

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTING FRAMEWORK

19 March 2014

### Identification of respondent

Country: 

|             |
|-------------|
| Netherlands |
|-------------|

Please indicate on whose behalf this information is being completed:

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| Focal Point for Resource<br>Mobilization |
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| < if "Other" please specify > |
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Contact details of the respondent :

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|---|
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Date of completion and submission of completed framework (dd/mm/yyyy):

|             |
|-------------|
| 19-Mar-2014 |
|-------------|

# 1. Information on international flows of financial resources

Currency: Euro

| Year | Type of flows          | Category                              | Amount        | Confidence |
|------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| 2006 | 1.1.1 ODA-bilateral    | Total (Directly + Indirectly related) | € 101.221.211 | Medium     |
|      | 1.1.2 ODA-multilateral | "                                     | € 57.828.829  | "          |
| 2007 | 1.1.1 ODA-bilateral    | "                                     | € 66.899.016  | "          |
|      | 1.1.2 ODA-multilateral | "                                     | € 30.417.740  | "          |
| 2008 | 1.1.1 ODA-bilateral    | "                                     | € 49.412.669  | "          |
|      | 1.1.2 ODA-multilateral | "                                     | € 43.870.678  | "          |
| 2009 | 1.1.1 ODA-bilateral    | "                                     | € 55.434.871  | "          |
|      | 1.1.2 ODA-multilateral | "                                     | € 39.251.678  | "          |
| 2010 | 1.1.1 ODA-bilateral    | "                                     | € 55.037.955  | "          |
|      | 1.1.2 ODA-multilateral | "                                     | € 32.331.926  | "          |

|                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Annual average 2006-2010: | € 106.341.000 |
|---------------------------|---------------|

## Comments:

For the categories 1.2 (*Other Public funds*), 1.3 (*Private/Market*) and 1.4 (*Not for profit Organizations*) no reliable estimates are available for 2006-2010.

Data source: Dutch input to the EU Accountability Report on Financing for Development 2013:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/development-policies/financing\\_for\\_development/accountability\\_report\\_2013\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/development-policies/financing_for_development/accountability_report_2013_en.htm)

Since 2010 the Netherlands has shifted to a new ODA information management system. In 2014 this new system will be checked for the use of the Rio Markers for biodiversity.

## 2. Information on the availability of financial resources in each country

Currency: Euro

| Year   | Source (please see notes a, b, c)            | Category              | Amount      | Confidence |
|--|--|-----------------------|-------------|------------|
| 2006   | 2.1.1 + 2.1.2 Gov Budget Central + Prov. (a) | Directly              | ---         | ---        |
|  | 2.1.3 Gov Budget Municipal (b)               | ---                   | ---         | ---        |
|  | 2.1.1 Gov Budget Central (c)                 | Directly + indirectly | 32.400.000  | Medium/Low |
| 2007   | 2.1.1 + 2.1.2 Gov Budget Central + Prov. (a) | Directly              | 301.200.000 | High       |
|  | 2.1.3 Gov Budget Municipal (b)               | --                    | ---         | ---        |
|  | 2.1.1 Gov Budget Central (c)                 | Directly + indirectly | 32.900.000  | Medium/Low |
| 2008   | 2.1.1 + 2.1.2 Gov Budget Central + Prov. (a) | Directly              | 419.600.000 | High       |
|  | 2.1.3 Gov Budget Municipal (b)               | --                    | ---         | ---        |
|  | 2.1.1 Gov Budget Central (c)                 | Directly + indirectly | 36.900.000  | Medium/Low |
| 2009   | 2.1.1 + 2.1.2 Gov Budget Central + Prov. (a) | Directly              | 465.400.000 | High       |
|  | 2.1.3 Gov Budget Municipal (b)               | --                    | ---         | ---        |
|  | 2.1.1 Gov Budget Central (c)                 | Directly + indirectly | 44.500.000  | Medium/Low |
| 2010   | 2.1.1 + 2.1.2 Gov Budget Central + Prov. (a) | Directly              | 551.200.000 | High       |
|  | 2.1.3 Gov Budget Municipal (b)               | --                    | ---         | ---        |
|  | 2.1.1 Gov Budget Central (c)                 | Directly + indirectly | 41.400.000  | Medium/Low |
| <b>Comments:</b><br>For the other categories 2.2 (private/market) and 2.3 (other) no data are available. |  |                       |             |            |

