

Evolution, results & linkages

Onno van den Heuvel, BIOFIN Deputy Manager
Borana, Kenya, 14 March 2016

Mobilising Resources for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development



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co-funded by the
European Union



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety



Flanders
State of the Art



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Office fédéral de l'environnement OFEV
Ufficio federale dell'ambiente UFAM
Ufficio federal d'ambient UFAM

The evolution of BIOFIN: Origins

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Origin

- BIOFIN conceived in response to CBD COP-10 and especially because of:
- The ambitious Strategic Plan for BD 2011-2020 & request for new NBSAPs
- The Strategy for Resource Mobilisation and its reporting requirements
- The need to address the gap in biodiversity finance

Objectives

- Develop and pilot a new approach and methodology to fill the financing gap
- Support parties in reporting on resource mobilisation to CBD
- Help countries to better mobilise and align domestic and international finance for biodiversity / NBSAP implementation, to achieve sustainable development

Key data (February 2016)

- Launched @ CBD COP-11 in India in 2012, under initial grant from EU
- Tentative timeline 2012-2018
- Implemented in 30 countries currently

The evolution of BIOFIN: Finance/Management

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Implementation period: 2012 – 2018

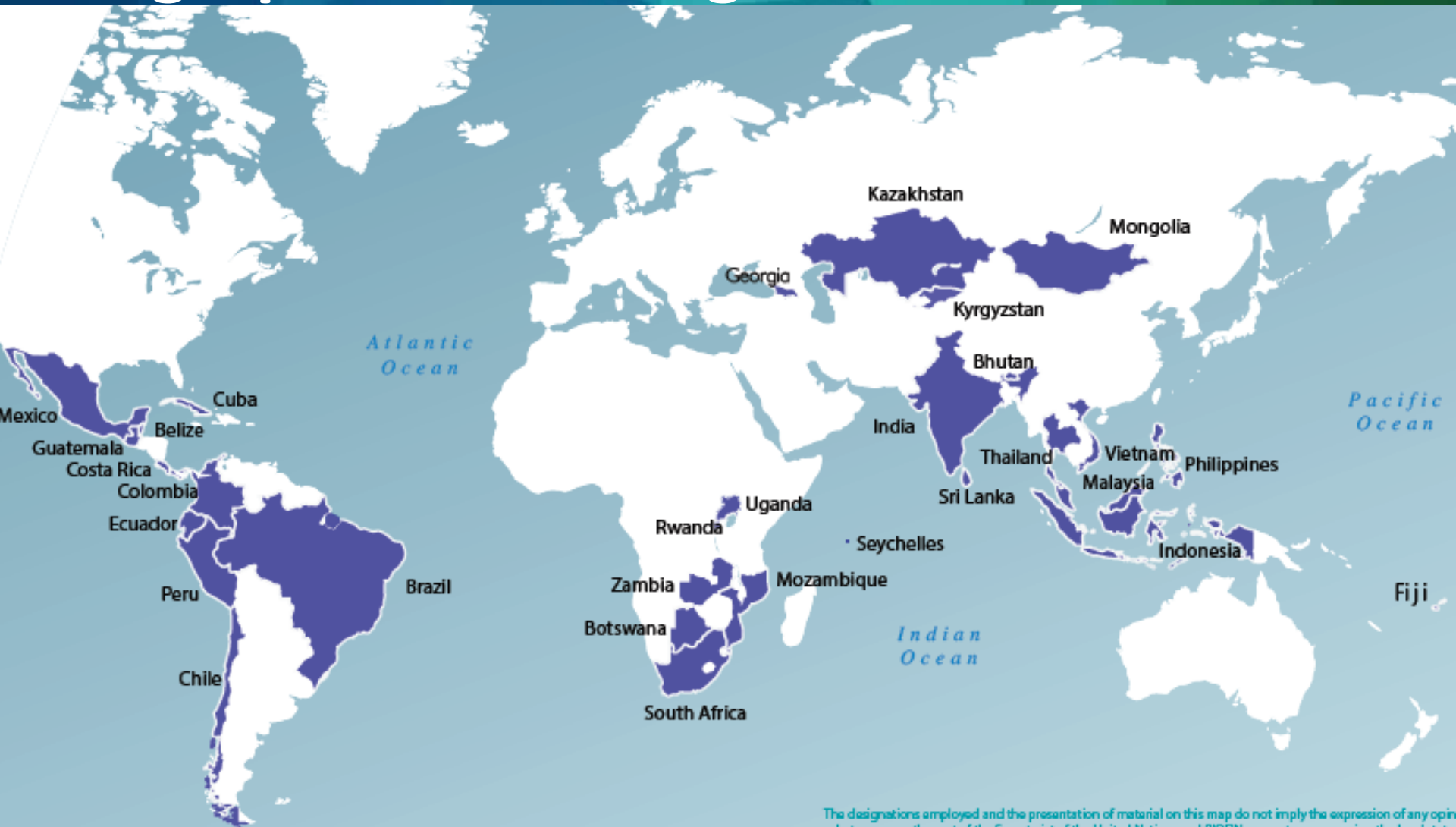
Current budget: US\$ 29 Million



**Management: UNDP-GEF Biodiversity and
Ecosystems Team (BPPS)**

The evolution of BIOFIN: Geographical Coverage

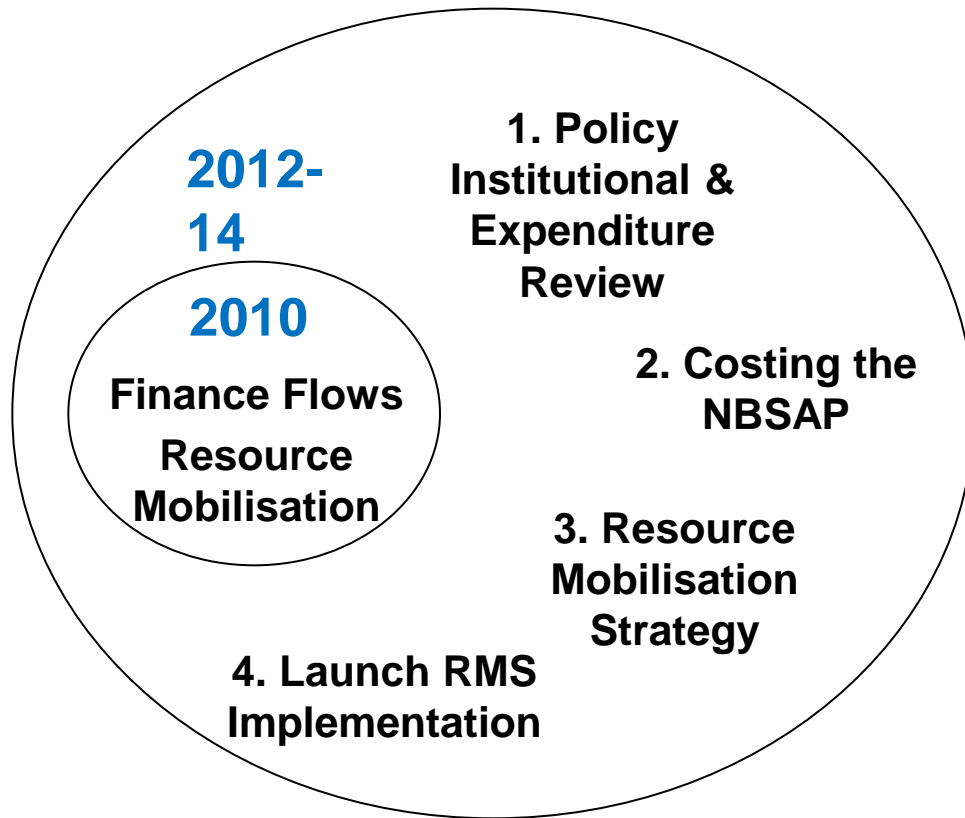
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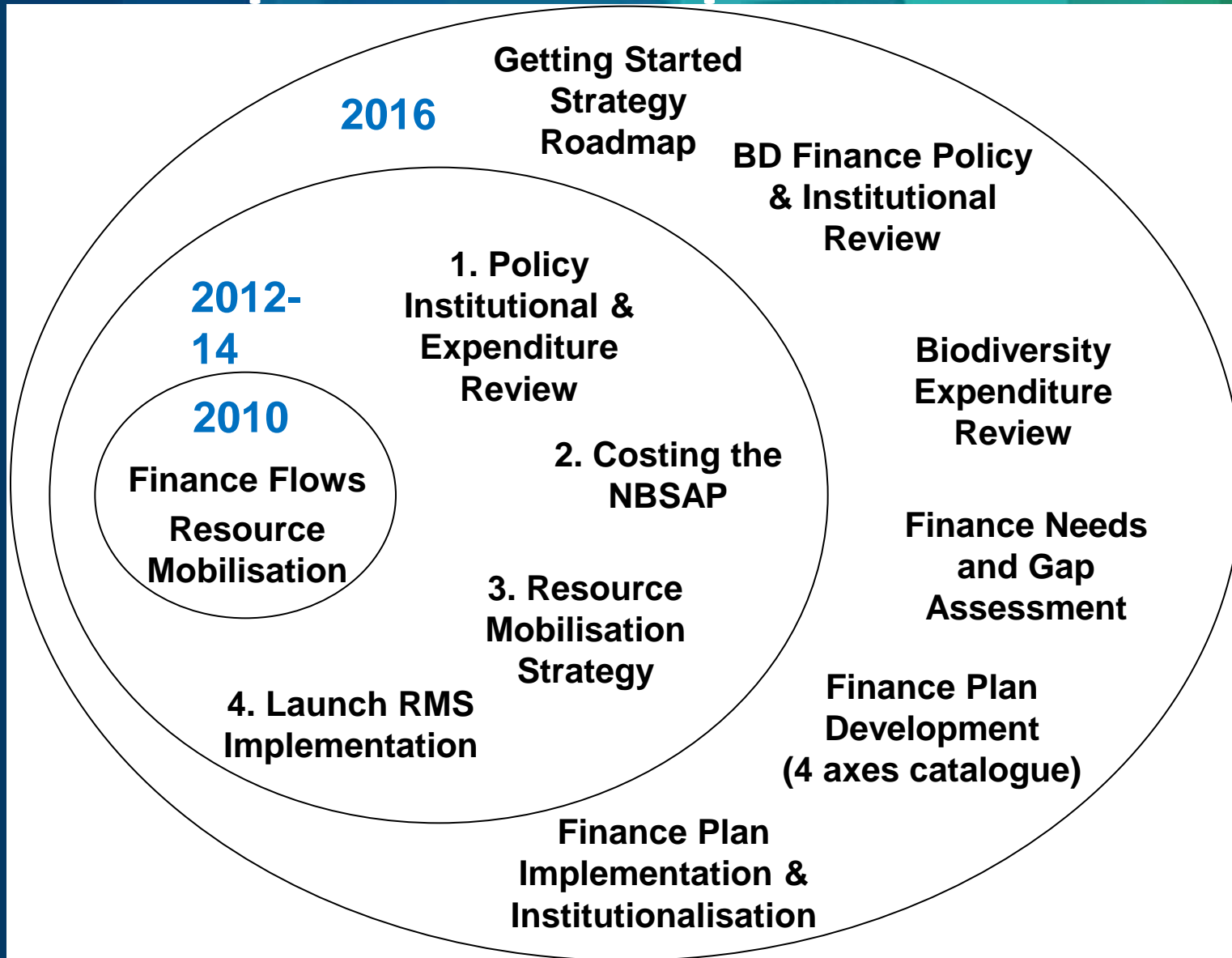
The evolution of BIOFIN: Conceptual Development

