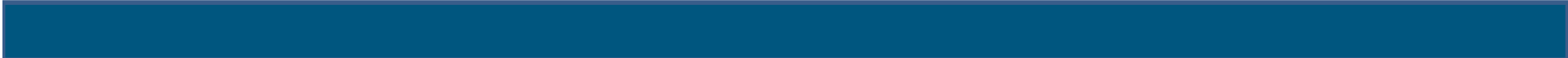


Resource Mobilisation

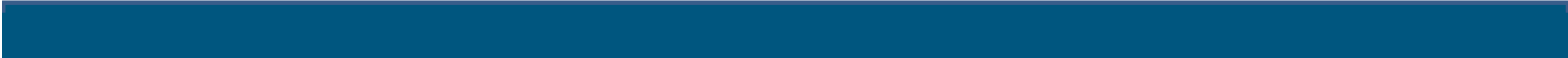
Mainstreaming Biodiversity, Targeting and Reporting

John Tayleur, Senior Programme Officer



Overview

- CBD Reporting
 - Global Biodiversity Outlook 4 (GBO4)
 - Indicators and Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs)
- Mainstreaming Biodiversity
 - Background
 - NBSAPs 2.0
 - Indicators
- Resource Mobilisation & Targeting
 - Higher Level Panel (HLP)
 - Ecosystem Values and Natural Capital Mapping
- National Reporting Toolkit



CBD Reporting

Global Biodiversity Outlook 4 (GBO4)

- In [decision X/2](#) the CoP decided that GBO4 would provide a mid-term review of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs)
- To quantify progress and assess impact and efficacy of ABTs:
 1. A broad suite of global indicator variables were assembled
 2. Indicators were designated as **states, pressures or responses**
 3. An adaptive statistical framework was used:
 - i. To estimate time trends over the historical domain, and
 - ii. To extrapolated each indicator to 2020, and project their values and rates of change based on current trajectories.

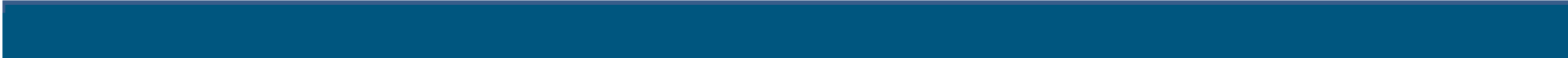
CBD Reporting

GBO₄; Overview of Trends across 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets



CBD Reporting

GBO₄ Headline Messages



Resource Mobilisation

Higher Level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

- In 2012, the **first High-Level Panel** reported on ‘Resourcing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets’ to COP-11.
- In Decision XI/4, COP-11 welcomed the initial findings and invited the Panel to continue its work with a **more bottom-up approach**, supported by a broadened composition.
- The second High-Level Panel has been **expanded to create a regionally-balanced Panel of fifteen members** with UN Agencies and International Organisations.

Madagascar, Botswana, South Africa, Phillipines, China, India, Sweden, Germany, UK, Norway, Canada, South Korea, Costa Rica, Brazil & Mexico.



Resource Mobilisation

Results from first Higher Level Panel

- Through simple top-down addition of the resource requirements identified for each Target, the costs for implementing the twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets were estimated at **between US\$ 150 billion and US\$ 440 billion per year.**
- However, it is expected that these resource requirements neither should nor could be met by biodiversity finance alone, and there is potential for considerable synergies among the Targets, so that **coordinated action could substantially reduce the total estimate.**

Resource Mobilisation

Research in support of the Second Higher Level Panel; State of the Evidence

- Since many countries have still not conducted national assessments, or reported on resource needs, a comprehensive bottom up assessment was difficult.
- There is **strong evidence** of the benefits of biodiversity action across a **wide range of ABTs, for all types of ecosystems and for all regions of the world.**
- The **strongest evidence** relates to:
 - the value of services delivered by particular types of ecosystems, especially forests, mangroves, wetlands and coral reefs; and
 - the benefits of investments in protected areas.
- There is **well established evidence** of the costs of biodiversity loss and **established** (though incomplete) **evidence** of the significant benefits:costs ratios of investments in the ABTs and of swift action.
- There are **numerous examples** of mainstreaming of biodiversity, but less evidence showing direct links or pathways between mainstreaming and resource mobilisation.



