

**Pacific Regional Workshop for Updating National Biodiversity Strategies  
and Action Plans:**

**incorporating work on valuation and incentive measures**

**Resource Mobilization: A global perspective  
(SP Target 20, Decision X/3)**

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**(with thanks to Josh Bishop, WWF Australia)**

**Nadi, Fiji**

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[Mother Nature](#)

<http://vimeo.com/16961590>

# Target 20

By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 **from all sources**, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to **resource needs assessments** to be developed and reported by Parties.

# IUCN urges Parties to:

- **Adopt a broad view** of resource mobilization, notably by mobilizing resources beyond international development assistance and the existing financial mechanism of the CBD;
- Support efforts to develop and implement **innovative financial mechanisms**, as noted in paragraph 6(e) in the draft decision text;
- Support efforts to **mobilize additional business contributions** to biodiversity conservation, in particular through the Business and Biodiversity Offset Program (BBOP) and the Green Development Mechanism (GDM) initiative;
- Implement the recommendations of the study of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) with regard to the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem service values in the development of **national policy** and economic decisions at all levels; and
- **Align existing biodiversity financing mechanisms** with broader efforts to accelerate the transition to a green economy.

## Target 20. Resource Mobilization

Target	Means & activities	Possible indicators
<p>By 2020, at the latest, <b>the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan</b> for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization <b>should increase substantially from the current levels</b>. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase Official Development Assistance</li> <li>• Reinforce domestic capacity</li> <li>• Implement innovative financing mechanisms</li> <li>• Apply appropriate allocation of resources</li> <li>• Improve dialogue and coordination among donors and recipients of bilateral and multilateral aid</li> <li>• Undertake training and capacity-building</li> <li>• Promote professional networks and exchange of expertise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Official Development Assistance provided in support of the Convention</li> <li>• (Number of officials and experts qualified on biodiversity related matters)</li> </ul>

