



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

Living in harmony
with nature

**HIGH-LEVEL PANEL ON GLOBAL ASSESSMENT OF
RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE
STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020**



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Introduction to the High-Level Panel

For further information, visit <http://www.cbd.int/financial/hlp/>
or email hlp@cbd.int



In 2012, **the first High-Level Panel** reported on ‘Resourcing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets’ to COP-11.

In Decision XI/4, COP-11 welcomed the initial findings, and invited the Panel, in collaboration with other relevant initiatives that could **provide a more bottom-up approach**, to continue its work with a broadened composition and to report back on the results of its work to COP-12.

The High-Level Panel has been **expanded to create a regionally-balanced Panel of fifteen members**.

**Second Phase of the High-level Panel on
Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan**

| HIGH-LEVEL PANEL MEMBERS | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Africa | | |
| Madagascar | Ms. Laurette H. Rasoavahiny | Director, Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Ministry of Environment and Forests |
| Botswana | Dr. Hillary Masundire | Senior Lecturer, Department of Biological Sciences University of Botswana |
| South Africa | Mr. Fundisile Mketeni | Deputy Director General, Biodiversity and Conservation Department of Environmental Affairs |
| Asia | | |
| Philippines | Ms. Rina Maria P. Rosales | Resource Economist Resources Environment Economic Center for Studies |
| China | Mr. Zhu Liucui | Director, Foreign Economic Cooperation Office Department of International Cooperation Ministry of Environmental Protection |
| India | Dr. A Damodaran | Professor, Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences Indian Institute of Management |

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Europe | | |
| Sweden | Ms. Maria Schultz | Director, Swedbio Stockholm Resilience Centre |
| United Kingdom | Ms. Georgina Mace | Biodiversity and Ecosystems, University College London |
| | Mr. Bob Watson | Co-chair, UK National Ecosystem Assessment |
| JUSSCANNZ* | | |
| Norway | Mr. Tom Rådahl | Secretary General, Ministry of the Environment |
| Canada | Dr. Ussif Rashid Sumaila | Director, Fisheries Centre and Fisheries Economics University of British Columbia |
| South Korea | Dr. Tae Yong Jung | Professor, Korea Development Institute (KDI) School of Public Policy and Management |
| Latin America | | |
| Costa Rica | Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez | Vice President and Senior Advisor, Global Policy Conservation International |
| Brazil | Mr. Roberto Brandão Cavalcanti | Secretary Biodiversity and Forests of the Ministry of Environment |
| Mexico | Ms. Mariana Bellot Rojas | General Director Institutional Development National Commission for Protected Areas (CONANP) |

OBSERVERS

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Mr. Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias

Executive Secretary

Mr. Ravi Sharma

Director, Technical Support for Implementation

United Nations Agencies and International Organizations

World Bank

Ms. Valerie Hickey

Biodiversity Specialist

UNDP

Mr. Nik Sekhran

Head of the Biodiversity Programme, Bureau for Development Policy

UNEP

Mr. Bakary Kante

Director, Division of Environmental Law and Conventions

GEF

Mr. Mark Zimsky

Senior Biodiversity Specialist, Natural Resources

Government Representatives

Norway

Ms. Tone Solhaug

Senior Adviser
Department for Biodiversity, Outdoor Recreation and Cultural Heritage
Ministry of Environment

India

Mr. Hem Pande

Additional Secretary
Ministry of Environment and Forests
New Delhi, India

Brazil

H.E. Paulino Franco de Carvalho Neto

Head of the Environment Division
Ministry of External Relations

H.E. Mr. Jorge D'Escragnolle Taunay Filho

Ambassador, Permanent Representative
Permanent Delegation of Brazil to ICAO and other International Organizations in Montreal

United Kingdom

Mr. Julian Jackson

Head of the International Biodiversity Policy Unit
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

European Commission

Ms. Laure Ledoux

Biodiversity, Directorate General for the Environment
European Commission

Republic of Korea

Mr. Donghwan Choi

Consul General
Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Montreal, Canada

Mr. Tong-q Lee

Director
Climate Change and Environment Team
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Canada

Mr. Robert McLean

Executive Director
Wildlife Program Policy
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada

Results of the High-Level Panel (Phase I)

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Through simple addition of the resource requirements identified for each Target, the costs for implementing the twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets were estimated at **between US\$ 150 billion and US\$ 440 billion per year**.

However, it is expected that these resource requirements neither should nor could be met by biodiversity finance alone, and there is potential for considerable synergies among the Targets, so that **coordinated action could substantially reduce the total estimate**.

