

**Information on the Existing Resources Mobilized by Canada for Biodiversity: 2006 to 2010**

**Identification of respondent**

Country: CANADA	Name of respondent:
Please indicate on whose behalf this is being completed:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Focal Point <input type="checkbox"/> Focal point for resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify:
Title and Department of respondent:	Environment Canada
Organization of respondent:	Government of Canada
Email address:	
Telephone contact:	
Date of completion and submission of completed framework:	June 2012

**Context**

This report focuses on providing information regarding Canadian public and private financial contributions that support the objectives of the CBD, using a diverse range of publicly-available and published source data and information. As a result, it is not expected that this report be completely comprehensive. Rather it is intended to give an indicative estimate of the scale and scope of resources being mobilized by Canada and Canadians in support of the objectives of the CBD. This submission does not capture resources mobilized and targeted to other environmental issues, such as climate change, that also contribute towards achieving the objectives of the CBD.

**1. Information on International Flows of Financial Resources**

Year: 2006		Currency: Millions of CAN\$ (current prices)										
Type of financial flows		Activity categories								Total		
		Category A: Biodiversity protection		Category B: Policy development and administration		Category C: Sustainable use and management.		Category D: Sustainable production and consumption				
		Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	
1.1 Official Development Assistance	1.1.1 Bilateral										53	High
	1.1.2 Multilateral											
1.2 Other public funds												
1.3 Private/ Market												
1.4 Not for profit organizations												





## 2. Information on the Availability of Financial Resources in each country

Year: 2006		Currency: Millions of CAN\$ (current prices)										
Source		Activity categories								Total		
		Category A: Biodiversity protection		Category B: Policy development and administration		Category C: Sustainable use and management.		Category D: Sustainable production and consumption				
		Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amounts	Confidence	
2.1: Government budgets	2.1.1 Central										2,150	High
	2.1.2 State/Provincial										2,316	High
	2.1.3 Local/ Municipal										2,521	Med
2.2 Private/ Market											1,013	Med
2.3 Other (NGOs, foundation, and academia)											402	Med
<b>Total:</b>											8,402	
<b>Comments:</b> Data was retrieved directly from published sources of federal and provincial governments, official data from Statistics Canada, and official published reports from private organizations.												

Year: 2007		Currency: Millions of CAN\$ (current prices)										
Source		Activity categories								Total		
		Category A: Biodiversity protection		Category B: Policy development and administration		Category C: Sustainable use and management.		Category D: Sustainable production and consumption				
		Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amounts	Confidence	
2.1: Government budgets	2.1.1 Central										2,447	High
	2.1.2 State/Provincial										2,697	High
	2.1.3 Local/ Municipal										2,679	Med
2.2 Private/ Market											914	Low
2.3 Other (NGOs, foundation, and academia)											405	Med
<b>Total:</b>											9,143	
<b>Comments:</b> Data was retrieved directly from published sources of federal and provincial governments, official data from Statistics Canada, and official published reports from private organizations. Private sector was calculated by averaging 2006 and 2008 expenditures.												

Year: 2008		Currency: Millions of CAN\$ (current prices)										
Source		Activity categories								Total		
		Category A: Biodiversity protection		Category B: Policy development and administration		Category C: Sustainable use and management.		Category D: Sustainable production and consumption				
		Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amounts	Confidence	
2.1: Government budgets	2.1.1 Central										2,442	High
	2.1.2 State/Provincial										2,596	High
	2.1.3 Local/ Municipal										2,914	Med
2.2 Private/ Market											810	Med
2.3 Other (NGOs, foundation, and academia)											563	Med
<b>Total:</b>											9,325	
<b>Comments:</b> Data was retrieved directly from published sources of federal and provincial governments, official data from Statistics Canada, and official published reports from private organizations.												

Year: 2009		Currency: Millions of CAN\$ (current prices)										
Source		Activity categories								Total		
		Category A: Biodiversity protection		Category B: Policy development and administration		Category C: Sustainable use and management.		Category D: Sustainable production and consumption				
		Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amounts	Confidence	
2.1: Government budgets	2.1.1 Central										2,036	High
	2.1.2 State/Provincial										2,808	High
	2.1.3 Local/ Municipal										3,115	Med
2.2 Private/ Market											737	Low
2.3 Other (NGOs, foundation, and academia)											549	Med
<b>Total:</b>											9,245	
<b>Comments:</b> Data was retrieved directly from published sources of federal and provincial governments, official data from Statistics Canada, and official published reports from private organizations. Private sector expenditure was estimated based on trend from 2006-2008.												

Year: 2010		Currency: Millions of CAN\$ (current prices)									
Source		Activity categories								Total	
		Category A: Biodiversity protection		Category B: Policy development and administration		Category C: Sustainable use and management.		Category D: Sustainable production and consumption			
		Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amount	Confidence	Amounts	Confidence
2.1: Government budgets	2.1.1 Central									2,221	High
	2.1.2 State/Provincial									2,652	High
	2.1.3 Local/ Municipal									3,312	Low
2.2 Private/ Market										678	Low
2.3 Other (NGOs, foundation, and academia)										480	Low
<b>Total:</b>										9,343	
<b>Comments:</b> Data was retrieved directly from published sources of federal and provincial governments, official data from Statistics Canada, and official published reports from private organizations. Local governments, private sector and academia expenditures were largely estimated based on trends.											

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

Steps	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Year initiated/ completed	Description of support received for the step (if applicable)	Results achieved (if applicable)
3.1 Assessment of values of biodiversity	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	In progress - the Value of Nature to Canadians Study will be completed in 2013.	
3.2 Identification and reporting funding needs, funding gaps and funding priorities	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A		
3.3 Development of national financial plans for biodiversity	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A		
3.4 Integrated consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in development plans and strategies	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A		
3.5 Country integrated consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in national budgets	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	Note: Canada can highlight that its recent Federal Sustainable Development Strategy has the objective of integrating government wide actions and results, linking sustainable development planning and reporting to the Government's core expenditure planning reporting system, and providing effective measurement, monitoring and reporting tools to track and report on progress.	
<b>Comments:</b> 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4: Not applicable – indicators intended for developing countries.				

**4. Information on Specific Issues Related to Resource Availability**

***4.1: Technical cooperation, capacity building and South-South Cooperation***

Year: Currency:

Type of initiative	Number	Amount	Confidence	Description
4.1.1 North-South technical cooperation and capacity building provided				
4.1.2 Support to South-South technical cooperation & capacity-building through triangular cooperation				
<b>Comments:</b> No data available / Not applicable.				

***4.2 Resources raised through reform of incentives and subsidies***

Year: Currency:

Incentives	Value	Description
4.2.1 Removed, reformed or phased-out		
4.2.2 Positive incentives introduced		
<b>Comments :</b> No information currently available.		

***4.3 New and innovative financial mechanism***

Year: Currency:

Type of Initiative	Amount	How the intrinsic and all other values of biodiversity have been reflected	Description
<b>Comments:</b> No information currently available.			

***4.4 Access and benefit sharing of genetic resources initiatives and mechanisms consistent with the Convention***

Initiative	Description (including how resource mobilization is enhanced)
<b>Comments:</b> Not applicable to Canada at present.	



# Information on the Existing Resources Mobilized by Canada for Biodiversity Annex 1: Methodology

## Environment Canada

**Final Version: July 9, 2012**

### CONTEXT:

- In response to a decision made by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), this report focuses on providing information regarding Canadian public and private financial contributions that support the objectives of the CBD, using a diverse range of publicly-available and published source data and information.
- The CBD Secretariat will use this and other Parties' information as input to initiate discussions on setting resource mobilization baselines and targets, and further fine-tune methodological guidelines for Parties to follow in collecting this data.
- As a result, it is not expected that this report be completely comprehensive. Rather it is intended to give an indicative estimate of the scale and scope of resources being mobilized by Canada and Canadians in support of the objectives of the CBD.

