



Eastern Africa: Financial Planning for Biodiversity

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Overview

There are eighteen countries in Eastern Africa, and only Somalia and South Sudan do not have any biodiversity planning document publicly available prior to 2010. Zambia's planning document¹ did not address funding issues. Two planning documents assessed the existing funding status, three provided cost estimates, thirteen discussed financing issues and one developed an investment programme.

Table 1. Overview of financial planning in Eastern Africa

Country	Year plan	Get organized	Financial base-lining	Cost estimation	Financial strategy	Financial plan	Reporting/ review
Burundi	2000	--	--	Project files at \$27.6 million	Brief	--	--
Comoros	2000	--	--	--	Within certain objectives	--	--
Djibouti	2000	--	--	Program of projects at \$9 million	--	--	--
Eritrea	2000	--	--	--	Brief	--	--
Ethiopia	2005	--	--	--	Section on identifying funding; also within several areas	--	--
Kenya	2000	--	--	--	Section on financial resources	--	--
Madagascar	1996	--	Some experience	--	Section on funding mechanism	--	--
Malawi	2006	--	--	--	Section on sustainable financing mechanisms, priority actions and targets; also under various themes	--	--
Mauritius	2005	--	--	--	Under several themes	--	--
Mozambique	2003	--	--	--	Section on financing and indicative budget	--	--
Rwanda	2003	--	--	--	Section on financing mechanism; also in action objectives	--	--
Seychelles	2001	--	--	Projects at \$12.3 million	--	Investment programme	--
Somalia	None						
South Sudan	None						
Uganda	2002	--	--	--	Section on financing	--	--
Tanzania	2001	--	--	--	Within several themes	--	--
Zambia	1999						
Zimbabwe	1998	--	Budgetary description	--	Strategy on provision of financing	--	--

¹ Zambia (1999). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Ministry of Environment and natural Resources, November 1999, 71 pp.

Burundi

Burundi's planning document² contained 16 project files at the cost of US\$27.6 million. In order to operationalize the strategy and action plan, 16 project sheets covering the various strategic points and concerning all the actions identified have been developed. A project sheet aims to support the Coordination Unit to conduct activities. The project sheets specify the title of the project, the strategic question, the area of intervention, the headquarters for the coordination of the project, the Ministry as the implementing institution, as well as other partners. They also include the context and rationale, objective, expected results, activities to be performed, the estimated cost of the project and the execution time.

The document stated that funding for the implementation will be provided, in the short to medium term, by the state of Burundi and external partners in the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Other domestic (NGOs, CBOs, private premises, etc.) and international financial institutions (GEF, WB, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, etc.) will also be solicited.

² Burundi (2000). Stratégie nationale et plan d'actions en matière de la diversité biologique, document provisoire, institut national pour l'environnement et la conservation de la nature (INECN), Bujumbura, Juillet 2000, 126 pp.

Comoros

In its planning document³, Comoros referred to financing measures under certain objectives, such as:

- Develop a system of collection of royalties for the exploitation of natural resources and create a fund to finance core activities of the administration (revise royalties systems for the exploitation of natural resources; create a specific fund for environmental management among others fed by royalties from the exploitation of natural resources; fund should be housed in an account at the Central Bank to promote its availability to conservation vocations; allocate a portion of funds to finance the core activities of the administration in charge of matters relating to the conservation of biological diversity
- Search for funding opportunities for environmental studies by using the funding available through international conventions
- Continue the partnership with Action Comoros funded by Durrell Foundation
- Proceed with the creation of the trust fund that will finance park activities and the establishment of the protected area; identify income-generating activities and determine access rights to the protected area
- Estimate the necessary budget for the implementation of the Action Plan and seek the necessary funding
- Identify donors and partners for the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan
- Make provision for a portion of the funds to support environmental awareness conducted by Ulanga associations
- Develop integrated projects and implemented with the active participation rather than parallel government

³ Comoros (2000). Stratégie Nationale et Plan D'action pour la Conservation de la Diversité Biologique, Direction Générale De L'environnement, Ministère de la Production et de L'environnement, Moroni, Décembre 2000, 167 pp.

