

Norwegian financial contributions to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity

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1. Background

Summarizing biodiversity related funding has historically been a part of Norwegian politics. In the 1980s and 1990s, the Ministry of Environment annually published a Green booklet on environmental measures in the budget proposition. The last publication was in 1997. The Green booklet presented an overview of environmental initiatives in all government departments, including references to specific issues. From 1999 the Green booklet was replaced by a white paper, the Report on the State of the Realm, which was published every second year until 2007. However, in contrast to the Green booklet, the white paper did not present budgetary figures.

A brief overview of environmental measures in each of the government departments was originally a part of the Green booklet. This was pursued in the white paper and is presently a part of the Ministry of Environment's budget proposition. However, today's overview is a less comprehensive version of the earlier Green booklet. The following report is a more detailed review of Norwegian biodiversity funding.

2. General notes on methodology and scope

- Official budgets and input from relevant sectors have been used when compiling this information. With this procedure we are able to get comparable information from year to year, but the degree of CBD-relevance is more difficult to assess.
- The report is based on existing information from recent budgets, national accounts, as well as national reporting systems (KOSTRA) and reporting according to the OECD DAC system.
- The year of reference is in most cases set to 2010. Figures from the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and County councils are presented from 2006 to 2010.
- Numbers are presented in NOK, except for EEA grants and Norway grants (chapter 12).

Thematic scope

- The study presents activities that both directly and indirectly contribute to biodiversity conservation. Activities that indirectly enhance biodiversity conservation (e.g. pollution control, waste management, climate mitigation, compensation for loss of pastoral stocks to large carnivores) are included in the figures as these would often be hard to separate from more direct biodiversity measures.
- Likewise, biodiversity protection on the one hand, and policy development and administration on the other hand, are not separated in the figures as budget figures very often cover both.

- Outdoor recreation is a common activity in Norway and contributes to increased knowledge and understanding of biodiversity values. Management of outdoor recreational areas is important to stimulate such activities and is therefore considered to contribute to CBD's objectives. Expenditures related to outdoor recreation are included in both national and regional figures.
- In Norway, management of cultural heritage is part of the Ministry of Environment's budget. Since this issue is not covered by the CBD objectives, these expenditures are not included in the report, except for personnel and administrative resources which are difficult to separate from aggregated budget figures.
- The Norwegian Government's Climate and Forest Initiative is the single most significant Norwegian contribution to improve conditions for biodiversity. However, as the initiative works on several levels, and with focus on the broad aspect of reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation, it is hard to estimate how much of the total that benefits biodiversity. The budget is therefore treated separately in the study.

Administrative levels

- Data from sector budgets are included from the following government departments:
 - Ministry of Agriculture and Food
 - Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs
 - Ministry of Transport and Communications
 - Ministry of Defence
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - Data from the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy is not available due to lack of reporting.
 - Data from the Ministry of Education and Research has not been included. However, the Ministry covers relevant expenditures on the Biodiversity Information Centre and different nature museums.
- Financial resources on biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources in sector budgets are often aggregated together with other expenditures. In some of these cases detailed expenditure information on biodiversity related issues were not available. Since government departments have reported quite differently, comparison between sectors is not feasible. Each department budget is therefore presented separately.
- Funding within the environmental sector, on national and regional level, is summarized in chapter 3 and split by national and regional figures in chapter 4 and 5.

- Biodiversity related expenditures at County governor level are integrated in national budget figures, but personnel resources are estimated separately (chapter 5.1).
- Municipal budgets are not included in the report as financing is allocated as general block grants and biodiversity expenditures may vary greatly between municipalities.
- Financial resources from private business, organizations, foundations and academia are not included in the report as data sampling would have been very time-consuming.

3. Environmental budgets

The table summarizes biodiversity related funding within the environmental sector. This comprises budget figures from the Ministry of Environment (chapter 4), the County governor (chapter 5.1) and the County councils (chapter 5.2). Numbers are not accurate as personnel resources are estimates, based on man-year converted to expenditures, and as figures from County councils are extracted from a national reporting system in which reporting may vary to some extent.