### SUMMARY:

	Millions of CAN\$ (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
<b>Official Development Assistance</b>	\$ 53.35	\$ 66.70	\$ 73.80	\$ 85.06	\$ 136.93
Government of Canada	\$ 45.61	\$ 42.72	\$ 46.94	\$ 62.46	\$ 95.00
International Financial Institutions & UN	\$ 7.74	\$ 23.98	\$ 26.85	\$ 22.59	\$ 41.94
<b>Domestic public budgets at all levels</b>	\$ 6,986.65	\$ 7,823.76	\$ 7,951.53	\$ 7,959.74	\$ 8,184.20
Federal	\$ 2,149.67	\$ 2,447.47	\$ 2,442.05	\$ 2,036.29	\$ 2,220.74
Provincial	\$ 2,315.98	\$ 2,696.85	\$ 2,595.88	\$ 2,808.11	\$ 2,651.81
Local	\$ 2,521.00	\$ 2,679.45	\$ 2,913.60	\$ 3,115.35	\$ 3,311.65
<b>Private Sector</b>	\$ 1,012.94	\$ 914.10	\$ 810.23	\$ 736.50	\$ 677.88
Business expenditures	\$ 437.75	\$ 339.95	\$ 242.15	\$ 182.71	\$ 135.89
User fees (parks fees, licenses)	\$ 575.19	\$ 574.15	\$ 568.08	\$ 553.79	\$ 541.99
<b>NGOs, foundations, and academia</b>	\$ 402.22	\$ 405.23	\$ 563.02	\$ 548.83	\$ 480.45
Non-governmental organizations, foundations	\$ 275.85	\$ 270.79	\$ 417.85	\$ 405.00	\$ 338.96
Academia	\$ 126.37	\$ 134.44	\$ 145.18	\$ 143.82	\$ 141.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 8,455.16	\$ 9,209.79	\$ 9,398.58	\$ 9,330.13	\$ 9,479.47

## **BACKGROUND:**

The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) entered into force in 1993. It has three main objectives: the conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity; and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

At the Ninth Conference of the Parties (COP-9) of the CBD, Parties established a Strategy for Resource Mobilization to assist the Parties and relevant organizations to mobilize adequate and predictable financial resources to support the achievement of the Convention's three objectives. The Strategy considers the full range of possible local, national, regional and international funding sources, both public and private.

At the Tenth Conference of the Parties (COP-10) in October 2010, Parties agreed on a set of indicators to measure progress on implementing the Strategy for Resource Mobilization (Decision X/3). The indicators were based on the Strategy's mission and eight goals, with subsequent methodological and implementation guidance for collecting data developed by the CBD Secretariat at the request of Parties:

(1) Aggregated financial flows, in the amount and where relevant percentage, of biodiversity-related funding, per annum, for achieving the Convention's three objectives, in a manner that avoids double counting, both in total and in, inter alia, the following categories:

- (a) Official Development Assistance (ODA);
- (b) Domestic budgets at all levels;
- (c) Private sector;
- (d) Non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia;
- (e) International financial institutions;
- (f) United Nations organizations, funds and programmes;
- (g) Non-ODA public funding;
- (h) South-South cooperation initiatives;
- (i) Technical cooperation;

(2) Number of countries that have:

- (a) Assessed values of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention;
- (b) Identified and reported funding needs, gaps and priorities;
- (c) Developed national financial plans for biodiversity;
- (d) Been provided with the necessary funding and capacity-building to undertake the above activities;

(3) Amount of domestic financial support, per annum, in respect of those domestic activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention;

(4) Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to biodiversity focal area;

(5) Level of CBD and Parties' support to other financial institutions that promote replication and scaling-up of relevant successful financial mechanisms and instruments;

- (6) Number of international financing institutions, United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, and the development agencies that report to the Development Assistance Committee of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC), with biodiversity and associated ecosystem services as a cross-cutting policy;
- (7) Number of Parties that integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in development plans, strategies and budgets;
- (8) Number of South-South cooperation initiatives conducted by developing country Parties and those that may be supported by other Parties and relevant partners, as a complement to necessary North-South cooperation;
- (9) Amount and number of South-South and North-South technical cooperation and capacity-building initiatives that support biodiversity;
- (10) Number of global initiatives that heighten awareness on the need for resource mobilization for biodiversity;
- (11) Amount of financial resources from all sources from developed countries to developing countries to contribute to achieving the Convention's objectives;
- (12) Amount of financial resources from all sources from developed countries to developing countries towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;
- (13) Resources mobilized from the removal, reform or phase-out of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, which could be used for the promotion of positive incentives, including but not limited to innovative financial mechanisms, that are consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations, taking into account national social and economic conditions;
- (14) Number of initiatives, and respective amounts, supplementary to the financial mechanism established under Article 21, that engage Parties and relevant organizations in new and innovative financial mechanisms, which consider intrinsic values and all other values of biodiversity, in accordance with the objectives of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of Their Utilization;
- (15) Number of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms, consistent with the Convention and, when in effect, with the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of Their Utilization, including awareness-raising, that enhance resource mobilization.

## **GENERAL NOTE ON METHODOLOGY**

This report focuses on providing information regarding Canadian public and private financial resources that support the objectives of the CBD, using a diverse range of publicly available and published source data and information, in response to CBD COP Decision X/3 (1). An estimate is provided of annual expenditures from 2006 to 2010 on biodiversity by both public and private sector sources using the categories agreed to in this Decision. Since calendar year data was not always available, fiscal year data was used (i.e. FY 2006-2007 is considered calendar year 2006). All figures in this report were obtained from publicly available, previously published data sources. To ensure reliability, official reports such as government reports, annual reports and audited financial statements were used as a basis for collecting the information, with references provided. Data from surveys undertaken by Statistics Canada were also extremely important for some categories, as well as data from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Creditor Reporting System as extracted from OECD.Stat.

Data for more recent years was sometimes not available for certain categories so it was forecast using linear, geometric or polynomial regression. The specific method used was determined based on the trend of the available data. Additional methodological details are provided under each specific indicator and category below.

It is important to note that the vast majority of activities that contribute to the implementation of the CBD are diverse in nature. In a best case scenario, determining if an activity contributes to the implementation of the CBD should, in addition to examining the traditional biodiversity sectors of environment, wildlife and protected areas, consider actions and expenditures in the resource sectors of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and eco-tourism, as well as development assistance projects that focus on natural resources and sustainable livelihoods. Likewise, actions by industrial sectors, municipalities, urban and rural areas that contribute to protection of lands, aquatic areas, wildlife, and sustainable use of biological resources, etc., all make contributions to the CBD. Expenditures on planning, environmental impact assessments, environmental education are additional examples of activities and expenditures that contribute to both the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of biological resources. However, in most cases detailed expenditure information was not available at this level. As a result, many of these expenditures have not been fully counted in this study in order to ensure that overall results are not over-estimated. Therefore, the figures reported in this study are likely lower than the actual amounts of resources mobilized in support of the CBD.

All figures in this document are in current Canadian dollars. Conversions from US dollars were made using average annual exchange rates published by the Bank of Canada.