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Djibouti

Djibouti's planning document⁴ presented a biodiversity action programme with 33 projects at an indicative cost of around US\$ 9 million.

⁴ Djibouti (2000). Stratégie et programme d'action national de la diversité biologique, Ministère de l'habitat de l'urbanisme de l'environnement et de l'aménagement du territoire, direction de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'environnement, 2000, 160 pp.

Eritrea

Eritrea's planning document⁵ built upon the Government's previous commitment to broader environmental protection, as contained in the 1995 National Environmental Management Plan. Wherever possible, the activities and interventions recommended in the NBSAP expand and build upon this management plan, especially its section on natural heritage and biological diversity. In addition, the NBSAP includes a range of existing activities already taking place within different sectors. Environmental activities already form a prominent part of the Government development policy - given the limited financial and human resource capacity available, the NBSAP seeks to integrate and co-ordinate these activities to increase their effectiveness for biodiversity conservation, rather than replace or add to them. Similarly, it is implicit in the NBSAP that the most appropriate niche for biodiversity related activities in Eritrea is within the existing framework of sustainable economic development. Put simply, biodiversity-related activities must be made compatible with those designed to improve human welfare in Eritrea. Fortunately, there are many situations where these two goals are complementary and even self-reinforcing. The NBSAP focuses on these "win-win" opportunities, plus those interventions which are considered to be essential to meeting the obligations to which Eritrea has committed itself to undertake the Convention on Biological Diversity. From time to time, this programme of activities can be expanded to suit the changing conditions. This is considered to be a more sensible response to the present situation than creating an over-ambitious wish-list with little practical chance of implementation.

⁵ Eritrea (2000). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Eritrea, prepared by the Department of Environment, Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, Asmara, August 2000, 79 pp.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia's planning document⁶ had a section on identifying the funding issue. The successful implementation of Ethiopia's Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan will require a significant financial investment. It is important to emphasize, however, that many of the recommendations contained within the Plan can be implemented through policy and legal changes (e.g., the use of incentives and the removal of "perverse" incentives", and do not require large expenditures). Similarly, ongoing development activities and existing government programmes can be made more sensitive to biodiversity concerns, often at relatively little cost (e.g., through better use of EIA procedures). It is not necessary, therefore, to await the arrival of new funding before commencing implementation of the Plan. For those measures, which do require new funding, possible sources could include: the development of innovative funding mechanisms; bilateral/multilateral aid for stand-alone, biodiversity projects; debt-for-nature swaps; partnerships with the private sector, NGOs and other civil society institutions; GEF. Finally, it should be emphasized that funds spent on biodiversity conservation and management are not unrecoverable expenditures; rather, they are investments in Ethiopia's future ecological, economic, and social security - investments which will yield substantial benefits at virtually all levels and sectors of society. In addition, GEF recognizes that not all investments in biodiversity will generate national benefits. This is the incremental reasoning for GEF investments – to secure global benefits beyond those that would accrue to an individual country. Present economic tools and measurements, such as the national income accounts, fail to recognize or accord a value to these benefits.

The action plan mentioned funding measures in several areas, such as develop natural resource-based enterprises that maximize revenues and incentives for community and private sector natural resource partners; develop sustainable funding mechanisms for natural resource management whereby part of the revenues are reinvested in management costs; mobilise resources to replicate and adapt the sustainable management systems to all remaining natural areas outside of the protected areas and complete this program.