Ministry of Environment, County governor, County councils	NOK (2006)	NOK (2007)	NOK (2008)	NOK (2009)	NOK (2010)	Average NOK (2006-2010)
Nature management measures*	1 443 425 681	1 763 801 312	2 067 483 640	2 567 273 000	2 589 615 000	2 086 319 727
Pollution control measures**	732 060 778	594 356 418	641 216 525	680 237 500	751 155 000	679 805 244
Environmental tasks in County councils	23 248 000	38 359 000	42 453 000	57 792 000	73 507 000	47 071 800
Environmental measures in the polar regions	178 207 000	198 248 000	217 859 000	263 163 000	284 615 000	228 418 400
Total	2 376 941 460	2 594 764 730	2 969 012 165	3 568 465 500	3 698 892 000	3 041 615 171

*Total amount of measures related to nature management at national level, from the Ministry of Environment and County governor (FAD, chapter 1510)

** Total amount of measures related to pollution control at national level, from the Ministry of Environment and County governor (FAD, chapter 1510 and fee-financed personnel)

4. National budget - Ministry of Environment

The table presents national accounts for nature management, pollution control and environmental measures in the polar region in Norway from 2006 to 2010. Figures include salaries and administration costs.

In Norway, cultural heritage conservation is part of the Ministry of Environment's budget. Since this issue is not covered by the CBD's objectives, these project expenditures are not included, i.e. Directorate for Cultural Heritage (chap 1429) and Svalbard's Cultural Heritage fund (chap 1432). However, personnel and administrative costs related to cultural heritage conservation are included. Likewise, the Norwegian Mapping Authority and the process of registering rights to real properties (chap 1465 and 2465) are not included in the figures.

Environmental activities	NOK (2006)	NOK (2007)	NOK (2008)	NOK (2009)	NOK (2010)
1. Nature management measures	1 327 231 000	1 646 751 000	1 945 543 000	2 442 143 000	2 457 540 000
2. Pollution control measures	661 680 000	534 120 000	568 532 000	600 940 000	663 405 000
3. Environmental measures in the polar regions	178 207 000	198 248 000	217 859 000	263 163 000	284 615 000
Total	2 167 118 000	2 379 119 000	2 731 934 000	3 306 246 000	3 405 560 000

Below are examples of activities for each category is presented:

1. Nature management measures (Chap 1400, 1410, 1425, 1426, 1427)

- Protected areas and management of protected areas
- Forest conservation
- Management of cultural landscapes
- Management of large carnivores*
- Management of wild salmon
- Harvest management of game population and inland fish stocks
- Watercourse management
- Management of marine and coastal ecosystems
- Outdoor recreation
- Knowledgebase, Nature Diversity Index
- Municipal, county and regional planning
- International agreements

- Environmental research and monitoring
- Nature Inspectorate (SNO)

*72 859 000 NOK - compensation for loss of sheep to large carnivores in 2010

71 533 000 NOK - compensation for loss of reindeer to large carnivores in the herding season 2010/2011

In total: 144 392 000 NOK compensation for loss of pastoral stocks to large carnivores (Rovbase)

Budget expenditures on preventive measures and conflict mitigation are approximately 68 000 000 NOK.

2.Pollution control measures (Chap 1441, 1445, 1447, 1448)

- Air pollution
- Hazardous substances
- Contamination of seabed sediments
- Radioactive pollution
- Waste management
- Public purchasing regulations
- Shipping
- Climate mitigation measures
- Climate adaption measures
- Knowledgebase
- Municipal, county and regional planning
- International agreements
- Environmental research and monitoring

3.Environmental measures in the polar regions (Chap 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474)

- Norwegian Polar Institute
- Svalbard's Environmental Protection Fund
- Radioactive pollution
- High North Research Centre for Climate and the Environment (Fram Centre)

5. Regional budgets

5.1 County governor

Biodiversity related expenditures at County governor level are integrated in national budget figures as grants from the Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs. The table presents the County governor's expenditures on nature management and pollution control from 2006 to 2010 for personnel resources. Figures on personnel resources are estimates, based on man-year converted to expenditures. One man-year including all costs, is estimated to be 750 000 NOK in 2010. There are totally 18 County governors in Norway.