### Notes:

- Budget for nature was transferred from central government to provinces (ILG, 2007-2012). Comparable data for 2006 are not available. The data for 2007-2010 above show expenditures for 'nature' made by the Provinces: management and maintenance of nature areas and the implementation of protection measures for nature and landscapes. (<http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=80502NED&D1=35-38&D2=a&D3=5-16&D4=a&VW=T>).
- Municipal expenditure: within the municipal budgets for green infrastructure no specific data for biodiversity (related) funding are available.
- Other indirectly related and direct (domestic) expenditure of Central Government has been estimated. Indirect expenditure has been included for 40%. Reduction of Ecological and Nature Defragmentation (connectivity) counts for 100% ([MJPO](#)). Please see explanatory table below:

| c) Other expenditure central government direct + indirect (mln Euro)   | 2006        | 2007        | 2008        | 2009        | 2010        |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Improving environmental quality of soil (art. 4, <a href="#">VROM annual report</a> )  | 3,4         | 3,0         | 3,2         | 6,3         | 0           |
| Improving environmental quality of water (idem)  | 1,5         | 1,9         | 2,1         | 2,4         | 0           |
| Environmental measures rural area (idem)   | 0           | 0           | 6,0         | 11,1        | 0           |
| Stimulating sustainable agriculture (idem)   | 1,0         | 2,1         | 1,4         | 2,1         | 0           |
| Improving Environmental Quality of Soil and Water (idem)   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 8,9         |
| Sustainable use of ecosystems and natural resources (idem)   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | 13,3        |
| Waddenfonds<br><a href="http://www.rijksbegroting.nl/2011/verantwoording/jaarverslag,kst169989_36.html">http://www.rijksbegroting.nl/2011/verantwoording/jaarverslag,kst169989_36.html</a>                 | 0           | 0,1         | 4,5         | 14,3        | 6,3         |
| Connectivity: Reduction of Ecological and Nature Fragmentation ( <a href="#">MJPO</a> ), funded by Ministry of Economic Affairs and Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment (estimated annual average). | 30          | 30          | 30          | 30          | 30          |
| <b>Weighted Total: MJPO 100% (direct) others 40% (indirect)</b>  | <b>32,4</b> | <b>32,9</b> | <b>36,9</b> | <b>44,5</b> | <b>41,4</b> |

### 3. Information on the steps being taken to implement the strategy for resource mobilization

#### 3.1 Assessment of values of biodiversity

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| Yes | <p><b>The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB):</b> As from 2011 a number of thematic TEEB studies have been commissioned and a number of them have been finalized. (<a href="http://www.biodiversiteit.nl/teeb">http://www.biodiversiteit.nl/teeb</a>). With TEEB-NL the Dutch government aims for improved transparency of economic value, in terms of costs and benefits of ecosystem services for businesses, government and citizens. The result are in the first place meant to raise awareness of the fact that the value of biodiversity and ecosystems should be incorporated in decision making processes for policies and investments. The results of TEEB-NL also include concrete proposals or prospects for action.</p> <p><b>DANK (Digital Agenda Natural Capital):</b> DANK is the Dutch National Ecosystem Assessment. It's goal is to provide a geographical or GIS-based inventory of the national ecosystems and their services. The inventory offers both qualitative and quantitative description of the national ecosystems, including a monetary valuation. The project is a national implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy initiative called MAES (Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services). DANK is a multi-year project that started in 2012.</p> <p><b>GB04 (Global Biodiversity Outlook 4):</b> The Netherlands and Dutch Agencies contribute to the realization of the Global Biodiversity Outlook 4.</p> |
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#### 3.2 Identification and reporting funding needs, funding gaps and funding priorities

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|----|--|
| No |  |
|----|--|

#### 3.3 Development of national financial plans for biodiversity

|    |   |
|----|---|
| No | <<National financial plans for biodiversity refer to financial plans developed as part of national biodiversity strategies and action plans>> |
|----|---|

