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A National Biodiversity Expenditure Review for Ireland

Tracking and Analysing Domestic Spending on Biodiversity Conservation



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IRISH RESEARCH COUNCIL
An Chomhairle um Thaighde in Éirinn

Project objectives



To identify current biodiversity-related expenditure and relevant policies

- For reporting to Convention on Biological Diversity
- To identify synergies and how expenditure could be more effective
- Identify positive and negative impact of current policies, including perverse incentives



Future spending

- Identify new opportunities to mobilise more resources
- Improve design of existing policies.
- Identify potential of other instruments, e.g. regulation, PES, biod offsets, etc.

Methods



Literature review



Data collection

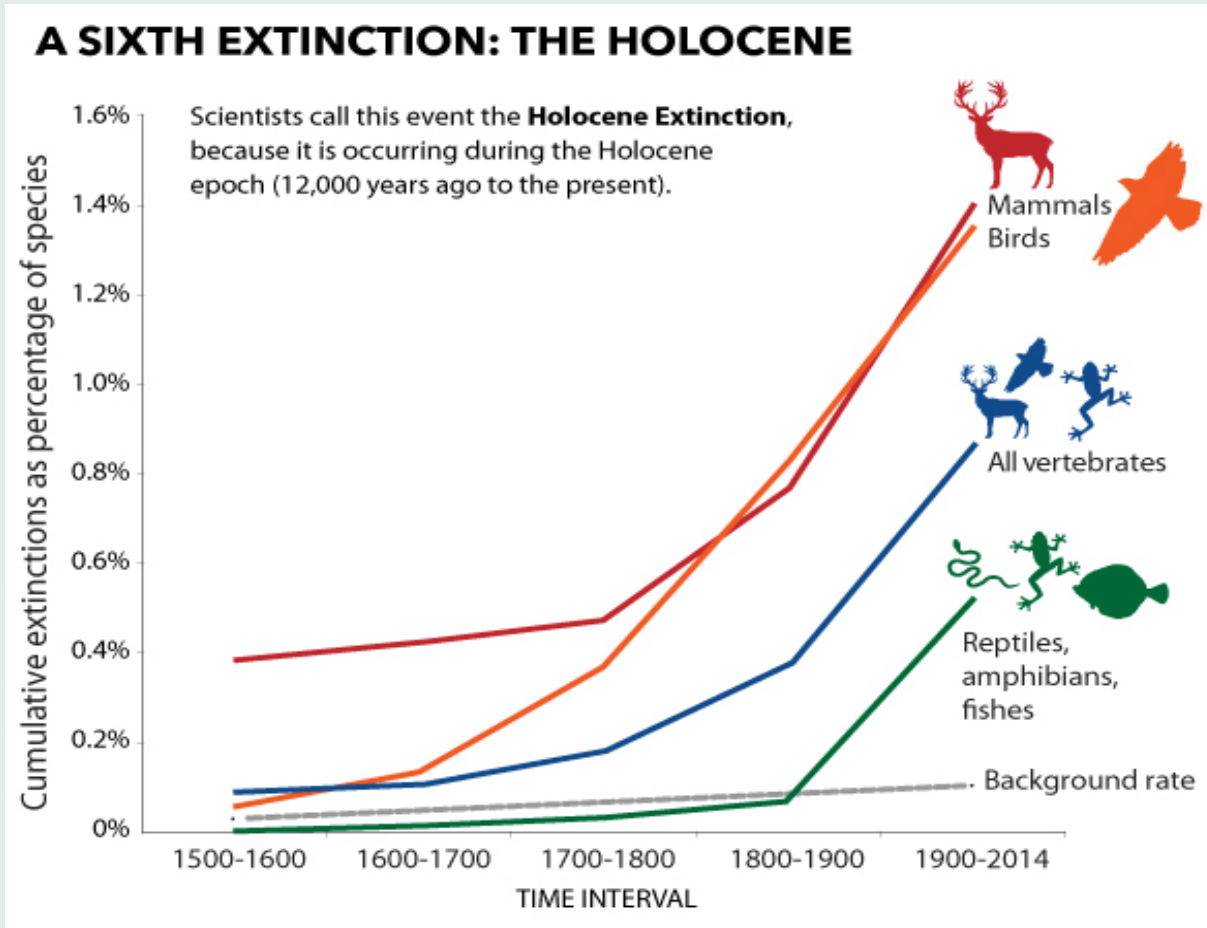
- Identify status of existing procedures, e.g. CSO, Irish Aid
- Identify expenditure by government departments and agencies
- Identify expenditure by non-government bodies, including private sector and NGOs
- Agree methodology to apportion expenditure to biodiversity



