

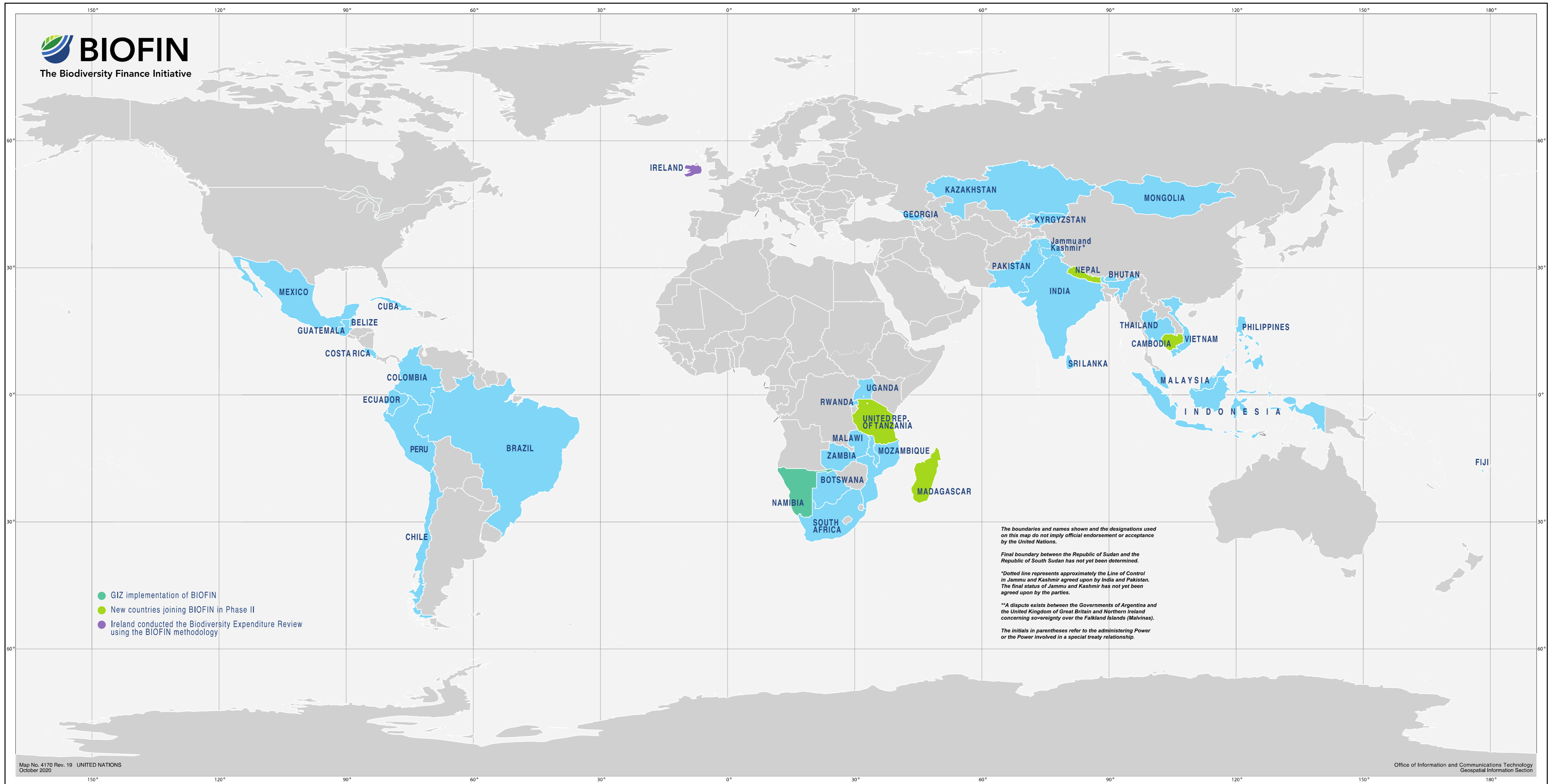
# Botswana BIOFIN

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*“A UNDP managed global partnership, which aims to support countries to mobilize resources to improve the management of nature and its services.”*

## Aims to support countries to:

- Develop evidence-based Biodiversity Finance Plans and implement finance solutions to reach their national biodiversity targets.
- Promote national platforms, regional and global dialogues enabling countries to accelerate the reduction of their finance needs to the point where these biodiversity targets are no longer hampered by the systemic lack of investment.
- Mobilizing new resources and deliver better on what is available.
- Reallocate resources from where they harm to where they help.
- Act today to reduce the need for future investments.