UNEP WCMC

Resource Mobilisation

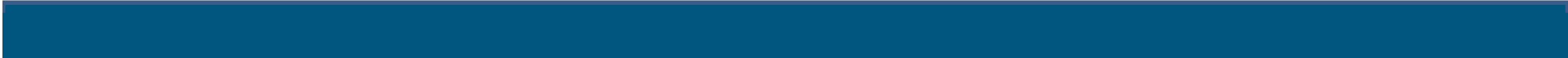
A Flavour of emerging Second High Level Panel Recommendations

- All countries should be assessing and reporting resource needs.
- There should be a focus on the action that Governments and others could take to significantly reduce additional resource needs and the effectiveness of conservation spend.
- The proposed actions will be supportive of a target on international finance flows, whilst urging for increases in domestic biodiversity budgets.
- Knowledge generation and IPBES
- Capacity building and information exchange
- To be most effective mobilising resources, there should be a focus on mainstreaming.

Mainstreaming Biodiversity

Definitions of *Mainstreaming*

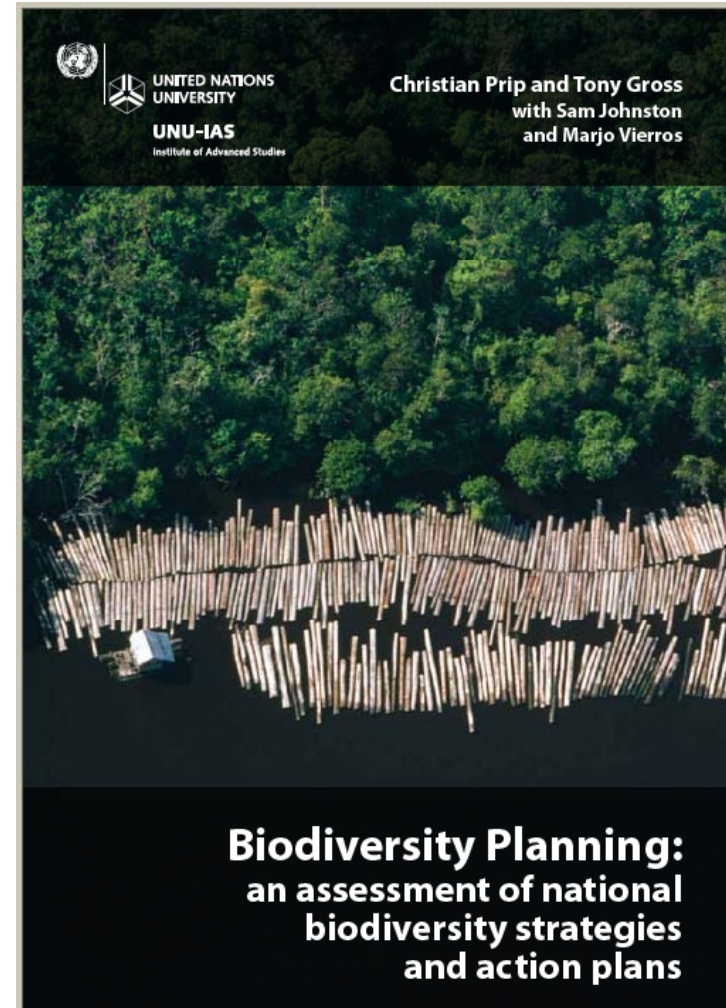
- Article 6b of CBD : *“integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into plans, programmes, policies”*
- GEF workshop 2004: *“internalising biodiversity goals in economic sectors and development models, policies and programmes”*
- IIED (2009): *“integration of “marginal” issues [environment] into mainstream policy [development]”*
- UNDP (2012): *“integration of biodiversity and ecosystem management into development planning and production sector activities”*
- NBSAPs 2.0 project: *“the integration of biodiversity concerns into defined sectors and development goals, through a variety of approaches and mechanisms, so as to achieve sustainable biodiversity and development outcomes”*



Mainstreaming Biodiversity

“First generation” NBSAPs

1. Not integrated into key sectors.
2. Not linked to national development plans or goals.
3. Lack realistic resource mobilization plans or strategies.
4. Little integration into national budgeting processes.