## 1. Financial flows for achieving the Convention's three objectives, by category:

### (a) Official Development Assistance (ODA):

	Millions of CAN\$ (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
<b>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</b>	<b>\$ 53.35</b>	<b>\$ 66.70</b>	<b>\$ 73.80</b>	<b>\$ 85.06</b>	<b>\$ 136.93</b>
<b>Government of Canada</b>	<b>\$ 45.61</b>	<b>\$ 42.72</b>	<b>\$ 46.94</b>	<b>\$ 62.46</b>	<b>\$ 95.00</b>
<i>CIDA, IDRC, Environment Canada</i>	\$ 28.64	\$ 25.80	\$ 26.02	\$ 41.15	\$ 73.22
<i>Finance Canada</i>	\$ 16.97	\$ 16.92	\$ 20.43	\$ 20.90	\$ 21.28
<i>Parks Canada</i>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.50
<b>International Financial Institutions &amp; UN</b>	<b>\$ 7.74</b>	<b>\$ 23.98</b>	<b>\$ 26.85</b>	<b>\$ 22.59</b>	<b>\$ 41.94</b>
<i>Global Environment Facility</i>	\$ 0	\$ 13.42	\$ 18.12	\$ 15.49	\$ 22.35
<i>FAO</i>	\$ 4.53	\$ 7.13	\$ 5.38	\$ 3.92	\$ 16.61
<i>UNDP</i>	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.82	\$ 2.73	\$ 2.52	\$ 2.31
<i>UNESCO</i>	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.67

#### i. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and Environment Canada:<sup>1</sup>

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) reports nearly all ODA activities undertaken by the Government of Canada to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC). While the OECD tabulates biodiversity ODA using the Rio Markers, significant methodological issues prevent the use of these figures in this estimate.

In order to accurately estimate the portion of ODA which contributes to achieving the objectives of the CBD, data was extracted from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS). Reported activities are coded using DAC sector codes. Sectors in areas that contribute directly to the implementation of the CBD's objectives were identified. These are:

- 014015: Water Resources Protection
- 041020: Biosphere Protection
- 041030: Bio-diversity
- 041040: Site preservation
- 031100: Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- 041010: Environmental policy and Administrative Management
- 041050: Flood Prevention and Control
- 041081: Environmental Education and Training
- 041082: Environmental Research

Activities within each sector were analysed to determine what percentage of expenditures in 2010 could be considered as supporting the objectives of the CBD. These percentages were used to estimate biodiversity related ODA for years 2006 through 2009.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1

CIDA's core contribution to the Global Environment Facility has not been taken into account in these figures and will be listed separately in this report in the section on International Organizations.

**ii. Other ODA Flows**

- **Department of Finance Canada:**

	Millions of CAN\$ Annual (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
International Development Association	\$ 353.52	\$ 352.58	\$ 425.72	\$ 435.48	\$ 443.28
<b>4.8%</b>	<b>\$ 16.97</b>	<b>\$ 16.92</b>	<b>\$ 20.43</b>	<b>\$ 20.90</b>	<b>\$ 21.28</b>

The Department of Finance Canada is a large contributor of ODA, including the provision of financial resources to the World Bank Group. The International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank is the largest multilateral channel of concessional financing to the world's poorest countries, providing funding supports to boost economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve the living conditions.<sup>1</sup> Finance Canada channels Canada's contribution to IDA.

A portion of IDA resources, estimated at 7 percent, is directed toward its Environment and Natural Resource Management sector.<sup>2</sup> Of this, approximately 68% supports activities related to the three objectives of the CBD.<sup>3</sup> Based on this, approximately 4.8% of Canada's annual contribution could be considered as supporting the implementation of the CBD.

Note that data for other World Bank Group expenditures, such as the IBRD and the IFC, was not included here. First of all, some of Canada's "contributions" to the World Bank Group has come in the form of capital contributions, with these resources being used and re-used, leveraged and loaned, and even mixed with grant resources, on a regular basis. This makes it difficult to establish clear contributions from Canada on an annual given that World Bank Group reporting often groups these resources together. Secondly, most of the World Bank's additional expenditures related to biodiversity are loans that will eventually be paid back. As a result, most of these biodiversity expenditures amount to a net flow of zero. Lastly, the World Bank also provides a substantial amount of grant-based funding to biodiversity through various thematic trust funds. However, any contribution to these from Canada would be captured in CIDA's annual reports on ODA and likely covered in the previous section.

- **Parks Canada:<sup>4</sup>**

	Millions of CAN\$ Annual (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
Parks Canada ODA	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.50

Parks Canada provides ODA for protected areas and heritage initiatives. Activities, such as park operations management and use of science and conservation tools are directly supportive of the implementation of the CBD, and thus, all of Parks Canada's ODA is included in the total ODA contribution.

## International Financial Institutions and United Nations Organizations, Funds and Programmes

### iii. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO):<sup>5</sup>

	Millions of CAN\$ Annual (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
Annual Contribution	\$ 12.18	\$ 19.16	\$ 14.45	\$ 10.53	\$ 44.65
<b>37.2%</b>	<b>\$ 4.53</b>	<b>\$ 7.13</b>	<b>\$ 5.38</b>	<b>\$ 3.92</b>	<b>\$ 16.61</b>

Canada's annual contribution to the FAO is embedded in CIDA's Official Development Assistance reports; however, it is not included in the sectoral analysis above. As a result, this amount has not been included in the section above on CIDA's ODA, but included here in the section on International Financial Institutions and United Nations Organizations. It is also important to note that a large portion of Canada's contribution to the FAO is provided by DFAIT.

Much of the FAO's activities appear to be related to the objectives of the CBD. The FAO's Programme of Work details 12 key areas of work<sup>6</sup>, of which the following are directly related to meeting the objectives of the CBD and represent approximately 37.2% of the FAO's budget:

- Sustainable intensification of crop production
- Increased sustainable livestock production
- Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources
- Sustainable management of forests and trees
- Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources

### iv. Global Environment Facility:<sup>7</sup>

	Millions of CAN\$ Annual (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
Annual Contribution	\$ 0	\$ 36.27	\$ 48.98	\$ 41.87	\$ 60.41
<b>37%</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 13.42</b>	<b>\$ 18.12</b>	<b>\$ 15.49</b>	<b>\$ 22.35</b>

Of Canada's annual contribution to the GEF, approximately 27.9 percent of these resources is programmed directly for the biodiversity focal area, including sustainable forest management. However, there are substantial levels of funding included in the GEF's international waters and land degradation focal areas that are biodiversity activities. This brings the proportion of GEF-5 biodiversity-related resources up to 37%.

While this amount is embedded in CIDA's Official Development Assistance reports, it is not normally classified as "biodiversity funding". As a result, this amount has not been included in the section above on CIDA's ODA, but included here in the section on International Financial Institutions and United Nations Organizations.

### v. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):<sup>8</sup>

	Millions of CAN\$ Annual (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
Core Funding	\$ 56.25	\$ 60.94	\$ 59.06	\$ 54.38	\$ 49.83
4.63%	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.82	\$ 2.73	\$ 2.52	\$ 2.31

UNDP reports that its “portfolio of biodiversity projects consists of 177 initiatives under implementation, with a value of US\$ 1.879 billion. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the largest financier of these projects, contributing US\$ 533 million in funds administered by UNDP. Other financiers of projects include the German-funded International Climate Initiative, bilateral agencies, governments and the private sector. In addition, the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by UNDP has established operations in over 120 countries. A number of other UNDP environment programmes also contribute towards biodiversity management, including the Poverty–Environment Initiative, the UN–REDD Programme, UNDP’s GEF supported International Waters Programme and initiatives of the Nairobi based Drylands Development Centre.”<sup>9</sup>

It would appear, therefore, that almost all of UNDP’s biodiversity-related activities are funded through the GEF or through specific funding from bilateral donors. As Canada’s contribution to the GEF has already been counted above, it would not be consistent to attempt to count any resources reported by UNDP.