- GIZ implementation of BIOFIN
- New countries joining BIOFIN in Phase II
- Ireland conducted the Biodiversity Expenditure Review using the BIOFIN methodology

*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*

*Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.*

*\*Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.*

*\*\*A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).*

*The initials in parentheses refer to the administering Power or the Power involved in a special treaty relationship.*

- Through three assessments that culminate in a Biodiversity Finance Plan. The steps include:
- **The Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional Review (PIR)** looks into the policy and institutional context for biodiversity finance in the country and establishes which are the key stakeholders to involve. – **Document approved in soft copy**
- **The Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER)** is an analysis of public and private expenditures in the country that benefit biodiversity. The assessment establishes past, present and projected expenditures on biodiversity.
- **The Financial Needs Assessment (FNA)** estimates the finance required to deliver national biodiversity targets and plans, usually described in the NBSAPs.
- **The Biodiversity Finance Plan (BFP)** identifies and prioritizes a mix of suitable biodiversity finance solutions to reduce the biodiversity finance gap.

# Historical Overview of BIOFIN

## 2010

BIOFIN was developed in response to the 10th CBD Conference of the Parties (COP-10) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which identified the need for better information on past expenditures and future financing needs, and for a comprehensive methodology to develop sound finance strategies to significantly reduce financial needs in the future.



## 2012

BIOFIN (Phase 1) was launched at CBD COP-11 in India as a bottom-up approach. The initiative started with an initial grant from the EU, and to date has received additional financial support from Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Flanders.



This project is co-funded by the European Union



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra  
Swiss Confederation  
Federal Office for the Environment FOEN



Flanders  
State of the Art

## 2014

BIOFIN launched the first fully developed version of the Workbook to start implementation in 12 countries. The initiative grew exponentially to reach 30 countries by 2015 and 35 in 2018.



## 2016

Based on lessons from implementation, BIOFIN launched the 2016 Workbook at CBD COP 13 (Mexico). It outlined for the first time the theoretical framework, articulating 4 types of finance results and providing a new method to identify and prioritise finance solutions in the Biodiversity Finance Plan. Launch of the CBD BIOFIN Regional Nodes Platform.



## 2018

Marks the end of BIOFIN Phase I and the start of BIOFIN Phase II, shifting the focus from methodology development to implementation of national Biodiversity Finance Plans and individual finance solutions – while additional countries can also start the process from the beginning.

### Phase 2

## BIOFIN- Botswana



- Botswana agreed to participate in the BIOFIN process in 2012.
- BIOFIN project activities started in 2014.



# Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional review (PIR)

## Findings

Policy change drivers affecting biodiversity management are;

1. Agricultural development particularly ranching
2. Rising water demand
3. Centralized land use and natural resource planning.
4. Tourism

Climate change also affect biodiversity.

These drivers of change cause a combination of **scarcity of resources, poverty** due to lack of access and **resource competition** and or **conflict**.

Government and other actors already sponsor protection, what is lagging and require financing is biodiversity **mainstreaming** and **sustainable use** as well as **access and benefit sharing**

# Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER)

## Results

Departments / Ministries	BWP (Pula) Millions			
	Total biodiversity expenditure FY 2012/13 - FY 2018/19	Average annual biodiversity expenditure FY 2012/13 - FY 2018/19	Total expenditure FY 2012/13 - FY 2018/19	Biodiversity as % of total expenditure
MENT: Headquarters	910	130	<b>1 300</b>	70%
MENT: DWNP	1 927	275	<b>1 966</b>	<b>98%</b>
MENT: DoT	78	11	<b>129</b>	60%
Botswana Tourism Organisation	389	56	<b>649</b>	60%
MENT: DFRR	574	82	<b>574</b>	<b>100%</b>
MENT: DEA	110	16	<b>138</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>MENT total</b>	<b>3 988</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>5 927</b>	<b>67.3%</b>





# Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER)