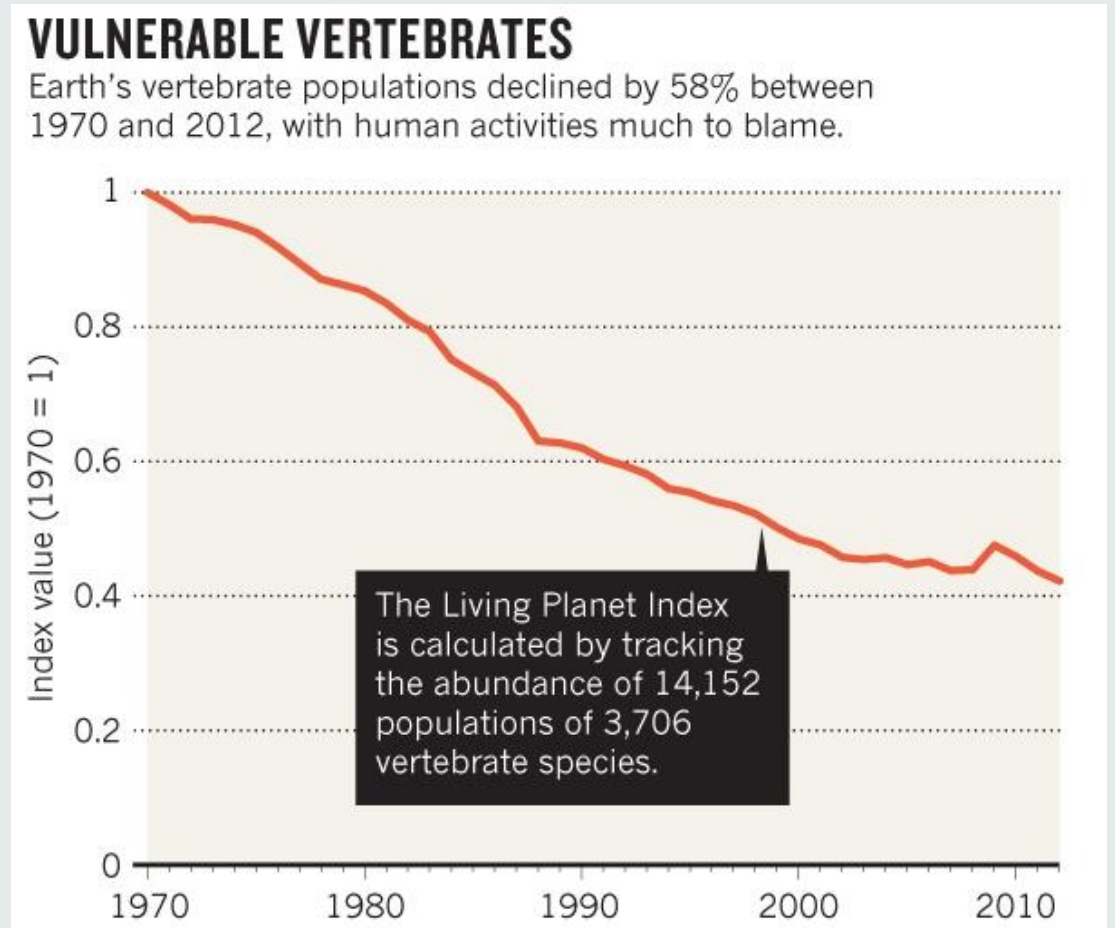
Evaluate future options

- Revisit literature, review data and consultation