However, the Government of Canada’s core contribution made by CIDA to UNDP is additional to any funding that CIDA counts as a contribution to the GEF. From 2004-2007, UNDP disbursed US\$1.58 billion on environmental programming, of which US\$181.8 million came from regular resources<sup>10</sup>. Over this same time period US\$1.1 billion was contributed to UNDP as regular, core resources by donors. Therefore, it could be estimated that on average 16.52% of UNDP’s core resources are used for environmental programming. Of this amount, approximately 28% went to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.<sup>11</sup> As a result, an estimated 4.63% of Canada’s contributions to UNDP’s core funding can be counted as biodiversity-related funding.

**vi. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)<sup>12</sup>**

	Millions of CAN\$ Annual (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
Assessed Contribution	\$ 9.78	\$ 9.80	\$ 10.02	\$ 10.76	\$ 10.79
6.2%	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.67

UNESCO reported that in 2010 \$34 million of its resources paid from assessed contributions (\$377 million) was used to fund its “Natural Sciences” program<sup>13</sup>, 69% of which supports biodiversity and coastal management issues according to 2010-11 Programme of Work and Budget<sup>14</sup>. Therefore, an estimated 6.2% of Canada’s assessed contributions to UNESCO contribute to the objectives of the CBD.

**vii. Multilateral Development Banks:**

Canada provides substantial levels of funding (over \$500 million) to several multilateral development banks such as the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development



Bank, the African Development Bank and the World Bank, amongst others. While these entities provided substantial support for the objectives of the CBD, it was ultimately deemed not possible at this point to arrive at a credible estimate for this contribution. On one hand, it was difficult to differentiate between what these entities provided as grants and what was provided as loans. Additionally, it was challenging to identify what portion of each organization’s “environment” or “natural resources” portfolios was directly related to biodiversity activities.

**(b) Domestic budgets at all levels:**

	Millions of CAN\$ (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
<b>Domestic public budgets at all levels</b>	<b>\$ 6,986.65</b>	<b>\$ 7,823.76</b>	<b>\$ 7,951.53</b>	<b>\$ 7,959.74</b>	<b>\$ 8,184.20</b>
<i>Federal</i>	\$ 2,149.67	\$ 2,447.47	\$ 2,442.05	\$ 2,036.29	\$ 2,220.74
<i>Provincial</i>	\$ 2,315.98	\$ 2,696.85	\$ 2,595.88	\$ 2,808.11	\$ 2,651.81
<i>Local governments</i>	\$ 2,521.00	\$ 2,679.45	\$ 2,913.60	\$ 3,115.35	\$ 3,311.65

**i. Federal Government Departments:<sup>15</sup>**

Data was examined from federal departments’ annual performance reports. These reports identify expenditures carried out in each program area. Included in the estimate are annual expenditures made in program areas directly related to the objectives of the CBD. In cases where biodiversity-related funding was evident, but a clear, direct relationship to the objectives of the CBD was not evident, a proportion of the total amount reported was estimated. The range of federal organizations included: Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, Environment Canada, Parks Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Foreign Affairs Canada, and the Canadian Museum of Nature.

	Millions of CAN\$ Annual (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
Biodiversity, Wildlife and Sustainable Ecosystems	\$ 203.10	\$ 246.20	\$ 232.10	\$ 173.50	\$ 146.20
Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture	\$ 663.80	\$ 760.50	\$ 866.20	\$ 635.00	\$ 633.00
Parks and Protected Areas	\$ 497.12	\$ 526.72	\$ 569.55	\$ 661.91	\$ 773.49
Agri-Environment	\$ 364.40	\$ 444.50	\$ 331.60	\$ 177.90	\$ 179.50
Forest Management	\$ 178.10	\$ 206.70	\$ 183.50	\$ 167.40	\$ 211.00
Northern Biodiversity Protection	\$ 86.41	\$ 74.56	\$ 82.14	\$ 98.38	\$ 124.92
Water Management - Source Protection	\$ 95.70	\$ 102.00	\$ 113.40	\$ 87.40	\$ 118.00
Education and Awareness	\$ 59.76	\$ 85.09	\$ 62.34	\$ 33.44	\$ 33.28
Support to the CBD	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.35
	<b>\$ 2,149.67</b>	<b>\$ 2,447.47</b>	<b>\$ 2,442.05</b>	<b>\$ 2,036.29</b>	<b>\$ 2,220.74</b>

**ii. Canadian Provinces and Territories:<sup>16</sup>**

Annual expenditures by provinces and territories to enhance and protect to biodiversity were determined through an analysis of departmental annual reports and Finance Department reports. In many cases, annual reports were available for those ministries and departments responsible for biodiversity-related activities. When these reports were not available, either year-end lists of

expenditures prepared by finance departments, or backward-looking expenditures reported in budget estimates for future years were used to extract biodiversity-related expenses.

The organizational structures of each jurisdiction were initially reviewed to identify the most relevant biodiversity related Ministries or Departments. The range of Ministries or Departments included: energy, mines, natural resources, environment, sustainable development, agriculture, tourism, parks, conservation, forestry, range management, fisheries and aquaculture, with significant variation among jurisdictions. Departments of agriculture proved most challenging in determining expenditures on biodiversity related activities. Departments that included several resources (energy, mines, tourism and aquaculture, etc.) were also sometimes difficult to determine expenditures on biological resources, likely leading to underestimating expenditures.

Additional time would be required to further refine estimated contributions of provinces and territories, and would in some cases, require contacting various government agencies to obtain more detailed information than is available online. Forest fire control was included when this information was available. Fire control has both a positive and negative influence on forest biodiversity, but is particularly important in achieving the sustainable use of forest resources. Fire control is an element of the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity.

	Millions of CAN\$ Annual (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
Forest, Fish and Wildlife Management	\$ 1,507.78	\$ 1,479.25	\$ 1,561.59	\$ 1,878.38	\$ 1,763.14
Biodiversity-related Environmental Stewardship and Protection	\$ 351.95	\$ 664.85	\$ 320.00	\$ 278.06	\$ 268.73
Parks and Protected Areas	\$ 143.84	\$ 180.79	\$ 299.60	\$ 232.78	\$ 221.66
Biodiversity-related Environmental Sustainability	\$ 86.61	\$ 103.42	\$ 115.13	\$ 144.87	\$ 143.25
Water Management - Source Protection	\$ 60.83	\$ 86.50	\$ 110.39	\$ 89.04	\$ 77.64
Land Management	\$ 65.47	\$ 66.88	\$ 67.07	\$ 73.97	\$ 75.34
Agri-Environment and Aquaculture	\$ 41.87	\$ 49.76	\$ 49.69	\$ 39.36	\$ 40.12
Environmental Science and Program Management	\$ 30.79	\$ 38.23	\$ 31.00	\$ 35.58	\$ 39.40
Corporate Policy and Planning	\$ 26.83	\$ 27.17	\$ 41.39	\$ 36.07	\$ 22.53
	\$ 2,315.98	\$ 2,696.85	\$ 2,595.88	\$ 2,808.11	\$ 2,651.81

### iii. Local Governments:

Attempting to review specific expenditure data for every municipality in Canada would not be feasible or practical for this study. As a result, it was decided to estimate the financial contributions of local governments to the objectives of the CBD using government expenditure data available from Statistics Canada<sup>17</sup>.