Results of the High-Level Panel (Phase I)

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| Strategic Goal | Target | Investment needs (US\$ million) | Recurrent expenditure per annum (US\$ million) | Average annual expenditure (2013 – 2020) (US\$ million) |
|---|--|---------------------------------|--|---|
| A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society | 1: Awareness raising | 54 | 440 – 1,400 | 280 – 890 |
| | 2: Biodiversity values | 450 – 610 | 70 – 130 | 100 – 160 |
| | 3: Incentives | 1,300 – 2,000 | 8 – 15 | 170 – 270 |
| | 4: Sustainable consumption & production | 55 – 107 | 8 – 15 | 12 – 23 |
| B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use | 5: Reducing habitat loss (forests and wetlands) | 152,300 – 288,800 | 13,300 – 13,700 | 39,200 – 52,100 |
| | 6: Fisheries | 129,900 – 292,200 | 800 – 3,200 | 16,900 – 40,000 |
| | 7: Sustainable Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry | 20,800 – 21,700 | 10,700 – 11,000 | 13,200 – 13,600 |
| | 8: Pollution | 77,600 – 772,700 | 24,400 – 42,700 | 35,400 – 139,200 |
| | 9: Invasive alien species | 34,100 – 43,900 | 21,005 – 50,100 | 23,300 – 52,900 |
| | 10: Coral reefs | 600 – 960 | 6 – 10 | 80 – 130 |
| C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity | 11: Protected areas (terrestrial and marine) | 66,100 – 626,400 | 970 – 6,700 | 9,200 – 85,000 |
| | 12: Species conservation | – | 3,400 – 4,800 | 3,400 – 4,800 |
| | 13: Genetic diversity | 550 – 1,400 | 15 – 17 | 80 – 190 |
| D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services | 14: Ecosystem restoration | 30,000 – 299,900 | – | 3,750 – 37,500 |
| | 15: Restoration of forests | 100 | 6,400 | 6,400 |
| | 16: Nagoya Protocol | 55 – 313 | – | 7 – 39 |
| E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building | 17: NBSAPs | 114 – 1,100 | 110 – 560 | 50 – 170 |
| | 18: Traditional knowledge | 210 – 340 | 210 – 340 | 210 – 340 |
| | 19: Science base | 1,800 – 4,200 | 1,400 – 1,600 | 1,600 – 2,100 |
| | 20: Mobilisation of financial resources | 10 – 79 | 3 – 20 | 4 – 30 |

Mandate of the High-Level Panel

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Develop an assessment of the benefits of meeting the Aichi targets, examining both direct biodiversity benefits and wider benefits to society that result from the investments and policy developments required.

Assess the range of the costs of implementing the activities needed to achieve the targets, taking into account the further work proposed in the High Level Panel report to COP-11.

Identify opportunities to secure the benefits most cost effectively through actions in both the biodiversity sector and across economies as a whole that can mobilize / make better use of resources, to deliver greatest progress towards meeting the Aichi targets.

Emerging Key Messages of the High-Level Panel (Phase 2)

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1. Meeting the Aichi Targets will deliver huge benefits for people, the economy and the environment to the value of trillions of US dollars annually, and **the benefits of conservation and sustainable use will significantly exceed the costs of investments.**
2. Investment in 'natural capital' **will deliver significant benefits for sustainable development** by supporting jobs and livelihoods, deliver positive economic outcomes and contribute to peace-building efforts. Expenditure and actions to meet the Aichi Targets should be in the context of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda.
3. The social and economic costs of biodiversity and ecosystem services loss will be felt at an accelerating rate in the future and will limit growth and stability. **Investments made now will reduce resource requirements in the future.**
4. Since the opportunity costs of conservation and sustainable use may also impact most on the poor, **effective action depends on appropriate incentive structures that take account of distributional effects.**

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5. To meet the Aichi Targets all countries **need to invest in institutions and policy frameworks, direct conservation actions, incentives and market measures, technology and infrastructure**. The balance of priorities varies by region.
6. Barriers to meeting the Targets may have **as much to do with a lack of the appropriate institutional frameworks and decision making processes as with a lack of resources**. Effective action will require coherent policies, improved institutions and strengthened governance, engaging all relevant actors from global to local level.
7. **The available evidence broadly supports the HLP first phase estimates, though assessments in some regions suggest that these estimates may be conservative for some targets**. No evidence could be found suggesting that the overall resource requirements are to be lower than estimates made in the High Level Panel's first report.
8. There is currently **a significant gap in the finance provided for all Targets and regions for which information is available**. Some estimates indicate that funding for biodiversity may need to increase to up to eight times the current level in order to close this funding gap.

Emerging Key Messages of the High-Level Panel (Phase 2)

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9. At all levels, there is significant alignment between the Aichi Targets and other policy agendas, including development, growth, poverty alleviation, climate change, agriculture, water and health. **More efficient co-ordination of policy, actions and the deployment of resources would enhance synergies and deliver co-benefits.** These co-benefits need to be recognised by national planning and accounting systems.
10. Achieving the Targets at least cost will require more efficient use of public budgets, together with the development of innovative financial instruments and incentives. **Much can be gained by phasing-out perverse incentives and unsustainable practices, good land use and marine planning and the development of green fiscal policies.**
11. Overlaps between the different Aichi Targets mean that there are synergies between different investment needs. Therefore **investments in enabling targets will support action in pursuit of other targets and lower the cost of achieving them.**

The Costa Rica example

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