Global Biodiversity Loss



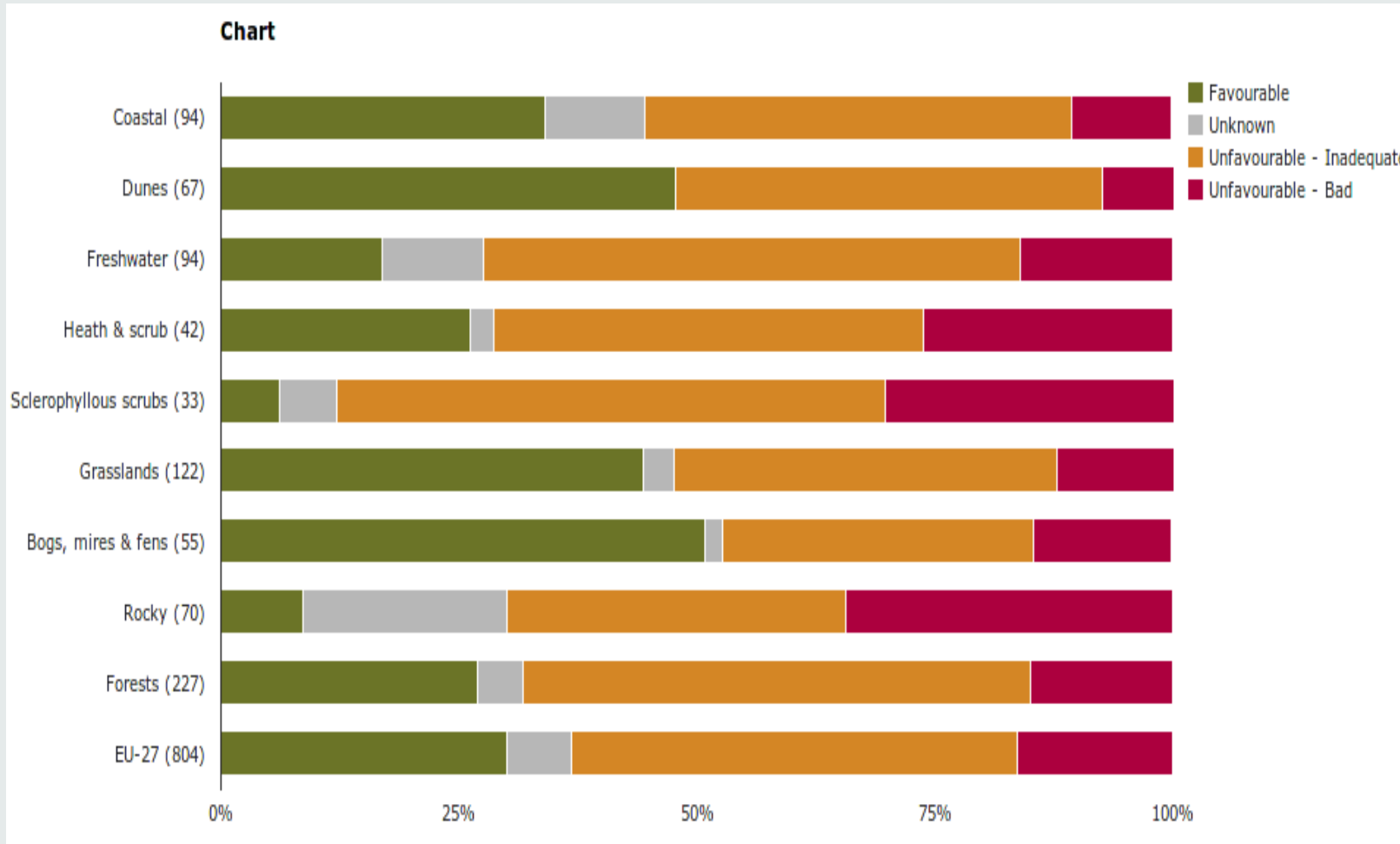
Ceballos et al. (2015)



Living Planet Index (2016)

