



CBD Resource Mobilization Targets: The view of NGOs after WGRI-5

EU Experts Workshop
Advancing together on Biodiversity Resource Mobilization
and preparing the CBD COP PyeongChang
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Input to the discussion

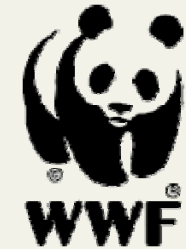
- 1. Hyderabad commitment to double international financial flows**
 - 1. Domestic target setting**
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Message on Resource Mobilization to WGRI-5: It's a Matter of Value!

We welcome the commitments made by Parties at CBD COP 11 and the efforts to scale up resources that have followed.

However, the current level of financial investments is still insufficient to achieve the Aichi Targets by 2020 (HLP Report)!

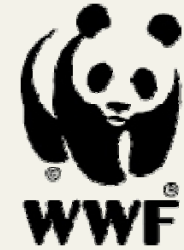


Hyderabad commitment to double international financial flows to developing countries by 2015 and the EU

Is the EU on track?

Bilateral Biodiversity-related Aid by OECD-DAC Members		
Year	OECD countries	EU
baseline 2006–2010	4,3	2,4
2011	6,1	3,3
Increase 2011	42%	38%
2012	5,0	3,2
Increase 2012	16%	33%
Accumulated 2011 + 12	58%	71%
in billion USD, rounded		
Source: OECD-DAC – Rio Marker Data, December 2013 , May 2014		

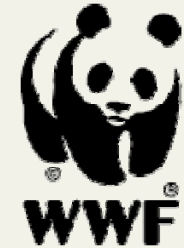
That increase is a significant step towards reducing the global financial gap until 2020 and stepping up EU's contribution to averting global biodiversity loss (T 6).



Domestic Target setting

In order to achieve Aichi Target 20 and EU's Biodiversity Strategy more efforts and political will are needed to mobilize additional funding through **domestic channels**, also in the EU Member States

We call on all CBD Parties, incl. EU MS, to increase domestic financial resources to meet **at least 50% of their calculated financial need by 2016** and increase another 50% until 2020.

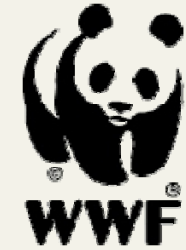


Reporting on spending, gaps and needs according to the baseline 2006-2010

Is the EU on track?

Analysing National Reports, NBSAPs or national Resource Mobilization Strategies very little progress has been made by EU MS: why? Too difficult and political?

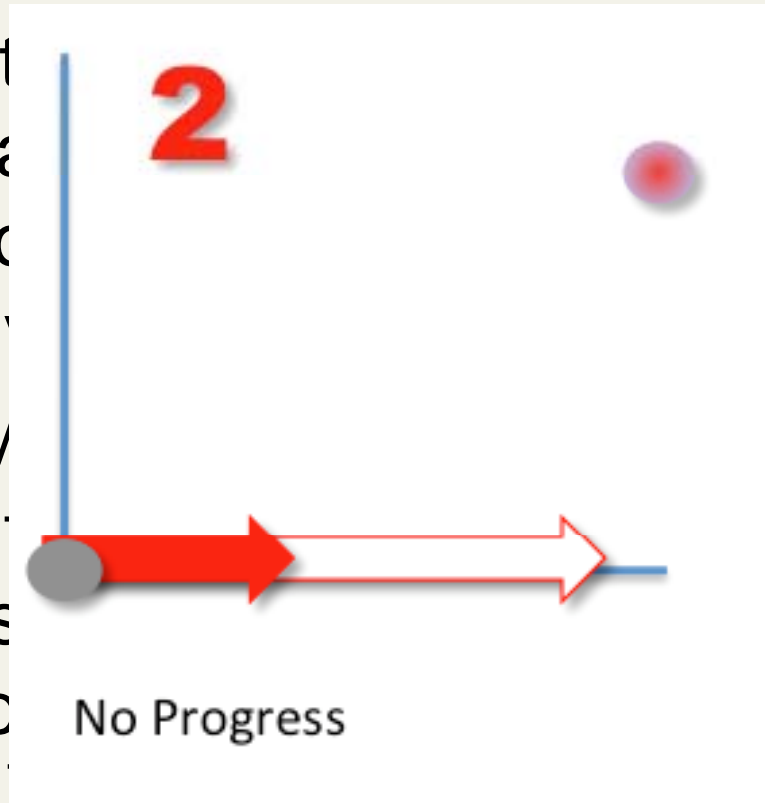
We call on all Parties, incl. EU MS, to report on their **domestic** biodiversity spending, gaps and needs **by 31.12. 2015 the latest**, using the revised reporting systems, as recommended by WGRI-5 (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/L.11).