## X/3. Resource Mobilization indicators (p. 7)

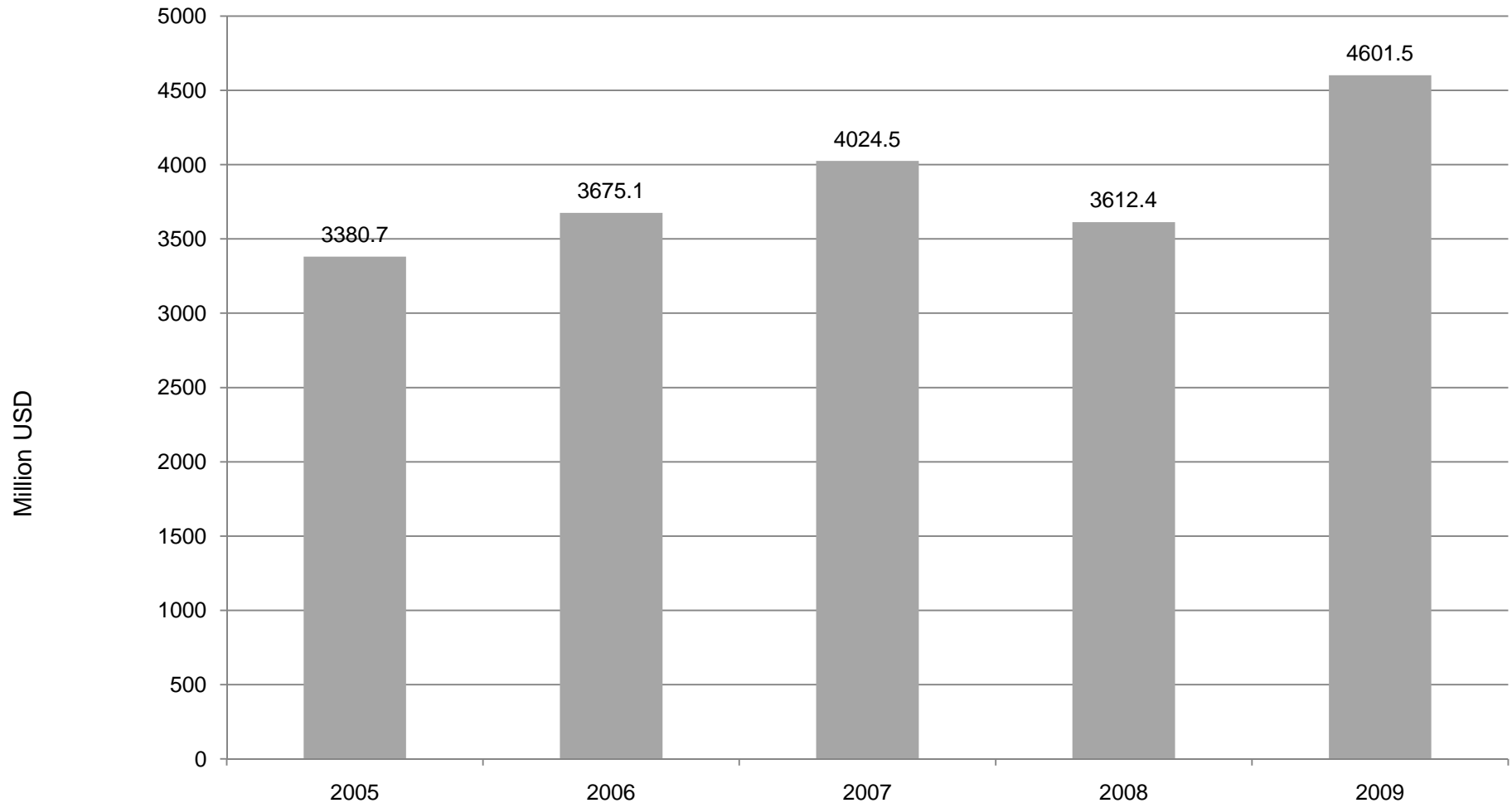
- (1) Aggregated **financial flows**, ...:
  - (a) Official Development Assistance;
  - (b) Domestic budgets at all levels;
  - (c) Private sector;
  - (d) Non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia;
  - (e) International financial institutions;
  - (f) United Nations organizations, funds and programmes;
  - (g) Non-ODA public funding;
  - (h) South-South cooperation...;
  - (i) Technical cooperation;
- (4) Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to biodiversity focal area.
- (7) Number of Parties that **integrate** considerations on **biological diversity** and its associated **ecosystem services in development plans, strategies and budgets**.
- (8) Number of **South-South cooperation** initiatives ...
- (9) Amount and number of South-South and North-South **technical cooperation and capacity building** initiatives that support biodiversity;
- (13) **Resources mobilized from the removal, reform or phase out of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, which could be used for the promotion of positive incentives, including but not limited to innovative financial mechanisms**, ...
- (14) Number of initiatives and respective amounts, ... that engage Parties and relevant organizations on **new and innovative financial mechanisms**, ...
- (15) Number of **access and benefit sharing initiatives and mechanisms**,...

# Biodiversity finance: Baseline & gap assessment

<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Financing gap</b>	<b>Source</b>
US\$6.5 billion/yr (PAs)	US\$45 billion/yr x 30 yrs	Balmford et al. 2002
US\$7 billion/yr (PAs)	US\$23 billion/yr x 10 yrs	Bruner et al. 2004
US\$402 million/yr (PAs in Lat America & Caribb.)	US\$314-700 million/yr	Bovarnick et al. 2010
US\$36-38 billion/yr	US\$24-135 billion/yr	Parker & Cranford 2010



