

Antigua and Barbuda GEF **Funded Protected** Areas Project: Financial Assessment & SPPARE Project



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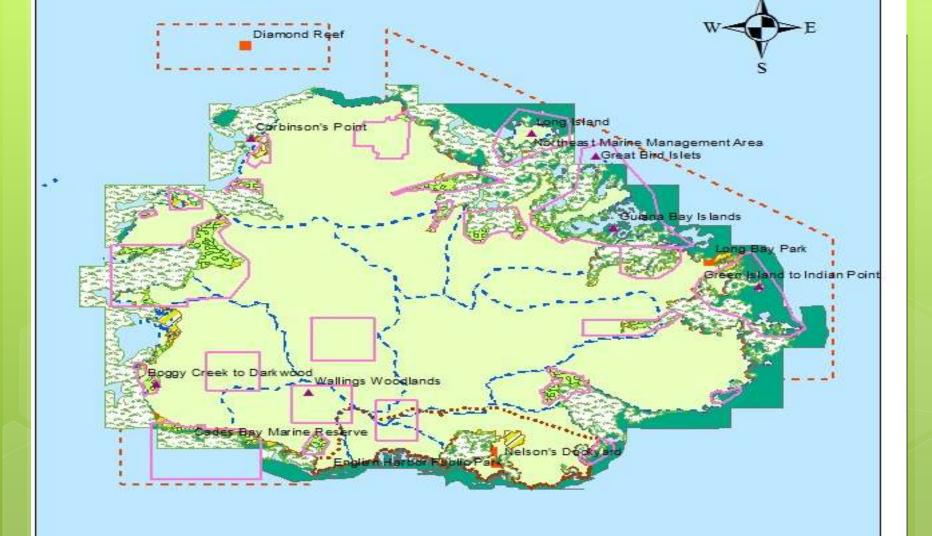
Outline

- Country Profile and challenges
- Financial Assessments
- Responsive Vision
- SIRF
- Methodology: GEF UNEP SPPARE
- Project Components
- Conclusion



Country Profile

- Antigua and Barbuda is twin island state, occupying 108 sq.miles and 62sq.miles respectively
- o 9 protected areas declared (88.69sq.m)
 - o 4 marine reserve
 - o 5 terrestrial (NP),
- 25 proposed protected area
 - 4 Undeclared but recognized with legislative mention









Agency	Protected Areas	Legislation
National Parks Management Authority	National Parks (4)	National Parks Act
Fisheries Division	Marine PAs (4)	Fisheries Act
Barbuda Council	Codrington Lagoon	
Forestry Unit	(Forest Managements)	Forestry Act
Development Control Authority	Zone environment protection areas	Physical Planning Act
Environment Division	Management of terrestrial PA (undeclared PA)	No legislation

Country Profile

- Data derived from existing management plans of agencies
- Examination of the establishment and operation costs of PA's
 - expenditure incurred to establish a PA include Infrastructure, Transportation & Equipment, Human Resource, etc
 - Operational daily costs for protected areas.
 - Costs vary based on type of conservation, e.g marine vs historic/terrestrial PA

Financial assessment

Agency	Working Budget	BD Management/ Conservation allocations
Fisheries Division	\$1,305,400	\$242,510
Forestry	\$1,065,796	\$595,584
National Parks	-	\$100,000

Source: OECS. 2009 OPAAL Project

Country Profile cont'd

- **◦**5Million 2Million = 3Million
 - •Est. Operational costs for Protected Areas System Effective Biodiversity Management = 5million pa
 - •Actual = 2million pa = deficit of 3million

Country Profile: Challenges

- PAs exist in isolation
 - Fragmented governance structure and legislation
 - No burden/resource sharing
- Poorly defined boundaries
 - Lack of awareness
 - Poorly maintained (buoys in marine PAs)
- Poor management in most cases (natural resources, esp.)
- Result= no comprehensive framework for a PA systems Plan

Responsive Vision

- Enactment of the Environmental Protection and Management Bill
 - Address policy and legislative gaps
 - Establish the Sustainable Island Resource Framework Fund (SIRF) with various board of directors/agencies

SPPARE Project

- Creation of the Sustainable Island Resource Framework Fund (SIRF) financial Plan
- Renewable Energy interventions to support revenue streams for SIRF
- Integrated management approach "Ridge to Reef" coastal, watershed, etc...

SIRF?

• SIRF:

- self-sustaining non-profit entity that earns revenue and attracts funding for biodiversity and ecosystem stewardship in Antigua and Barbuda.
- Focuses on sustainable use rather than "polluter must pay" principle
- Based on international fiduciary standards
- Independent Board
- Low administrative cost: 10% or less
- User Fees
- Co-Management strategy government and civil society
- Reinvestment and Sale of Renewable Energy

SIRF?