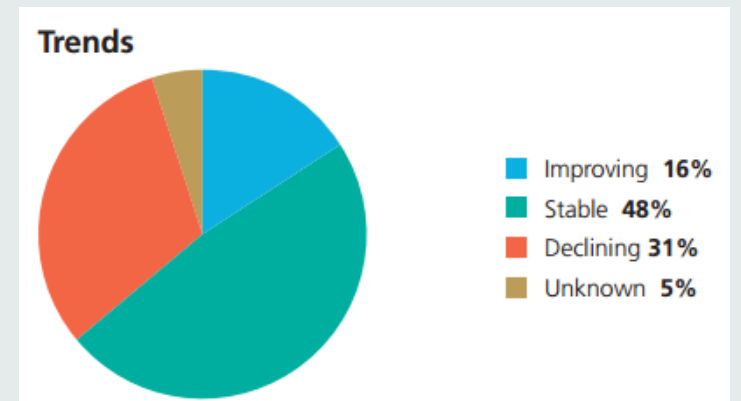
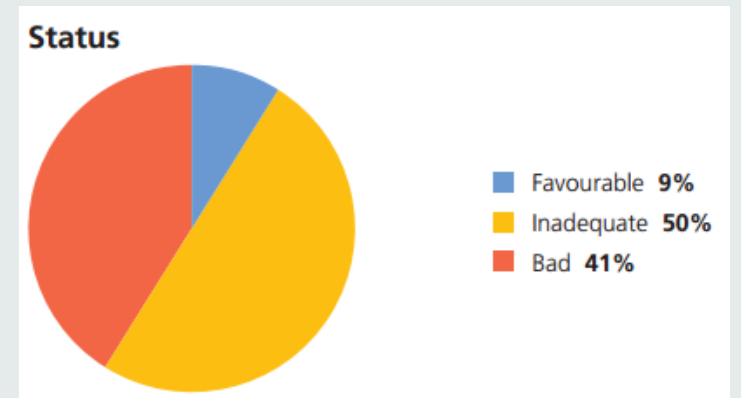
Biodiversity Decline in Europe and Ireland

Conservation status of habitats of European interest



European Environment Agency. (2015)

Status and Trends in Habitats Protected Under the EU Habitats Directive in Ireland 2007-2013



NPWS. (2014)

The Conservation Funding Gap

Current estimates place global conservation finance at:

\$50bn US dollars per year

Finance needed to achieve CBD Aichi targets is estimated to be

\$130-440bn US dollars per year

CBD 2010 Resource Mobilisation Strategy:

"to double financial flows to developing countries and to mobilise domestic financial resources from all sources to reduce the gap between identified needs and available resources at domestic level".



Why Financial Reporting?

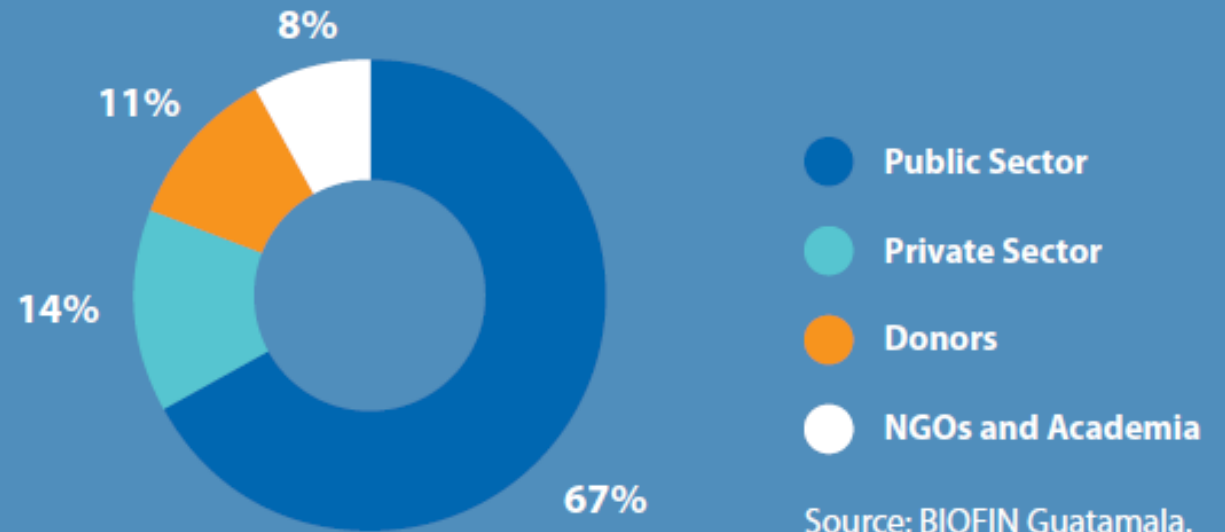
- Define the funding gap
 - What are we spending?
 - Who are the main sources?
 - Who are the main recipients?
 - What sort of activities are funded?
- Effectiveness of funding
- Improve coherence and coordination
- Fosters dialogue and discussion
- Accountability and progress
- Identify opportunities for resource mobilisation