Mainstreaming Biodiversity

NBSAPs 2.0 Project Aims

Supporting the post-2010 revision of NBSAPs to ensure they become “effective vehicles for mainstreaming”

- Make an effective “business case” for biodiversity
- Recognise linkages with other sectors
- Foster a sense of ownership by other Ministries through recognition of their priorities and their involvement in the revision process.



NBSAPs 2.0

MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT



A three-year project to build resilient and effective National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans that influence development decisions and improve outcomes for biodiversity and poverty.



Mainstreaming Biodiversity

PRINCIPLES FOR MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS:

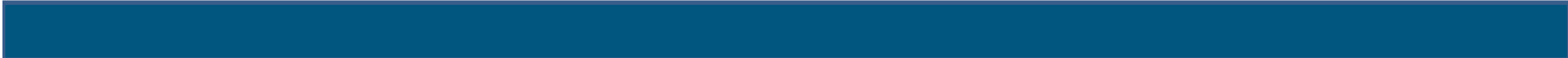
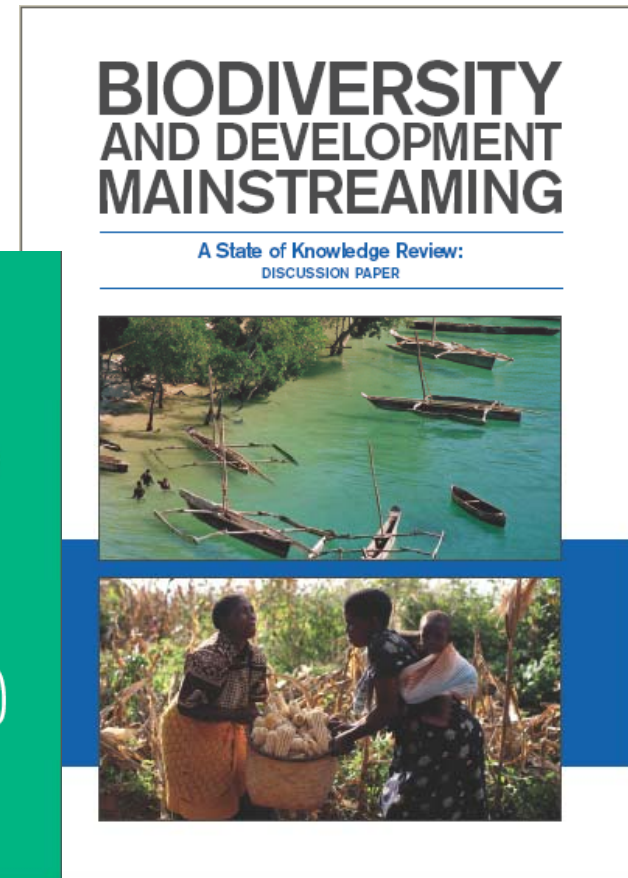
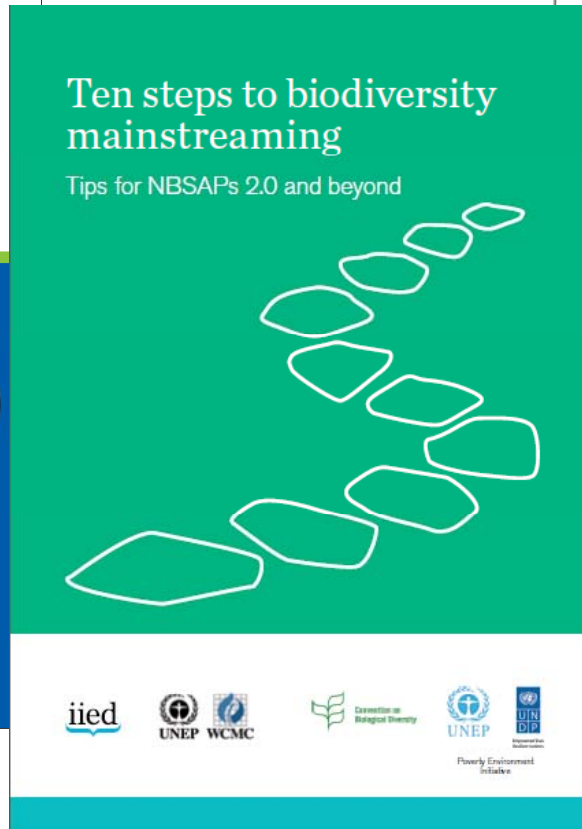
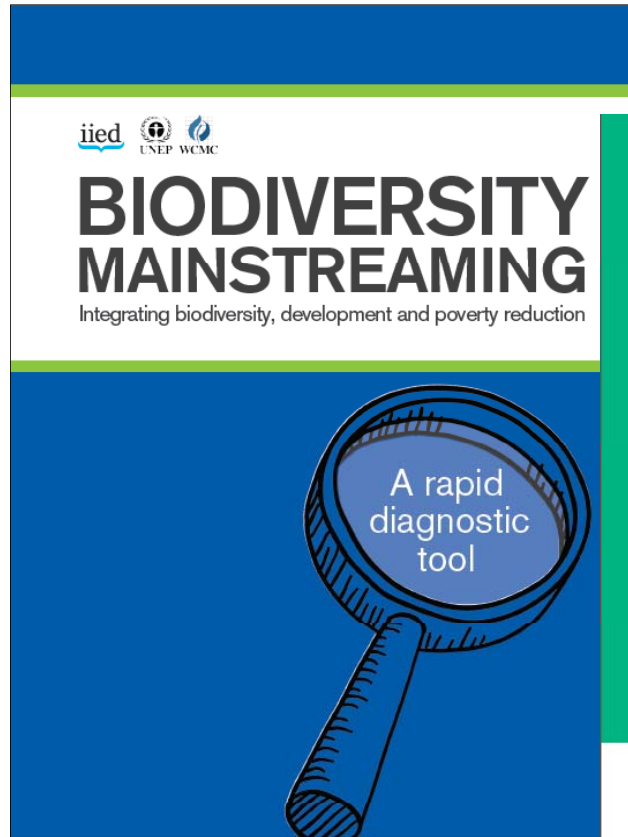
Key principles for mainstreaming biodiversity into national development processes and plans, shared by Entebbe workshop participants, include the following:

