



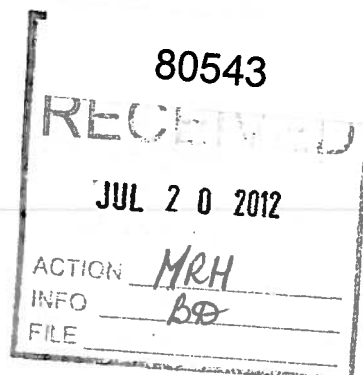
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Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Federal Department of the Environment,  
Transport, Energy and Communications DETEC

**Federal Office for the Environment FOEN**  
International Affairs Division

CH-3003 Bern, FOEN, SCA

Mr. Braulio F. de Souza Dias  
Executive Secretary to the Convention on  
Biological Diversity  
413, Saint Jacques Street, suite 800  
Montreal QC H2Y 1N9  
Canada



Reference: L281-0407 Contact person: SCA  
Bern, 13 July 2012

**Report on Swiss Public and Private Financial Contributions in Support of the Objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity**

Dear Mr. De Souza Dias,

Please find enclosed Switzerland's submission regarding public and private financial contributions in support of the objectives of the CBD.

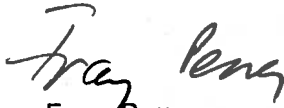
To ensure reliability, official reports, such as government reports, international databases, government statistical data, or annual reports were used as a basis for collecting the data. However, in most cases detailed expenditure information was not available regarding "biodiversity mainstreaming expenditures" beyond the traditional biodiversity sectors of environment. Expenditures by the private sector (at the domestic level as well as internationally) were even more difficult to track. As a result, not all those expenditures have been fully counted in this assessment. Hence, this report required estimates for a number of indicators. Methodological details are provided under each specific indicator and category.

Stefan Schwager  
FOEN, International Affairs Division, 3003 Bern  
Telephone +41 31 322 69 56, Telefax +41 31 323 03 69  
stefan.schwager@bafu.admin.ch  
<http://www.bafu.admin.ch>

The study also showed that some of the indicators are either not applicable or not known or not monitored / measured at present in Switzerland. We therefore suggest that the reports submitted by Parties are thoroughly studied and comments regarding the methodology considered before furthering reporting requirements.

Kind regards

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN



Franz Perrez  
Ambassador

Enclosures:

- Report on Swiss Public and Private Financial Contributions in Support of the Objectives of the CBD

Copy to (only electronic version):

- OFAG: F. Pythoud
- SDC: J.-B. Dubois
- SECO: H.-P. Egler, seco
- Federal Statistical Office: A. Nussbaumer, J. Roduit
- Swiss Biodiversity Forum: Sylvie Martinez
- SVS, Birdlife Switzerland: Werner Müller
- Pro Natura: Friedrich Wulf
- Gruner AG: Eric Wiedmer
- FOEN: PES, HAU, DUC, JO, RJ, LAR, OA

# **Swiss Public and Private Financial Contributions in Support of the Objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity**

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Lead author:	Eric Wiedmer,
Co-authors:	Reto Haas, Karin Schenk, Christine Wisler all Gruner Ltd Consulting engineers, CH-3063 Ittigen
Project management and co-author:	Stefan Schwager, FOEN, International Affairs Division
Project management:	Robert Lamb, Andreas Obrecht, all FOEN, International Affairs Division
Expert input and support:	Andreas Hauser, FOEN, Economics Section; Christoph Dürr, FOEN, Forest Products, Services and Forest Quality Section; Sarah Pearson-Perret, FOEN, Species, Habitats, Ecological Networks Section; Olivier Jacquat, FOEN; Jean-Gabriel Duss, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; François Pythoud, Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture; Hans-Peter Egler, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs; Andrea Nussbaumer and Jacques Roduit, Swiss Federal Statistical Office; Felix Walter, Ecoplan Swiss Biodiversity Forum, Sylvie Martinez, Swiss Academy of Sciences; Werner Müller, SVS, Birdlife Switzerland; Friedrich Wulf, Pro Natura..



## Key Points

### Background

- The present report is Switzerland's contribution to the monitoring of the CBD Strategy for Resource Mobilization (COP decisions IX/11) and its indicators (COP decision X/3, paragraph 7(1)).
- The report compiles information pertinent to the indicators for monitoring the implementation of the CBD Strategy for Resource Mobilization as requested by the CBD Conference of the Parties (COP decision X/3, paragraph 8(b)).

### Aim of the report

- The report is a first attempt to assess Switzerland's financial contributions from public and private sources in support of the three objectives of the Convention and an effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
- The report aims at establishing a methodology for the assessment at regular intervals.

### Methodology

- The report is based on the CBD Methodological Guidance - *Indicators for Monitoring the Implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization*, which differ considerably from indicators used in earlier assessments of spending for biodiversity.
- Spending for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components is rarely specifically shown in public and private sector accounts. In order to estimate the contribution of a budgetary item to the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity, a so called Biodiversity-factor (**BD-factor**) was used to adjust expenditures where necessary.
- The BD-factor was defined in collaboration with experts from the Federal administration and of the scientific community as well as from NGO's.