FIGURE 5.11: PHILIPPINES: DISAGGREGATION OF SPENDING ACCORDING TO SOURCES OF THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN, PER THEMATIC SECTOR

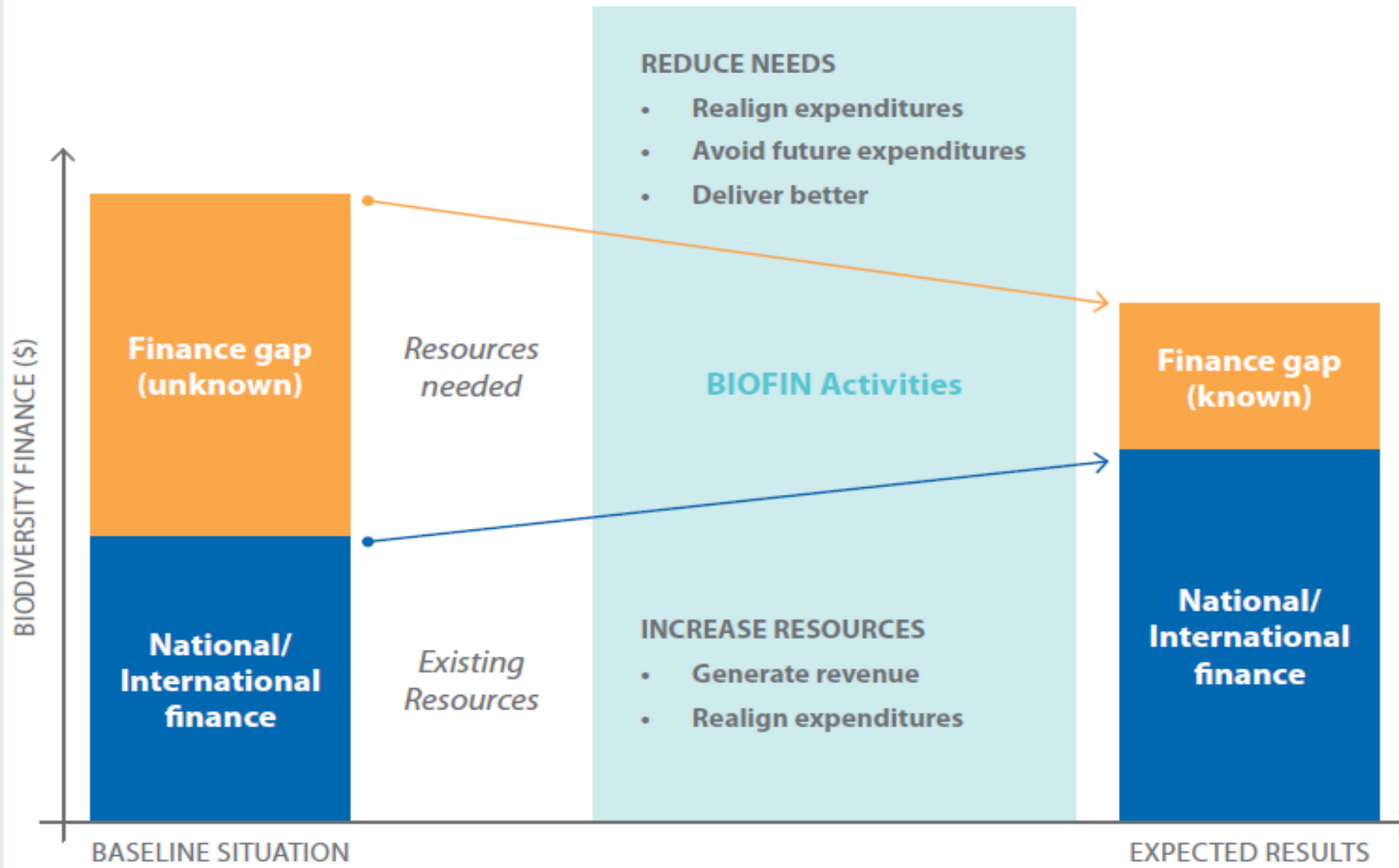
FIGURE 5.7: HISTORIC DATA AND FUTURE PREDICTIONS OF EXPENDITURE (IN THOUSANDS OF FIJI DOLLARS, NOMINAL) FOR BIODIVERSITY IN FIJI (USD \$)

