

## BIOFIN India Partners

### About MoEFCC

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the Central Government for the planning, promotion, co-ordination and overseeing the implementation of India's environmental and forestry policies and programmes. The primary concerns of the Ministry are implementation of policies and programmes relating to conservation of the country's natural resources including its lakes and rivers, its biodiversity, forests and wildlife, ensuring the welfare of animals, and the prevention and abatement of pollution. While implementing these policies and programmes, the Ministry is guided by the principle of sustainable development and enhancement of human well-being.

[envfor.nic.in](http://envfor.nic.in)

### About NBA

The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established in 2003 to implement India's Biological Diversity Act (2002). The NBA is a statutory, autonomous Body and it performs facilitative, regulatory and advisory function for the Government of India on issues of conservation, sustainable use of biological resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological resources.

[nbaindia.org](http://nbaindia.org)

### About UNDP

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) partners with all levels of society in 177 countries to offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations. The objective of UNDP's biodiversity work is maintaining and enhancing the beneficial services provided by natural ecosystems in order to secure livelihoods, health security and reduce vulnerability to climate change. UNDP manages over 500 projects on ecosystems and biodiversity with approximately US\$1.5 billion in funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other sources and co-financing of US\$3.5 billion.

[in.undp.org](http://in.undp.org)



### About WII

The Wildlife Institute of India (WII) is an internationally acclaimed autonomous institution under MoEFCC. WII carries out interdisciplinary research in areas of study such as biodiversity, ecology, wildlife and environmental policies, wildlife management, wildlife forensics, landscape studies and spatial modeling, eco-development, and climate change.

[wii.gov.in](http://wii.gov.in)

### About NIPFP

National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) is a premier research institution in public economics and policies set up at the initiative of Ministry of Finance. The institute has made significant research contribution in the area of revenue and taxation, fiscal management, public expenditure, macro-economic policies, fiscal federalism and other public finance and policy issues both at the Central and the State-level. NIPFP undertakes training programmes on various aspects of public policy in general, and on themes in the area of public economics in particular.

[nipfp.org.in](http://nipfp.org.in)

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#### National Biodiversity Authority

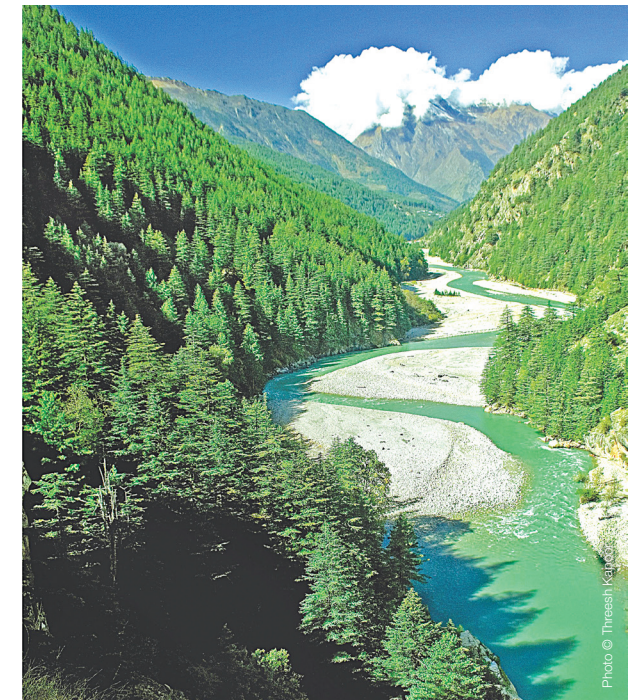
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## Mobilizing Resources for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development



Biodiversity is essential for sustainable development and human well-being. Available evidence and decisions adopted by Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) indicate that the current levels of investment in biodiversity management are inadequate to achieve the 20 Aichi Targets defined in the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

An assessment conducted by CBD's High Level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources has estimated that the global investment required to implement the Strategic Plan ranges between US\$150 and 440 billion annually.

With this background, UNDP launched at CoP 11 to the CBD in Hyderabad, the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), as a new global partnership, seeking to address the biodiversity finance challenge in a comprehensive manner—building a sound case for increased investment in the management of ecosystems and biodiversity.

BIOFIN is managed by the UNDP Ecosystems and Biodiversity Programme globally, in partnership with the European Union, the Governments of Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Flanders, who support the initiative with a contribution of US\$28 million. BIOFIN is currently being piloted in 19 countries, to be scaled up to 29 soon.