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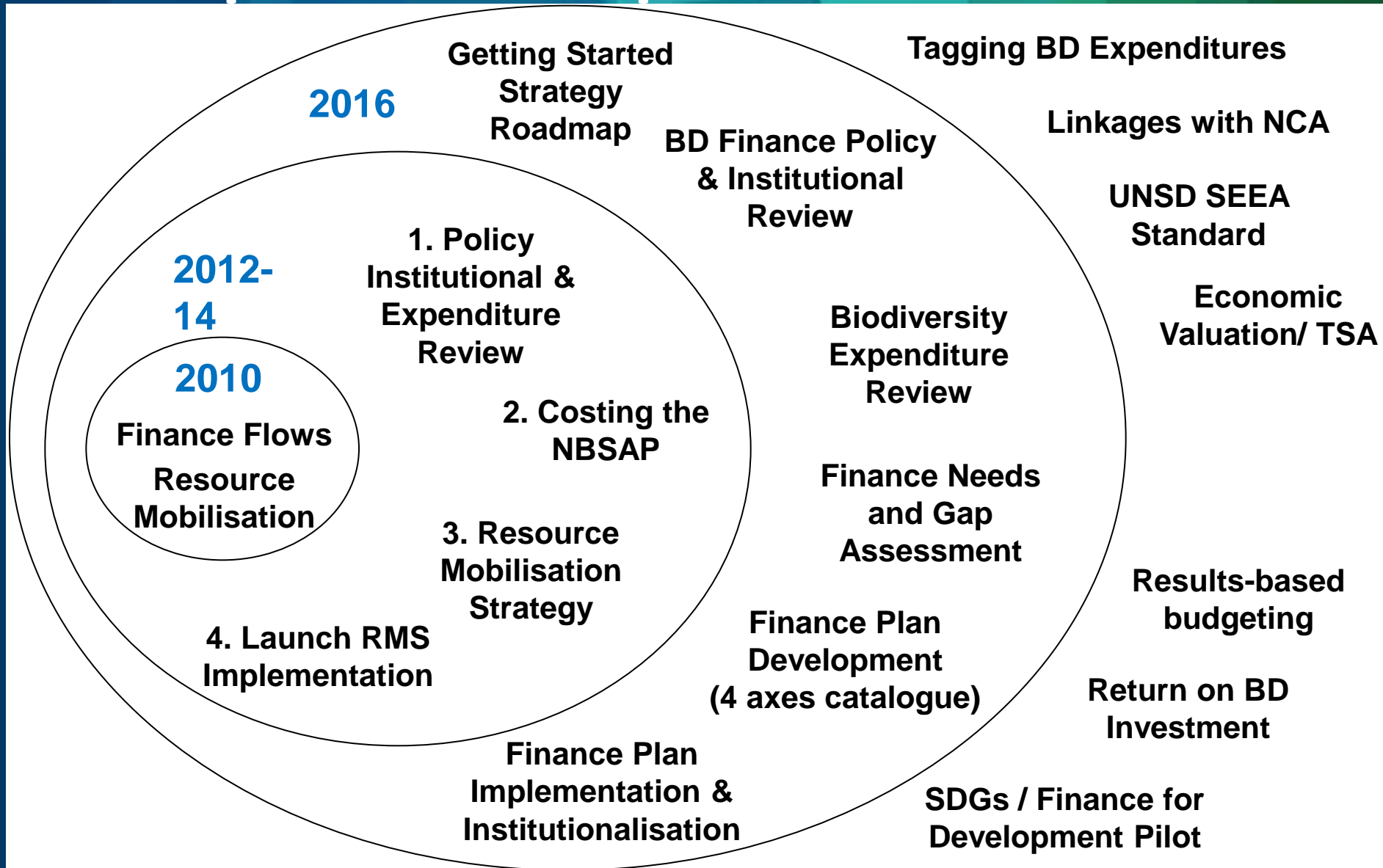
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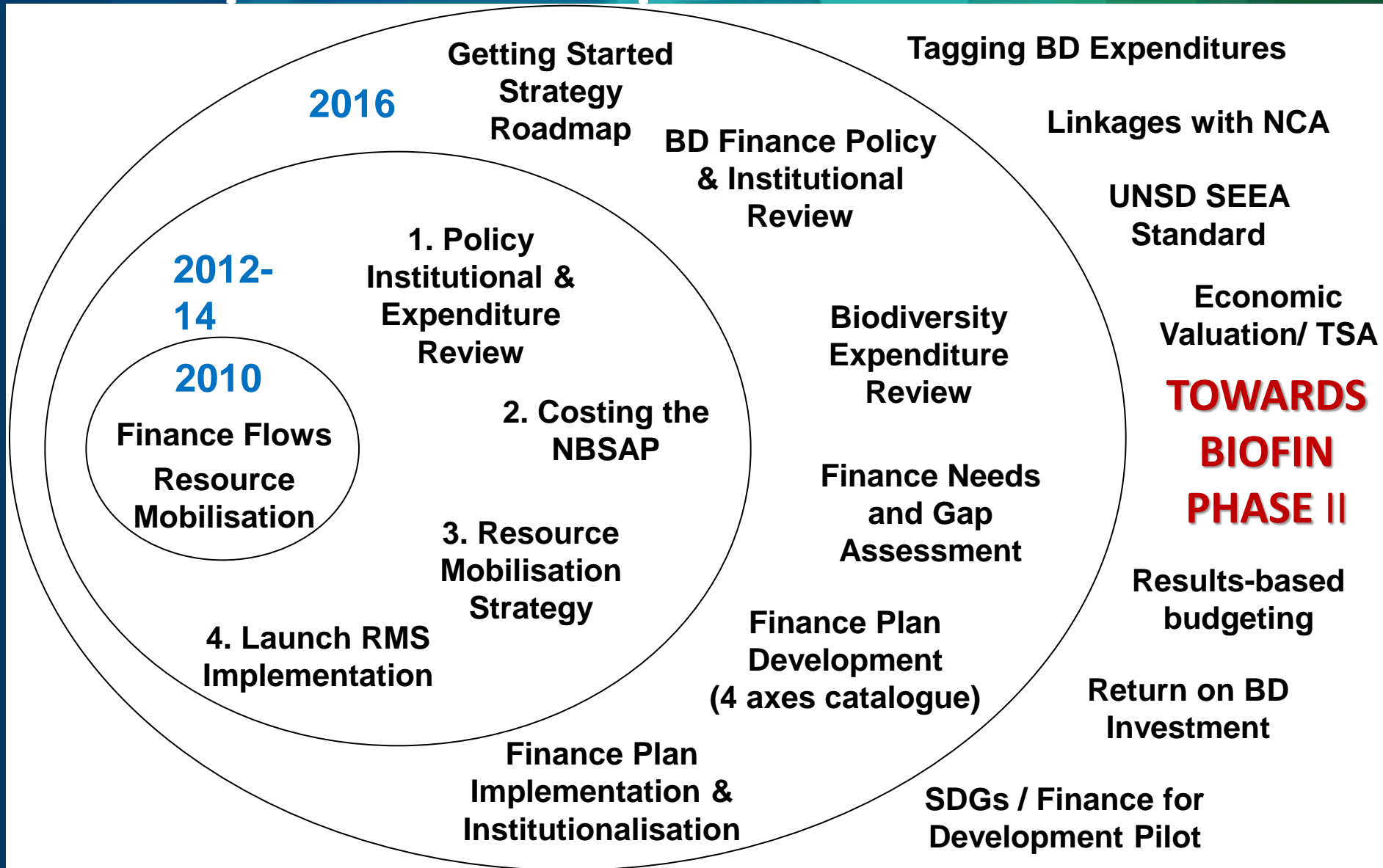