## Results

Departments / Ministries	BWP (Pula) Millions			
	Total biodiversity expenditure FY 2012/13 - FY 2018/19	Average annual biodiversity expenditure FY 2012/13 - FY 2018/19	Total expenditure FY 2012/13 - FY 2018/19	Biodiversity as % of total expenditure
MoA:DCPF	362	52	5 176	7%
MoA:DAP	49	7	695	7%
MoA:DVS	78	11	3 903	2%
<b>MoA total</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>13 546</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
MLWS: DWA	780	111	11 139	7%
<b>MLWS total</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>13 860</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
<b>Total ministries all</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>15.77%</b>
<b>Government of Botswana: Total Government Expenditure</b>			<b>487 322</b>	<b>1.08%</b>



# Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER)

## NGO biodiversity-related expenditure

Name of NGO	BWP (Pula)				Average year-on-year growth in total Biodiversity expenditure: FY 2012/13 – FY 2018/19
	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19 (est.)	GRAND TOTAL 2012/13 – 2018/19	
<i>Mokolodi Wildlife Foundation</i>	10 046 337	10 329 37	10 670 854	69 697 984	2.3%
<i>Forest Conservation Botswana</i>	7 283 148	10 021 589	10 353 131	46 468 033	14.2%
<i>Predator Conservation Trust</i>	4 750 650	4 750 650	4 907 815	33 622 855	0.7%
<i>BirdLife Botswana</i>	3 412 362	4 352 737	4 496 738	24 702 330	4.0%
<i>Cheetah Conservation Botswana</i>	2 742 669	2 819 874	2 913 163	18 572 330	2.8%
<i>Kalahari Conservation Society</i>	2 532 299	2 602 359	2 688 452	17 176 962	2.9%
<b>TOTAL NGO</b>	<b>30 767 465</b>	<b>34 876 346</b>	<b>36 030 153</b>	<b>210 240 493</b>	<b>4.5%</b>





## Biodiversity Expenditure Review Recommendations

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Efforts to reform the **public finance management system** towards **programme-based budgeting (PBB)** should be hastened.

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Government strengthening of **data management and dissemination.**

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Application of standardised performance information frameworks, such as **budget tagging for biodiversity-focused planning, budgeting and expenditure targets,**

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The relevant ministries should consider increasing the priority given to **NBSAP / CBD goal areas.**

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Development and adoption of a biodiversity-related **public finance taxonomy** of concepts, budgetary, expense classifications and metrics specifically relevant to Botswana.

## Biodiversity Finance Needs Assessment (FNA)

### Recommendations & findings

The additional funds required to implement the NBSAP = **P833 million (US\$79 million)** including inflation over the 10 years. Funding needs vary substantially between years, particularly high in the early years.