1. **Define biodiversity in functional terms** that are relevant to development goals.
2. **Articulate clearly the full range of biodiversity assets** that contribute to the development process, not only “wild” species but also ecosystems, genetic and agro-biodiversity.
3. **Avoid referring to “natural resources” as a proxy for biodiversity:** distinguish the values of biodiversity from those of natural resources in general.
4. **Assess the full value of biodiversity to socio-economic development** — including service delivery, insurance/risk-reduction, information content and input to critical cultural and social capital — both currently and its future potential.
5. **Be clear about the market potential of and threats** to biodiversity as a public good, and ensure adequate safeguards.
6. **Make trade-off analyses more transparent,** notably by providing clarity on the long-term economic value of biodiversity assets versus the short-term benefits of unsustainable consumption.
7. **Integrate biodiversity into mainstream change processes** that concern decision-makers, such as economic policy reforms, poverty reduction strategies, green economy plans, and especially (but not only) national and sector development plans.

Conclusion:

The participants concluded that biodiversity mainstreaming should be informed as much by development needs, potentials and conditions as by those of biodiversity, and should actively seek to achieve joint biodiversity and national development outcomes.

Mainstreaming Biodiversity



Mainstreaming Biodiversity

Developing a “Business Case” for Biodiversity



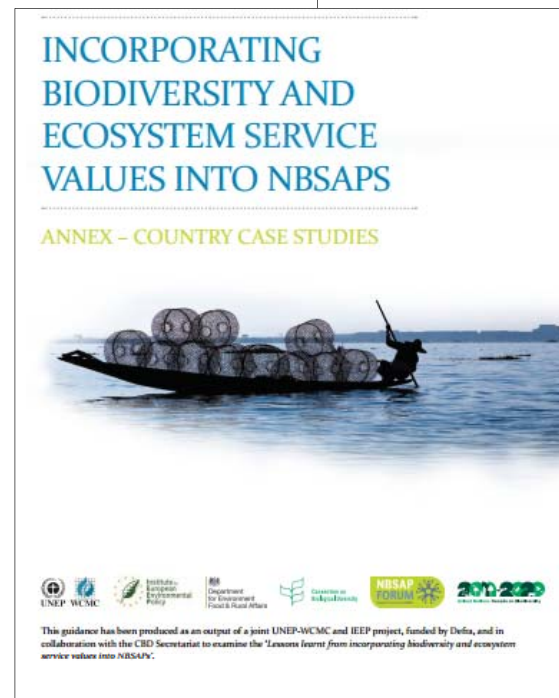
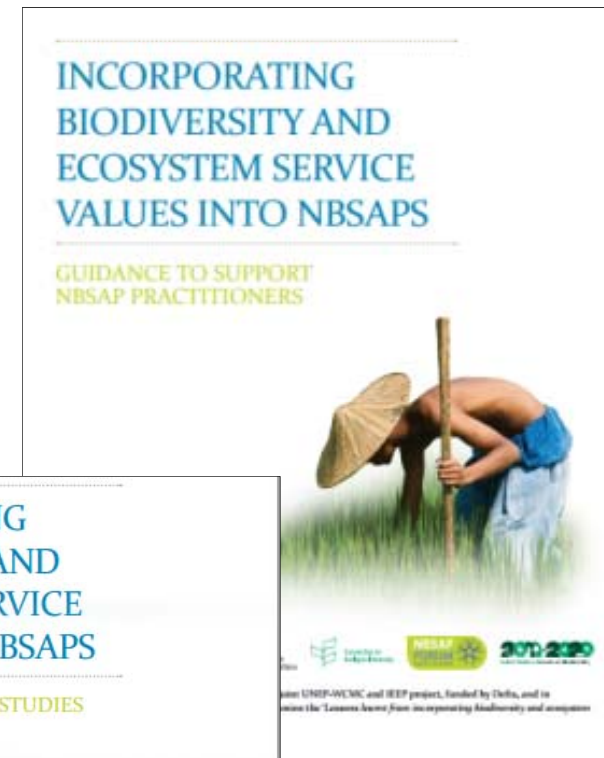
A tool for use by practitioners or policy makers to develop the key elements of a convincing business case for integrating biodiversity into decision-making processes and policy.

- Define your audience and assess their priorities
- Frame the types of arguments that best persuade your target audience and the questions that need to be answered
- Generate and prepare the evidence
- Identify the counter-arguments to your case, and how they can be rebutted
- Present your biodiversity business case

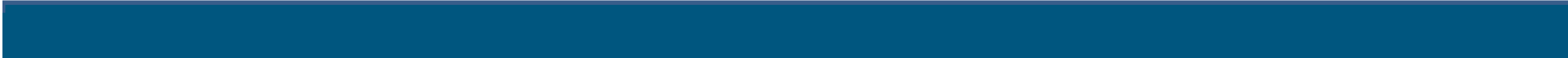
Incorporating Values

Values as a Vehicle for Mainstreaming

- Identification, demonstration and use of values are essential for mainstreaming biodiversity across different sectors.
- Incorporation of biodiversity values into national accounting & reporting systems is necessary to limit unintended negative consequences of policy decisions.
- Integration of biodiversity and ecosystem service values into planning processes and national accounting and reporting systems will require parties to appropriately value biodiversity.



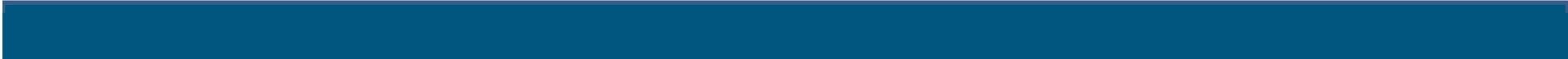
Mapping Natural Capital



National Reporting Toolkit



UNEP WOMC



National Reporting Toolkit