## Trends in ODA earmarked for biodiversity (Million USD, Real prices, 2008=100)

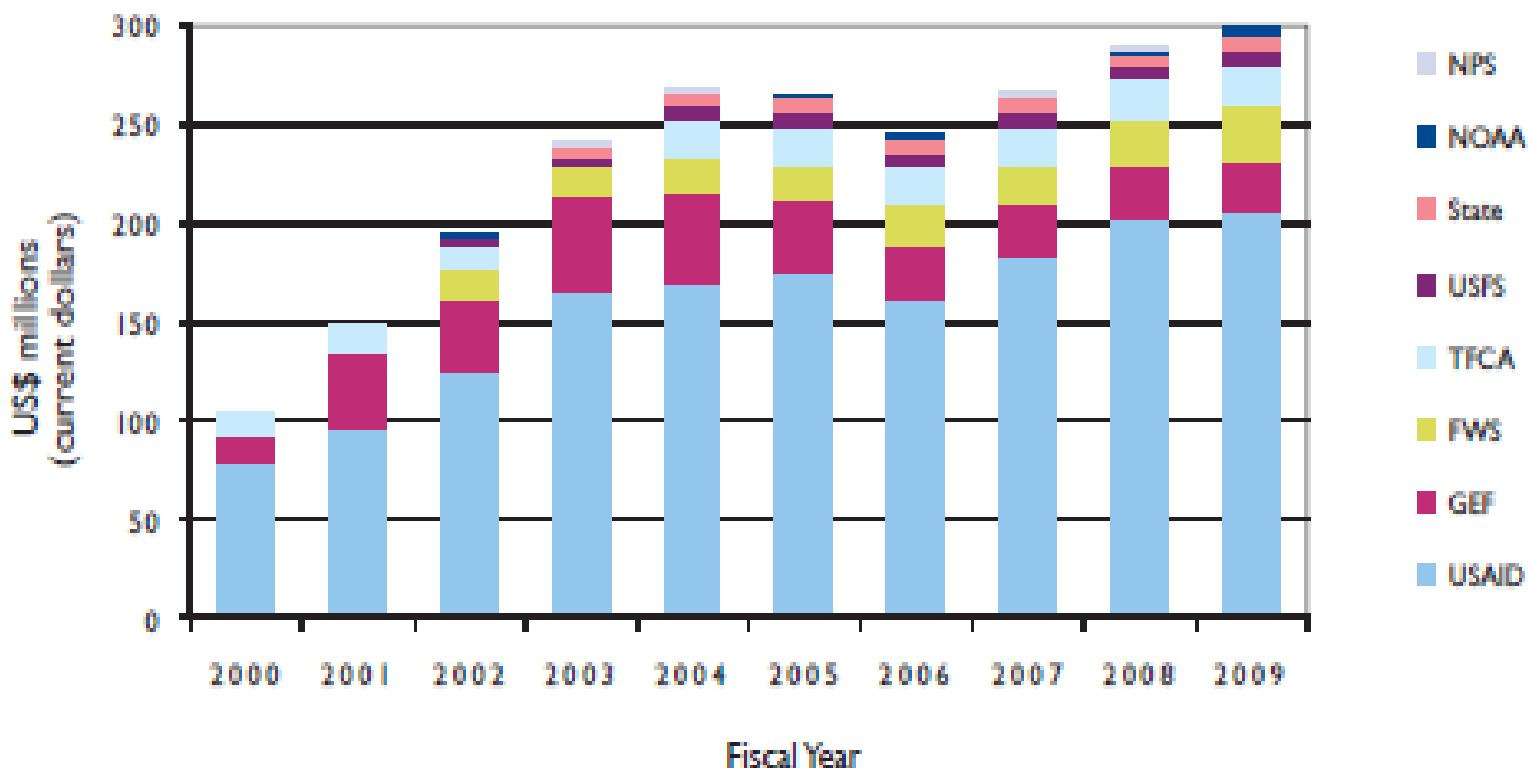




**Table 1. Biodiversity-related aid by DAC members\* 2005-09, commitments, USD million, constant 2008 prices**

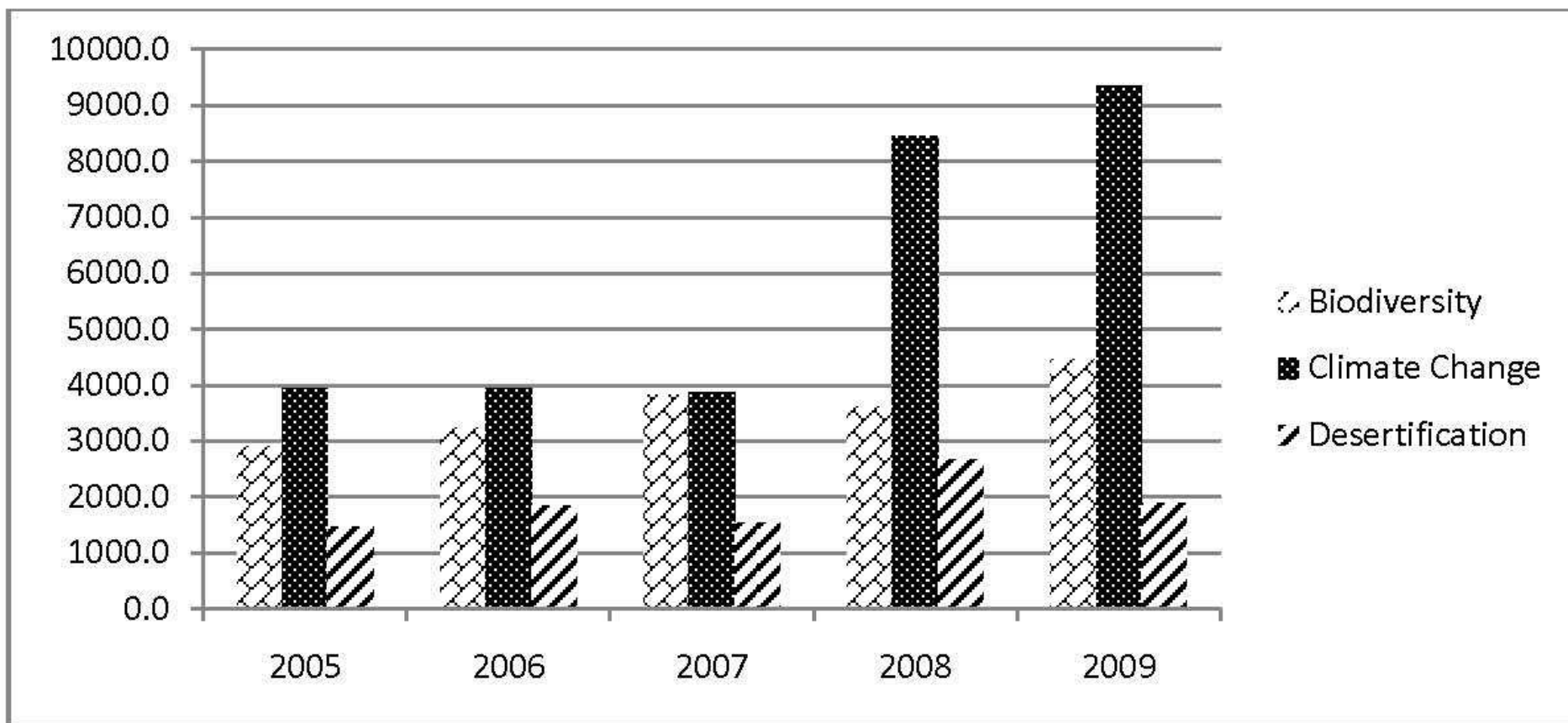
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Annual Average	
						USD million	% of total aid flows
Australia	13.89	62.18	65.05	96.30	163.50	80.18	2.08%
Austria	15.38	17.24	15.65	32.06	31.33	22.33	0.58%
Belgium	29.74	38.02	71.22	120.38	137.43	79.36	2.06%
Canada	6.15	88.92	65.16	52.33	185.83	79.68	2.06%
Denmark	184.71	158.95	108.29	162.46	124.30	147.74	3.83%
Finland	3.23	3.58	52.74	129.84	122.28	62.34	1.62%
France	75.56	148.65	174.23	222.01	249.10	173.91	4.51%
Germany	328.56	315.56	256.10	284.84	322.60	301.53	7.81%