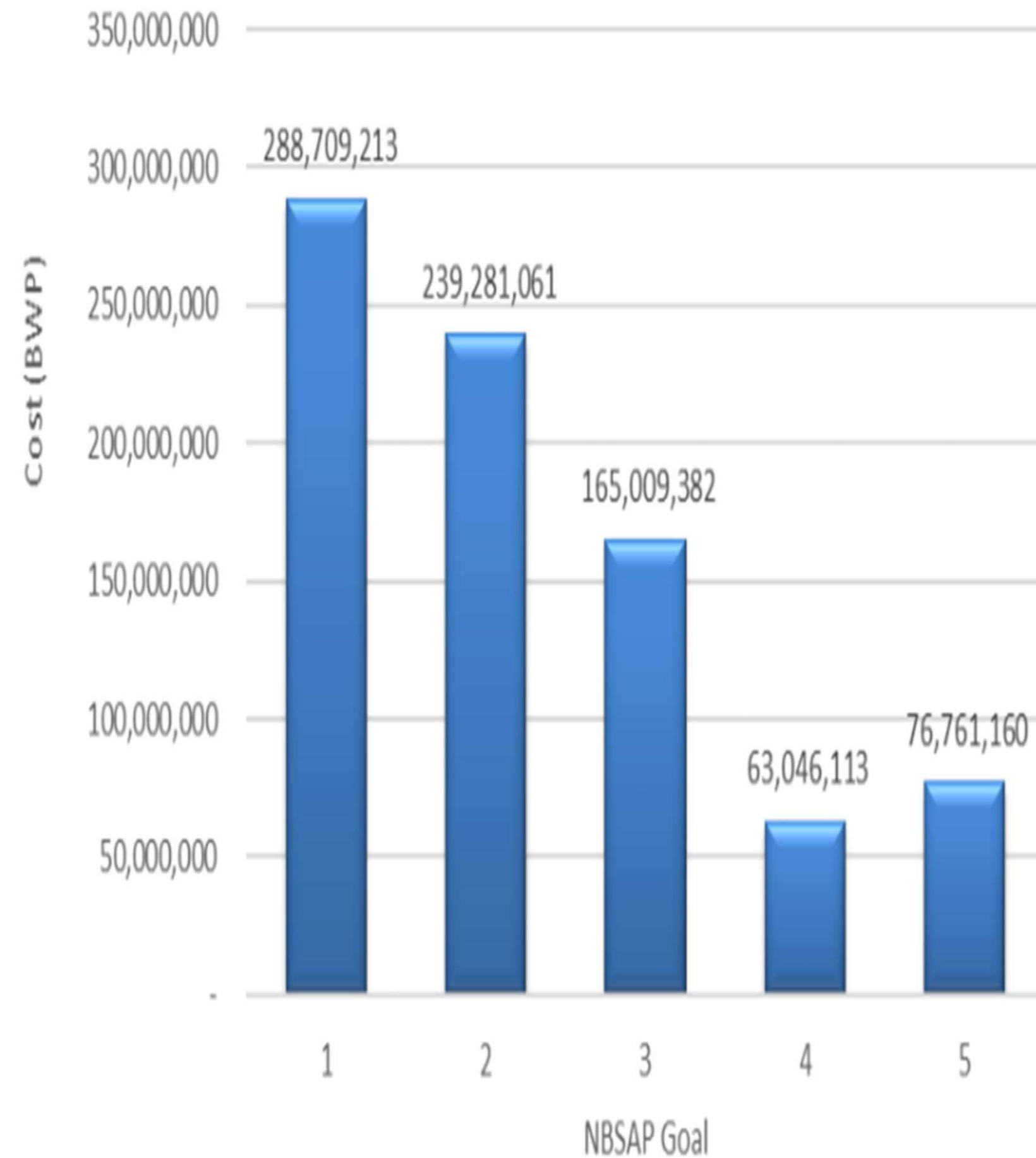
The TEEB assessment should be treated separately as its resource requirement is high (approximately 25% of all additional NBSAP costs) and balloons the costs of “mainstreaming” goal.

Solutions should focus **on lessening the finance gap** for “mainstreaming”, “sustainable use”, and “protection” as these goals have relatively higher resource need (35%, 29% and 20% of the total additional cost of the NBSAP respectively).

The additional costs required for implementing the NBSAP in cross-cutting sectors, tourism and food security are the highest (51%, 31% and 15% of the total additional cost of the NBSAP respectively).

**To assist future FNAs, the costing of the NBSAP should be done alongside the development and / or revision of the NBSAP.**

### Cost per NBSAP Goal





## Biodiversity Finance Plan

Protected areas focused solutions

- 1. Review and appropriately adjust protected area entrance and other fees whilst ensuring increases retention of self-generated revenues by Protected Areas (PA).**
- 2. Enhanced benefit sharing through CBNRM improvements.**
- 3. Establishment of a national parastatal to improve the management and finances of PAs.**

Solutions focused on sustainable utilisation

- 4. Introduction and formal integration of biodiversity offsets into EIA policy and practice.**
- 5. Enhancement and expansion of the Botswana Ecotourism Certification System.**
- 6. Introduction of a sustainability programme and certification system for beef products.**

Solutions focused on ecological management and restoration

- 7. Increased commercial use of invasive plants.**
- 8. Accessing global climate change funds for projects with biodiversity co-benefits.**

## Prioritised Solution for pilot implementation in Botswana

Review and appropriately adjust protected area entrance and other fees whilst ensuring increased retention of self-generated revenues by Protected Areas (PA).

Prioritized mainly because;

1. It provides a clear opportunity to generate more revenue.
2. Acceptable to visitors if an increase can also results in more revenue availed for management and conservation of the protected areas.
3. Entrance fees, vehicle fees and camping fees generated by DWNP made up 94% of self-generated revenues for MENT
4. Botswana fees have been stagnant for the past 20 years.