- Architectural structure:
 - Cohesion simplifies all environment stewardship financing under one financing mechanism
 - Policy coherence: central focus for projects
 - The SIRF will have different Windows:
 - NGO
 - Adaptation
 - Protected Areas
 - Forestry
 - Mitigation
- Ability for international partners to to be involved in oversight of their area of funding

SIRF...



SIRF Revenue Streams

- Green Climate Fund;
- Adaptation Fund;
- Bilateral Sources
- The Caribbean Biodiversity Fund;
- Water Levy (co-financing);
- Proceeds from Investment
- Soft Loans
- Donation of technology
- SIDS Dock
- Sustainable Use of Protected Areas
- Main area: Generating Renewable Energy

SIRF Revenue Streams

 Over \$1 mil of fossil fuel for every MW of electricity

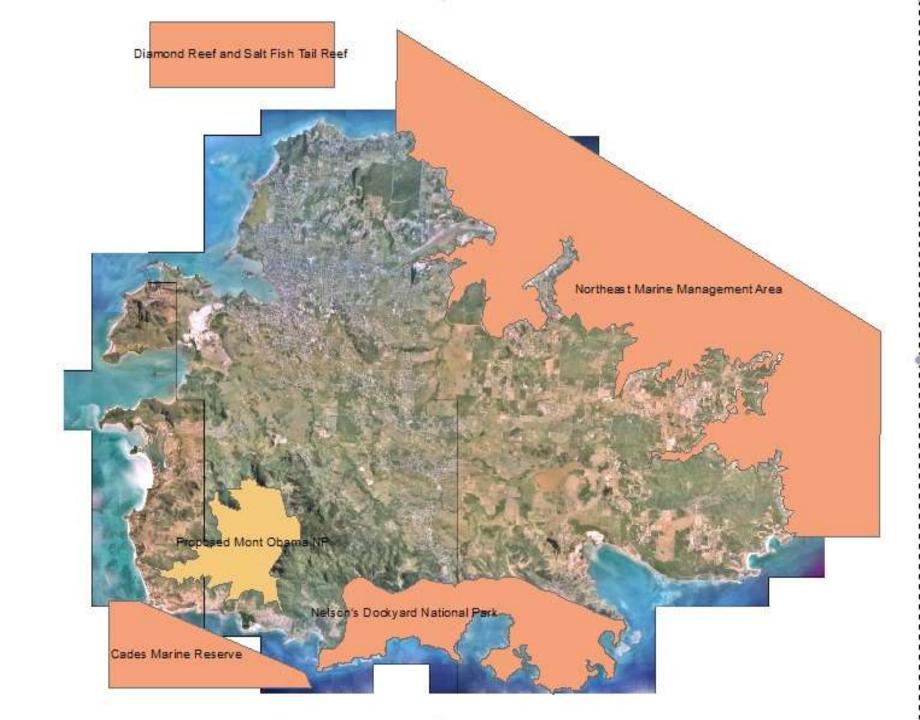
 RE Assets deliver flows for 20-30 yrs vs 4 year project cycle

Methodology: GEF UNEP SPPARE Project

- Sustainable Pathways Protected Areas and Renewable Energy (SPPARE Project)
 - SIRF Fund Business Plan
 - Establish New Protected Area at Mount Obama National Park (Pilot selfsustaining use of PA)/Pilot Sustainable Use of Protected Areas
 - Establish the Forestry Window
 - NGO Window
 - Establish RE facility which sells energy to local utility
 - Fundraising strategy

Project Focus/Pilot Demonstration

- Mount Obama was highlighted as a priority area in the Systems Plan owing to significance in
 - Birding trail
 - •Microclimate
 - •Flora and Fauna
 - Available data on ecology



Rationale

- Based on previous studies, etc...
 - Political Interest & Thrust
 - PA Systems Plan
 - SIRMZP/NPDP
 - SIRMM
 - Available data in terms of ecological characterization
 - Visitor trails
 - Birding

Progress to date

- 80% completion of Project Planning phase through project preparation grant
 - Wind farm sites selected
 - Pumped hydro assessments/feasibility conducted
 - Infrastructure plans developed and approved
- Special Climate Change Fund Project
 - Adaptation: Eco and Non-Eco based infrastructure
 - Establish: Adaptation Window
 - Partnering with the private sector

Conclusion

- Work completed on protected areas to date:
 - Development of a plan for a system of protected areas,
 - Analysis of the protected areas situation
 - NBSAP completed now under review
 - Development of an action plan for the management of protected areas with supporting maps
 - No comprehensive framework exists for PA systems plan.
 - Political will and commitment established

Conclusion: Response

EPMB:

- Addressing legislative and policy gaps in PAs
- Establishment of SIRF

SIRF

- Human Capacity & skills development
- Provision of financial and institutional support structure

- SIRF Financial Plan
- Revenue Streams
- Mount Obama Demonstrations: Ecological Characterization and species monitoring plan
 Zoning & Class use order maps

SPPARE

- Development and implementation of management plans
- Resource sharing

Biodiversity & PAs manageme