The plan had two objectives on financial resources:

- National funding mechanisms developed for support of priority biodiversity conservation and management programmes (Actions: reassess national spending priorities vis-à-vis biodiversity conservation; assign budget to address NBSAP priorities; establish task force to generate funding
- Increased bi-lateral and multi-lateral funding mobilized for biodiversity programmes (Actions: establish group of aid agencies/donors for biodiversity conservation in Ethiopia; co-ordinate

⁶ Ethiopia (2005). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, December 2005, 103 pp.

donor interest/activities to maximize conservation efforts; strengthen capacity to develop GEF proposals; strengthen Ethiopia's "voice" at CBD-COP)

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Kenya

Kenya's planning document⁷ had a section on financial resources. Substantial investments are required to address the enormous threats and challenges to the conservation of biodiversity in Kenya. The field of biodiversity involves very many stakeholder groups from all sectors of society which must be involved in drawing up plans and availing funds for their subsequent implementation. Government's budget resources are rarely adequate to meet recurrent costs of financing even the key development sectors, and are generally inadequate for biodiversity conservation needs. Donor funding has its limitations and constraints. The major issue therefore is inadequate financial resources, and the following strategies are proposed to improve the situation:

- Mobilize adequate and sustainable funding by increasing budgetary allocations to the relevant ministries, negotiating project support from bilateral, multilateral and other international donors
- Mobilize financial support from the private sector and other stakeholders.
- Empower the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Environment Sub-committee on biodiversity to establish a national biodiversity trust fund by encouraging voluntary donations from well-wishers and negotiating levies on corporate users of biodiversity resources.

⁷ Kenya (2000). A Summary of the Kenya National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Ministry of Environment and natural Resources, March 2000

Madagascar

Madagascar's planning document⁸ had a section on funding mechanism. The establishment of a sustainable financing mechanism is the guarantee of the "sustainability" of the management of biodiversity resources. It is, therefore, essential that the strategy can count on stable funding. Thus, it is recommended:

- The development of a national and local funding mechanism, from the identification of the actors and the roles they play in the management and exploitation of resources. This mechanism should be based on this identification to define perceptions of funds and their distribution, taking into account the context of decentralization and devolution of resource management.
- The development of a funding mechanism at the international level must follow the principle of protection of local producers and the concept of compensation for the use of biodiversity resources (exploitation, research, bioprospecting, etc.).
- The prospect of funding mechanisms with the various international conventions.

The establishment of a sustainable financing mechanism is the guarantee of the sustainability of the biodiversity resource management. It is therefore essential that the strategy can count on stable funding. Among the options that are being identified, it can be noted:

- International mechanisms. Sustainable investment from the global knowledge of the value of biodiversity in Madagascar, such as trust funds, grants, debt-for-nature, funds from international conventions, fund raisers through civil society and the private sectors, could be developed for the poorest communities in the country;
- National and local mechanisms. National tax options such as taxes and charges, especially those associated with the conservation of biodiversity, for example a tourist tax to fund protected areas. Some mechanisms can be reapplied at the national and local level, such as fund raising through civil society and the private sector. Similarly, donations and grants can be reinvested at the national or local level as base funds that can generate capital gains through investments for the sustainable management of biodiversity resources.

From the perspective of maximizing the potential of these options, it is recommended to run marketing and lobbying programs for appropriate donors and investors in the context of a sustainable financing strategy to be established by the Commission on Financial Sustainability.

The document also mentioned some funding experiences:

⁸ Madagascar (1996). Stratégie nationale pour la gestion durable de la biodiversité, Ministère de l'Environnement, 100 pp.

- Rights of Entry in Protected Areas. Revenues from forest resources directly paid to the State by the Ministry of Water and Forests contributed to actions of the tree. Since March 1993, 50% of rights of entry were reserved for the financing of micro-development projects around protected areas.
- Forest Funds were designed to receive, administer and manage funds to support activities related to the management and conservation of forest resources of wildlife and flora. The Forest Fund consisted of: National Forest Fund, attached to the central level of the Ministry of Forestry, Provincial Forest Fund (FFP) at the level of the autonomous province, and a Regional Forest Fund in each region.