15,000

BIODIVERSITY EXPENDITURES IN GUATEMALA (2010-2014)

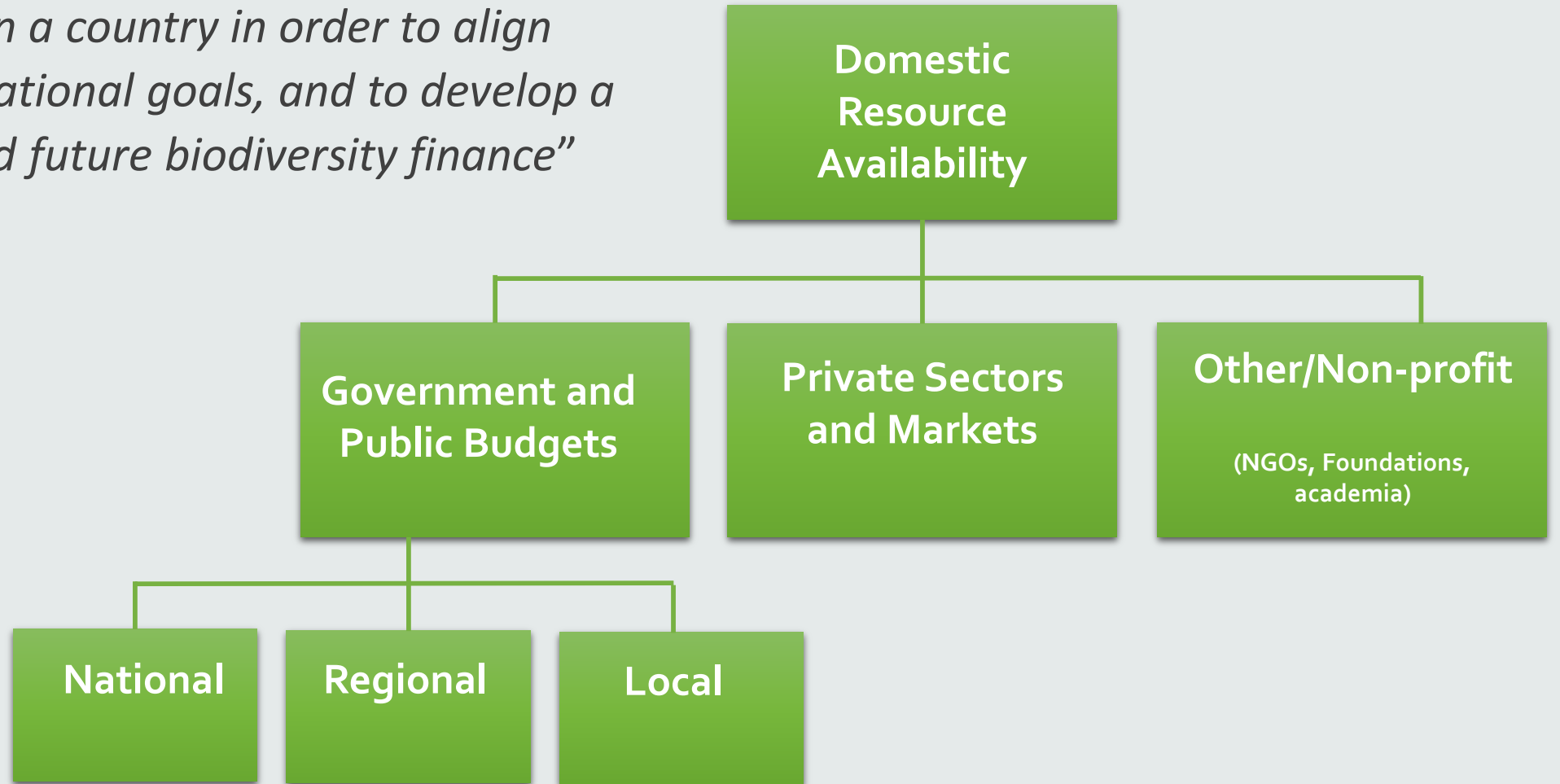


Source: BIOFIN Guatemala.



Biodiversity Expenditure Reviews

“A systematic review and critical analysis of the amount of biodiversity-related expenditures by key finance actors within a country in order to align expenditures with national goals, and to develop a baseline for past and future biodiversity finance” (BIOFIN; 2015).



Undertaking a Biodiversity Expenditure Review

- **Programme based approach vs. agency based approach**
- **Defining** the scope of biodiversity related activities
- **Assigning coefficients:** methods for attributing the percentage of financial resources to activities that are not 100% attributable to biodiversity
- **Capturing and attributing** regional and local government expenditures
- **Capturing non-Government financial flows** (businesses, NGOs and quasi-govt organisations)

Programmes and activities linked to biodiversity often target multiple environmental objectives...

“Of the total biodiversity-related development co-operation activities, the majority (63%, USD 3.5 billion) targets biodiversity as a significant objective, while 37% (USD 2.1 billion) targets biodiversity as the principal objective”

“Over 80% of biodiversity-related ODA in 2007-13 was in the sectors of general environment protection, agriculture, forestry, fishing, rural development, and water supply and sanitation”
(CBD Mexico, 2015).

Rio Markers: What to include and to what extent?

Principal Objective (100% Coefficient) (Rio Marker 2)

Policies and programmes where biodiversity objectives are fundamental to the activity and which are an explicit objective of the activity. They may be selected by answering the question “would the activity have been undertaken without this objective?”

Examples: *Establishment and management of protected areas, support to environmental ngos, preparation of national biodiversity plans.*

Significant Objective (Indirect) (80-100% Coefficient) (Rio Marker 1)

Actions indirectly related to biodiversity but for which biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is not the main focus. This category includes initiatives across a range of sectors that benefit biodiversity but which have other primary purposes

Examples: *urban green infrastructure, agro-ecology, sustainable forest management, water treatment and management*

