

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications DETEC

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN Division

Swiss Confederation

Different approaches to estimating biodiversity-related expenditures

Monday, 18.08.2014

O

Public Sector - Domestic Investments

Common Challenges

- No methodology
- Decentralized government (several levels)
- No seperate budget line or category for biodiversity
- Annual Changes in budget / results lines
- Compiling data for local governments



Public Sector - Domestic Investments

- New methodology needed
 - Transparency, Comparability, Practicality
 - No double accounting
 - Incentive for mainstreaming



Different approaches

- Development of a biodiversity-factor
- Detailed assessment of budgets and public expenditure reports
- Assessment of central government expenditures
- Other experiences?



Public Sector - Domestic Investments The Biodiversity-Factor

Table 2: The BD-factor used to readjust budgetary items at the Federal, Cantonal and Municipal level.

| | | BD-factor applied: | | |
|-------|---|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Code | Category | National | Subnational | Municipal |
| 311 | Museums and fine arts | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 741 | Water engineering | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.05 |
| 750 | Species conservation and landscape protection | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.50 |
| 761 | Air pollution control and climate protection | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.05 |
| 769 | Countering environmental pollution, NES* | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| 779 | Environment protection, NES* | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| 790 | Regional development | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.05 |
| 813** | Improvement of animal breed | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 814** | Improvement of crop production | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.05 |
| 816 | Agriculture: direct support schemes | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| 820 | Forestry | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 830 | Hunting and fisheries | 0.25 | 0.05 | 0.05 |

^{*} NES: not elsewhere specified

^{**} The expenses related to the improvement of animal breeds and crop production (Code 813 and 814) target the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources. The total amount of both categories roughly corresponds to the budgetary item of the "Sélection végétale et élevage" of the Federal Office for Agriculture FOAG (OFAG (2011): Rapport Agricole 2011, Tableau 52, p. A58).

V

Public Sector - International Investments

Bilateral Contributions

- Methodology: OECD DAC Rio-Markers
- Challenges
 - Eligibility criteria
 - Application of markers
 - Lack of basis for quantification of markers
- List of eligible activities

Multilateral Contributions

- Basic Data: OECD CRS
- Challenges
 - Core contributions
 - Multilateral vs. Multi-bilateral
 - Eligible funds and organisations
 - No markers
- MDB methodology



Common approach / rules?!

O

NGOs and Foundations – Domestic and International Investments

Common Challenges

- No methodology
- No reliable data available
- No seperate budget line or category for biodiversity
- Differentiation between domestic and international challenging

O

NGOs and Foundations – Domestic and International Investments

- Different approaches
 - Biodiversity-factor
 - Detailed assessment of expenditures
 - Estimates and reporting of large amounts
 - Other experiences?



Dialogue with NGOs and Foundations is key!



Private Sector - Domestic and International Investments

- Common Challenges
 - Lack of data and coherence of data
 - Confidentiality of data
 - No seperate budget line for biodiversity
 - No seperation of domestic and international flows



Approaches

- Interviews, CSR Publications, business reports
- Extracting Data from official business statistics
- Dialogue with private sector stakeholders

V

Lessons learnt

- Existing Data is available
- Conservative estimates
- "Don't let the perfect be the enemy of the good"
- Clarification of indicators and increased transparency needed to ensure comparability and reliability of data

- Need for Rio-Marker revisions and common methodology
- Challenge to report investments of the private sector and NGOs/foundations finance due to lack of data and definitions
- No monitoring and evaluation of impact
- More data needed to estimate trends