**Table 1:** The BD-Factor is an estimate of the extent a budgetary item contributes to the objectives of the CBD.

Estimated relevance for CBD objectives	Biodiversity factor	
	Value (0 - 1)	%
Budgetary item supports CBD's objectives to its <b>full extent</b>	1.00	100%
Budgetary item supports CBD's <b>significantly</b>	0.75	75%
<b>About half</b> of the Budgetary item supports CBD's objectives	0.50	50%
Budgetary item contributes to CBD's objectives for the <b>smaller part</b>	0.25	25%
A <b>minor part</b> of the budgetary item contributes to CBD objectives	0.10	10%
A <b>marginal part</b> of the budgetary item contributes to CBD objectives	0.05	5%

- Whenever possible, the results obtained for each indicator were compared to similar assessments/aggregations in order to check their plausibility.
- Against this background it becomes apparent, that an aggregation of financial flows in support of the implementation of the CBD results in an estimate which shows the magnitude of resources provided, rather than a definite amount. The financial flows depicted are not conclusive for the budgets of the business entities referred to in the report.

## Results

**Table 2:** Switzerland's financial contributions (by category) according to the Methodological Guidance - *Indicators for Monitoring the Implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization* (Draft Proposal for Expert Consultation, June 2011).

	Millions of CHF / USD (constant 2009 USD millions)					
		Low estimate		High estimate		Average estimate
<b>Total financial contributions to the objectives of the CBD</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>968.8</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>1'161.6</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>1'066.4</b>
<b>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</b>	<b>CHF*</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>CHF*</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>CHF*</b>	<b>84.2</b>
<b>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>77.5</b>
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	USD	49.5	USD	87.0	USD	68.3
Contribution to the GEF	USD	9.2	USD	9.2	USD	9.2
<b>Domestic budgets at all levels for domestic action</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>715.8</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>715.8</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>715.8</b>
Federal budget (2010)	CHF	453.7	CHF	453.7	CHF	453.7
Cantonal budgets (2009)	CHF	169.6	CHF	169.6	CHF	169.6
Municipal budgets (2008)	CHF	92.5	CHF	92.5	CHF	92.5
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>98.1</b>
Business Expenditures	CHF	58.8	CHF	137.5	CHF	98.1
<b>NGO's, foundations, and academia</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>203.8</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>168.3</b>
National NGO's	CHF	60.3	CHF	85.1	CHF	73.8
NGO's predominantly active abroad	CHF	13.0	CHF	19.5	CHF	16.3
Zoological Gardens	CHF	3.2	CHF	3.2	CHF	3.2
Academia	CHF	54.0	CHF	96.0	CHF	75.0

\* Data source: OECD CRS (2009); Average annual exchange rate 2009: 1.086 CHF per U.S. Dollar.



**Table 3:** Further contributions of Switzerland to multilateral institutions, organisations, funds and programmes, according to the Methodological Guidance - *Indicators for Monitoring the Implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization* (Draft Proposal for Expert Consultation, June 2011). Contributions to those institutions which are earmarked with the Rio marker *Biodiversity* or the marker *Environment* are incorporated in the indicator ODA (see table 3).

Millions of CHF / USD (constant 2009 USD millions)		
<b>Total financial contributions to International Financial Institution in support of the objectives of the CBD</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>107.6</b>
<b>International Financial Institution</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>74.7</b>
International Financial Institution	USD	68.7
World Bank Group	USD	51.1
Regional Development Banks	USD	17.6
<b>UN organizations, funds and programmes</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>32.9</b>
UN organizations, funds and programmes	USD	30.3
United Nations organizations, funds and programmes	USD	30.3

#### Analysis - main findings

- The overall Swiss contribution to the objectives of the CBD was estimated at CHF 1'066.4 million in 2009 (low estimate: CHF 968.8 mln, high estimate: CHF 1'161.6 mln.). *Table 2.*
- When also considering Switzerland's contributions to International Financial Institution in support of the objectives of the CBD, the overall expenditures amount to CHF 1'174 million in 2009 (low estimate: CHF 1'076.4 mln, high estimate: CHF 1'267.9 mln). *Table 2 and 3.*
- These figures differ considerably from the CHF 440.0 million (2009) of public expenditures for species- and landscape protection purposes according to the federal statistic on environmental expenditures<sup>1</sup>. The main reason for this major difference is that this statistic builds on more narrow definitions and does for example not include expenditures by the private sector, NGO, foundations, etc.
- The average overall annual Swiss contribution to the objectives of the CBD thus corresponds to approximately 0.2% of Switzerland's GDP (Switzerland's GDP 2009: CHF 535'650 mln; Source: Federal Statistical Office (FSO): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - Data, indicators, [www.bfs.admin.ch](http://www.bfs.admin.ch), State January 2012).
- The average overall annual per capita contribution is around CHF 150.- (Switzerland's population size (2009): 7'785'806; Source: Federal Statistical Office (FSO): Population size and population composition – Data, indicators, [www.bfs.admin.ch](http://www.bfs.admin.ch), State January 2012). Accord-