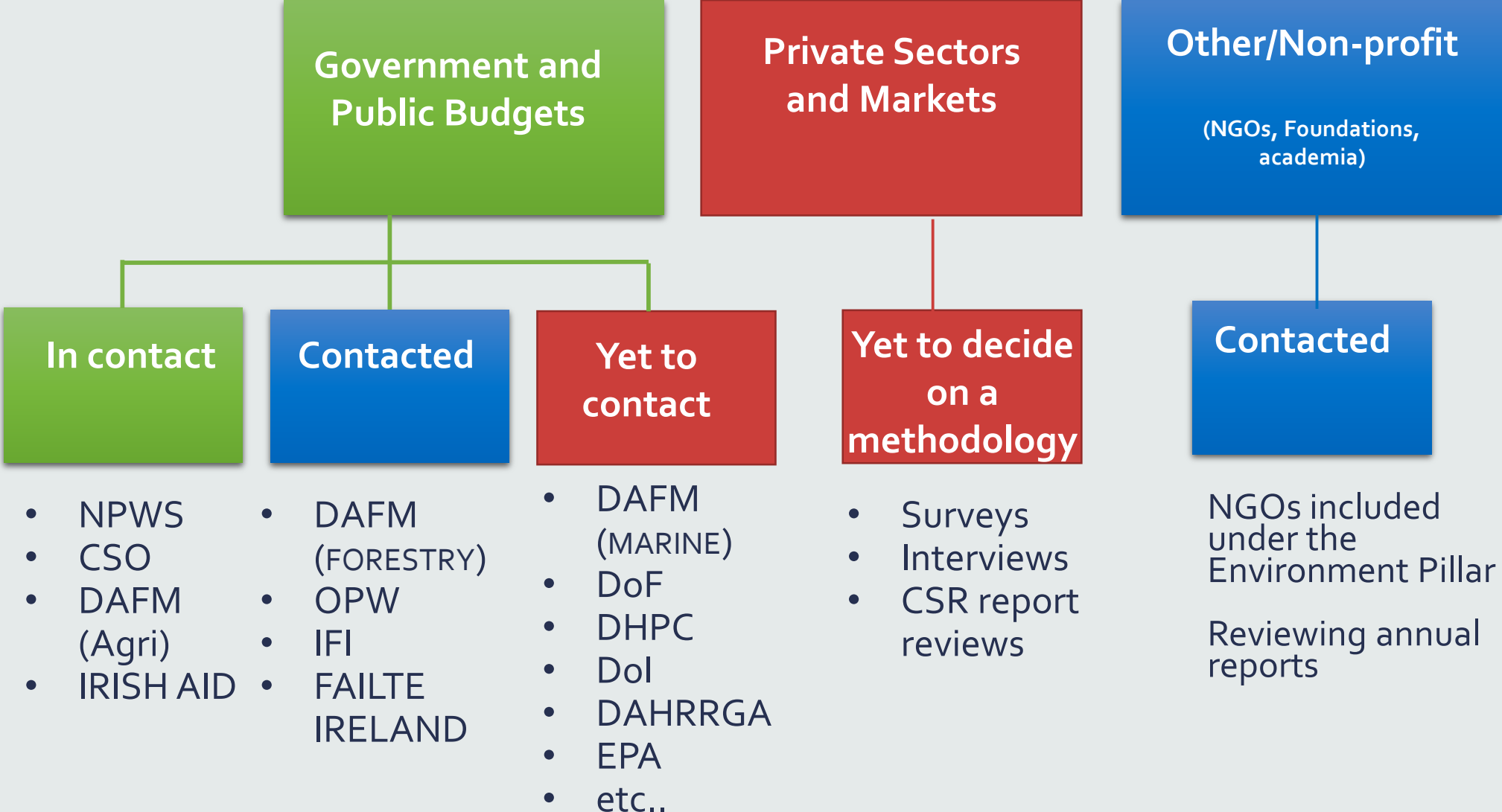
**NB The qualification of a programme or project under the Rio Marker methodology does not imply evidence of the eventual delivery of biodiversity benefits.*

**ESTIMATED RELEVANCE FOR THE CBD OBJECTIVES
(SWISS –BD FACTOR)**

BIODIVERSITY FACTOR

	Value (0-1)	%
BUDGETARY ITEM SUPPORTS CBD'S OBJECTIVES TO ITS FULL EXTENT	1.00	100%
BUDGETARY ITEM SUPPORTS CBD'S OBJECTIVES SIGNIFICANTLY	0.75	75%
ABOUT HALF OF THE BUDGETARY ITEM SUPPORTS CBD'S OBJECTIVES	0.50	50%
BUDGETARY ITEM CONTRIBUTES TO CBD'S OBJECTIVES FOR THE SMALLER PART	0.25	25%
A MINOR PART OF THE BUDGETARY ITEM CONTRIBUTES TO CBD'S OBJECTIVES	0.10	10%
A MARGINAL PART OF THE BUDGETARY ITEM CONTRIBUTES TO CBD'S OBJECTIVES	0.05	5%

Progress so far:



Questions:

We are collecting expenditure data from 2010-2015 .

- Do you know of schemes or programmes that should be included from your own department or others?
- Would you be willing to participate or know of anyone who would be useful to contact?
- Do you have any methodological concerns/advice?



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Thank you for
your time.

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