

Role of ODA in Financing Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

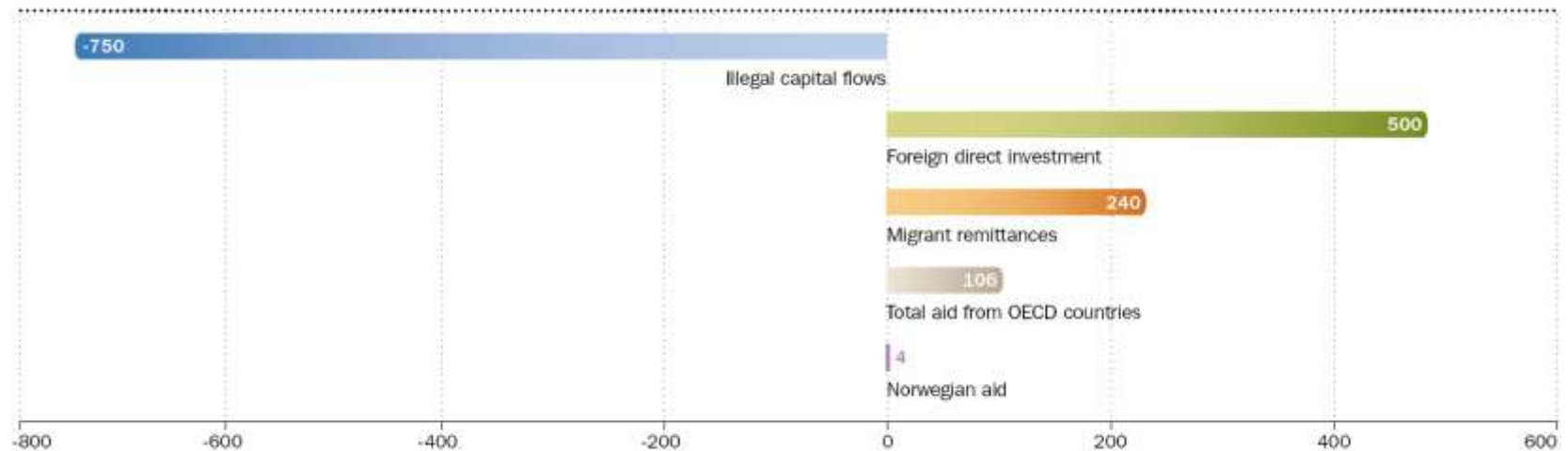
Dialogue Seminar on Scaling up Biodiversity Finance,
6th-9th March 2012, Quito, Ecuador

Bente Herstad
Director,
Department of Climate, Environment and Natural Resources,



Capital flows

FIGURE 5 Aid is far from the largest capital flow to and from developing countries



Capital flows in 2007, USD billion

Sources: Global Financial Integrity, UNCTAD, World Bank, OECD, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Busan: Aid and beyond

- New financial architecture with new strong actors;
 - Developing economies;
 - Private funds;
- From aid efficiency to development efficiency;
- Aid has to be used more strategically to release other and larger streams of capital for development

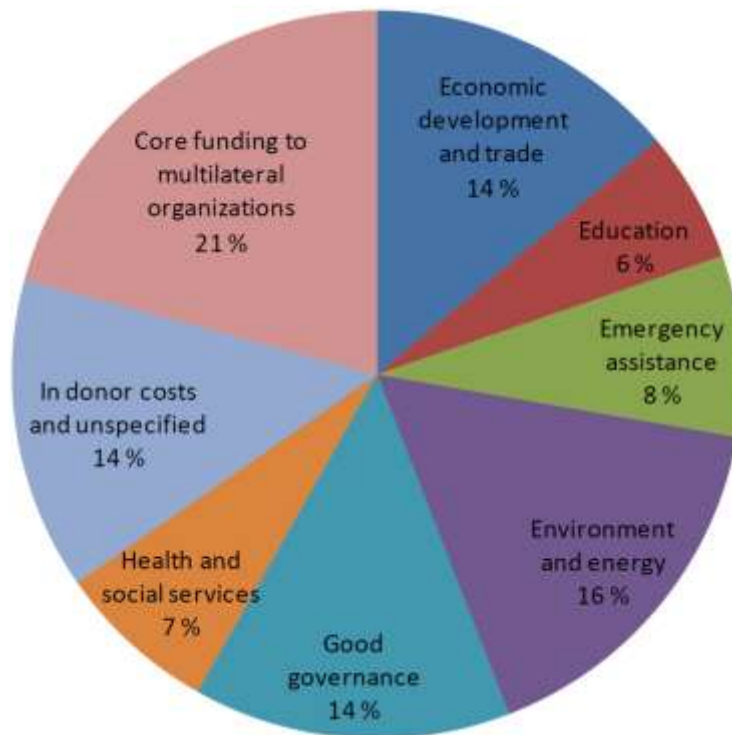
Four common principles for ODA adopted in Busan

- Ownership
- Results based
- Inclusive partnerships
- Transparency and responsibility

Challenges for increasing the funding of biodiversity

- Ownership – Ministries of Finance/Planning responsible for the dialogues with the donors have to give biodiversity priority
- Results based – design programs/initiatives inside and outside the traditional sectors proving the positive impacts of biodiversity on society
- Inclusive partnerships – link up with new partners; private sector, philanthropies and diaspora
- Transparency and responsibility – education and training

Norwegian aid by topic



Biodiversity programs

- Climate forest initiative; REDDiness – multi/bilateral
- EAF Nansen Programme Fisheries management – multi/bilateral
- Mangroves for the Future (IUCN)
- Community based natural resources management - bilateral
- Agricultural genetic resources - multi
- Climate resilient agriculture

Programs impacting significantly biodiversity

- Tax for development
- Public financial management
- Governance
- Anti corruption