### 3.4 Integrated consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in development plans and strategies

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| Yes | <p>&lt;&lt;Development plans and strategies may take various forms in different countries, such as national poverty reduction strategies or national sustainability strategies&gt;&gt;</p> <p>Biodiversity Policy Programme of the Netherlands 2008-2011: Biodiversity Works For Nature, For People, Forever: <a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/nl/nl-nbsap-v3-en.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/nl/nl-nbsap-v3-en.pdf</a></p> <p>In 2013 the Dutch cabinet presented the <a href="#">Uitvoeringsagenda Natuurlijk Kapitaal</a> (Natural Capital Agenda, 2013). A number of 16 concrete actions have been agreed in order to integrate the value of biodiversity and natural capital into general and some specific policies. With these initiatives the Agenda underlines the mutual dependence between biodiversity and economy.</p> <p>Natural resources have been identified as an element in the national policy <a href="#">Green Growth for a strong and sustainable economy (Policy brief, 2013)</a>. In this policy the sustainable use of <b>natural resources</b> and sustainable sourcing are the conditions for a transition to a circular economy.</p> <p>Government and Provinces agreed to a <b>Nature Pact</b> in 2013: Provinces are responsible to realize the NEN in cooperation with relevant organizations. In 2027 80.000 hectare of new nature will be realized. Land bought by the government will be handed over to the provinces. A total amount of 800 mln Euro is available until 2017 and after that 200 mln euro per year.</p> |
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### 3.5 Country integrated consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in national budgets

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|----|--|
| No | <p>&lt;&lt; A national budget which integrates biodiversity considerations would normally contain a section or paragraph dealing with biodiversity&gt;&gt;</p> |
|----|--|

<Comments>

## 4 Information on specific issues related to Resource Availability

### 4.1 Technical Cooperation, capacity building and South-South Cooperation

#### 4.1.1 North-South technical cooperation and capacity building provided

(Type and description of the initiative, including results achieved, year initiated/completed)

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| Yes | <p>&lt;&lt;Note that your response to section 2 would already include such resources within the totals provided; this question is intended to elucidate specific information for indicators (8) and (9) of decision X/3.&gt;&gt;</p> <p>The Netherlands contributed actively to the development of international agreements on the access to genetic resources and an equal sharing of benefits (ABS = Access and Benefit Sharing). To facilitate access and transfer of technology the Netherlands – under ODA – also supported various scientific institutions of the CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (Biodiversity, CIFOR, ICARDA, ICRAF, IFPRI, IWMI and some CG-wide activities).</p> <p>The Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) supported various national and international organisations to implement strategic policy analyses in the field of environment, nature and spatial planning. With UNEP a global biodiversity assessment model was created. The model was used in global studies, such as the OECD Environmental Outlook, GEO4 and TEEB. The Agency also published a report for the Club of Rome Global Assembly in 2009 called "Growing within Limits".</p> <p>Target with regard to <i>Exchange of Information and Technical en Scientific Cooperation</i> were addressed in "Biodiversity works: for nature, for people, for ever: the biodiversity policy programme of the Netherlands 2008-2011". <a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/nl/nl-nbsap-v3-en.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/nl/nl-nbsap-v3-en.pdf</a></p> |
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#### 4.1.2 Support to South-South technical cooperation & capacity building through triangular cooperation

|        |                             |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| Yes/No | <<Describe the initiative>> |
|--------|-----------------------------|

## 4.2 Resources raised through reform of incentives and subsidies

**Please indicate if your country has removed, phased out or reformed initiatives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity. Incentives and description of the initiative (including how the intrinsic and all other values of biodiversity have been reflected)**

### 4.2.1 Removed, reformed or phased out

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|----|--|
| No | <b>&lt;&lt;Incentives</b> harmful to biodiversity emanate from policies or programmes that induce unsustainable behaviour harmful to biodiversity, often as unanticipated and unintended side effects of policies or programmes designed to achieve other objectives. Types of possibly harmful incentives include production subsidies and consumer subsidies while policies and laws governing resource use, such as land tenure systems and environmental resource management, can also have harmful effect>> |
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### 4.2.2. Positive incentives introduced

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| Yes | <p><b>&lt;&lt;Positive incentive</b> measures are economic, legal or institutional measures designed to encourage beneficial activities&gt;&gt;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MIA / VAMIL fiscal support for innovative action (please also see paragraph 4.3 below)</li> <li>2. Subsidie Biodiversiteit en Bedrijfsleven (Subsidy Biodiversity and Business)<br/>1st tranche 2012 (2,5 mln Euro)<br/>2nd tranche 2013 (4 mln Euro)<br/><br/>The subsidy is a (50-50) co-financing system of government and private sector. The subsidy is targeted at businesses that want to include conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in and natural resources into their strategies and policies. The businesses need to be part of the sectors of agro-food, energy, chemistry, horticulture, raw materials, water, logistics, life sciences, health or tourism. <a href="http://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/subsidieregeling-biodiversiteit-bedrijfsleven">http://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/subsidieregeling-biodiversiteit-bedrijfsleven</a></li> <li>3. Environmental fees<br/>Revenues of environmental fees in 2012 are 4,6 bln Euro. The fees are related to cover the (mitigation) costs of for example water pollution, aviation noise, waste, groundwater use. <a href="http://www.compendiumvoordeleefomgeving.nl/indicatoren/nl0362-Tarieven-milieuheffingen.html?i=10-72">http://www.compendiumvoordeleefomgeving.nl/indicatoren/nl0362-Tarieven-milieuheffingen.html?i=10-72</a></li> <li>4. In the Netherlands there is experience with several subsidy schemes for agro-biodiversity. With regard to the national implementation of the EU-CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) reform a collective approach to the scheme for agri-environmental-climate measures is the way to improve the scheme's environmental delivery. That's why the Netherlands have chosen for the set up of an effective and workable delivery of agri-anvironmental services in the upcoming CAP period, within the frame work of the EU legislation.</li> </ol> |
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### 4.3 New and innovative financial mechanisms

