

Resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation: linkages to the global agenda

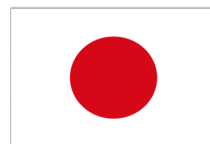
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Convention on
Biological Diversity



The Global Context

- Article 20 of the Convention
- 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...*
- COP-10:
 - ✓ review, update and revise, as appropriate, NBSAPs;
 - ✓ Develop national target(s);
 - ✓ Adopt revised NBSAPs as a policy instrument;
- UNU-IAS gap analysis of existing NBSAPs:
 - many existing NBSAPs do not adequately address the mobilization of resources necessary for their implementation

Elements of Global Guidance

- Nomination of a finance focal point (X/3, para1)
- Expenditure review
- Development of (a) national target(s)
- Development of a finance plan or national resource mobilization strategy (X/3, para 2)
- Guidance tools:
 - Global strategy for resource mobilization adopted by COP-9 (decision IX/11)
 - Suite of resource mobilization indicators contained in decision X/3

Global targets

- A suite of preliminary global resource mobilization targets for 2015 adopted by COP-11 (decision XI/4):
 - Doubling international biodiversity-related funding flows
 - at least 75% of Parties to have included biodiversity in their national priorities or development plans by 2015 and have therefore made appropriate domestic financial provisions
 - at least 75% of Parties to have reported domestic biodiversity expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities
 - at least 75%, of Parties to have prepared national financial plans for biodiversity, and that 30% of those Parties have assessed and/or evaluated the values of biodiversity
- Benchmark: 2006-2010
- Preliminary reporting framework
 - The flipside of baselining/expenditure review

Reporting domestic expenditures: first insights

- 26 submissions, 21 report on section 2 of the PRF
- Gradient in number of submissions from direct to indirect and from central to state and municipal governments
 - Central: 21 direct; 12 indirect
 - State/municipal: 12 direct; 11 indirect
- Information even patchier for other types (private/market, NGO)
 - Croatia: reporting obligation for NGO to be introduced
- Central expenditures directly related to biodiversity tend to small
- Expenditures that are indirectly related to biodiversity can be much higher! (India)

Reporting domestic expenditures: first insights

- Range of methodologies for assessing expenditures
 - Estimate based on coefficient of biodiversity expenditures in a sample of prefectures (Japan)
 - Expert advice for estimates (UK)
 - EU: environmental protection expenditure account (part of SEEA)
 - EU: specific tracking methodology to be introduced for EU central budget

Reporting domestic expenditures: first insights

- Role of country-specific governance structures
 - Which governance level is the most important?
 - Only two submissions report on all governance levels (National/provincial/communal/municipal)
 - Duplications due to transfers among levels (Japan)
 - Shifting responsibilities among governance levels (Denmark, Netherlands)
- Role of non-monetary / non-financial 'expenditures'?

Message

➤ Baselineing has a dual purpose:

- It forms the basis for an effective resource mobilization plan for more effective implementation of revised NBSAPs
- By feeding it into the global process (though the reporting framework), it can help sustain the political momentum generated at the global level...
- Review of the preliminary reporting framework at WGRI-5 (16-20 June 2014)
- Final target for resource mobilization to be adopted by COP-12 (Republic of Korea, 6-17 October 2014)

➤ Preliminary reporting framework:

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2013/ntf-2013-050-rm-en.pdf>