Subsidies, harmful to biodiversity

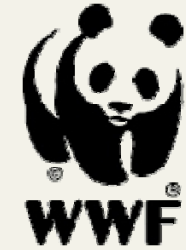
By 2020, at least 50% of agricultural subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, have been phased out or significantly reduced to avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

During the Multi-Annual Financial Framework (MFF 2014-2020), significant progress was made to reform agricultural subsidies (EU BD Strategy 2013).



including the elimination, minimization or reduction of (Target 3)

framework (MFF 2014-2020) significantly reform the agricultural subsidies. The progress was



Natural Capital Accounting

By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values ...are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Aichi Target 2)



Initiatives such as MAES in the EU and WAVES show growing trend towards such incorporation. **However, EU Member States need to speed up the establishment of accounting systems to contribute to Aichi Target 2 until 2020**

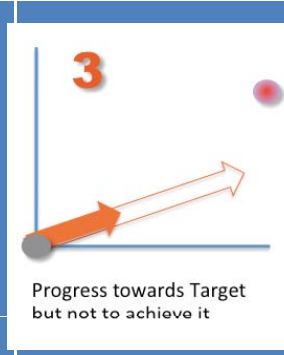


Help avert global biodiversity loss (EU BD Strategy Target 6 – Aichi Target 4)

Action 17: Reduce indirect drivers of biodiversity loss

17a) ... the EU will take measures ... to reduce the biodiversity impacts of EU consumption patterns, particularly for resources that have significant negative effects on biodiversity:

Aichi Target 4:
Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve, or have implemented, plans for sustainable production and consumption...



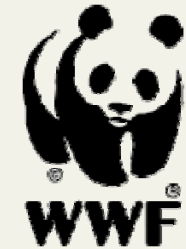
Many plans for sustainable production and consumption are in place, but they are still limited in scale



Help avert global biodiversity loss (EU BD Strategy Target 6 – Aichi Target 4)

Action 17: Reduce indirect drivers of biodiversity loss

- 17b) EU Com will enhance the contribution of **trade policy to conserving biodiversity** and address potential negative impacts by systematically including it as part of trade negotiations and dialogues with third countries, by identifying and evaluating potential impacts on BD resulting from the liberalisation of trade and investment..., and seek **to include in all new trade agreements a chapter on sustainable development providing for substantial environmental provisions of importance in the trade context including on biodiversity goals**
- **didn't see any action regarding EU – US Trade Agreement (TTIP – Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership) currently under negotiation**



Sustainable Development Goals - Mainstreamed and stand-alone Goal -

Regarding resource mobilization, making adequate financing available for CBD's Strategic Plan implementation will also **significantly contribute towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the phase from 2015 until 2020.**

However, given the extended timeframe of the post-2015 agenda until 2030 **developing countries may call for additional means of implementation for an ecosystem related SDG**; currently only 1% of the ODA globally goes to biodiversity (Report of Quito II; UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/INF/9).



In conclusion!

We welcome the commitments made by EU MS at CBD COP 10 and 11 and the efforts to scale up resources and the engagement to mainstream BD into other sectors that have followed

However, neither the current level of financial investments by EU MS – nationally and internationally - nor the mainstreaming actions are sufficient to achieve the Aichi Targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy by 2020 !



Mille grazie per Suo attenzione
Thank you for your attention