*<Types of initiatives might include: payment for ecosystem services; biodiversity offset mechanisms; environmental fiscal reforms; markets for green products; business-biodiversity partnerships; new forms of charity; integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services in the development of new and innovative sources of international development finance and funding mechanisms for climate change which consider biodiversity and ecosystem services>*

| Type of initiative  | Resources Generated (if known)   | Description   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Markets for Green Products:</b><br><br><i>GDI (Green Development initiative) and VCA (Verified Conservation Areas's)</i><br><br><i>(VCA funding may also be considered as a business-biodiversity partnership)</i> | At the website <a href="http://v-c-a.org/">http://v-c-a.org/</a> registered areas will soon be open for (private) funding. | <p><b>The Green Development Initiative (GDI)</b> aims at Mobilizing Private Sector Finance for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use.</p> <p>To encourage positive conservation action, the <b>Green Development Initiative (GDI)</b> is piloting a public registry, international standard and best-practice toolkit for recognizing and supporting <b>Verified Conservation Areas (VCAs)</b>.</p> <p>The VCA Standard combines the objectives of the international Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to conserve biodiversity and use it sustainably, with a management process based on the CBD's Ecosystem Approach.</p> <p>More information can be found at:<br/> <a href="http://gdi.earthmind.net/">http://gdi.earthmind.net/</a><br/> <a href="http://v-c-a.org/">http://v-c-a.org/</a></p> <p>The Dutch ministry for Infrastructure and Environment is, together with Switzerland, supporting the GDI and the implementation of the VCA-registry.</p> |
| <b>Fiscal reform:</b><br><br><i>Environmental taxation</i>  |  | <p>Dutch national tax revenues in 2012 may be considered up to 13.7 % as environmental taxes (Source: <a href="#">CBS, November 2013</a>)</p> <p>It has not been estimated to what extent these revenues can be attributed directly or indirectly to biodiversity benefits. Tax revenues are generally not being earmarked</p>  |
| <b>Fiscal Reform:</b><br><br><i>VAMIL/MIA</i>   |  | <p><b>VAMIL/MIA</b> is fiscal provision/facility to stimulate private sector investments in environmental friendly assets. The regulation is based on a list of environmentally friendly assets that to date only have a limited market penetration. The list is reviewed annually. In the list of 2013 code F7000 contains a number of assets in the field of biodiversity and nature:<br/> <a href="http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/BrochureMilieulijst%202013.pdf">http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/BrochureMilieulijst%202013.pdf</a></p>  |
| <b>Biodiversity Offset Mechanisms:</b><br><br><i>BBOP (Business and Biodiversity Offsetting Programm)</i>   |  | <p>The Dutch government has contributed to the development of BBOP (<i>Business and Biodiversity Offsetting Programm</i>). BBOP is an international collaboration between companies, financial institutions, government agencies and civil society organizations. The members are developing best practice in following the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimize, restore, offset) to achieve no net loss or a net gain of biodiversity.<br/> <a href="http://bbop.forest-trends.org/">http://bbop.forest-trends.org/</a></p>  |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p><b>Business-biodiversity Partnerships:</b></p> <p><i>Green Deals</i></p>  | <p>No direct (government) funding but contributions at the level of adaption of the legal framework, including the removing of (legal) obstacles to make green initiatives possible.</p> | <p>Green deals are a form of public private partnerships or agreements to stimulate sustainable initiatives. Green Deals have been initiated in the field of energy, climate, water, biodiversity and many more.</p> <p><a href="http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2013/12/Folder%20Green%20Deals%20-%20Engels.pdf">http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2013/12/Folder%20Green%20Deals%20-%20Engels.pdf</a></p> <p><i>Government's Role</i></p> <p>The Green Deal approach centres on businesses, civil society organizations and authorities seizing every possible opportunity for greening with activities that contribute to economic growth while also improving the environment. The central government facilitates innovative initiatives from society. The Green Deal helps to remove obstacles and achieve more rapid results. To date a number of 23 Green Deals have been initiated in the field of Biodiversity and nature. Some Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community of Practice (CoP) Businesses and Biodiversity</li> <li>• Platform Businesses and Biodiversity and Economy (BEE)</li> </ul> <p>Please find some other examples at (in Dutch): <a href="http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/brochures/2011/12/13/factsheet-11-green-deals-biodiversiteit.html">http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/brochures/2011/12/13/factsheet-11-green-deals-biodiversiteit.html</a></p> |
| <p><b>Markets for Green Products:</b></p> <p><i>Green Procurement</i></p>    |  | <p>Government procurement (central, provincial, municipal, education etc.) of products and services accounts for about 50 bln €/year. Public Procurement needs to fulfill environmental and social criteria. Monitoring and evaluation of procurement and criteria every 2 years. In developing criteria there is a close collaboration between governmental organisations en private sector.</p>  |
| <p><b>Business-biodiversity Partnerships:</b></p> <p><i>Platform BEE</i></p> |  | <p>Platform BEE (<b>Businesses, Ecosystems and Economy</b>) is an initiative of IUCN-Netherlands and Dutch business platforms (VNO-NCW). Platform BEE brings together businesses, NGO's and research and is supported by the Dutch government. The platform's ambition is that No Net Loss of ecosystems and biodiversity is taken into account in businesses' planning and strategies and in the design of production processes. To achieve this the platform organizes dialogue, stimulates best practices and advises on sustainable use of resources. The Platform also created a Biodiversity Helpdesk for businesses and initiated the subsidy-scheme for businesses and biodiversity (please see also 4.2).</p>   |

