# POLICY AND PRACTICE REVIEW: DRIVERS OF CHANGE








# Steps in mobilizing resources

**REVIEW BROADER CONTEXT**

**1a) Identify 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

1a) What are the key practices and policies that are driving the loss of biodiversity?

# DRIVERS OF CHANGE: KEY QUESTIONS

1. What are the most important drivers of both negative and positive trends in biodiversity and ecosystems?

2. What are the most important **practices and policies** that are driving these trends?

3. What are the **underlying factors** that contribute to these practices and policies?

# HOW TO ARTICULATE DRIVERS OF CHANGE

1. Use a clear, concise and complete sentence
2. Include a description of ‘what’, ‘how’ and ‘why’ change is occurring
   - Refer to specific changes in status and trends in biodiversity
   - Refer to specific practices and pressures
   - Refer to specific underlying causes, forces, policies
3. Ensure that the sentence is ‘actionable’ -- could be addressed by a strategy

# HOW TO ARTICULATE DRIVERS OF CHANGE



**GORILLA POACHING**: Mountain gorilla populations are rapidly declining because of poaching with snares, which is driven by inadequate capacity and insufficient political will for enforcement, by high national and international market demand, and by insufficient community incentives for conservation.

# HOW TO ARTICULATE DRIVERS OF CHANGE


**WATER POLLUTION**: Populations of fish are rapidly declining because of agricultural runoff of fertilizers and pesticides, driven by low-cost subsidized products, government policies that promote the over-use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and insufficient riparian buffer zones.

1a

# EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC POLICY AND PRACTICE DRIVERS OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS

**Mainstreaming and sustainable use:**

- Agricultural frontier is expanding into sensitive ecosystems because of weak land use planning (Argentina)
- Non-selective fisheries alters food chains and ecosystems because existing fishing policies are poorly enforced (Costa Rica)
- Large-scale mining is promoted in pristine, sensitive ecosystems because of powerful mining interests and weaker environmental interests (Ecuador)
- Mining affects water resources because full environmental impact assessments are not conducted or are incomplete (Peru)

1a

# EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC POLICY AND PRACTICE DRIVERS OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS

**Protection:**

- Protected areas are isolated, with few connectivity corridors because of social pressures for land (India);
- Invasive species are spreading throughout protected areas because staff do not have resources to prevent their spread (Mexico);
- The protected area network does not adequately represent the biodiversity in the country because of competing interests (US);
- Poaching and illegal trade threaten the viability of elephant populations because of market forces (many African countries)
- The protected area network is not yet designed for climate resilience because of inadequate capacity (Nepal).

# REFLECTION POINT

# Enabling factors

- **Political will, leadership**
- Lobbying by interest groups
- Public media, perception
- Good governance
- Inter-sectoral coordination
- Public participation
- Information about values
- Utilization of funding

**CHALLENGE**

- A government lacks political will to mainstream biodiversity; does not place biodiversity high on agenda

**OPPORTUNITY**

- A new government is elected
- A politician commits to ambitious goals at a high-level meeting

# Enabling factors

- Political will, leadership
- **Lobbying by interest groups**
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**CHALLENGE**

- Powerful interests (e.g., mining) do not acknowledge the value of biodiversity, and lobby against it

**OPPORTUNITY**

- Powerful interests (e.g., tourism) recognize and promote the value of biodiversity to their industry

# Enabling factors

- Political will, leadership
- Lobbying by interest groups
- **Public media, perception**
- Good governance
- Inter-sectoral coordination
- Public participation
- Information about values
- Utilization of funding

**CHALLENGE**

- The public is unaware of biodiversity issues, and biodiversity is not covered by local media

**OPPORTUNITY**

- The public understands key biodiversity issues, and is supportive of biodiversity conservation

# Enabling factors

- Political will, leadership
- Lobbying by interest groups
- Public media, perception
- **Good governance**
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- Public participation
- Information about values
- Utilization of funding

**CHALLENGE**

- Corruption within government agencies and law enforcement prevents effective decisions about biodiversity

