

Resource Mobilization

Agenda item 11

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Resource Mobilization

- **What is expected at COP13**
- **Recommendation from SBI**
- **Preparatory work for the COP13 discussion**
- **Larger UN process**

Resource Mobilization Targets

At COP13 a review progress towards the resource mobilisation targets agreed at COP12

- Adequacy of targets
- Need for appropriate action
- Based on information provided by Parties through the Financial Reporting Framework

Resource Mobilisation Targets: By 2015,

- Doubling international biodiversity-related funding flows to DCs
- Inclusion of biodiversity in national priorities or development plans
- Reporting domestic biodiversity expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities
- Preparation of national financial plans for biodiversity 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

Target 3 proposed milestones

Timeline	Milestone
2015	National target reflecting Aichi Target 3 and associated action items included in revised national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP)
2016	Policy action taken on incentives, including subsidies, already known to have harmful effects and already identified as candidates for elimination, phase-out or reform, in form of their elimination or initiation of their phase-out or their reform
2016	Policy action taken on incentives, including subsidies, already known to have harmful effects and already identified as candidates for elimination, phase-out or reform, in form of their elimination or initiation of their phase-out or their reform
2018	Finalization of policy plans that (i) identify those harmful incentives that are candidates for elimination, phase-out, or reform; (ii) provide for a prioritized list of measures leading to their eventual elimination, phase-out, or reform; (iii) provide for a prioritized list of measures leading to the introduction, or strengthening, of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; (iv) provide for associated timelines and milestones.

Recommendation 1/6 of the SBI

- *Recalling* Article 20 of the Convention, *Urges*, in accordance with decision XII/3, Parties that have not yet done so to report, using the financial reporting framework, where feasible by 31 August 2016, in time for the preparation of documentation for COP13;
- *Invites* Parties, to provide any additional national methodological information and definitions used;
- ***Takes note* of the analysis of the information provided by Parties through the financial reporting framework, in particular the progress towards the targets adopted in decision XII/3;**

Mobilizing resources for biodiversity – National actions

- Financial targets
- Financial reporting
 - Methodological work
 - Capacity building
- Up-dated strategy for resource mobilization
 - Target 3
 - GEF needs assessment
 - Alignment with the UN processes
 - Focus on domestic resource mobilization

Capacity building



- **Joint CBD-GEF sub-regional workshops to sensitize and engage Parties (in collaboration with ECWs)**
- **Nine sub-regional training workshops on financial reporting**
- **Webinars on financial reporting**
- **BIOFIN by UNDP in 30 countries**

Financial Reporting Framework



- 1. International financial resource flows**
- 2. Inclusion of biodiversity in national priorities or development plans and financial provisions**
- 3. Value assessment**
- 4. Domestic biodiversity expenditures**
- 5. Funding needs, gaps and priorities**
- 6. National financial plans**
- 7. Measures to encourage the private sector, non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia**