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| <b>Business-biodiversity Partnerships:</b><br><br><i>Communities of Practice</i>   |  | <p>The Dutch government facilitates Communities of Practice (CoP's), where businesses share experiences and discuss possibilities to strengthen the way they address their impacts on and dependencies of biodiversity.</p> <p>A first CoP brought 16 different business from 16 different sectors together. It has proven to be successful and has been the starting point for several new coalitions and actions, including new Green Deals.</p> <p>At the moment the possibilities for a new CoP are being explored, bringing together businesses from the financial sector (banks, pension funds and insurance companies).</p> |
| <b>Funding mechanisms for Climate Change which consider biodiversity:</b><br><br>REDD+   |  | <p>Dutch <b>REDD+ Business Programm</b></p> <p>The REDD+ Business Initiative of the Platform Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Economy (BEE) engages actively with companies based in the Netherlands in order to start a common REDD+ pilot program together with NGOs and Government agencies. The purpose of this program is to stimulate and build the emerging REDD+ market.</p> <p>Letter of Intent:<br/> <a href="http://platformbee.nl/page/downloads/Letter_of_Intent.pdf">http://platformbee.nl/page/downloads/Letter_of_Intent.pdf</a> </p>  |
| <b>Business-biodiversity Partnerships:</b><br><br><i>Cooperation on Transparency on Natural and Social Capital</i><br><br><i>(Samenwerking Transparantie Natuurlijk en Sociaal Kapitaal)</i> |  | <p>As a result of the Dutch Nature Summit in 2012 (<i>Natuurtop</i>) a number of Dutch stakeholders (Business, NGO) signed together with the Ministry Of Economic Affairs a letter of intent on "Working together on Transparency on Natural and Social Capital"</p> <p>Transparency on impact on Natural Capital is a key element to stimulate sustainable choices in production and consumption. It also is a starting point to reduce the impact or even to achieve a net positive impact on natural capital, including biodiversity.</p>   |

#### 4.4 Access and benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources Initiatives and mechanisms consistent with the convention

**Please indicate the number of access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources initiatives and mechanisms your country has undertaken that enhance resource mobilization**

| Initiative  | Description   |
|---|---|
| ABS Capacity Development Initiative for Africa. Multi-donor Initiative. Co-founded in 2006 by Germany and the Netherlands. NL contributed € 2,5 mio being a partner 2006-2010.  | Enabling African states and stakeholders to use benefits generated by the use of genetic resources for biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. |
| <i>Comments:</i><br>Resource mobility is enhanced by exchanging knowledge, raising awareness, and building capacities in the African region about the possibilities of access & benefit-sharing for sustainable development. E.g. best practices, joint programming, studies. |   |