County governor	NOK (2006)	NOK (2007)	NOK (2008)	NOK (2009)	NOK (2010)
Nature management, man-years (FAD, 1510*)	175	171	173	172	176
Nature management, man-years, other funding**	16	19	22	42	50
Nature management man-years NOK (FAD 1510*)	116 194 681	117 050 312	121 940 640	125 130 000	132 075 000
Nature management, man-years NOK, other funding**	11 449 027	14 456 142	25 730 468	68 585 215	86 434 936
Total nature management measures	127 643 708	131 506 454	147 671 108	193 715 215	218 509 936
Pollution control man-years, (FAD, 1510*)	106	85	87	87	86
Pollution control man-years, other funding**	5	5	5	5	3
Pollution control man-years, fee-financed***		3	16	22	31
Pollution control man-years NOK, (FAD, 1510*)	70 380 778	58 182 904	61 393 725	63 292 500	64 500 000
Pollution control man-years in NOK, other funding**	3 319 848	3 422 524	3 528 375	3 637 500	2 250 000
Pollution control man-years in NOK, fee-financed***	Not available	2 053 514	11 290 800	16 005 000	23 250 000
Total pollution control measures	73 700 626	63 658 942	76 212 900	82 935 000	90 000 000
Total nature management and pollution control measures, County governor	201 344 335	195 165 396	223 884 008	276 650 215	308 509 936

*Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs (FAD), budget chapter 1510

** Funding through the Ministry of Environment

***Personnel financed by fees related to pollution control of companies

5.2 County councils

According to a recent management reform, the Norwegian County councils are now responsible for water management, harvest management of game population and inland fish stocks and outdoor recreation. These tasks were allocated to the 19 County councils on January 1st 2010.

The figures are based on KOSTRA-data and include salaries, administration and measures related to biodiversity conservation work. For some of the County councils data is not available due to lack of reporting. In addition to the numbers below, some County councils have added own funding, but these figures are not available in the national reporting database (KOSTRA).

County council	NOK (2006)	NOK (2007)	NOK (2008)	NOK (2009)	NOK (2010)
0100 Østfold fylkeskommune	3 149 000	3 530 000	3 406 000	3 876 000	5 813 000
0200 Akershus fylkeskommune	3 890 000	6 056 000	8 531 000	16 469 000	8 637 000
0300 Oslo	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
0400 Hedmark fylkeskommune	Not reported	3 777 000	3 378 000	5 597 000	Not reported
0500 Oppland fylkeskommune	237 000	938 000	558 000	584 000	1 285 000
0600 Buskerud fylkeskommune	2 861 000	3 487 000	4 430 000	4 704 000	10 749 000
0700 Vestfold fylkeskommune	597 000	625 000	772 000	750 000	3 549 000
0800 Telemark fylkeskommune	686 000	495 000	1 152 000	1 110 000	2 210 000
0900 Aust-Agder fylkeskommune	550 000	548 000	715 000	819 000	3 767 000
1000 Vest-Agder fylkeskommune	495 000	663 000	1 091 000	1 785 000	1 586 000
1100 Rogaland fylkeskommune	6 294 000	7 271 000	6 912 000	6 159 000	10 914 000
1200 Hordaland fylkeskommune	2 949 000	3 054 000	3 466 000	6 125 000	10 707 000
1400 Sogn og Fjordane fylkeskommune	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1500 Møre og Romsdal fylkeskommune	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
1600 Sør-Trøndelag fylkeskommune	560 000	753 000	1 233 000	1 600 000	905 000
1700 Nord-Trøndelag fylkeskommune	284 000	300 000	275 000	325 000	622 000
1800 Nordland fylkeskommune	Not reported	5 757 000	5 156 000	6 358 000	9 099 000
1900 Troms fylkeskommune	696 000	1 105 000	1 378 000	1 531 000	2 830 000
2000 Finnmark fylkeskommune	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	834 000
Total	23 248 000	38 359 000	42 453 000	57 792 000	73 507 000