Greece	4.98	2.41	3.84	4.33	9.02	4.92	0.13%
Ireland	0.01	...	31.04	20.05	111.08	32.44	0.84%
Italy	...	13.64	121.15	78.25	66.28	55.86	1.45%
Japan	1332.35	1338.19	1872.18	876.72	1169.53	1317.79	34.15%
Korea	0.00	0.00	13.14	24.11	43.45	16.14	0.42%
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00%
Netherlands	377.34	321.45	237.46	245.39	0.00	236.33	6.12%
New Zealand	10.14	22.74	3.56	8.89	3.11	9.69	0.25%
Norway	54.05	93.59	81.02	103.54	300.25	126.49	3.28%
Portugal	1.26	0.77	2.11	2.12	4.07	2.07	0.05%
Spain	74.89	90.25	101.90	345.99	307.43	184.09	4.77%
Sweden	3.62	31.43	0.26	14.85	6.71	11.38	0.29%
Switzerland	28.89	29.67	49.91	26.98	38.99	34.89	0.90%
United Kingdom	0.00	13.86	10.16	16.64	16.06	11.34	0.29%
United States	417.48	375.10	373.83	400.00	420.99	397.48	10.30%
EU institutions	418.43	508.94	314.49	344.34	768.14	470.87	12.20%