This information does not however enable specific determination of actual expenditures on activities that contribute to the implementation of the CBD. Firstly, it classifies some local government expenditures as “Environment” and then sub-classifies these into “Water purification and supply”, “Sewage collection and disposal”, “Garbage, waste collection and disposal”, and “Other environmental services”. While all of these elements may be important for environmental protection, they probably do not all make direct contributions to conserve

biodiversity or sustainably use biological resources. Expenditures labelled as “Other environmental services” may include biodiversity-related activities.

Given that activities related to water, sewage and waste are counted separately under their own sub-category in this data, separate from “Environment” expenditures, it would be conservative to estimate that at least 25% of the sub-category “Environment” expenditures are likely to contribute to the objectives of the CBD.

Secondly, Statistics Canada classifies some local government expenditures as “Resource conservation and industrial development”. Noting that some of these expenditures relate to “industrial development” rather than “resource conservation”, it was estimated that 10% of this category contributes to the objectives of the CBD.

As a result, according to Statistics Canada, Canadian local governments expended the following biodiversity related expenditures:

		Millions of CAN\$ Annual (current prices)				
		FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
Resource conservation and industrial development		\$ 1,015.00	\$ 1,127.00	\$ 1,256.00	\$ 1,331.00	\$ -
	(10%)	\$ 101.50	\$ 112.70	\$ 125.60	\$ 133.10	\$ -
Environment		\$ 9,678.00	\$ 10,267.00	\$ 11,152.00	\$ 11,929.00	\$ -
	(25%)	\$ 2,419.50	\$ 2,566.75	\$ 2,788.00	\$ 2,982.25	\$ -
		\$ 2,521.00	\$ 2,679.45	\$ 2,913.60	\$ 3,115.35	\$ 3,311.65

\* Data was not available for 2010-11 so it was estimated using a linear trend.

**(c) Private sector:**

	Millions of CAN\$ (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>\$ 1,012.94</b>	<b>\$ 914.10</b>	<b>\$ 810.23</b>	<b>\$ 736.50</b>	<b>\$ 677.88</b>
<i>Business expenditures</i>	\$ 437.75	\$ 339.95	\$ 242.15	\$ 182.71	\$ 135.89
<i>User fees (parks fees, licenses)</i>	\$ 575.19	\$ 574.15	\$ 568.08	\$ 553.79	\$ 541.99

**i. Business expenditures:**<sup>18</sup>

	Millions of CAN\$ Annual (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
Wildlife and Habitat Monitoring	\$ 266.20	\$ 185.50	\$ 104.80		
Environmental Monitoring	\$ 420.00	\$ 374.55	\$ 329.10		
<b>25%</b>	<b>\$ 105.00</b>	<b>\$ 93.64</b>	<b>\$ 82.28</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Environmental Assments and Audits	\$ 266.20	\$ 243.25	\$ 220.30		
<b>25%</b>	<b>\$ 66.55</b>	<b>\$ 60.81</b>	<b>\$ 55.08</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
	\$ 437.75	\$ 339.95	\$ 242.15	\$ 182.71	\$ 135.89

According to the 2008 Statistics Canada publication *Environmental Protection Expenditures in the Business Sector*, businesses operating in Canada spent \$9.1 billion in 2008 on environmental protection. This amount is based on both capital and operating expenditures in the following areas:

- Waste management and sewerage services;
- Pollution prevention processes;
- Pollution abatement and control - end-of-pipe;
- Reclamation and decommissioning;
- Environmental monitoring;
- Wildlife and habitat protection; and
- Environmental assessments and audits.

Activities in all of the above areas would make some contribution to the implementation of the CBD, in particular, the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of biological resources objectives. However, it would be difficult to justify including expenditures from the first four categories as directly related to the objectives of the CBD.

“Environmental monitoring” refers to expenditures for purchase of equipment, supplies, labour and services required to monitor pollutant emissions that would affect air, water or soil quality. As a result, at least a portion of these expenditures could be included as contributing to the objectives of the CBD. The same could be said of “Environmental assessments and audits”, defined as expenditures made to review the current compliance of operations with regulations and to evaluate the environmental impact of proposed projects. “Wildlife and habitat protection” is clearly related to the objectives of the CBD and could be included in its full amount.

Statistics Canada has not yet released the 2010 report, so figures for 2009-10 and 2010-11 were estimated using an exponential regression. This was found to be the best method to estimate for future years. Additionally, the figures included for 2007 was calculated by finding the average of the 2006 and 2008 figures.

ii. **User fees:**<sup>19</sup>

	Millions of CAN\$ Annual (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
<i>National Protected Areas</i>	\$ 107.50	\$ 107.33	\$ 114.24	\$ 115.88	\$ 112.23
<i>Provincial Protected Areas</i>	\$ 259.99	\$ 267.33	\$ 281.61	\$ 310.08	\$ 313.45
<i>Other user fees (i.e. fishing and hunting licenses)</i>	\$ 207.70	\$ 199.49	\$ 172.23	\$ 127.83	\$ 116.31
	\$ 575.19	\$ 574.15	\$ 568.08	\$ 553.79	\$ 541.99

An additional area of private sector expenditures relates to user fees, including direct fees, licenses and permits. In the case of protected areas, for example, users pay fees to use recreational facilities in parks and campsites. Resource users, such as fishers and loggers, also pay for licenses and permits, although in some cases it would be very difficult to determine if the purpose of these license fees are related to the objectives of the CBD. In many cases, however, governments have specific accounts used to collect and disburse these funds.

There are numerous other innovative areas of private sector financing for biodiversity. These include biodiversity offsets, land conservation tax incentives, schemes for payment for ecosystem services (PES), and the sale of green products. However, experience (and data) related to these in Canada is limited at present. Therefore, no additional effort was made in this study to estimate financial flows from these areas.

It is worth noting that most of the estimates above largely do not include investments and expenditures made by the private sector related to many of the sustainable uses of biodiversity resources. For example, a case could be made to include private sector expenditures related to sustainable agriculture, forestry and fishing, just to name a few sectors. Unfortunately, at this point dependable, disaggregated national data for these sectors is not available. Attempting to estimate, for example, the % of total agriculture spending related to “sustainable use” of biological resources would not be prudent. But it would be important to note here that these three primary sectors of the Canadian economy represent over \$22.6 billion in annual economic activity.<sup>20</sup> If even 10% of this activity is directly related to the sustainable use of biological resources, this would more than triple the estimated biodiversity expenditures estimated above for the private sectors.

In regards to Canadian private sector expenditures for biodiversity made outside of Canada, this study did not find a reliable or practical source of information yet to estimate this figure.

**(d) Non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia:**

	Millions of CAN\$ (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
<b>NGOs, foundations, and academia</b>	<b>\$ 402.22</b>	<b>\$ 405.23</b>	<b>\$ 563.02</b>	<b>\$ 548.83</b>	<b>\$ 480.45</b>
<i>Non-governmental organizations, foundations</i>	\$ 275.85	\$ 270.79	\$ 417.85	\$ 405.00	\$ 338.96
<i>Academia</i>	\$ 126.37	\$ 134.44	\$ 145.18	\$ 143.82	\$ 141.50

**i. Non-governmental organizations, foundations:**<sup>21</sup>

There are several hundred, if not thousands of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and foundations in Canada dedicated to activities related to the objectives of the CBD. However, there is no one comprehensive source of data on their nature or their revenues and expenditures. As a result, information had to be gathered on a case-by-case basis, mainly by reviewing each NGO's financial statements and/or annual reports. This obviously could not be completed for each and every organization, but the following list provides the main, largest biodiversity-related NGOs in Canada.