As one of the 17 megadiverse countries in the world with over 45,000 species of plants and 91,000 species of animals, India's economy and the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people, many of them poor, depend on preventing biodiversity loss and environmental degradation.

Four of the 34 globally identified biodiversity hotspots are represented in India: the Himalaya, Indo-Burma, the Western Ghats – Sri Lanka and Sundaland. India is also an acknowledged centre of crop diversity and harbours hundreds of varieties of crop plants such as rice, maize, millets etc.

As an obligation under CBD, India prepared the National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) in 2008. Thereafter, India has developed 12 National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs) in consultation with concerned ministries/departments, using the Strategic Plan and its 20 Aichi targets as the framework, and has included these in NBAP Addendum 2014 to NBAP 2008.

Implementation of BIOFIN in India would be country driven and would build on the activities already undertaken for assessing funding for biodiversity as a part of preparing NBAP Addendum 2014.

BIOFIN provides a systematic and flexible approach to identify and mobilise the financial resources needed for implementing the NBAP and making progress towards achieving the NBTs. Through implementation of BIOFIN, it is expected to further enhance awareness and sensitisation about significance of biodiversity in development sectors, thereby, *inter alia* leveraging existing resources to contribute more towards biodiversity, and reducing the financial gap in achieving the NBTs.

BIOFIN in India will be implemented at the national level, and also be piloted in four states – Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab and Uttarakhand.

Towards this, BIOFIN in India will *inter alia* undertake the following:

- Nationally driven appraisal of relevant programmes at national level and in select states to understand their impact on biodiversity
- Review of public expenditure at federal and state levels for biodiversity related activities
- Review of expenditure at federal and state levels by business, donors, civil society organisations and others on biodiversity related activities
- Costing of implementation of NBAP and achievement of NBTs, and arrive at gap assessment
- Sensitise the stakeholders on NBAP and NBTs for creation of awareness on priorities for biodiversity conservation
- Monitoring and reporting on National Biodiversity Targets
- Develop a resource mobilisation strategy for biodiversity and initiate its implementation in a phased manner



BIOFIN in India is led by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). The initiative is hosted by the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), working with four relevant State Biodiversity Boards, with technical assistance from Wildlife Institute of India (WII) and National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP). UNDP India manages the programme under the guidance of MoEFCC. A Steering Committee with representatives of relevant ministries will oversee the programme and a Technical Advisory Group will provide technical guidance.

**“All life forms have a right to exist. Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), the third objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity, creates incentives to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, thereby contributing to these first two objectives. We therefore see ABS as an important financial mechanism for biodiversity, if implemented in true letter and spirit.”**

– Hem Pande, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, and India's National Focal Point for Convention on Biological Diversity; and Chairman, National Biodiversity Authority

## National Biodiversity Targets

	By 2020, a significant proportion of the country's population, especially the youth, is aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
	By 2020, values of biodiversity are integrated in National and State planning processes, Development programmes and poverty alleviation strategies.
	Strategies for reducing rate of degradation, fragmentation and loss of all natural habitats are finalized and actions put in place by 2020 for environmental amelioration and human well-being.
	By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and strategies to manage them developed so that populations of prioritized invasive alien species are managed.
	By 2020, measures are adopted for Sustainable management of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.
	Ecologically representative areas on land and in inland waters, as well as coastal and marine zones, especially those of particular importance for species, biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved effectively and equitably, on the basis of PA designation and management and other area-based conservation measures and are integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, covering over 20% of the geographic area of the country, by 2020
	By 2020, genetic diversity of cultivated plants, farm livestock and their wild relatives, including other socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.
	By 2020, ecosystem services, especially those relating to water human health, livelihoods and wellbeing, are enumerated and measures to safeguard them are identified, taking into account the needs of women and local communities, particularly the poor and vulnerable sections.
	By 2015, Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization as per the Nagoya Protocol are operational, consistent with national legislation.
	By 2020, an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity action plan is made operational at different levels of governance.
	By 2020, national initiatives using communities' traditional knowledge relating to biodiversity are strengthened, with a view to protecting this knowledge in accordance with national legislations and international obligations.
	By 2020, opportunities to increase the availability of financial, human and technical resources to facilitate effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the national targets are identified and the Strategy for Resource Mobilization is adopted.