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/themen/02/05/blank/data.html> (accessed 2012-07-04), document je-d-02.04.01 - Öffentliche Umweltschutzausgaben

ing to the Creditor Reporting system of the OECD, the official development assistance provided by Switzerland was CHF 1'875 mln (USD 1'726.6 million) in 2009. Thereof, an estimated average of CHF 84.2 mln or 4.5% were dedicated to supporting developing countries' efforts under the CBD.<sup>2</sup>

- Spending of the public sector in support of an effective implementation of the CBD amounts to CHF 907.7 mln (average, 2009)<sup>3</sup>.
- From the overall expenditures (average, CHF 1'174 mln) an estimated amount of CHF 208 mln<sup>4</sup> is spent at the international level.
- Information on spending for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is important. However, such information needs to be considered in the context of the values of biodiversity and the financial needs for its conservation, sustainable use and the maintenance of ecosystem services.
- At the international level, different needs assessments are currently being undertaken. At Swiss domestic level, only very few studies addressing financial needs for biodiversity conservation in Switzerland exist. The most recent one concludes that the protection and the maintenance of the biotopes of national importance would require annual investments between CHF 148 million and CHF 183 million to meet all legal requirements. This is more than the double of the sum allocated today to this task by the federal and cantonal authorities<sup>5</sup>.

## Conclusions

- The definition of a baseline for Switzerland's annual financial contribution to the objectives of the CBD is feasible, even though the estimate is afflicted with uncertainties.
- Whereas activities related to the conservation of biodiversity are more or less tangible, the definition of categories of activities contributing to sustainable use of biodiversity remains a major challenge and requires further exploring.
- In Switzerland, the availability of data on biodiversity financing is fair. However, for the present report, in some cases the expenditures needed to be estimated based on expert knowledge.

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<sup>2</sup> For details regarding the ODA expenditures in support of the objectives of the CBD, including the different methodologies to measure it, see box "Plausibility check" at the end of 3.1.

<sup>3</sup> Indicators: ODA, domestic budgets at all levels, international financial institutions, UN organisations, funds and programmes.

<sup>4</sup> Indicators: ODA, international financial institutions, NGO's predominantly active abroad, UN organisations, funds and programmes.

<sup>5</sup> Ismail S. et al (2009). Kosten eines gesetzeskonformen Schutzes der Biotope von nationaler Bedeutung. WSL, Pro Natura und Forum Biodiversität Schweiz. The study further identified the need for a non-recurrent investment of CHF 700 - 1500 million to restore strongly degraded biotopes of national importance to their former conditions. A national Biodiversity Strategy was adopted in April 2012; in the context of the work currently under way for an Action Plan to implement the Strategy, the financial needs will be reassessed.

- For the further development of the draft indicators for resource mobilisation, it is recommended to focus on a limited set of robust indicators, rather than refining the indicators in subcategories that cannot be derived from existing accountings.
- Before initiating work at the international level on baselines or global needs, reports and assessments like this one need to be evaluated.

## **Swiss Public and Private Financial Contributions to the Objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity**

### **1 Introduction**

Switzerland ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity on November 21 1994 and therewith committed itself to achieve - in collaboration with other Parties - the Convention's three objectives, i.e. the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

Under CBD Article 20(1), each Party undertakes to provide financial support and incentives in respect of national activities intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention. Further, developed country Parties agreed that they may provide new and additional financial resources - through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (Art. 20(3)) - to enable developing country Parties to meet the incremental costs of implementing measures in order to fulfil the obligations of the Convention (Art. 20(2)).

Virtually all Parties have been facing financial obstacles to achieve the Convention's objectives. The second and third national reports have pooled country opinions about resource limitation or challenges for the implementation of the Convention. The overall average rating from the second national report returns indicates that availability of resources is limited. According to the third national reports, the overall level of financial challenges has increased from being considered a medium challenge to a high challenge. Information thus suggests that the perceived level of financial limitations or challenges has increased by over 20 percent from the period of 1998-2002 to the period of 2002-2006<sup>6</sup>.

To address the financial obstacles, a Strategy for Resource Mobilization was adopted by the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP-9) to assist the Parties and relevant organizations to mobilize adequate and predictable financial resources to support the achievement of the Convention's three objectives (COP decision IX/11). The Strategy considers the full range of possible local, national, regional and international funding sources, both public and private.

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<sup>6</sup> UNEP/CBD/COP/9/16, para 7

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 (COP decision X/3, paragraph 7(1)):

- 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*

The indicators were based on the mission of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization in Support of the Achievement of the Three Objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its eight goals Decision COP IX/11 B. It was further agreed that additional efforts were required to establish methodologies and guidelines for collecting data on these indicators and to set baselines. Accordingly, Parties to the Convention were requested to submit information pertinent to the indicators (COP decision X/3, paragraph 8(b)).

The present report aims at compiling information pertinent to the indicators for monitoring the implementation of the CBD strategy for resource mobilization (CBD COP decision X/3, paragraph 7) in response to CBD COP decision X/3, paragraph 8(b). The report contributes to the knowledge required to set a global baseline in order to measure gaps and needs as well as progress in the increase in, and mobilization of, resources for the achievement of the three CBD objectives.