While many conservation authorities report exact expenditures data by program area, several do not. In these cases, the percentage breakdown provided by program area in the annual report was used to calculate biodiversity related expenditures.

	Millions of CAN\$ Annual (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
<i>National NGOs</i>					
The Nature Conservancy of Canada	\$ 60.13	\$ 53.47	\$ 160.43	\$ 117.44	\$ 68.45
Ducks Unlimited Canada	\$ 71.83	\$ 71.53	\$ 79.71	\$ 92.25	\$ 75.84
Canadian Wildlife Federation			\$ 11.17	\$ 10.68	\$ 11.01
World Wildlife Fund Canada	\$ 17.33	\$ 18.80	\$ 22.23	\$ 24.09	\$ 21.33
David Suzuki Foundation	\$ 4.68	\$ 6.08	\$ 6.58	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.65
EcoTrust	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.99	\$ 3.06	\$ 3.01
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society	\$ 4.87	\$ 3.27	\$ 4.19	\$ 3.90	\$ 3.33
Nature Canada	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.15	\$ 2.68	\$ 2.48
Wildlife Habitat Canada	\$ 3.55	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.01	\$ 2.08
Wildlife Preservation Canada		\$ 0.57	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.64
Forest Stewardship Council Canada	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.33
<i>British Columbia</i>					
Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation	\$ -	\$ 7.64	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.75	\$ 6.02
Pacific Salmon Foundation	\$ 3.27	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8.35	\$ 5.39
Land Conservancy of British Columbia	\$ 3.75	\$ 5.58	\$ 9.46	\$ 5.08	\$ 5.13
<i>Alberta</i>					
Alberta Conservation Association	\$ 10.38	\$ 5.25	\$ 9.36	\$ 12.54	\$ 12.52
<i>Saskatchewan</i>					
Wascana Centre Authority	\$ -	\$ 5.08	\$ 5.91	\$ 5.89	\$ 6.98
<i>Ontario</i>					
Nature Ontario	\$ -	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.68	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.49
<i>Conservation Authorities Expenditures less public funding</i>					
Ausable Bayfield	\$ 2.32	\$ 2.86	\$ 3.83	\$ 4.81	\$ 4.78
Central Lake Ontario	\$ -	\$ 2.71 (6.62*0.41)	\$ 7.45 (11.83*0.63)	\$ 5.19 (5.66*0.47)	\$ 2.73 (5.37*0.51)
Essex Region	\$ -	\$ 3.91	\$ 2.75	\$ 3.41	\$ 4.15
Grey Sauble	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.92	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.11	\$ 1.47
Lower Trent	\$ 2.35	\$ 1.99	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.79	\$ 3.65
Saugeen Valley	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.87	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.13
St. Clair	\$ 1.76 (3.91*0.45)	\$ 1.98 (4.22*0.47)	\$ 2.09 (3.97*0.51)	\$ 3.02 (6.17*0.47)	\$ 2.26 (5.02*0.45)
Ganaraksa Region	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.36 (2.83*0.48)	\$ 1.32 (2.87*0.46)	\$ 1.14 (2.78*0.41)
Halton	\$ 9.40 (17.1*0.65)	\$ 12.74 (20.23*0.63)	\$ 10.66 (18.57*0.58)	\$ 11.55 (20.26*0.57)	\$ 12.40 (20.67*0.6)
Kettle Creek	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.75 (1.73*0.43)	\$ 0.81 (1.79*0.45)
Long Point Region	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.26
Niagara Peninsula	\$ 1.60	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.05	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.80
Nottawasaga Valley	\$ 1.13 (3.07*0.37)	\$ 1.01 (3.16*0.27)	\$ 0.97 (3.6*0.27)	\$ 0.94 (3.76*0.25)	\$ 1.10
Toronto and Region	\$ 48.84	\$ 35.13	\$ 33.48	\$ 40.04	\$ 40.16
Grand River	\$ 12.81	\$ 11.42	\$ 12.16	\$ 13.16	\$ 15.01
Lake Simcoe Region	\$ 3.65	\$ 2.53	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.29
Lower Thames Valley	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.02
Nickel District	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.04
Rideau Valley	\$ 2.50	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.15	\$ 2.92
South Nation	\$ 2.50	\$ -	\$ 2.82	\$ -	\$ 2.40
Upper Thames River	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.58
<i>Quebec</i>					
Nature Quebec	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.82
Ecology Action Centre	\$ -	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.37
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 275.85</b>	<b>\$ 270.79</b>	<b>\$ 417.85</b>	<b>\$ 405.00</b>	<b>\$ 338.96</b>

**ii. Academia:**<sup>22 23</sup>

Canada’s universities and colleges also provide valuable resources that support the objectives of the CBD, both through research and through undergraduate and graduate education.

Unfortunately, in regards to research limited data exists on amounts of expenditures specific to biodiversity and related sectors. As a result, no data has been included in this study for this area.

In regards to expenditures on biodiversity-related undergraduate and graduate education, Statistics Canada provides data for enrolment numbers in Canadian universities disaggregated by instructional programs. Two categories were identified that directly relate to the objectives of the CBD: “Agriculture, natural resources and conservation” and “Physical and life sciences and technologies”. The number of students enrolled in each category was multiplied by the average tuition paid by Canadian students. Of note, this tuition does not include public funds provided by governments to support these programs, but come directly from private contributions of students and their families.

The category of “Physical and life sciences and technologies” would seem to encompass much more than biodiversity-related fields. As a result, only 25% of its value has been included. The category of “Agriculture, natural resources and conservation” would seem to mostly include biodiversity-related fields, with the exception of training in conventional agriculture. As a result, 90% of its value has been included.

*Agriculture, natural resources and conservation*

	Millions of CAN\$ Annual (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
Undergraduate level	8823	8880	9378	8553	
Average Tuition	\$ 4,064.00	\$ 4,366.00	\$ 4,697.00	\$ 4,803.00	\$ 5,023.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 35,856,672.00</b>	<b>\$ 38,770,080.00</b>	<b>\$ 44,048,466.00</b>	<b>\$ 41,080,059.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Graduate level	3087	3168	3222	3264	
Average Tuition	\$ 2,830.00	\$ 3,873.00	\$ 3,921.00	\$ 4,535.00	\$ 4,821.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 8,736,210.00</b>	<b>\$ 12,269,664.00</b>	<b>\$ 12,633,462.00</b>	<b>\$ 14,802,240.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>(90%)</b>	<b>\$ 40,133,593.80</b>	<b>\$ 45,935,769.60</b>	<b>\$ 51,013,735.20</b>	<b>\$ 50,294,069.10</b>	<b>\$ 47,602,028.02</b>

*Physical and life sciences and technologies*

	Millions of CAN\$ Annual (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
Undergraduate level	63666	63261	63939	60741	
Average Tuition	\$ 4,534.00	\$ 4,679.00	\$ 4,885.00	\$ 5,049.00	\$ 5,247.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 288,661,644.00</b>	<b>\$ 295,998,219.00</b>	<b>\$ 312,342,015.00</b>	<b>\$ 306,681,309.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Graduate level	13719	14262	14493	14550	
Average Tuition	\$ 4,104.00	\$ 4,067.00	\$ 4,437.00	\$ 4,635.00	\$ 5,477.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 56,302,776.00</b>	<b>\$ 58,003,554.00</b>	<b>\$ 64,305,441.00</b>	<b>\$ 67,439,250.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>(25%)</b>	<b>\$ 86,241,105.00</b>	<b>\$ 88,500,443.25</b>	<b>\$ 94,161,864.00</b>	<b>\$ 93,530,139.75</b>	<b>\$ 93,896,881.81</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 126,374,698.80</b>	<b>\$ 134,436,212.85</b>	<b>\$ 145,175,599.20</b>	<b>\$ 143,824,208.85</b>	<b>\$ 141,498,909.83</b>



**(e) International financial institutions:**

All relevant Canadian contributions to international financial institutions have been included under (a) Official Development Assistance.