Malawi

In the implementation strategy⁹, Malawi included a section on establishing sustainable financing mechanisms. Apart from establishing the various institutions responsible for biodiversity management, Malawi also set up two sustainable funding mechanisms namely Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust (MEET) and Environment Management Fund (EMF). However, the level of investment in MEET is still relatively small to ensure significant improvements in the natural resources management to meet the biodiversity targets by 2010 and the Millennium Development Goals as well as NSSD by 2015. In addition, capitalization of the EMF is often too small to sustain meaningful implementation of biodiversity activities. Furthermore, the current guidelines for the management of the Environmental Management Fund do not have specific provisions for funding biodiversity as a “sector”. In this regard, the guidelines for the management of the Environmental Management Fund will have to be revised to ensure that the fund supports implementation of Malawi’s NBSAP.

Malawi considered financing actions under various themes, such as: establish alternative enforcement mechanisms, which will minimise resource expenditure and encourage close collaboration between sectors; provide policy guidelines for creation and strengthening of financing mechanisms for biodiversity programmes through the national budget; ensure that innovative financing mechanisms are established to support biodiversity information management and awareness programmes and ensure that the Environment Fund deliberately include a component on support to management of biodiversity information; develop guidelines and mechanisms for sustainable financing of programmes to identify policies and practices promoting perverse incentives. The strategy to develop sustainable financing mechanisms included such actions as to undertake an inventory of available financing mechanisms and document lessons and experiences; develop innovative sustainable financing mechanism strategies as incentives to biodiversity conservation; undertake community training and awareness campaigns on sustainable financing mechanisms.

Malawi identified two priority actions on funding: promote mechanisms for wise use of development assistance (Targets: New and additional financial resources are transferred to Malawi; regulations and code of conduct for use of development aid are developed and implemented by 2008), and establish alternative financing mechanisms that will minimize resource expenditure and encourage close collaboration between sectors (Targets: Biodiversity Trust funds are established and fully operational; guidelines for establishing biodiversity working groups are developed and implemented by 2008).

⁹ Malawi (2006). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Environmental Affairs Department, Ministry of Mines, Natural Resources and Environment, October 2006, 118 pp.

Mauritius

In its planning document¹⁰, Mauritius referred to financing under forest and terrestrial biodiversity and freshwater, coastal and marine biodiversity. In addition to international and regional funds for biodiversity conservation, national funding mechanisms include: the National Parks and Conservation Fund, established under the Wildlife & National Park Act (1993). Contributions from exportation of monkeys, export and import permits under CITES and native plant sales go into this fund for biodiversity conservation. Any project that falls under the remit of the Director of NPCS can receive funding. The projects can involve other stakeholders, but NPCS must be the lead agency. The National Environment Fund supports environmental projects and is accessible to any stakeholder. The Mauritius Research Council provides grants through five schemes on nine themes including biodiversity. A Marine Park Fund is being set up by the Ministry of Fisheries, which will consist of revenue from donations and permits. The money will be used for conservation within the Marine Parks. The National Parks and Conservation Fund can also support biodiversity conservation projects relating to wetlands.

¹⁰ Mauritius (2005). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for the Republic Mauritius, completed and approved by the government of Mauritius through the Cabinet of Ministers in December 2006, finalised in November 2005, 150 pp.

Mozambique

Mozambique's planning document¹¹ had a section on financing and indicative budget. The success of the implementation of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity depends on additional financing. The government, via the Biodiversity Unit, should channel the request for funding to the private sector, NGOs and international agencies (e.g. GEF) and create incentive and disincentive mechanisms, among other financing strategies to be defined by the Unit. For the channelling of funds, the actions indicated in the action plans and priorities must be translated into specific projects and programmes which will be later submitted to state institutions and donating and cooperating institutions.