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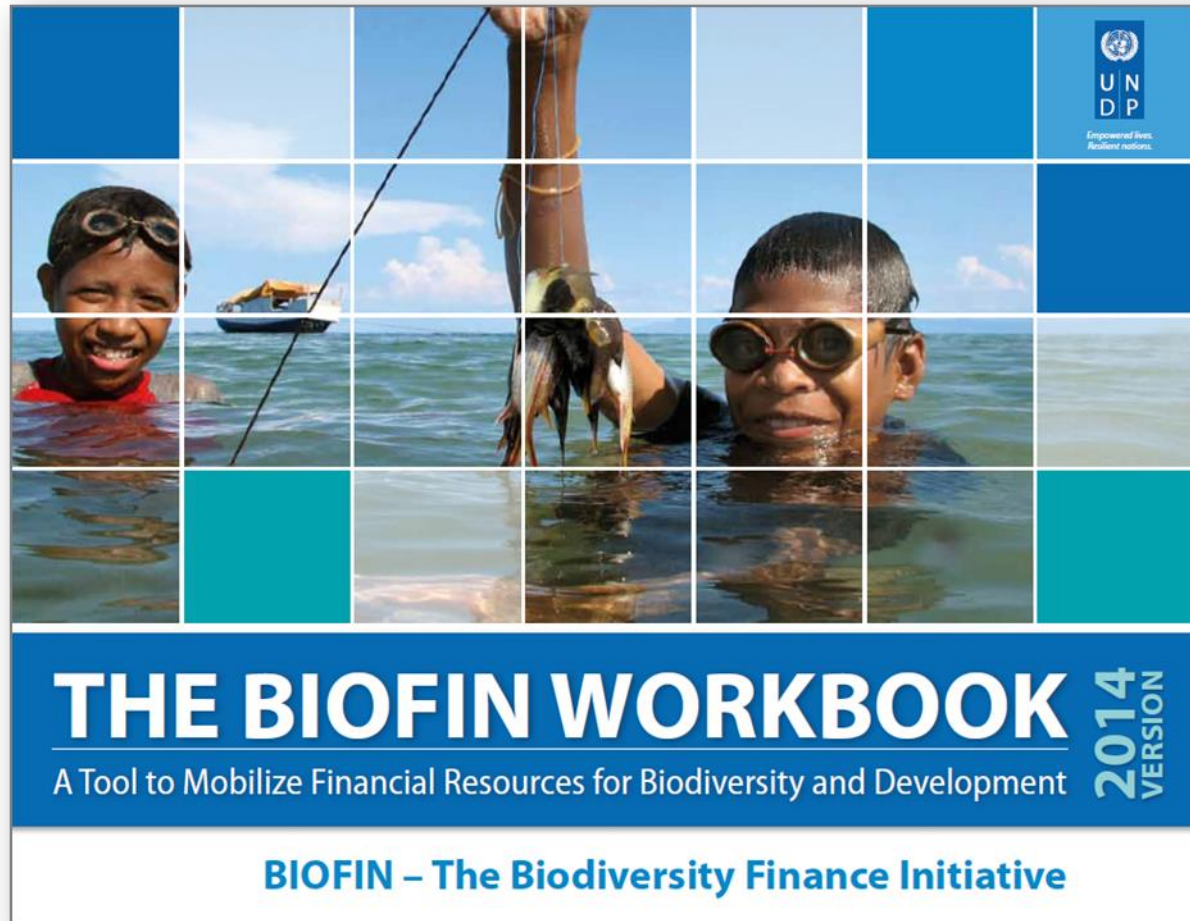
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Results of BIOFIN: Global Results