**(f) United Nations organizations, funds and programmes:**

All relevant Canadian contributions to United Nations organizations, funds and programmes have been included under (a) Official Development Assistance.

**(g) Non-ODA public funding:**

N/A

**(h) South-South cooperation initiatives:**

N/A

**(i) Technical cooperation.**

All relevant Canadian contributions to technical cooperation have either been included under (a) Official Development Assistance or (b) Domestic Budgets.

## Consolidated annual Canadian financial flows for achieving the CBD's three objectives

	Millions of CAN\$ (current prices)				
	FY 2006-2007	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
<b>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</b>	\$ 53.35	\$ 66.70	\$ 73.80	\$ 85.06	\$ 136.93
<b>Government of Canada</b>	\$ 45.61	\$ 42.72	\$ 46.94	\$ 62.46	\$ 95.00
<i>CIDA, IDRC, Environment Canada</i>	\$ 28.64	\$ 25.80	\$ 26.02	\$ 41.15	\$ 73.22
<i>Finance Canada</i>	\$ 16.97	\$ 16.92	\$ 20.43	\$ 20.90	\$ 21.28
<i>Parks Canada</i>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.50
<b>International Financial Institutions &amp; UN</b>	\$ 7.74	\$ 23.98	\$ 26.85	\$ 22.59	\$ 41.94
<i>Global Environment Facility</i>	\$ 0	\$ 13.42	\$ 18.12	\$ 15.49	\$ 22.35
<i>FAO</i>	\$ 4.53	\$ 7.13	\$ 5.38	\$ 3.92	\$ 16.61
<i>UNDP</i>	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.82	\$ 2.73	\$ 2.52	\$ 2.31
<i>UNESCO</i>	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.67
<b>Domestic public budgets at all levels</b>	\$ 6,986.65	\$ 7,823.76	\$ 7,951.53	\$ 7,959.74	\$ 8,184.20
<i>Federal</i>	\$ 2,149.67	\$ 2,447.47	\$ 2,442.05	\$ 2,036.29	\$ 2,220.74
<i>Provincial</i>	\$ 2,315.98	\$ 2,696.85	\$ 2,595.88	\$ 2,808.11	\$ 2,651.81
<i>Local governments</i>	\$ 2,521.00	\$ 2,679.45	\$ 2,913.60	\$ 3,115.35	\$ 3,311.65
<b>Private sector</b>	\$ 1,012.94	\$ 914.10	\$ 810.23	\$ 736.50	\$ 677.88
<i>Business expenditures</i>	\$ 437.75	\$ 339.95	\$ 242.15	\$ 182.71	\$ 135.89
<i>User fees (parks fees, licenses)</i>	\$ 575.19	\$ 574.15	\$ 568.08	\$ 553.79	\$ 541.99
<b>NGOs, foundations, and academia</b>	\$ 402.22	\$ 405.23	\$ 563.02	\$ 548.83	\$ 480.45
<i>Non-governmental organizations, foundations</i>	\$ 275.85	\$ 270.79	\$ 417.85	\$ 405.00	\$ 338.96
<i>Academia</i>	\$ 126.37	\$ 134.44	\$ 145.18	\$ 143.82	\$ 141.50
International financial institutions (non-ODA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
UN orgs., funds and programmes (non-ODA)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-ODA public funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
South-South cooperation initiatives	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Technical cooperation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 8,455.16	\$ 9,209.79	\$ 9,398.58	\$ 9,330.13	\$ 9,479.47

- 2. Number of countries that have: (a) Assessed values of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention; (b) Identified and reported funding needs, gaps and priorities; (c) Developed national financial plans for biodiversity; (d) Been provided with the necessary funding and capacity-building to undertake the above activities:**  
 Not applicable – indicator intended for developing countries. However, the Value of Nature to Canadians Study is one of six priority initiatives being advanced through a Federal-Provincial-Territorial partnership, as part of Canada's participation in the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity. The study's purpose is to identify the social, cultural, and economic values of biodiversity and ecosystem services to Canada, in support of government policy and decision making, and public awareness initiatives. The Study considers benefits of wilderness, wildlife, rural landscapes and species and urban nature, among others. It is expected that this Study will be completed in 2013.
- 3. Aggregated estimate of annual Canadian biodiversity-related financial flows:**  
 It is estimated that annual Canadian financial flows related to the objectives of the CBD are from \$8,455.16 million in FY 2006-2007 to \$9,479.47 in FY 2010-2011, with an annual average of \$9,174.63 million.
- 4. Amount of domestic financial support, per annum, in respect of those domestic activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention:**  
 Canadian domestic sources contributed from \$8,401.81 in FY 2006-2007 to \$9,342.54 million in FY 2010-2011, with an annual average of \$9,091.46 million.
- 5. Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to biodiversity focal area:**  
 As indicated above, Canada has provided from \$13.42 million in FY 2007-2008 to \$22.35 million in 2010-2011, with an annual average of \$17.35 million, to the GEF's biodiversity focal area.
- 6. Level of CBD and Parties' support to other financial institutions that promote replication and scaling-up of relevant successful financial mechanisms and instruments:**  
 Not applicable
- 7. Number of international financing institutions, United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, and the development agencies that report to the Development Assistance Committee of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC), with biodiversity and associated ecosystem services as a cross-cutting policy:**  
 Not applicable
- 8. Number of Parties that integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in development plans, strategies and budgets:**  
 It is believed that this question is intended for developing country Parties. Not applicable. However, Canada can highlight that its recent Federal Sustainable Development Strategy has the objective of integrating government wide actions and results, linking sustainable

development planning and reporting to the Government's core expenditure planning reporting system, and providing effective measurement, monitoring and reporting tools to track and report on progress.

**9. Number of South-South cooperation initiatives conducted by developing country Parties and those that may be supported by other Parties and relevant partners, as a complement to necessary North-South cooperation:**

Not applicable

**10. Amount and number of South-South and North-South technical cooperation and capacity-building initiatives that support biodiversity:**

Specific information was not available on the amount and number of North-South technical cooperation and capacity-building initiatives supported by Canada. However, a portion of Canada's contribution to the GEF is used for these types of activities.

**11. Number of global initiatives that heighten awareness on the need for resource mobilization for biodiversity:**

Not applicable

**12. Amount of financial resources from all sources from developed countries to developing countries to contribute to achieving the Convention's objectives:**

As indicated above, it can be estimated that Canada provides from \$53.35 in FY 2006-2007 to \$136.93 in FY 2010-2011, with an average of \$83.17 million annually to developing countries to achieve the Convention's objectives.

In addition to these estimates, which are directly applied to meeting the Convention's objectives, there are additional sources of financing that positively contribute to the Convention on Biological Diversity. These additional sources may have been allocated to an alternative primary initiative, such as climate change or health, and have biodiversity as a secondary or even tertiary goal. In an effort to avoid counting the same flows towards more than one initiative, we have not accounted for funds that do not have the objectives of the Convention as a primary objective. In effect, we have not accounted for co-benefits from other financial flows in reporting given the methodology supported within this document. While this approach helps to limit the risk of double counting, it also prevents a more accurate assessment of total funds contributed towards meeting the Convention's objectives from being realized.