## 2 General Note on Methodology

The present report is a first attempt to identify potential baseline data of Switzerland's public and private contributions to the objectives of the CBD. The assessment builds on the set of indicators as agreed in CBD COP decision X/3 paragraph 7 and is understood as a contribution to monitoring of the CBD Resource mobilization strategy as well as to the effective implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

### Methodological Approach

The assessment is based on the following approach:

- The assessment is based on the **Methodological Guidance - Indicators for Monitoring the Implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization** of the CBD (Draft Proposal for Expert Consultation, June 2011).
- According to the **Methodological Guidance - Indicators for Monitoring the Implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization**, it is foreseen to calculate the indicators annu-

ally or bi-annually. Therefore, the assessment aims also at establishing a **methodology emphasizing replicability** and supporting potential future national reporting.

- The analysis of current level of Switzerland's financial contribution draws on **existing information sources and data**, such as international and national databases, official reports, government reports, national indicators, and other annual reports.
- The assessment is based on the **most recent data available**. The year of reference can therefore vary between indicators, depending on the available data-source.
- In order to secure the replicability of the assessment, the data-sources are clearly identified and the **methodology applied is described for each indicator**. Expert opinion, e.g. on estimates to which degree an activity contributes to sustainable use of biodiversity, is disclosed.
- In addition, a **plausibility check** for each indicator was conducted, based on existing internal reports<sup>7</sup> and expert opinions. This is to further underpin the approximation.
- The currency used in the figures are Swiss francs CHF, unless otherwise indicated.

## Obstacles

During the work on this report, the following issues required particularly careful consideration:

- In general, public and private entities address **biodiversity as a cross-cutting issue**. Spending for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components are rarely specifically displayed in accounts but often aggregated with other disbursements, e.g. for environmental protection in general, for agriculture, forestry, wastewater, etc. In most cases expenditure information specific for biodiversity was not available.
- Beside the traditional biodiversity sectors of environment, wildlife and protected areas, many other **activities contribute to sustainable use of biodiversity in a more or less direct way** (e.g. measures against air pollution, climate change activities at large etc.). The decision, whether an activity contributes to the implementation of the CBD and to which extent it does so, cannot be determined precisely and depends subjective perception.
- **Avoiding double countings** is a challenge, especially in fields where many stakeholders interact and contribute, e.g. regarding the indicator *Academia* with resources allocated by private as well as public sources from all levels or e.g. payments from a national level to a regional level and then to private actors.
- In this report the presented **financial contributions include investment outlays and write-offs**. Distinction of investment outlays and write-offs in an economically precise

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<sup>7</sup> e.g. ECOPLAN (2009): Expenditures for Biodiversity in Switzerland; Input paper; BAFU

way was not possible. Therefore, double counting had to be accepted when investment outlays appear again as write-offs in the financial statements or annual reports.

- One NGO indicated that their budget allocation to biodiversity was higher for the year 2010 - the **International Year of Biodiversity 2010** - than usual. This could also apply for the budgets of other NGO's.

Against this background it becomes apparent that an aggregation of financial flows in support of the implementation of the Convention results in an **estimate** providing the **magnitude of re-sources** available rather than a definite amount.

### The biodiversity factor (BD-factor)

Some budgetary items contribute to the objectives of the CBD to some extent, but not entirely. This is especially true for the indicators *Domestic budget at all levels* (chapter 3.2) *Private sector* (chapter 3.3), and *Non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia* (chapter 3.4). For these indicators, the effective contribution of budgetary items to the objectives of the CBD needed to be estimated on a case by case basis, drawing on the expertise of stakeholders in the field of biodiversity conservation and/or in payments for ecosystem services.

In order to emphasize replicability, the contribution of budgetary items is described through a biodiversity factor (BD-factor) which is used to readjust the expenses (see Table 4) and is disclosed where applied. This approach aims at facilitating future assessments along with securing comparability of the result.

For the indicators addressed in the report, the BD-factor was defined based on expert knowledge with the collaboration of experts from the Federal administration, the scientific community and from NGO's.

**Table 4:** The BD-factor is used to readjust expenses listed in the official budgets. It is an estimate of the extent a budgetary item supports the objectives of the CBD.

Estimated relevance for CBD objectives	Biodiversity factor	
	Value (0 - 1)	%
Budgetary item supports CBD's objectives to its <b>full extent</b>	1.00	100%
Budgetary item supports CBD's <b>significantly</b>	0.75	75%
<b>About half</b> of the Budgetary item supports CBD's objectives	0.50	50%
Budgetary item contributes to CBD's objectives for the <b>smaller part</b>	0.25	25%
A <b>minor part</b> of the budgetary item contributes to CBD objectives	0.10	10%
A <b>marginal part</b> of the budgetary item contributes to CBD objectives	0.05	5%

### **3 Financial flows for achieving the Convention's three objectives, by category:**

#### **Definition according to the CBD draft proposal on Methodological Guidance:**

*The indicator can be defined as the aggregated total of financial support from all entities of biodiversity financing as defined by the Implementation Guidelines on Indicators.*

*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*

#### **Methodology:**

Aggregation of the financial contributions calculated according to the categories mentioned above.