¹¹ Mozambique (2003). Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in Mozambique, Sustainable Development through Conservation of Biodiversity 2003 -2010, Approved at the 18th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of 22nd July 2003, 38 pp.

Rwanda

Rwanda's planning document¹² had a section on financing mechanism. Implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity will require considerable financial resources. The participation of the State, given its poor financial resources, will be limited to certain actions, including awareness creation, community work in conservation and protection, and application of the law on repression against those who destroy or disturb biodiversity. The big part of financing the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan will come from international co-operation through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and bilateral co-operation. Considering that certain components of biodiversity are sought for use, part of the financing might come from financial arrangements with interested private or public institutions.

The document also considered financing in the action objectives, such as establishment and strengthening of mechanisms at the national level for the mobilization of the necessary financial resources for the implementation of the convention on biodiversity (Activities: establish a trust fund for the mobilization of financial resources meant for the conservation of ecosystems of world importance and endangered species; strengthen existing national institutions for mobilizing the necessary external funds in the preparation and execution of projects for the implementation of the convention on biodiversity; adopt national capacity building measures and initiatives for attracting external support (financial and technical) in the implementation of conservation of biodiversity).

¹² Rwanda (2003). National strategy and action plan for the conservation of biodiversity in Rwanda, Ministry of Lands Resettlement and Environment, April 2003, 80 pp.

Seychelles

The various ministries, departments, parastatals and non-governmental organizations of Seychelles have proposed projects for this NBSAP. Looking at the problems and needs for their respective sub-sectors, the gaps in biodiversity management and the requirements of the Convention, they have formulated projects that might satisfy those needs or provide the appropriate solution.

When all the proposed projects of the sub-sector are added up they give what has been called a “list of projects”. This list is presented in the subsequent pages. At the end of the project list appears the grand total USD12,257,000 i.e. USD12.3m. This would be the cost of implementing all the projects in the project list. The investment programme is drawn up for a period of 5 years. Translating the grand total to a yearly spending one comes up with USD2.4m or SR12.3m of annual expenditure. The proposed investment of SR12.3m needs to be examined in the context of the country’s economic ability to sustain it. Referring to the 1997-1999 Public Sector Investment Programme of Seychelles (PSIP), the proposed yearly expenditure on capital investment comes to about SR 200m. Comparing the two investment programme the NBSAP project list represents about 6% of the total investment of the Seychelles economy.

The project list presented on the following pages includes further information and details on each project. For analytic reasons, the each total project cost has been divided into:

(1) total foreign and local expenditures, and

(2) into categories:

- 1 Civil and other Works
- 2 Equipment, supplies and materials
- 3 Consultancy services
- 4 Training
- 5 Operating costs

Categorized investment costs have been computed on the basis of the following assumptions:

(1) Civil works: includes other activities, i.e. forestry activities, land purchase, etc.

(2) Equipment: includes the purchase of equipment, material, books, documentation, supplies, etc.

(3) Consultancy Services: includes local and overseas consultancy services and all their associated costs. It should be noted, however, that preference was given to local services wherever possible in order to support local capacity building and minimize costs.

(4) Training: all costs associated with training activities.

(5) Operating costs: all costs associated with the actual “running” of projects, e.g. fuel, office costs, transportation costs, etc.

The Table presented below summarizes the different categories based on the Policy Goals of the NBSAP with their respective total investment costs.

To assist the Government of Seychelles, partners in the NBSAP, and donors in implementation, it was found necessary to prioritize the projects. A priority ranking system to be included in the NBSAP was proposed at the 2nd National Workshop:

Code 0: Designates projects for which funding has already been secured.

Code 1: Designates projects that intend solving very urgent problems to do with Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, or because their completion is a pre-requisite for the success of other projects.

Code 2: Designates projects that may not be as urgent as Code 1 projects, but propose addressing issues of high Biodiversity significance and global priority.

Code 3: Designates projects, although bearing an intrinsic priority intend to address longer-term issues than Code 2 projects.