6. National budget - Ministry of Agriculture and Food

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food has the main responsibility for agricultural policy in Norway and budget expenditures are mainly targeted towards management of these resources. Sustainable use and management of forest and agricultural resources are therefore primarily established to promote business activity within the sector, but may also contribute to enhance biodiversity conservation. Expenditures that directly contribute to biodiversity conservation within the sector are very hard to extract from budget figures. Measures given below are to some degree related to biodiversity conservation, but are primarily targeted towards resource management.

Environmental activities	NOK (2010)
Environmental research and innovation (includes climate, biodiversity, organic farming and marine resources, chap 1137)	115 000 000
Conservation and use of genetic resources, environmental mapping and resource registration (chap 1139)	36 000 000
Knowledge transfer and development: agri-environment and rural development (chap 1141)	68 000 000
Management of agri-environmental activities (chap 1143)	16 000 000
Annual agricultural subsidy agreement, relevant budget posts (chap 1150, see table below)	3 475 900 000
Reindeer agreement: environmental management (chap 1151)	1 000 000
Norwegian state-owned land and forest enterprise: accessibility and amenity management for public access (chap 1161)	10 000 000
Total	3 721 900 000

The figure below presents more detailed information from the annual agricultural subsidy agreement between the government and farmer's unions. Only measures that are related to biodiversity conservation are included.

Annual agricultural subsidy agreement, chapter 1150	NOK (2010)
Special agri-environmental projects: restoration of biological diversity, "SMIL" (Post 50.11)	*72 000 000
Information and development measures for environment and water quality project in Morsa (Post 50.11)	11 000 000
Selected agricultural landscapes (Post 50.11)	8 000 000
UNESCO World Heritage Areas (Post 50.11)	3 000 000
Grazing areas for geese (internationally important migratory species) (Post 50.11)	2 500 000
Organic farming subsidies (Post 74.20)	116 000 000
Agri-environmental measures (management and maintenance), "RMP" (Post 74.19)	**369 000 000
Agri-environmental base-payment (Farm environmental mapping and requirements) (Post 74.17)	3 106 900 000
Total	3 475 900 000

*60 % of the total amount

**90% of the total amount

7. National budget - Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs

Sustainable use and management of marine resources is mainly motivated for business purposes, but may also contribute to enhance biodiversity conservation. Funding to promote biodiversity conservation within the sectors is therefore very difficult to define. The figure is restricted to display expenditures with main focus on environmental considerations. Research related to climate and hazardous substances are reported separately as they are indirectly linked to biodiversity conservation.

Biodiversity related activities cover i.a.:

- Resource-research to promote sustainable harvesting of fish stocks (e.g. population monitoring programmes as a basis for sustainable quotas)
- Measures to prevent escapes of farmed fish and to combat infection of wild salmon from sea lice
- Mapping of marine biodiversity through different programmes
- Follow up of the Water Framework Directive
- Measures against acute pollution

Environmental activities	NOK (2010)
Biodiversity related activities	1 841 400 000
Research and monitoring of hazardous substances	76 100 000
Climate research	42 000 000
Total	1 959 500 000

8. National budget - Ministry of Transport and Communications

Biodiversity financing from the Ministry of Transport and Communications include funding of national biodiversity mapping and monitoring programmes, measures to control and combat invasive alien species, and biodiversity related research and development programmes.

In addition, several measures against invasive alien species are a part of specific development and maintenance projects throughout the country. Expenditures related to these projects are not available, but are roughly estimated to be between 0,5 mill and 1 mill NOK nationally (numbers from the Norwegian Public Roads Administration). Lastly, biodiversity measures are also incorporated in individual development projects, but quantifying these would not be feasible.