## U.S. Government International Biodiversity Funding, FY 2000 - 2009

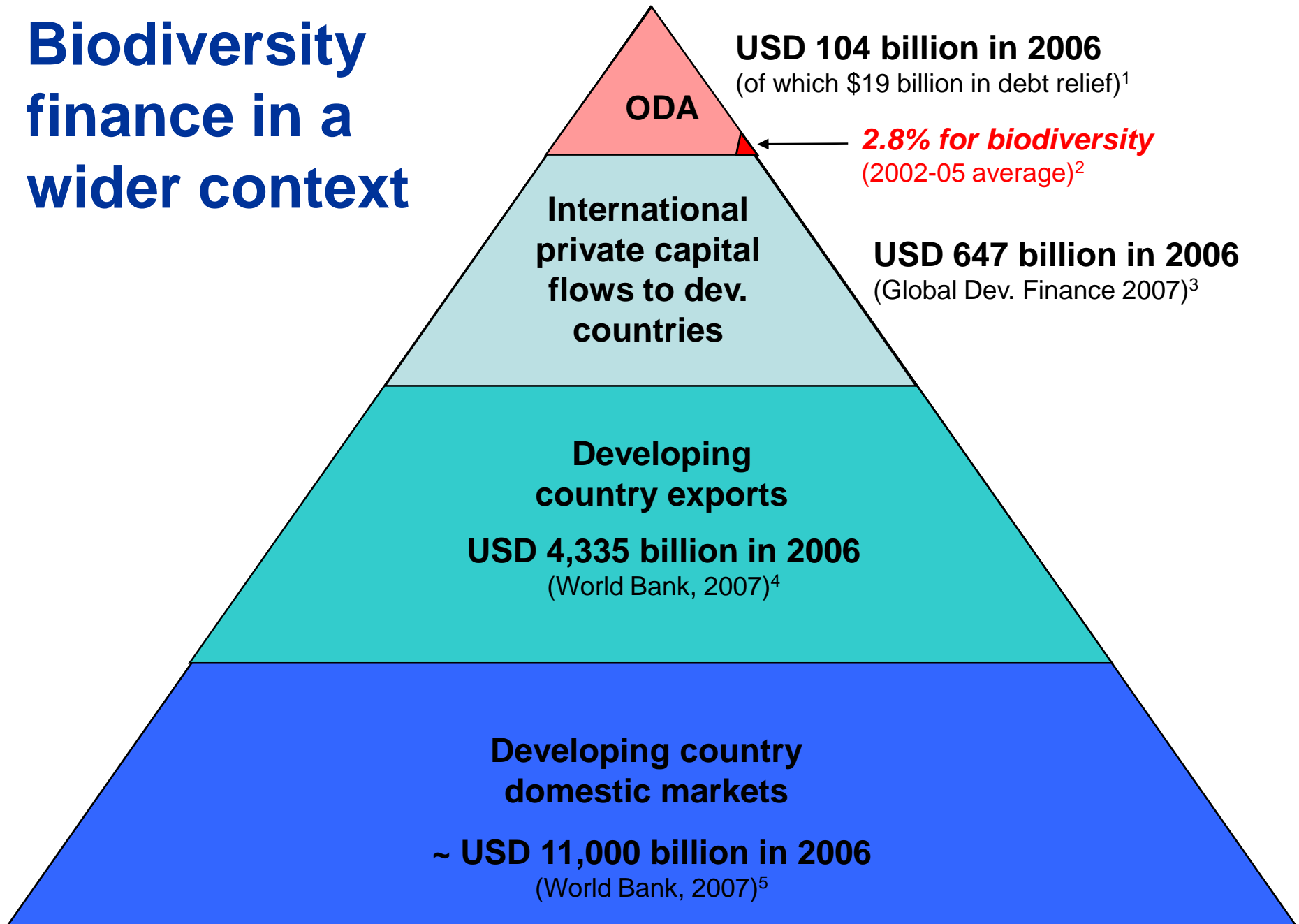


Key: NPS (U.S. National Park Service); NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration); State (Department of State); USFS (U.S. Forest Service – International Programs); TFCAs (Tropical Forest Conservation Act, with Treasury funds administered by USAID and the Departments of Treasury and State); FWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service); GEF (Global Environmental Facility, with funds administered by the Department of Treasury); USAID (U.S. Agency for International Development).