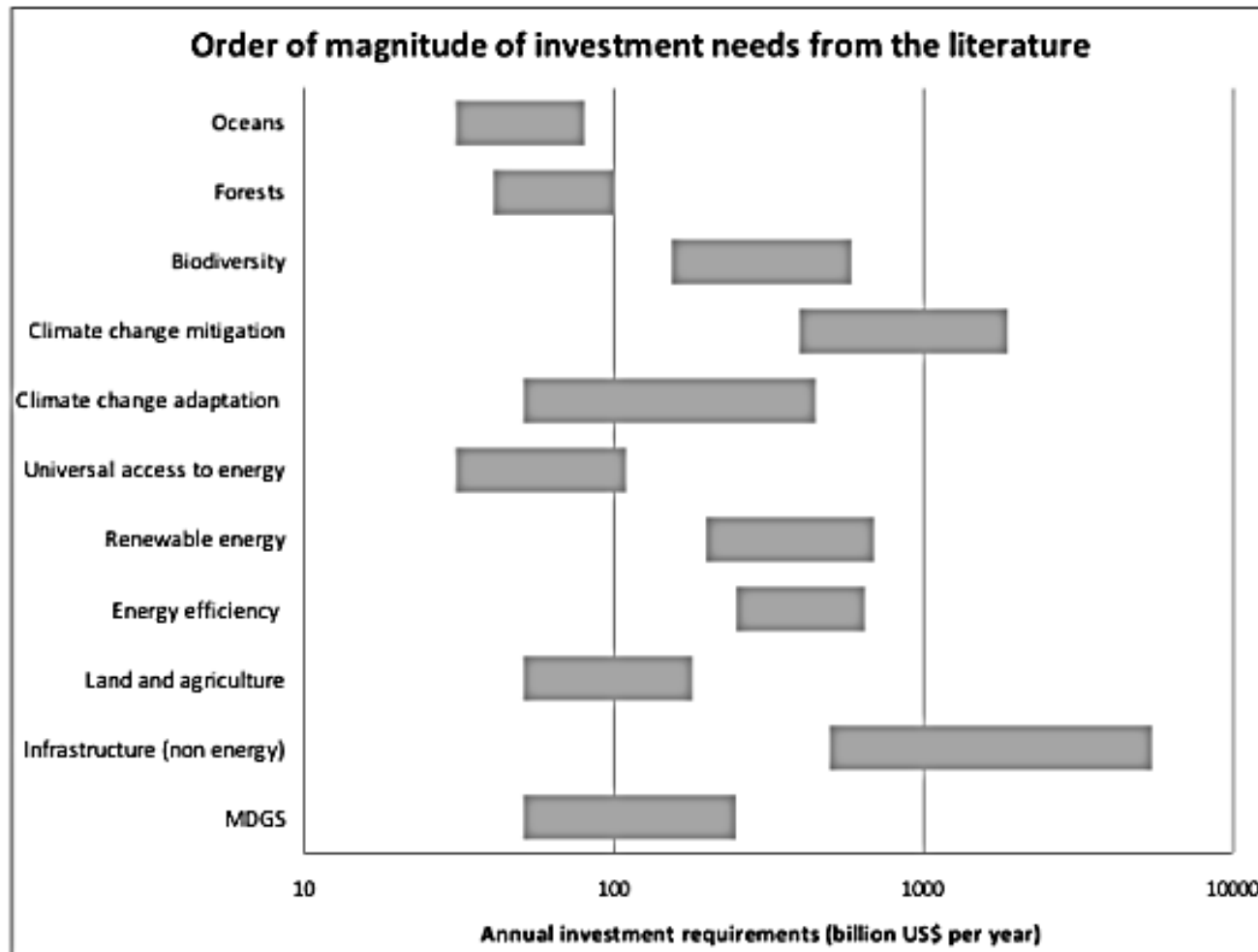
Other initiatives

- High-level panel report
- TEEB
- Inclusive Wealth Index
- WAVES
- Natural Capital Protocol
- UNSEEA

Resource Needs

- Overall estimates suggest total resource needs of US\$130 to \$430 billion p.a. 2013 to 2020 to meet all the Targets
 - Compares with annual global subsidies of US\$1 – 2 trillion
 - But care needed in aggregating estimates as Targets are interdependent
- 60-70% of resources estimated to be required over 2013 to 2020 are for one-off investments

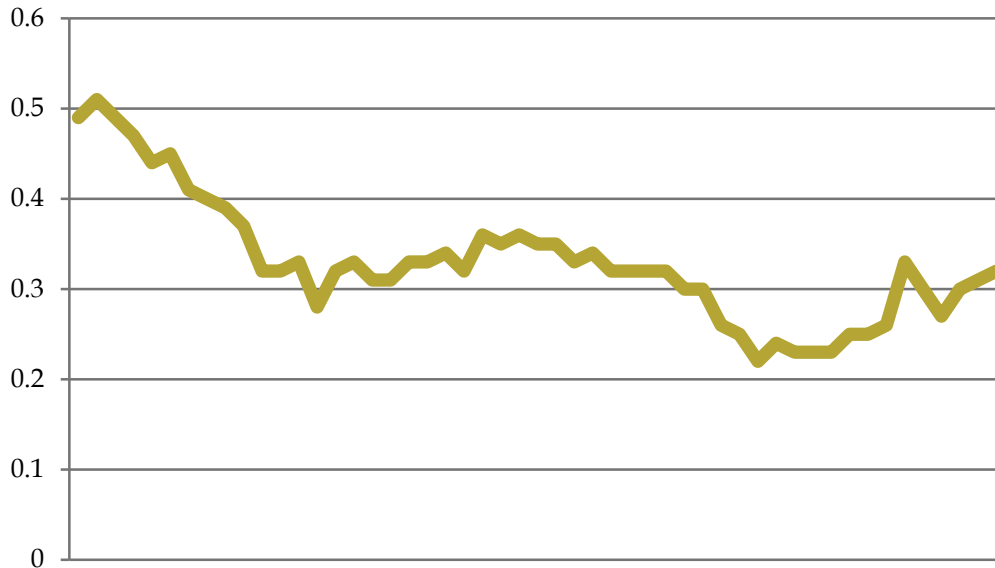
Orders of magnitude of investment requirements for various sectors taken from literature



Source: UNTT Background Paper 1, x-axis in logarithmic scale

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ODA as % of donor GNI (1960-2010)



- The 0.7% target estimated in 1964 on the basis of the Tinbergen macro model.
- The target is nowhere close to being achieved.
- 2013 level (0.28%) higher than the 0.22% in 1998.
- In 2010, Sub-Saharan African countries collected \$10 in own-source revenue for every dollar of ODA



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- **Establishing a new forum to bridge the infrastructure gap.** Through enhanced financial and technical support to bridge the global infra- structure gap, including the \$1 trillion to \$1.5 trillion annual gap in developing countries, launch of the Global Infrastructure Hub, the New Development Bank, the World Bank Group's Global Infrastructure Facility and the Africa50 Infrastructure Fund



- **Climate change:** raise over \$100 billion in annual investments by 2020, through market-based initiatives, leveraging development banks – recognize special needs of SIDS, LDCs, LLDCs and welcome Power Africa, NEPAD, Africa Power Vision.
 - **Green Climate Fund** to aim for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation and to aim for a 50% adaptation allocation for LDCs, SIDS and African countries
- **ODA:** European Union reaffirms to achieve 0.7% of ODA target within the time frame of the post-2015 agenda, and undertakes to meet collectively the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to LDCs



- **TAXATION:** Tax revenues account for only 10-14% of GDP, one-third less than in middle-income and far below the 20-30% of GDP in high-income countries
- **Subsidy reform:** 8% of \$409 billion fossil fuel subsidies throughout the developing world in 2010 went to the poorest 20% of the population
- **Preventing illicit flows out of Africa:** Illicit flows from Africa could be as much as US \$50 billion per annum -- approximately double the ODA. Invite the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the UN to assist both source and destination countries.



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- **Protecting our ecosystems for all.** We commit to coherent policy, financing, trade and technology frameworks to protect, manage and restore our ecosystems, including marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and to promote their sustainable use, build resilience, reduce pollution and combat climate change, desertification and land degradation. consumption and production patterns.

At COP13 review progress towards resource mobilisation targets based on adequacy of targets; need for appropriate action and based on Financial Reporting Framework

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- **Addis Ababa Action Agenda**
 - **SDG Reports**
 - **Environmental Reports**
 - **CBD Financial Framework Reports**