**OPPORTUNITY**

- The government routinely upholds biodiversity-related laws and policies , and is transparent about the costs and tradeoffs of decisions

# Enabling factors

- Political will, leadership
- Lobbying by interest groups
- Public media, perception
- Good governance
- **Inter-sectoral coordination**
- Public participation
- Information about values
- Utilization of funding

**CHALLENGE**

- There is competition between sectors (e.g., mining vs. forestry vs. biodiversity), and little or no coordination

**OPPORTUNITY**

- There is an effective multi-sectoral working group in place, and sectors coordinate information well

# Enabling factors

- Political will, leadership
- Lobbying by interest groups
- Public media, perception
- Good governance
- Inter-sectoral coordination
- **Public participation**
- Information about values
- Utilization of funding

**CHALLENGE**

- There are no effective means of engaging the public in key biodiversity decisions

**OPPORTUNITY**

- Public decision-making procedures and mechanisms are developed and fully used

# Enabling factors

- Political will, leadership
- Lobbying by interest groups
- Public media, perception
- Good governance
- Inter-sectoral coordination
- Public participation
- **Information about values**
- Utilization of funding

**CHALLENGE**

- The government and public are unaware of the true value of biodiversity to their societal goals and agenda

**OPPORTUNITY**

- There is clear and compelling information about the value of biodiversity, and the government is aware of these values

# Enabling factors

- Political will, leadership
- Lobbying by interest groups
- Public media, perception
- Good governance
- Inter-sectoral coordination
- Public participation
- Information about values
- **Utilization of funding**

**CHALLENGE**

- The government does not strategically and fully take advantage of potential funding

**OPPORTUNITY**

- Utilization of funding is fully aligned with national priorities for biodiversity and mainstreaming

# REFLECTION POINT

# INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW








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**MOBILIZE FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

3a) Identify finance actors and mechanisms

3b) Develop resource mobilization plan

1b) What are the key institutions, agencies and organizations, and what is their relation to the status quo and to the new state?

Ministry of Agriculture

Agricultural associations

Chemical companies

# INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW: KEY QUESTIONS

1. Which actors are **responsible** for the existing status quo, and which will likely be responsible under the new projected state?
2. Which actors and institutions currently **benefit from**, and **pay the costs of**, biodiversity in the status quo, and which will likely benefit from, and pay the costs of, the new projected state?
3. What role do key finance actors have in **setting budget priorities**, **determining costs**, **accessing and disbursing resources** and **spending and reporting on funds**?
4. What are the existing finance **capacities and capacity needs** of key finance actors under the status quo and under the new projected state?