### Progress

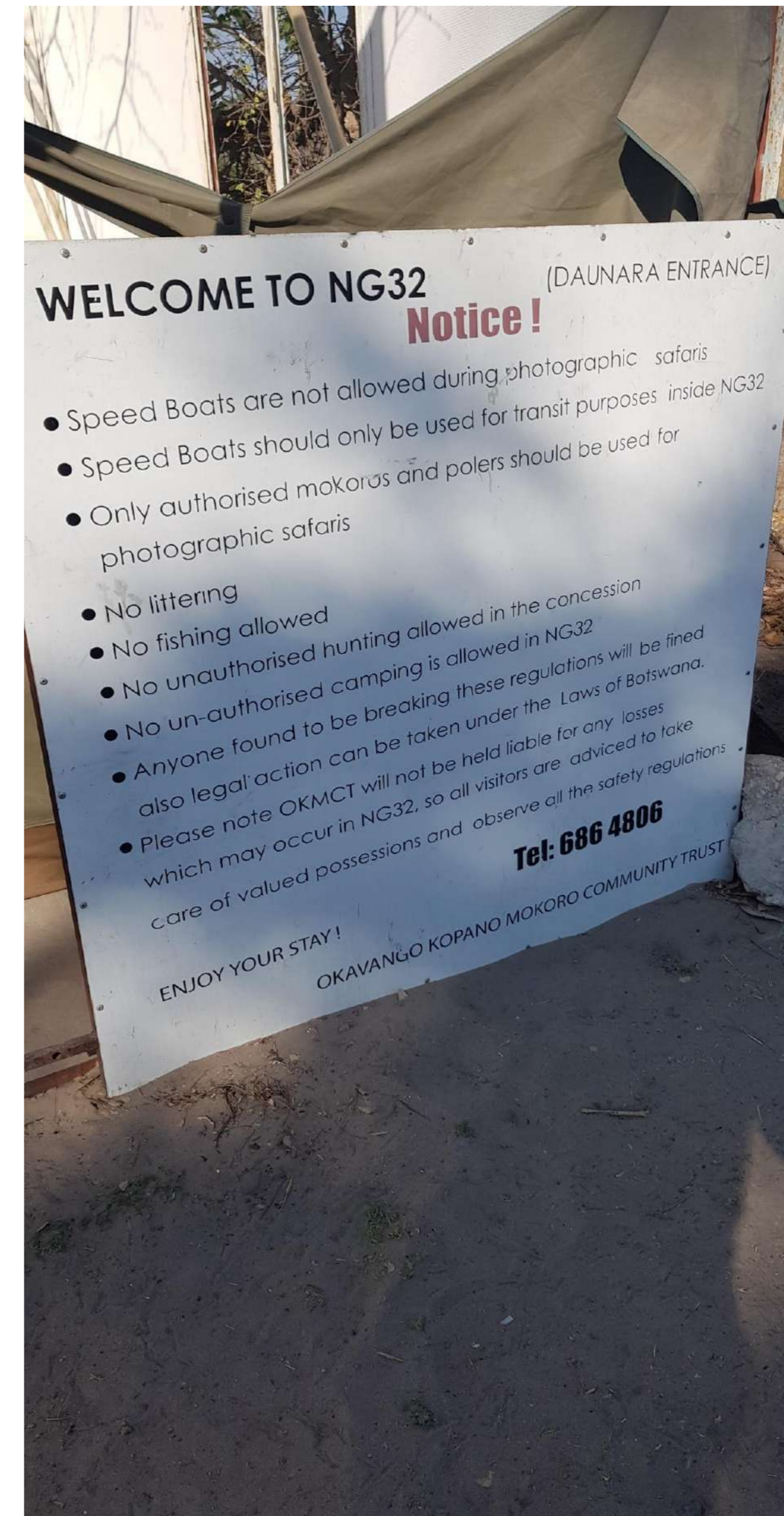
1. Review completed in 2019.
2. Proposed fees implemented effective 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022
3. DWNP currently working on including guidance on regular review of protected areas fees in the regulations.
4. Develop a protected areas resource mobilizations and partnerships strategy. (On going)



## Phase II Extended to 2025

### Focal areas:

1. Results-based budgeting for biodiversity - **DWNP**
2. Re-purposing biodiversity harmful expenditures/incentives - **DEA**
- 3. Working with the finance sector as an umbrella stakeholder - BOB**
4. Addressing COVID-19 impacts for biodiversity investments – **Cross cutting**
5. BIOFIN Methodology updates - **DEA**





 **BIOFIN**  
The Biodiversity Finance Initiative



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

# Thank you