Environmental activities	NOK (2012)
Mapping and monitoring of biodiversity	3 000 000
Measures against invasive alien species	500 000
Research and development	1 150 000
Total	4 650 000*

*3,00 mill NOK and 1,65 mill NOK from the Norwegian Public Roads Administration (“Statens Vegvesen”) and the Norwegian Railway Network Administration (“Jernbaneverket”) respectively.

9. National budget - Ministry of Defence

The Ministry of Defence has many operations in natural areas which might be harmful to biodiversity. Activities listed below are mostly mitigation measures to prevent further damage on biodiversity. In the figure activities that both directly and indirectly (mitigation), promote biodiversity conservation are included.

Below examples of activities for each category is presented:

Biodiversity conservation and outdoor recreation

- Mapping and monitoring of biodiversity
- Management and environmental measures in military training fields
- Measures to prevent ground and vegetation damage from military vehicles.
- Measures related to the establishment of a large military training field in Eastern Norway (“Regionfelt Østlandet”)

Clean oceans and freshwater, non-toxic environment

- Environmental measures related to run-off from airports

- Cleanup in harbours and naval bases of contaminated seabed sediments with substances that are hazardous to health or the environment
- Management and environmental measures in military training fields
- Restoration of disused military training fields and other properties that will be realized for civil purposes

Research and development

- Environmental effects of the use of ammunition
- Restoration of disused military training fields in peatlands
- Low frequency sonar and effect on marine environment
- Development of leadless ammunition

Environmental activities	NOK (2010)
Biodiversity conservation and outdoor recreation	24 800 000
Clean oceans and freshwater, non-toxic environment	131 804 000
Research and development	17 242 000
Total	173 846 000

10. Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Reporting on Norwegian development assistance follows the OECD-DAC system. With the DAC-marker biodiversity some figures can be provided. Referring to the template, Norway provides figures for 1.1 ODA, category A and B. With regard to category C and D, figures are not presented as the OECD-DAC system is not providing this type of information. Figures for 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 are not available (not ODA).

The Norwegian reporting on ODA is focusing on expenditure in which biodiversity is the main or significant objective (as compared to the other sectors in which other indirect expenditures are included as well).

Norad, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, has developed a system, “Norwegian Aid Statistics”, which gives easy access to all official statistics about Norwegian development assistance from 1960 until today. Biodiversity is however not a specific search criteria in this system. <http://www.norad.no/en/tools-and-publications/norwegian-aid-statistics>

For the Norwegian Government’s Forest and Climate Initiative, see chapter 11.

The table presents Norwegian official development assistance in support of biodiversity from 2006 to 2010 (NOK 1000).

		1000 NOK 2006	1000 NOK 2007	1000 NOK 2008	1000 NOK 2009	1000 NOK 2010	1000 NOK Average 2006-2010
Bilateral¹	Biodiversity protection ³	63 020	98 594	95 630	81 017	98 882	87 429
	Policy development and administration ⁴	128 516	209 441	262 905	316 975	300 868	243 741
Multilateral²	Biodiversity protection ³	18 262	41 179	48 547	58 141	78 151	48 856
	Policy development and administration ⁴	192 452	141 187	184 936	250 663	110 671	175 982
Total		402 250	490 402	592 017	706 797	588 572	556 008
Other bilateral ODA to biodiversity not included above ⁵	Policy marker biodiversity Main objective	61 480	101 231	99 098	83 258	70 709	83 155
	Policy marker biodiversity Significant objective	78 735	65 940	88 216	213 222	141 189	117 461
Other multilateral ODA to biodiversity not included above ⁵	Policy marker biodiversity Main objective	2 000	4 000	7 500	10 538	10 860	6 980
	Policy marker biodiversity Significant objective	22 825	53 097	93 224	101 879	118 192	77 844
Total other ODA to biodiversity		165 041	224 269	288 038	408 896	340 950	285 439
Total ODA in support of biodiversity		567 291	714 671	880 056	1 115 693	929 523	841 447