# IDENTIFYING KEY ACTORS AND INSTITUTIONS

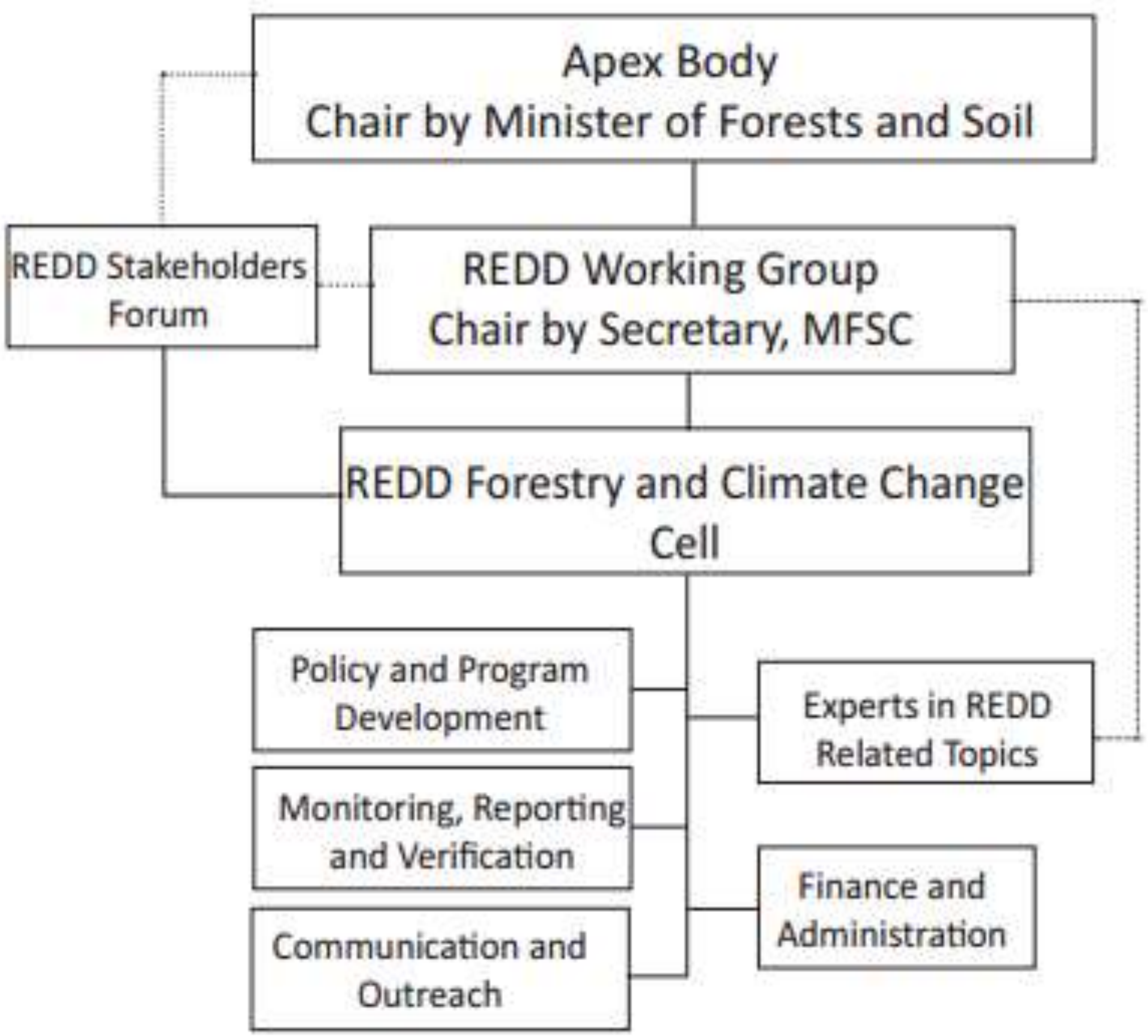
| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Those who are or might be responsible for, or dependent upon, drivers of change | 2. Those who already do, or might in the future, benefit from biodiversity under the status quo or from the projected new scenario |
| 3. Those who already do, or who might in the future, pay for biodiversity 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 |

# IDENTIFYING KEY ACTORS – FROM DRIVERS

**Gorilla poaching**: key actors include poachers, communities, protected area officials, police, national and international NGOs, each stage along the supply chain, trade officials, treasury, Ministry of Wildlife

**Water pollution**: key actors include chemical companies, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, lobbyists, Department of Health and Sanitation, farmers and landowners, Department of Forests, Department of Fisheries

# MAP INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



# WHY IT'S IMPORTANT TO IDENTIFY WHO BENEFITS AND PAYS

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

*Source: GCP 2012*

# CHECKLIST OF INSTITUTIONS AND ACTORS

| | |
|---|---|
| **Public actors:**<br>• Central government & ministries<br>• District/local government<br>• Governmental institutions<br>• Public research institutions & academia | **Market actors:**<br>• Businesses and industry<br>• Trade associations<br>• Lobby associations<br>• Trade unions<br>• Zoos, gene banks |
| **Private sector actors:**<br>• Households<br>• Private foundations<br>• Private communities<br>• Non-governmental organizations | **Donor actors:**<br>• Multilateral institutions (e.g. WorldBank, UNDP)<br>• Bilateral donors<br>• Private foundations |

# REFLECTION POINT