# Aid targeting the UN Conventions, current USD

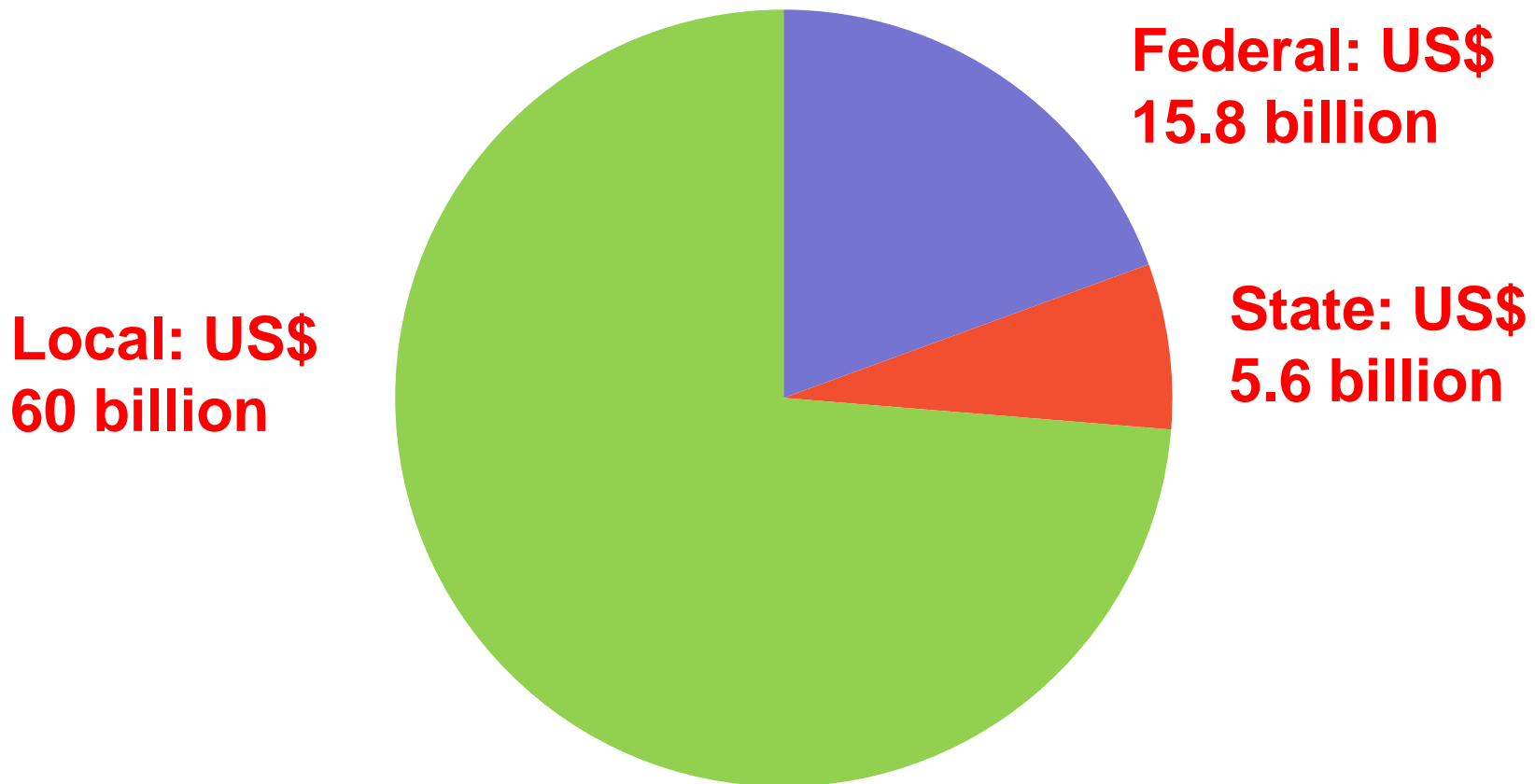


# Biodiversity finance in a wider context



# US government spending on biodiversity

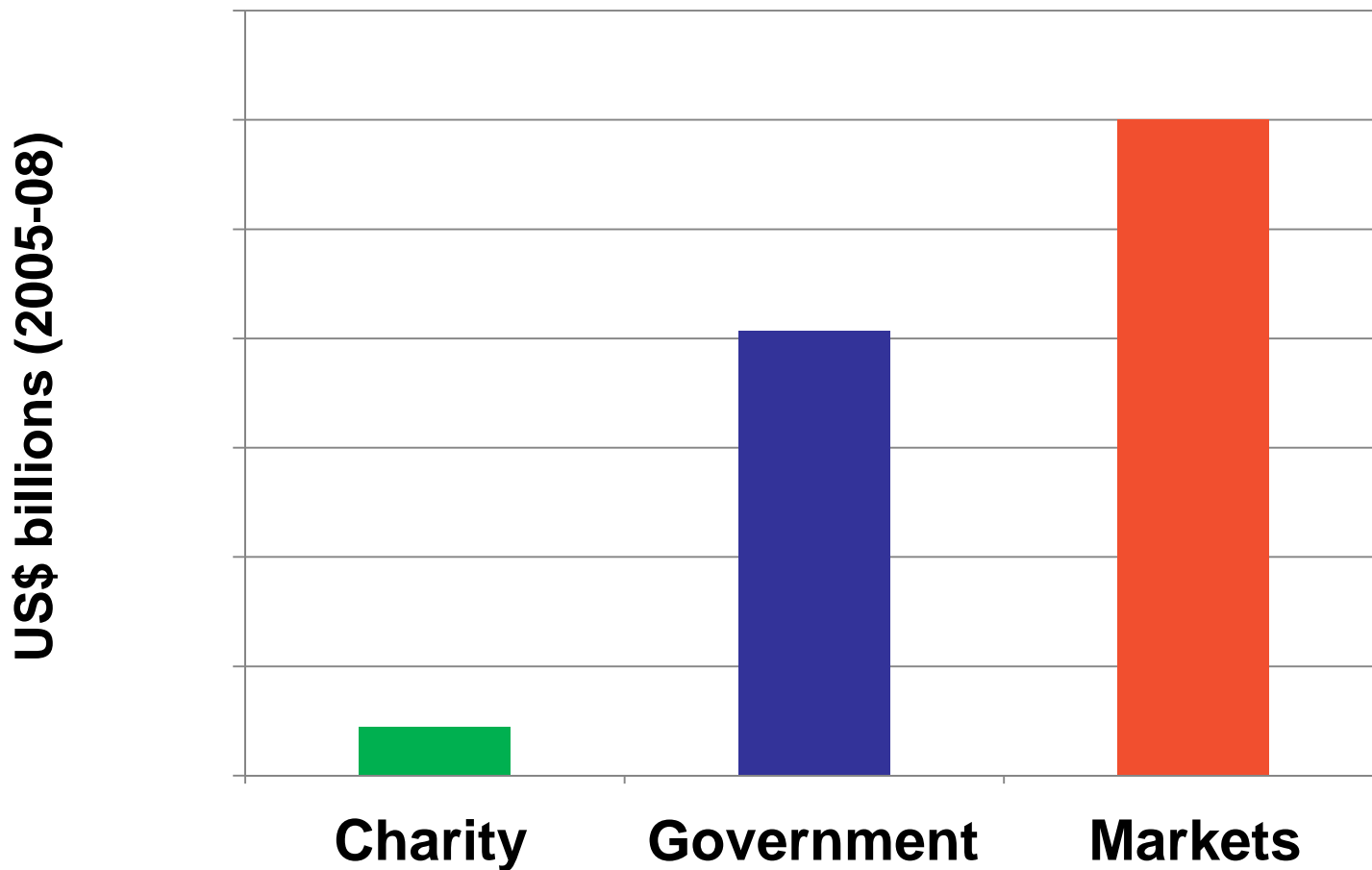
1. What was the total in FY2008? **US\$ 81.4 billion**
2. What was the rank (federal, state, local)?



Source: Walls, M., Darley, S., Siikamäki, J. 2009. The State of the Great Outdoors: America's Parks, Public Lands, and Recreation Resources. Resources for the Future: Washington, D.C. 100 pp.

