

# RM@RM EU Experts Workshop Advancing together on Biodiversity Resource Mobilization and preparing the CBD COP PyeongChang Roma, Farnesina, 7-8 July 2014

"CBD Resource Mobilization Targets: quantification and accountability after WGRI-Montreal and in view of COP-PyeongChang"

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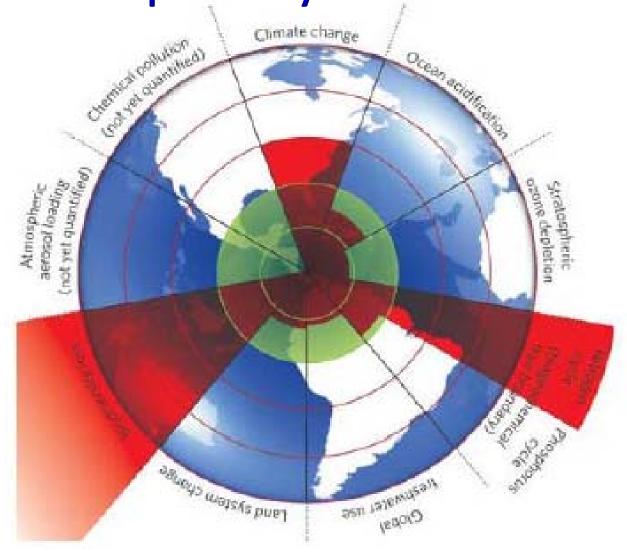
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## Biodiversity among the overshot planetary boundaries



Source: Rockstrom et al (2009)

#### 10 Planet Ecosystems to be kept under control

- 1. Climate change
- 2. Biodiversity loss
- 3. Nitrogen cycle
- 4. Phosphorus cycle
- 5. Stratospheric ozone depletion
- 6. Ocean acidification
- 7. Global freshwater use
- 8. Land system change
- 9. Atmosphericaerosol loading10. Chemical pollution



## **CBD-Biodiversity:** financial Aichi Targets

Aichi Target 3: within 2020 elimination of biodiversity harmful subsidies (BHSs) and introduction of biodiversity friendly subsidies (BFSs)

Aichi Target 20: mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.



#### **Biodiversity international financial target (1)**

"Double total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries" ...

- by 2015 (compared to the average 2006-10) and maintain it until 2020
  - Hyderabad COP11 "preliminary target" to be confirmed or modified in PyeongChang COP12)



### **Biodiversity international financial target (2)**

- A) ODA but not only ODA (e.g.
- -OOF: Other Official Funds, e.g. Multilateral;
- -Environmental direct cooperation)
- **B) both Public and Private**
- firms/business -charities/foundations
- NGOs -university/research
- C) Global target, not by country; uncertainty in interpretation



#### Biodiversity international financial target (3)

- A) Economically non-efficient
- B) Ecologically not necessarily effective
- C) Irresponsabilisation of Developing
- Countries (tendency to ask always more)
- D) Defensive attitude of Developed Countries
- in times of economic-financial crisis
- E) Have we been too far in Hyderabad
- Cop11? Should we come back?



#### **Biodiversity domestic target (1): pre-WGRI**

"substantial increase" (sic!) by 2015 or 2017 and maintain it until 2020 (proposal by the Secretariat entering Montreal WGRI-5 in June)

again global target, not by country:
 no accountability, no responsibilization;
 both public and private:
 many public data missing,
 most private data missing



#### **Biodiversity domestic target (2): post-WGRI**

"Mobilize domestic financial resources" ... "to significantly reduce the gap between identified needs and available resources at domestic level",

for effectively implementing by 2020 the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; (proposal exiting Montreal WGRI-5 in June) [bracketed text, several alternatives]



#### **Biodiversity domestic target (2): post-WGRI**

#### **Open issues**

A- introduction of a double statistical/evaluation level: "needs" and "available resources"; clear in theory; doubling the statistical/evaluation effort? risk of postponing action and targets?

B- what about the responsibilization of developing countries?