**13. Amount of financial resources from all sources from developed countries to developing countries towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:**

Not applicable – as Strategic Plan has just recently been negotiated.

**14. Resources mobilized from the removal, reform or phase-out of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, which could be used for the promotion of positive incentives, including but not limited to innovative financial mechanisms, that are consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations, taking into account national social and economic conditions:**

Canada does not currently monitor the amount of resources mobilized from the removal, reform or phase-out of incentives harmful to biodiversity. Information is not available.

**15. Number of initiatives, and respective amounts, supplementary to the financial mechanism established under Article 21, that engage Parties and relevant organizations in new and innovative financial mechanisms, which consider intrinsic values and all other values of biodiversity, in accordance with the objectives of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of Their Utilization:**

Not known at present.

**16. Number of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms, consistent with the Convention and, when in effect, with the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of Their Utilization, including awareness-raising, that enhance resource mobilization:**

Not applicable to Canada at present.

## Annex 1 – Official Development Assistance Supporting Biodiversity, by Sector

Recipient		Developing Countries, Total									
Flow		Official Development Assistance									
Amount type		Current prices (CAD millions)									
Flow type		Gross Disbursements									
Year		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Donor	Sector		Biodiversity		Biodiversity		Biodiversity		Biodiversity		Biodiversity
Canada	<b>14015: Water resources protection</b>	0.3909	0.3909	-	-	0.1200	0.1200	2.2630	2.2630	3.6566	3.6566
	<b>310: III.1. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Total</b>	116.1736	13.9300	143.0505	16.7440	161.7113	18.0600	178.4952	25.3948	575.4241	58.0101
	31110: Agricultural policy & admin. mgmt	39.0211	1.2561	45.2779	1.4575	56.3694	1.8146	30.8533	0.9932	66.8976	2.1535
	31120: Agricultural development	16.2368	0.6398	24.4586	0.9637	39.8949	1.5720	29.7361	1.1717	97.1650	3.8286
	31130: Agricultural land resources	1.1791	0.8459	1.7221	1.2355	0.7544	0.5412	13.2145	9.4805	22.7804	16.3434
	31140: Agricultural water resources	10.7647	1.5717	1.2489	0.1824	0.5992	0.0875	10.3787	1.5154	40.8904	5.9703
	31150: Agricultural inputs	2.8566	0.1721	6.5966	0.3974	4.8300	0.2909	8.6458	0.5208	27.1175	1.6335
	31161: Food crop production	5.5751	0.3279	10.6699	0.6276	9.3948	0.5526	15.7906	0.9287	67.8202	3.9889
	31162: Industrial crops/export crops	0.2113	-	0.2152	-	0.5377	-	1.0110	-	3.0228	-
	31163: Livestock	1.1692	0.0584	1.2703	0.0634	0.7718	0.0385	4.8695	0.2430	6.8251	0.3406
	31164: Agrarian reform	2.5784	2.5784	2.5471	2.5471	1.5311	1.5311	0.6339	0.6339	0.6177	0.6177
	31165: Agricultural alternative development	9.1794	0.6390	4.2801	0.2980	2.7454	0.1911	1.4748	0.1027	0.7172	0.0499
	31166: Agricultural extension	9.5165	0.9178	13.4753	1.2996	8.3423	0.8046	11.0454	1.0653	33.9180	3.2712
	31181: Agricultural education/training	3.2202	0.1889	11.8000	0.6922	14.0180	0.8223	7.8079	0.4580	13.2169	0.7753
	31182: Agricultural research	6.2076	0.5355	5.9090	0.5097	5.7165	0.4931	17.5273	1.5120	65.1587	5.6210
	31191: Agricultural services	2.4533	0.1541	3.1450	0.1975	2.9128	0.1829	5.1844	0.3256	30.6939	1.9277
	31192: Plant/post-harvest prot. & pest ctrl	0.0540	0.0062	0.2491	0.0286	0.3609	0.0415	0.3831	0.0440	3.3804	0.3886
	31193: Agricultural financial services	0.8460	0.0171	2.6737	0.0542	2.2510	0.0456	2.9979	0.0608	73.1300	0.4679
	31194: Agricultural co-operatives	0.2849	0.0098	0.6703	0.0230	0.9487	0.0326	4.7856	0.1644	6.8194	0.2343
	31195: Livestock/veterinary services	0.0350	-	0.1171	-	-	-	2.4759	-	1.5669	-
	31210: Forestry policy & admin. management	2.7346	2.0944	1.5701	1.2025	1.5480	1.1856	1.4177	1.0858	1.7915	1.3720
	31220: Forestry development	0.0540	0.0164	0.0690	0.0210	0.2460	0.0749	4.4101	1.3431	6.4300	1.9583
	31261: Fuelwood/charcoal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0307	-	0.0011	-
	31281: Forestry education/training	0.1160	0.1071	1.1005	1.0158	0.5839	0.5390	0.6439	0.5944	0.9746	0.8996
	31282: Forestry research	0.7243	0.7627	0.6279	0.6403	1.4218	1.4056	0.6456	0.6446	0.6354	0.6354
	31291: Forestry services	0.1820	0.0056	0.1381	0.0043	0.0545	0.0017	0.0214	0.0007	..	-
	31310: Fishing policy and admin. management	0.5225	0.5502	1.9441	1.9827	0.4938	0.4881	0.5731	0.5722	0.5735	0.5735
	31320: Fishery development	0.4509	0.4748	1.2746	1.2999	5.0524	4.9946	1.2084	1.2065	2.1896	2.1896
	31381: Fishery education/training	-	-	-	-	0.3321	0.3283	0.5784	0.5775	0.6068	0.6068
	31382: Fishery research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1236	0.1163
	31391: Fishery services	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1501	0.1499	0.3599	0.3599
	<b>41010: Environmental policy and admin. mgmt</b>	20.9396	5.7617	17.9284	4.9332	16.2338	4.4669	73.9095	6.6193	22.3591	6.1523
	<b>41020: Biosphere protection</b>	2.2483	2.2483	0.1170	0.1170	0.2708	0.2708	1.9256	1.9256	0.9252	0.9252
	<b>41030: Bio-diversity</b>	1.8586	1.8586	0.9936	0.9936	0.6506	0.6506	1.1105	1.1105	2.2004	2.2004
	<b>41040: Site preservation</b>	0.9394	0.9394	0.2326	0.2326	0.7746	0.7746	0.4435	0.4435	0.0158	0.0158
	<b>41050: Flood prevention/control</b>	0.5509	0.5509	0.7852	0.7852	0.2030	0.2030	0.6124	0.6124	0.2169	0.2169
	<b>41081: Environmental education/training</b>	9.2608	2.6338	5.8666	1.6684	4.0656	1.1562	7.5308	2.1418	5.6316	1.6016
	<b>41082: Environmental research</b>	1.2024	0.3262	1.2129	0.3291	1.1843	0.3213	2.3579	0.6397	1.6260	0.4411
		<b>153.5646</b>	<b>28.6399</b>	<b>170.1867</b>	<b>25.8030</b>	<b>185.2138</b>	<b>26.0233</b>	<b>268.6486</b>	<b>41.1506</b>	<b>612.0557</b>	<b>73.2201</b>

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<sup>22</sup> Statistics Canada. Table 477-0019 - Public postsecondary enrolments, by registration status, PCSCE, Classification of Instructional Programs, Primary Grouping (CIP\_PG), sex and immigration status, annual (number), CANSIM

<sup>23</sup> Statistics Canada. Undergraduate tuition fees for full time Canadian students, by discipline, by province.