## Switzerland's aggregated financial flows

**Table 5:** Overview on Switzerland's contributions to the objectives of the CBD.

	Millions of CHF / USD (constant 2009 USD millions)					
	Low estimate		High estimate		Average estimate	
<b>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>77.7</b>
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	USD	49.5	USD	87.0	USD	68.3
Contribution to the GEF	USD	9.2	USD	9.2	USD	9.2
<b>Domestic budgets at all levels</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>715.8</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>715.8</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>715.8</b>
Federal budget (2010)	CHF	453.7	CHF	453.7	CHF	453.7
Cantonal budgets (2009)	CHF	169.6	CHF	169.6	CHF	169.6
Communal budgets (2008)	CHF	92.5	CHF	92.5	CHF	92.5
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>98.1</b>
Business Expenditures	CHF	58.8	CHF	137.5	CHF	98.1
<b>Non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>203.8</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>168.3</b>
National NGO's	CHF	60.3	CHF	85.1	CHF	73.8
NGO's predominantly active abroad	CHF	13.0	CHF	19.5	CHF	16.3
Zoological Gardens	CHF	3.2	CHF	3.2	CHF	3.2
Academia	CHF	54.0	CHF	96.0	CHF	75.0

**Table 6:** Further contributions of Switzerland to multilateral institutions, organisations, funds and programmes, according to the Methodological Guidance - *Indicators for Monitoring the Implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization*. Contributions to these institutions which are earmarked with the Rio marker *Biodiversity* or the marker *Environment* are incorporated in the indicator ODA (see table 3).

	Millions of USD (constant 2009 USD millions)		
	Low estimate	High estimate	Average estimate
<b>International Financial Institution</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>68.7</b>
World Bank Group	51.1	51.1	51.1
Regional Development Banks	17.6	17.6	17.6
<b>United Nations organizations, funds and programmes</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>30.3</b>
United Nations organizations, funds and programmes	30.3	30.3	30.3



### 3.1 Official Development Assistance (ODA)

#### Definition according to the CBD draft proposal on Methodological Guidance:

*Official Development Assistance (ODA) refers to flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 percent (using a fixed 10 percent rate of discount). By convention, ODA flows comprise contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries ("bilateral ODA") and to multilateral institutions. ODA receipts comprise disbursements by bilateral donors and multilateral institutions. Lending by export credit agencies—with the pure purpose of export promotion—is excluded. Grants, Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Transfer payments to private individuals (e.g. pensions, reparations or insurance payouts) are in general not counted.*

#### Methodology:

Switzerland's international financial contributions to the objectives of the CBD are determined using the **Creditor Reporting System (CRS)** database of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)<sup>8</sup>. The use of a single data source supports data coherence and facilitates avoiding double countings, especially regarding indicators such as e.g. "International Financial Institutions" or "UN Organisations, funds and programmes".

The methodology applied is based on the one developed by the **"2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership"**<sup>9</sup> for the indicator *Official Development Assistance provided in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity*<sup>10</sup>

The approach consists in estimating an under limit (**lower estimate**) corresponding to the total disbursement for projects having **disclosed biodiversity objectives**, i.e. projects tagged with the Rio Marker "Only Biodiversity", "Biodiversity and Climate Change", "Biodiversity and desertification", and "Biodiversity and Climate Change and Desertification" and principally or significantly contributing to Biodiversity. The datasets obtained from the CRS database were checked for double countings using the "OECD id" and the "donor project id". As no double countings could be detected, the 4 datasets were summed up (Disbursements gross (constant 2009 USD millions)).

To address sustainability, a broader approach was used (**high estimate**) by identifying projects contributing to the **policy objective "Environment"** (irrespective of the Rio Marker used) and marked with "Environment Only", "Gender and Environment", "Environment and Participatory Development/Good Governance", and "Gender and Environment and Participatory Development/Good Governance". The exact amount of the high estimate contributing to environmental sustainability is unknown since activities marked with the policy objective "Environment" do not

<sup>8</sup> OECD Creditor Reporting System: <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW>

<sup>9</sup> Key Indicator Partners: UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

<sup>10</sup> Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (2009) Measuring aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions; <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/45/7/42812122.pdf>.

necessarily target environment sustainability in their entirety. However, the sum of aid to environment as an objective gives an upper limit of aid targeting environment sustainability.

Switzerland's **contribution to the GEF** was also retrieved from the CRS (Development > Aggregate Aid Statistics > ODA by Donor > 1.6 Global Environmental facility (96%)). According to the fourth overall performance study of the GEF, 32.5% of the funds were allocated to projects within the focal area "biodiversity"<sup>11</sup>. Accordingly, the amount of Switzerland's contribution (2009) accounting to biodiversity is USD 9.20 Million (constant prices).

## Results for Switzerland's Official Development Assistance

**Table 7:** Switzerland's Official Development Assistance for the year 2009 according to the OECD Creditor Reporting System

	Millions of USD ( <i>constant 2009 USD millions</i> )		
	Low estimate	High estimate	Average estimate
<b>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>77.5</b>
ODA (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO, Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs DFA)	49.5	87.0	68.3
GEF contribution	9.2	9.2	9.2

The **Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC** is the largest government office provider of ODA in Switzerland, supporting 137 projects contributing to biodiversity conservation and 234 projects contributing to the sustainable use of biodiversity. The projects supported by SDC have - in line with SDCs' policy - a strong interlinkage to rural development and food security, climate change and environment, governance, and economic integration.