### **Mainstreaming Targets**

- 7b) National inclusion of biodiversity
- Target: "Endeavour for 100 per cent, but at least 75 per cent, of Parties to have included biodiversity in their national priorities or development plans by 2015 and have therefore made appropriate domestic financial provisions"...Decision XI/4, paragraph 7(b)

#### Indicator:

Number of Parties that integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in development plans, strategies and budgets

Considered achieved (para. 25 doc WGRI/5/4) with 85%;



### **Mainstreaming Targets**

- 7.c) Reporting domestic biodiversity expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities (paragraph 7 (c) of decision XI/4)
  - Target: "Endeavour for 100 per cent, but at least 75 per cent, of Parties provided with adequate financial resources to have reported domestic biodiversity expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities, by 2015, in order to improve the robustness of the baseline and to refine the preliminary targets, as appropriate;"
  - Indicator:
    - Number of countries that have developed national financial plans for biodiversity
  - 7 (c), not achieved (paragrafo 21 doc WGRI/5/4, "only a dozen ...");



### **Mainstreaming Targets**

- 7d) Value assessment
- **Target:** "By 2015, 30 per cent of those Parties have assessed and/or evaluated the intrinsic, ecological, genetic, socioeconomic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components"...Decision XI/4, paragraph 7(d)

#### Indicators:

Number of countries that have assessed values of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention Number of countries that have been provided with the necessary funding and capacity building to undertake the valuation and planning activities

- Achievement:
- 7 (d), first part on national financial plans not achieved (para. 21 doc WGRI/5/4, line 4 from bottom "only a dozen.."),
- second part achieved, with 63% vs the required 30%, on assessing and evaluation of bdv values (para. 21 doc WGRI/5/4)



#### A decision-maker position (1)

Be realistic and pragmatic, but be ambitious!

 Biodiversity suffers from different threats at global, European and National level. We have inherited from our predecessors an extraordinary natural capital but we are gradually depleting it due to patterns of growth and development that don't look at long-term sustainability.



#### A decision-maker position (2)

- Without biodiversity, conservation, nature enrichment, ecosystems protection and development, the economic system is in an extreme danger, together with political and social cooperation that distinguishes our common Europe.
- Global conventions must be an opportunity for our countries and for the international community to give national policies greater strength and effectiveness.



## Financial targets: questions

- 1. Are targets satisfactory (international, domestic, mainstreaming), can we do better?
- 2. Can we introduce new different targets?
- 3. Are IFMs mature to constitute new targets?
- 4. Can we define targets acceptable to both developed and developing countries?
- 5. How to encourage the connection with other existing statistical and accounting processes? can we support and be supported by the SDGs?



#### **December 2013: Italian National Conference**



Biodiversità e Aree protette:

la Green economy per il rilancio del Paese

**Biodiversity & Protected Areas: Green Economy for relaunching the Country** 



#### A European model?

- In spite of all difficulties and real dangers, we have an extraordinary nature:
  - species, biotopes, ecosystems, landscapes, seas, ...
  - quality of life, quality of food, management
- We can build upon this natural capital for a better quality of life, for green jobs, for green growth and green economy:
  - green agriculture climate management
  - green tourismwater management
  - green energy forest management



## **Support to the measurement of Welfare and Progress of Nations (Beyond GDP)**

- Link to UN-SEEA statistics
   (System of Economic-Environmental Accounts)
- Link to EU Regulation on IEEA
- Link with UN processes: MEA 2005
  - MDGs 2000 SDGs 2015.
- Link to WAVES BIOFIN MAES



#### **Ideas across Europe (1)**

#### **UK-NEA National Ecosystems Assessment:**

- First National evaluation of services supplied by British ecosystems in terms of benefits fro the Society and the continuation of economic prosperity (2011)
- Government + Research + NGO + Private





#### **Ideas across Europe (2)**



**Centre d'Analyse** Stratégique of the French Government "Les aides publiques dommageables à la biodiversité" (Sainteny ed., 2011)



**Italian Presidency** of the Council of the European Union italia2014.eu



#### **Ideas beyond Europe (3)**





**Biodiversity & Ecosystems Chapters of** the OECD Environmental **Performance Reviews of** South Africa (Dec. 2013)



# **Exploit the Fiscal Delegation (from Parliament to Government) including a large mandate for a green fiscal reform**

**Approve the Collegato Ambientale to the Stability**Law

- Environmental Accounting: the Natural Capital Committee
- Environmental Taxation: a Catalogue of EHSs & EFSs, namely biodiversity