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Resources



Expenditure Reviews

[UNDP Climate Change Expenditure Reviews - Methodological Note](#)

[UNDP - Climate Change Expenditure Reviews: Lessons Learnt](#)

[PEI - Rwanda Public Environment Expenditure Review Manual](#)

[Public Expenditure and Institutional Review - Thailand Climate Change](#)

[Public Expenditure Review - Agriculture Kenya](#)

[Public Expenditure Review - Agriculture Philippines](#)

[Public Expenditure Review - Bhutan Environment](#)



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Media/coverage



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Protecting nature in the Seychelles

The beautiful island archipelago is committed to the stewardship of nature. The biodiversity is great, and many species are unique to the archipelago. The UNDP is helping the Seychelles to ensure that biodiversity can be maintained.



BIOFIN youtube



UNDP Administrator Helen Clark on BIOFIN



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Results of BIOFIN National Results

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- 1) Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional Review
- 2) Biodiversity Expenditure Review
- 3) Finance Needs Assessment (NBSAP Costing)
- 4) Finance Plan (incl Resource Mobilisation)
- 5) Implementation of the Finance Plan

Transformative process:

Building partnerships between ministries of environment/finance/sectoral

Hosting of national BIOFIN teams by Finance Ministries where feasible : Example Costa Rica

National Policy Results:

New Biodiversity Investment Guidelines and Standards in Peru

11 August 2015



Resolución Ministerial N° 199 -2015-MINAM

Lima, 11 AGO. 2015

Visto: los Memorandos N° 438 y 439-2015/MINAM/DVMDERN de 20 de julio de 2015, del Viceministerio de Desarrollo Estratégico de los Recursos Naturales; el Informe N° 178-2015-MINAM/DVMDERN/DGDB de 16 de julio de 2015, de la Dirección General de Diversidad Biológica; el Informe N° 072-2015-MINAM/DVMDERN/DGEVFPN de 16 de julio de 2015, de la Dirección General de Evaluación, Valoración y Financiamiento del Patrimonio Natural; el Memorando N° 588-2015-MINAM/SG/OPP de 31 de julio de 2015, de la Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto; y demás antecedentes; y,



CONSIDERANDO:

Que, el artículo 68° de la Constitución Política del Perú establece que es obligación del Estado promover la conservación de la diversidad biológica y de las áreas naturales protegidas;



Que, mediante Decreto Legislativo N° 1013 se aprobó la Ley de Creación, Organización y Funciones del Ministerio del Ambiente – MINAM, cuyo objetivo es la conservación del ambiente, de modo tal que se propicie y asegure el uso sostenible, responsable, racional y ético de los recursos naturales y del medio que los sustenta, que permita contribuir al desarrollo integral social, económico y cultural de la persona humana, en permanente armonía con su entorno y así asegurar a las presentes y futuras generaciones el derecho a gozar de un ambiente equilibrado y adecuado para el desarrollo de la vida;



Que, el literal a) del numeral 6.2 del artículo 6 del precitado Decreto Legislativo N° 1013, establece que es función técnico-normativa del Ministerio del Ambiente aprobar las disposiciones normativas de su competencia;



Que, en ese mismo sentido, el Reglamento de Organización y Funciones del Ministerio del Ambiente, aprobado por Decreto Supremo N° 007-2008-MINAM, prevé en su artículo 3 numeral 3.2 literal a), que el Ministerio del Ambiente tiene entre sus funciones técnico-normativas, formular propuestas y aprobar lineamientos, normas, directivas, planes, programas, proyectos, estrategias e instrumentos de gestión ambiental en las materias de su competencia;



6 Strategic areas

No 4 - Pursuing Green Growth for Sustainability and Resilience

21 Strategy Papers

No 12 - Growth through Sustainable Use of Natural Resources - key focus strategy to conserve biodiversity /ecosystems

National Policy Results:

- 2015: The 11th Malaysia National Development Plan 2016 – 20
- 2016: NBSAP 2015 - 2020