The **State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO** contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through promoting sustainable production and fair traded products (e.g. through its support to UNCTAD's Biotrade Initiative), the promotion of technical standards, and sustainable value chains in line with the sustainable use of biodiversity. Furthermore, SECO supports activities targeting the conservation and sustainable use of tropical forests, e.g. through the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).

The ODA provided by the **Federal Office for the Environment FOEN** includes the contribution to the GEF and further contributions to international organisations, such as voluntary contributions to the CBD or contributions to the IUCN and UNCTAD.

<sup>11</sup> GEF Evaluation Office (2010), OPS 4: Progress toward Impact - Fourth Overall Performance Study of the GEF (OPS4)

Through its ODA, the **Federal Department of Foreign Affairs** supports specific activities by the UNESCO.

#### **Plausibility check**

##### ***Official Development Assistance***

***58.7 - 96.2 mln USD***

The amount of aid to biodiversity provided by Switzerland varies significantly, depending on the aim of the respective study and the data used, hence the need to operate with estimates:

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC monitors its aid to biodiversity and publishes the statistics within the programme "Biodiversity Monitoring Switzerland", indicator M7 "*Financial Resources for Nature and landscape Conservation*". According to indicator M7, Switzerland's aid to biodiversity amounted to CHF 92.3 mln in 2009 (bilateral aid: CHF 53.3 mln; multilateral aid CHF 39.0 mln). These data were used for national reporting under the CBD.

An input paper commissioned by the Federal Office for the Environment FOEN estimated Switzerland's ODA relating to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use to amount to CHF 52-87 Million in 2008 (ECOPLAN (2009): Expenditures for Biodiversity in Switzerland; Input paper; FOEN).

According to the Development Co-operation Report 2011 of the OECD, Switzerland's ODA commitments targeted at the objectives of the CBD amount to USD 39 mln in 2009 (OECD (2011) Development Co-operation Report 2011: 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Edition).

### 3.2 Domestic Budget at all levels (Federal, Cantonal, Local)

**Definition according to the CBD draft proposal on methodological guidance:**

*Domestic budgets at all levels include only government budgets at national, regional and local levels.*

**Table 8:** Domestic budgets at all levels without Official Development Assistance and intramural Research & Development expenditures.

	Millions of CHF		
	Low estimate	High estimate	Average estimate
<b>Domestic budgets at all levels</b>	<b>715.8</b>	<b>715.8</b>	<b>715.8</b>
Federal budget (2010)	453.7	453.7	453.7
Cantonal budgets (2009)	169.6	169.6	169.6
Communal Budgets (2009)	92.5	92.5	92.5

	Millions of CHF		
	Low estimate	High estimate	Average estimate
<b>Domestic budgets at all levels</b>	<b>715.8</b>	<b>715.8</b>	<b>715.8</b>
Federal budget (2010)	453.7	453.7	453.7
Cantonal budgets (2009)	169.6	169.6	169.6
Communal Budgets (2009)	92.5	92.5	92.5

#### 3.2.1 Estimation of the Federal budget in support of the objectives of the CBD

##### Methodology

The financial contribution of the Swiss Confederation in support of the objectives of the CBD was extruded from the Model of the Federal Finance administration (FS-Modell 2009; *F11.7.5: Ausgaben nach Funktionen, Bund*)<sup>12</sup>. This model describes Federal budgets according to major budgetary items and does, however, not include staffing expenditures. Most of the identified budgetary items contribute to some extent to the objectives of the CBD, but not in their entity. Therefore, the biodiversity factor (BD-factor) was used to readjust the expenses.

<sup>12</sup> Federal Finance Administration FFA:  
[http://www.efv.admin.ch/d/dokumentation/zahlen\\_fakten/finanzstatistik/index.php](http://www.efv.admin.ch/d/dokumentation/zahlen_fakten/finanzstatistik/index.php)

Expenses related to ODA and intramural research & development are not taken into account for the present indicator, but are included under chapter 3.1 Official Development Assistance and chapter 3.4.2 Academia.

### Results for the budget at Federal level

**Table 9:** Domestic budgets at Federal level without Official Development Assistance ODA and intramural Research & Development expenditures

Code	Category	Total expenses in Millions of CHF annual (fiscal year: 2009)	BD- factor	Expenses supporting the CBD targets in Millions of CHF annual (fiscal year: 2009)
311	Museums and fine arts	35.4	0.05	1.8
741	Water engineering	149.2	0.10	14.9
750	Species conservation and landscape protection	103.0	0.75	77.3
761	Air pollution control and climate protection	121.1	0.10	12.1
769	Countering environmental pollution, NES*	6.7	0.25	1.7
779	Environment protection, NES*	134.8	0.25	33.7
790	Regional development	13.0	0.10	1.3
813**	Improvement of animal breed	442.0	0.05	22.1
814**	Improvement of crop production	101.6	0.1	10.2
816	Agriculture: direct support schemes	2'742.2	0.10	274.2
820	Forestry	26.6	0.10	2.7
830	Hunting and fisheries	7.5	0.25	1.9
<b>Total expenses supporting the CBD targets in Millions of CHF annual (2009):</b>				<b>CHF 453.7</b>

\* NES: not elsewhere specified

\*\* The expenses related to the improvement of animal breeds and crop production (Code 813 and 814) target the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources. The total amount of both categories roughly corresponds to the budgetary item of the "Sélection végétale et élevage" of the Federal Office for Agriculture FOAG (OFAG (2011): Rapport Agricole 2011, Tableau 52, p. A58).