*) Excluding chapter post 166.73 - climate and forest initiative

1) All bilateral ODA, including where agreement partners are governments/public, NGOs or private

2) ODA through multilateral organisations, does not include core support to such organizations

3) Includes DAC sectors 410.20, 410.30 and 410.40

4) DAC sector 410.10

5) Based on the Policy-marker bio-diversity, but excluding DAC sectors 410.10, 410.20, 410.30 and 410.40

11. The Norwegian Government's International Climate and Forest Initiative

The International Climate and Forest Initiative's **budget for 2010 totaled 2 714 597 808 NOK** (approximately 452 million USD). The aim of the funding is to support reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+). The funds support efforts to improve conditions for the world's biodiversity both directly and indirectly.

The objectives of the initiative are to:

1. Contribute to the inclusion of "REDD+" – reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from forests in developing countries – under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
2. To contribute to early actions for measurable emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation.
3. To promote the conservation of primary forests, due to their particular importance as carbon stores, and for their biological diversity.

As an overarching goal, all these efforts should promote sustainable development and the reduction of poverty.

As tropical forests are among the most biodiversity rich ecosystems on the planet, and because carbon stocks and biodiversity often correlate in these ecosystems, the 452 million USD budget (in 2010) of the Climate and Forest Initiative is the single most significant Norwegian contribution for biodiversity conservation. However, as the initiative works on several levels, and with focus on the broad aspect of reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation, it is hard to estimate how much of the total that benefits biodiversity.

Below is a list of examples demonstrating *some* of the ways the Norwegian Government's International Climate and Forest Initiative contributes to preserving biodiversity.

- The secretariat of CBD has received financing to explore relationships between REDD+ and biodiversity, develop indicators, newsletter etc.
- Norway is the largest donor to the UN-REDD Programme. One of the 6 work areas of the UN-REDD Program, led by UNEP, is ensuring multiple benefits from REDD+. The UN-REDD program has received support to develop tools for how biodiversity considerations can be integrated into national plans for REDD+, for workshops and reports on multiple benefits (and specifically on biodiversity benefits) from REDD+.
- Norway has also been one of the most outspoken supporters of a robust regime for both social and environmental safeguards, such as the preservation of natural forests, in the discussions under the UNFCCC.

- Norway supports the UN-REDD program and the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), where both environmental and social issues are important parts of national plans being developed, such as designing an information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards
- Biodiversity is emphasized in Norway's bilateral agreements with several countries in the tropics. Examples of this include:
 - Guyana: In the Joint Concept Note (JCN) between Guyana and Norway, Guyana agrees to several biodiversity relevant elements including, but not limited to, establishing a system for identifying priority areas for biodiversity within its forests, and to develop policies for best practices to be used by concession holders etc.
 - Brazil: Biodiversity is highlighted as a main goal of the Brazilian-Norwegian cooperation. For a project to be eligible for support from the Amazon Fund, it must fall in one of seven categories – one of these is “Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity”.

12. EEA Grants and Norway Grants

The EEA Grants and Norway Grants were established in connection with the historic enlargement of the European Union and European Economic Area in 2004. Norway provides funding for social and economic development projects in Central and Southern Europe both through the EEA Grants and the Norway Grants. Environment, including biodiversity, is one main topic in this system.

The grant system is split into 5 year periods. For the period 2009-2014, the EEA Grants amounts to €1.79 billion. Norway contributes around 97% of the total funding. 36% of total grants is allocated to environmental and climate change programmes. Programmes with biodiversity as a main component is about € 70 million, about half of the environmental programmes (marine and inland water management, biodiversity, monitoring and planning/control, reduction of hazardous substances). In addition, biodiversity relevant activities are covered by NGO-funds, research funds and adaptation to climate change.