BIOFIN Teams supporting the NBSAP process

Colombia,
Seychelles,
South Africa
Philippines
Kazakhstan

Seychelles' National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

2015-2020



1. PIR – South Africa on Mining

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STATUS QUO		NEW INVESTMENT SCENARIO
Sectoral practices	Policies, policy factors and market forces that lead to negative biodiversity trends	NBSAP strategy to address driver (numbers relate to NBSAP outcomes and activities)
Inadequate Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor internalisation of externalities of environmental impacts Limited time period for application of EIA EAPS fail to draw on best available biodiversity information 	3.1. Effective science-based biodiversity tools inform planning & decision-making 3.2.7. Integrate biodiversity into production sectors 3.3. Strengthen and streamline development authorisations & decision-making ('no-go' areas for mining) 3.4. Compliance with authorisations & permits is monitored & enforced 3.5.3. Coordinate the integration of biodiversity considerations into the budgeting process of national, provincial & municipal budgets through intergovernmental structures
Poor compliance and enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity, institutional resources and budget of regulator 	
Failure to implement 'no-go' areas for mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure for economic growth and development 	
Who are the biodiversity finance actors?		Finance-related capacities and capacity needs for the new investment scenario?

2. Biodiversity Expenditure Review

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Kazakhstan (preliminary, not for sharing)

Total expenditures: **755 million**,

- 73% Central state budget
- 13% Local governments
- 7 % International organizations and donors
- 4% Hunting concessions
- 3% Private sector



High concentration of expenditures on protected areas near major cities and green zones around Astana

2. Biodiversity Expenditure Review:

www.biodiversityfinance.net



Private Sector



The official newsletter of the Sri Lanka Business and Biodiversity (SL B&B) Platform
A Member of the Global Partnership on Business and Biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Issue 13: July 2015

**Working with the chamber of commerce: Costa Rica & Sri Lanka
Corporate Social Responsibility**

3. Finance Needs Assessment

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Seychelles

Finance Needs Assessment

(working figures, not for sharing)

Category	Total Optimal costs (2015-2020)
Mainstreaming and Sustainable use strategies	136,901,655
Protection Strategies	75,310,988
Restoration Strategies	84,204,155
ABS Strategies	297,000
Implementation Strategies	23,356,750
Total	320,070,548

4-5. Finance Plan / Finance Solutions

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Costa Rica

**Targeted Scenario Analysis
Pineapple Cultivation**

Peru

**Pilot biodiversity investment
projects for local government**



Seychelles




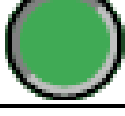
**Biodiversity finance umbrella
programme; blue bonds, DNS, PA fin**

EC ROM Missions: Results Oriented Monitoring, 9 missions, October – December 2016:

- BIOFIN Management, Istanbul
- BIOFIN Countries (8): Chile, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Philippines, Seychelles, South Africa, Uganda
- Four focal areas:
 - 1) Relevance
 - 2) Efficiency (progress)
 - 3) Effectiveness (results)
 - 4) Sustainability

EC monitoring ratings

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Summary of grades	
Relevance	
Efficiency	
Effectiveness	
Sustainability	

**Too much focus on producing outputs
vs focus on a broader policy process**

- High relevance; needs for more finance remain high, strong interest from countries and donors
- The design is highly relevant, supporting countries to change the way biodiversity is financed, rather than merely producing expenditure data
- Workplans need to include targets on outcomes, in particular for component 4, having focused mainly on budgets/outputs

Action point

- Each country to include outcome and output targets in their workplans in 2016

- Activities have fallen behind original timelines but sufficient time remains.
- Insufficient investment in global management, needs strengthening
- Monitoring of outputs is in place, but outcomes and documentation of lessons learnt needs to be enhanced.

Action Points:

- Strengthen the global management team in Istanbul
- Expand knowledge management, M&E Framework

- National level outputs insufficiently comprehensive.
- Lack of links between drivers of biodiversity and policies.
- Expenditure reviews covering a fraction of the total and lack of agreement on what is a biodiversity expenditure
- Different approaches for calculating the cost of NBSAP
- Lacks guidance to establish multi-stakeholder dialogue.

Action points:

- Countries expand baseline analysis, developing recommendations to improve the current structure
- Functioning multi-stakeholder dialogue system needs to be in place in each country

- Addition of component 4 is welcome
- Positive signs for sustainability in several countries
- The leading institution needs to have sufficient influence for bringing together different sectors and institutions
- Private sector engagement needs strengthening
- No capacity development plans are in place

Action Points:

- Identify a lead institution in each country to oversee implementation of the finance plan/dialogue
- Each country to adopt a communications strategy
- Private sector involvement to be enhanced

3. Linkages with other UNDP-GEF programming

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Strategic role/approach

Building on previous/ongoing work

Functions as a model for SDG finance



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

3. Linkages with other UNDP-GEF programming

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Pilots: Indonesia (SD Finance project)
Bhutan (3 SDGs; Poverty, CC, BD)
Kyrgyzstan (UN PEI BD NCA Economic Valuation)