Code 4: Designates projects that should be included in the NBSAP but which could be phased.

The projects making up the Action Plan are found overleaf as prioritised by the participants of the 2nd National Workshop in October 1997.

Table 1. Project categories (Total cost in USD '000)

I. General measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use	2625
II. Identification and Monitoring	672
III. In-Situ Conservation	2350
IV. Ex-Situ Conservation	190
V. Sustainable use of Biological Diversity	2015
VI. Incentive Measures	55
VII. Research and Training	410
VIII. Public Education and Awareness	250
IX. Impact Assessment and Minimising Adverse Impacts	3650
X. Access to Genetic Resources	40
Total Investment Programme	12257

Seychelles' action plan¹³ presented a list of projects with a grand total of US\$ 12.3 million. The document also drew up an investment programme for a period of 5 years to translate the grand total into a yearly spending. Comparing with the 1997-1999 Public Sector Investment Programme of Seychelles, the NBSAP project list represents about 6% of the total investment of the Seychelles economy.

The project list included further information and details on each project. For analytic reasons, the each total project cost has been divided into: total foreign and local expenditures, and into categories. Categorized investment costs have been computed on the basis of the following assumptions:

- Civil works: includes other activities, i.e. forestry activities, land purchase, etc.
- Equipment: includes the purchase of equipment, material, books, documentation, supplies, etc.
- Consultancy Services: includes local and overseas consultancy services and all their associated costs. It should be noted, however, that preference was given to local services wherever possible in order to support local capacity building and minimize costs.
- Training: all costs associated with training activities.
- Operating costs: all costs associated with the actual "running" of projects, e.g. fuel, office costs, transportation costs, etc.

¹³ Seychelles (2001). Seychelles National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan National Report, 43 pp.

Uganda

Uganda's planning document¹⁴ had a section on financing the implementation of NBSAP. Article 6(b) of the Convention on Biological Diversity requests countries to integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies. This requires tapping internal funding from the sectors. Furthermore, because this NBSAP is a framework strategy presented through a programme approach rather than a project approach, it has no specific budget ceiling or resource envelope. It is clear however, that implementation of the NBSAP will require new and additional sources of funds. These sources will include:

- **Government:** Uganda ratified the Convention and Article 20 of the CBD requires Contracting Parties to "... provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention, in accordance with its national plans, priorities and programmes". Government must therefore endeavor to fulfill this obligation by increasing budgetary allocations to support biodiversity conservation programmes related to this NBSAP. Fortunately, most of the activities identified in the NBSAP are already contained in the day to day activities of NEMA and the relevant lead agencies. Therefore, there will be minimal additional costs involved. It is estimated that each lead agency would require at least 10 million shillings over and above their recurrent expenditure per year to implement additional activities in the NBSAP. In order to realize this contribution, every attempt should be made to periodically incorporate elements of the NBSAP into national planning frameworks such as the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), Sector Wide Investment Plans (SWIPs) and the Plan for Modernizing Agriculture (PMA).
- **Development partners and donor agencies:** Uganda currently benefits in excess of 20 million U.S. dollars, from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for implementing biodiversity programmes in the country. Continued funding for various NBSAP activities will be sought from GEF. However, this will require Uganda to fulfill its obligations to the CBD, such as meeting her annual contribution of 350 U.S. dollars to the CBD Secretariat, supporting delegations to CBD meetings and other related activities. This NBSAP will also provide a useful guide to other development partners and donor agencies to identify programmes for support to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of Uganda.
- **The private sector:** There are many different ways that the private sector could participate in biodiversity conservation. The establishment and improvement of markets, along with appropriate property rights, provides one means of devolving some of the responsibility for

¹⁴ Uganda (2002). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), April 2002, 87 pp.

managing biodiversity and sharing in the costs of its conservation. Efforts should also be made to attract charitable contributions and donations through such mechanisms as trusts, endowments and foundations. Support should also be provided for the entry of the private sector into biodiversity conservation in other ways, including biotrade; research and development into new biodiversity products and markets; the allocation of concessions and franchises; and the provision of tax relief on investment and contributions. The NBSAP should make use of this wide range of potential financing mechanisms in its attempt to broaden, and make more sustainable, the funding base for biodiversity conservation. Particular priority should be given to those funding mechanisms that encourage private sector investment, and community participation in biodiversity management.

