoning private land depends on the land owners agreeing to the use of their land
	Develop economic accounting system for BD resources	Ministries of Agriculture and Finance	Economic value for specific BD resources established	US\$300,000	Value may be market-based and not the true value of the resource
	Pursuing REDD and REDD+ and carbon	Forestry, Ministry of Finance, ECU	Dominica will benefit from Adaptation	US\$10,000,000	Country size may not be attractive to the market

Group work (by table)

1. Flesh out your preferred scenario by identifying key deliverables and associated actions.
2. Develop a simple cost profile.
3. How much could be covered by your budget/ how much could be covered by partners, and by whom? How much is the gap?