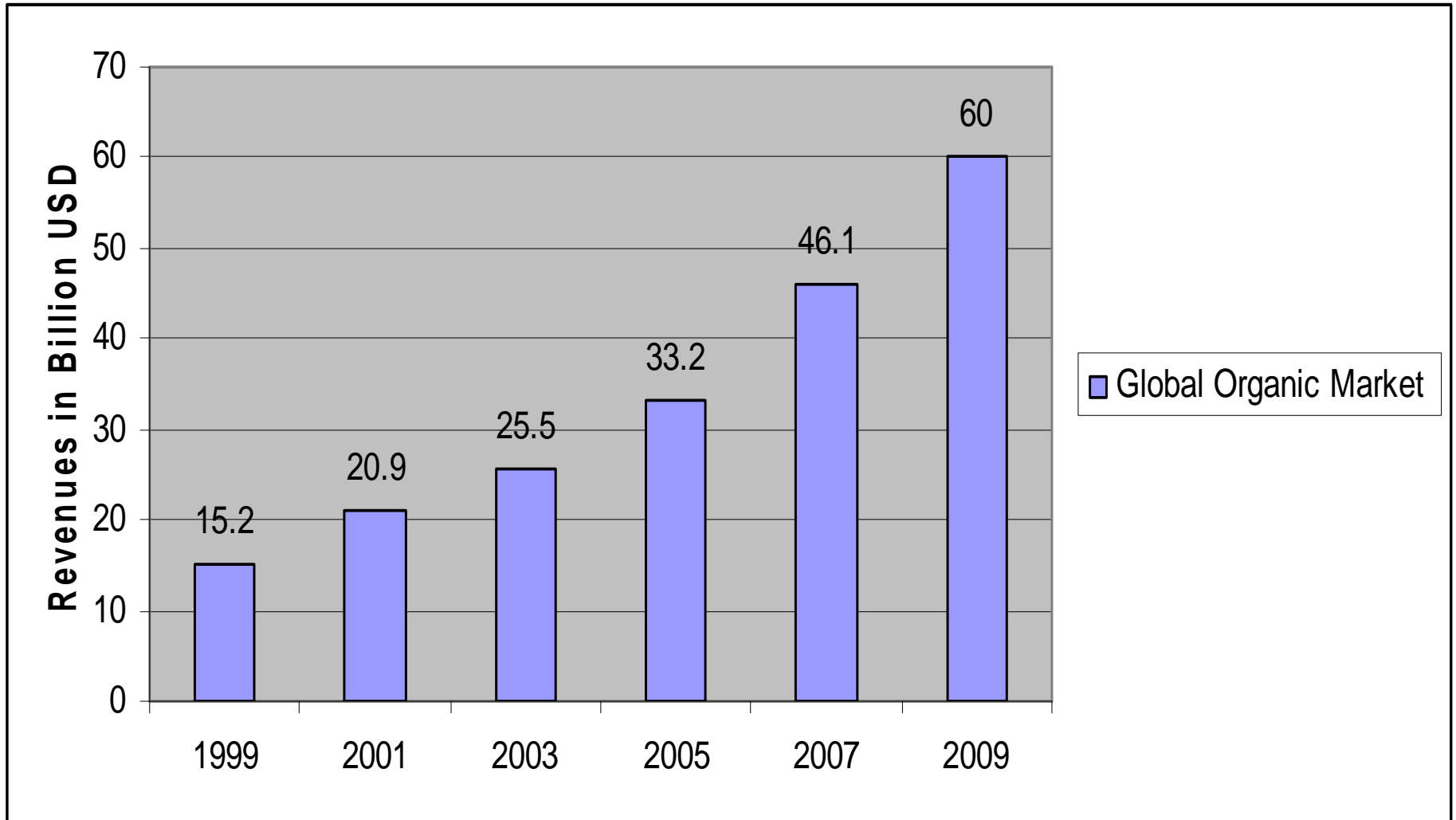
# US public & private spending on biodiversity

What is the rank (government, charity, market)?



Sources: Walls et al. 2009; Giving USA 2006; US Fish & Wildlife Service 2007.

# Global Organic Market



# Green Development Initiative

- ‘Explore innovative finance mechanisms’
- Biodiversity friendly management certification system.
- Certification can help to target private & public investment funds.
- Potentially could be used to create a market.
- 3rd expert meeting of the GDI, 9-11 October, 2011, Nairobi, Kenya



# You can help us...

- Please complete the survey! If countries don't know what is being spent, how can we be expected to know what is being spent worldwide?
- How can we say how much needs to be spent, if we don't know how much is being spent now?
- We rather desperately need better information on both the demand and supply sides of this equation.

# Exercise: Setting national targets for resource mobilization

1. Can your tentative target be achieved with existing resources?
2. If not, then what specific activities will require additional resources?
3. Who benefits from achieving the target and who bears the cost (including indirect costs)?
4. How feasible is it to get the beneficiaries to contribute to achieving the target?
5. Are there any relevant subsidies that could be re-directed to help implement the target?
6. What other sources of funding may be tapped to help implement this target?