### Plausibility check

#### **Budget at Federal level**

**453.7 mln CHF**

The share of the Federal budget contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity was also estimated using a more sophisticated / more detailed approach, based on the State financial statements (2010).

A total of 28 budgetary items relevant for biodiversity were identified within the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO, the Federal Office for Agriculture FOAG, the Federal Veterinary Office FVO, the Swiss Federal Office of Energy SFOE, the Federal Office for the Environment FOEN and the Federal Office for Spatial Development ARE. Based on this detailed approach, the contributions of the federal budget are estimated to be CHF 426.4 million in 2010.

### 3.2.2 Estimate of the Cantonal budgets in support of the objectives of the CBD

#### Methodology

The estimate of the contributions by the Cantons to the objectives of the CBD is based on the Model of the Federal Finance administration (FS-Modell 2009; *F10.2.5 Ausgaben nach Funktionen, Kantone im Vergleich*)<sup>13</sup>. This model describes cantonal budgets according to major budgetary items.

The contribution of relevant budgetary items to biodiversity objectives was estimated using the biodiversity factor described in Table 4). In order to avoid double-countings of financial flows from the Confederation to the Cantons, the biodiversity factor was adjusted as described in Table 10. An adjustment was necessary for the items financed in majority or in their entity by the Confederation, e.g. "Species conservation and landscape protection" and "Agriculture: direct support schemes".

**Table 10:** Adjustment of the biodiversity factor for Cantonal budgets.

Code	Category	Cause of adaptation	BD- factor
311	Museums and fine arts	-	0.05
741	Water engineering	-	0.10
750	Species conservation and landscape protection	Deduction of federal funds	0.25
761	Air pollution control and climate protection	Deduction of federal funds	0.10
769	Countering environmental pollution, NES*	Deduction of federal funds	0.10
779	Environment protection, NES*	-	0.25
790	Regional development	-	0.10
813	Improvement of animal breed	-	0.05
814	Improvement of crop production	-	0.1
816	Agriculture: direct support schemes	Direct support schemes are paid with federal funds	0
820	Forestry	Deduction of federal funds	0.05
830	Hunting and fisheries	Deduction of federal funds	0.05

<sup>13</sup> Federal Finance Administration FFA:  
[http://www.efv.admin.ch/d/dokumentation/zahlen\\_fakten/finanzstatistik/index.php](http://www.efv.admin.ch/d/dokumentation/zahlen_fakten/finanzstatistik/index.php)

## Results for the budgets at cantonal level

**Table 11:** Domestic budgets at Cantonal level.

Code	Category	Total expenses in Millions of CHF annual (2009)	BD- factor	Expenses supporting the CBD targets in Millions of CHF annual (fiscal year: 2009)
311	Museums and fine arts	176.9	0.05	8.8
741	Water engineering	325.7	0.10	32.6
750	Species conservation and landscape protection	152.6	0.25	38.1
761	Air pollution control and climate protec- tion	8.6	0.10	0.9
769	Countering environmental pollution, NES*	29.6	0.10	3.0
779	Environment protection, NES*	147.5	0.25	36.9
790	Regional development	187.9	0.10	18.8
813	Improvement of animal breed	92.1	0.05	4.6
814	Improvement of crop production	45.0	0.1	4.5
816	Agriculture: direct support schemes	2'792.8	0	–
820	Forestry	361.9	0.05	18.1
830	Hunting and fisheries	65.78	0.05	3.3
<b>Total expenses supporting the CBD targets in Millions of CHF annual (2009):</b>			<b>CHF</b>	<b>169.6</b>

\* NES: not elsewhere specified

### 3.2.3 Estimate of the Municipal budgets in support of the objectives of the CBD

The estimate of the contributions by the municipalities to the objectives of the CBD is based on the Model of the Federal Finance administration (FS-Modell 2009; *F 23.7.5.Ausgaben, Gemeinden insgesamt*)<sup>14</sup>. The same approach as described for the Federal and Cantonal budgets was applied, including an adjustment of the biodiversity factor.