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United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzania's planning document¹⁵ considered financing under several themes, including: establish and mobilize contributions to trust funds; connect with financial institutions for favorable credit schemes for artisanal fishermen; develop mechanism for aquatic biodiversity project co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of projects, which are funded by government, foreign investors and donors; develop strategies and mechanisms to obtain funding to meet investment costs for diversification; encourage the involvement of donors and conservation agencies to support conservation biological resources (identify potential donors, hold meetings with potential donors, avail policy implementation programmes/strategies to donors); provide public information on the economics of investing in Biodiversity resources; develop mechanism for technological and financial co-operation to enhance the capacity for sustainable utilization and management of terrestrial biodiversity.

¹⁵ Tanzania (2001). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, August 2001, 148 pp.

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe's planning document¹⁶ contained a section on costs and benefits of conserving biodiversity. The costs of current biodiversity conservation measures are important in determining future strategic directions. In a limited sense, current expenditures are a measure of the value placed by decision makers on biodiversity conservation. However, such expenditures are limited by income. For example, a developing country like Zimbabwe might place a high value on protecting biodiversity, but cannot adequately address conservation objectives due to fiscal constraints. Consequently, current expenditures alone could significantly underestimate the value of biodiversity conservation to the country. Notwithstanding, information on current expenditures can be useful in determining costs and resource requirements of future strategies and actions to improve biodiversity conservation. Where resources are limited, trade-offs can be better appraised between biodiversity conservation (and the values generated) and other options for public expenditures.

Costs of biodiversity conservation: Long term biodiversity conservation in Zimbabwe is undertaken by the government through various departments, which are described under each sector. The government's budget allocation to the key departments involved with biodiversity conservation and management increased from Z\$171 million in 1987/88 to Z\$801 million in 1997/98 (Forestry Commission, Natural Resources, National Parks, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Research, Water Resources). This represents a 369% budget increase over the eleven year period in nominal terms. However, when inflation is accounted for by using the GDP deflator at factor costs (1990=100), it becomes apparent that government expenditure levels on biodiversity conservation fell by 49% from Z\$276 million in 1987/88 to about Z\$137 million in 1996/97, the last year for which published price indices are available. Put simply, a dollar of expenditure on biodiversity conservation in 1996/97 actually has about one-half the purchasing power it had a decade before.

Apart from central government, a number of local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and land owners are actively involved in financing biodiversity conservation in Zimbabwe as highlighted in the sector presentations. However, no comprehensive data base containing summaries of in-country expenditures by NGO exists. In addition, it is difficult to identify the budget components that go directly into biodiversity conservation.

The strategy contained a specific strategy on provision of a sustainable and readily accessible financial and institutional base to assist biodiversity projects at the local level, including the following action plan:

- Establish a biodiversity revolving trust fund controlled by RDCs and managed by the appropriate local authorities.

¹⁶ Zimbabwe (1998). Zimbabwe Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: Status of Biodiversity, Unmet Needs, Strategies and Actions, 148 pp.

- Develop a mechanism for tapping into the various financial institutions interested in biodiversity related initiatives.
- Develop and implement capacity building programmes for local authorities, traditional leaders, religious institutions and local communities on appropriate biodiversity issues.
- Provide tax incentives to private companies financing biodiversity related initiatives at the local level.
- Give funding priority to development projects that positively impact on biodiversity conservation at the community level.