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3. Linkages with other (UNDP-GEF) programming

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1. PA Finance projects (Belize, Ecuador, Kazakhstan)
2. Seychelles PA finance bridging/umbrella
3. Kazakhstan Lake Balkash PES
4. Peru EBA/GIZ
5. Mapping exercise
6. NBSAP
7. TSA Costa Rica

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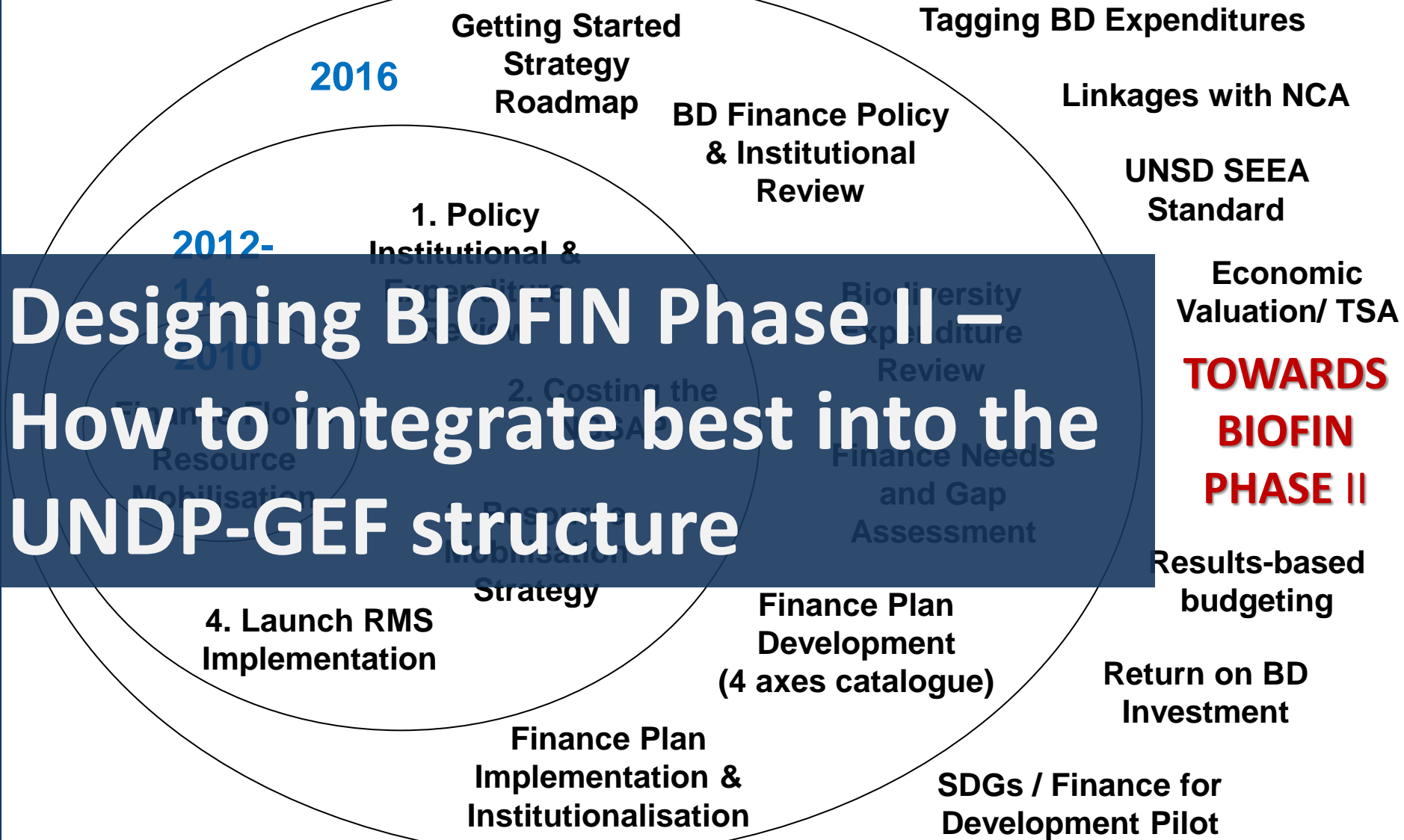


Kyrgyzstan
Related Initiatives



What is next?

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What is next?

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- ☐ Scope of work?
- ☐ Funding sources/Donors?

Designing BIOFIN Phase II – How to integrate best into the UNDP-GEF structure

- ☐ The role of EBD Team?
- ☐ Any suggestions?