<sup>14</sup> Federal Finance Administration FFA:  
[http://www.efv.admin.ch/d/dokumentation/zahlen\\_fakten/finanzstatistik/index.php](http://www.efv.admin.ch/d/dokumentation/zahlen_fakten/finanzstatistik/index.php)

## Results for the budgets at municipal level

**Table 12:** Domestic budgets at municipal level (Annual expenses, fiscal year 2009)

Code	Category	Total expenses in Millions of CHF	BD- factor	Expenses supporting the CBD targets in Millions of CHF
311	Museums and fine arts	193.3	0.05	9.7
741	Water engineering	210.5	0.05	10.5
750	Species conservation and landscape protection	56.3	0.50	28.2
761	Air pollution control and climate protection	3.5	0.05	0.2
769	Countering environmental pollution, NES*	7.6	0.10	0.8
779	Environment protection, NES*	58.7	0.25	14.7
790	Regional development	227.1	0.05	11.4
813	Improvement of animal breed	7.4	0.05	0.4
814	Improvement of crop production	9.0	0.1	0.9
820	Forestry	311.6	0.05	15.6
830	Hunting and fisheries	2.4	0.05	0.1
<b>Total expenses supporting the CBD targets in Millions of CHF annual (2009):</b>				<b>CHF 92.5</b>

\* NES: not elsewhere specified

## 3.3 Private Sector

### Definition according to the CBD draft proposal on methodological guidance:

*According to the UN System for National Accounts, the private sector comprises private corporations, households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs). It is proposed that the private sector only refers to private corporations.*

### Methodology

Environmental Protection expenditures in the business sector are assessed by the Federal Statistical Office (FSO)<sup>15</sup>. According to the 2011 FSO publication "*Environmental Protection Expenditures in the economy in 2009 - First results*" enterprises operating in Switzerland<sup>16</sup> spent a total of

<sup>15</sup> FSO: Dépenses de protection de l'environnement des entreprises - Fiche signalétique; [www.bfs.admin.ch](http://www.bfs.admin.ch), status decembre 2011.

<sup>16</sup> The survey does not consider the agricultural sector. In the present assessment, the agricultural sector is addressed under the indicator Domestic Budget at all Levels (chapter 3.2).



CHF 2.75 billion in 2009 on the protection of the environment<sup>17</sup>, that is to say 0,5% of gross domestic product (GDP)<sup>18</sup>. These expenditures are composed by 80% of current expenditures (CHF 2.18 billion) and by one fifth of investments (CHF 0.57 billion), the latter targeting the prevention of pollution (65%) and the treatment of pollution (35%).

Environmental expenditures of Swiss companies are aggregated according to the following categories:

1. Noise control, conservation of biodiversity, research and development on environmental protection, and management activities regarding soils, groundwater and landscape;
2. Air quality management and climate change mitigation;
3. Waste Management;
4. Wastewater Treatment.

The four categories of expenditures have all beneficial effects on the environment but can, however, not always be assigned directly to biodiversity. Therefore, a BD-factor was defined in order to estimate the expenditures of the private sector in support of the objectives of the CBD.

#### Results for the private sector

**Table 13: Contributions to the objectives of the CBD from Private Sector in Millions of CHF / year 2009.**

Category	Total expenses	BD-factor low / high	Low estimate	High estimate	Average estimate
1) Noise control, conservation of biodiversity, research and development on environmental protection, management activities regarding soils, groundwater, landscape	400.0	0.10 / 0.25	40.0	100.0	70.0
2) Air quality management, climate change mitigation	375.0	0.05 / 0.1	18.8	37.5	28.1
3) Waste management	1'281.0	0.0 / 0.0	-	-	-
4) Wastewater treatment	694.0	0.0 / 0.0	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2'750.0</b>		<b>58.8</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>98.1</b>

<sup>17</sup> Except agriculture, investments and current internal expenditures for certain services, for which only the purchase cost of third-party suppliers and the communal royalties were collected.

<sup>18</sup> FSO: Dépenses de protection de l'environnement de l'économie en 2009 - Premiers résultats (available in fr /de); [www.bfs.admin.ch](http://www.bfs.admin.ch), status august 2011.

## Plausibility check

### Private Sector

**58.8- 137.5 mln CHF**

National data on expenditures of the private sector on environmental purposes are scarce. According to available data, the private sector spent a total of CHF 2.75 billion on environmental purposes in 2009. The expenditures relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity correspond to approximately 2-5 % of the total spending for environmental purposes.

## 3.4 Non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia

**Table 14:** Aggregated financial flows for the indicator NGOs, foundations, and academia.

	Millions of CHF		
	Low estimate	High estimate	Average estimate
<b>Non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>203.8</b>	<b>168.3</b>
National NGO's	60.3	85.1	73.8
NGOs predominantly active abroad	13.0	19.5	16.3
Zoological Gardens	3.2	3.2	3.2
Academia	54.0	96.0	75.0

### 3.4.1 Non-governmental organizations and foundations

#### Definition according to the CBD draft proposal on methodological guidance:

*Non-governmental organizations, including those non-profit organizations representing major groups addressed in Agenda 21, are legally constituted organizations that operate independently from any government. Independence is a major attribute of non-governmental organizations. Operational non-governmental organizations mobilize financial resources, materials and volunteers to develop and implement projects and programmes in the field.*

*Foundations are non-profit organizations that typically either donate funds and support to other organizations, or provide the source of funding for its own philanthropic purposes.*

#### Methodology

There are numerous national and regional NGO's as well as foundations in Switzerland committed to activities related to the objectives of the CBD. However, the present indicator is limited to

NGO's and foundations being active at the national level, i.e. having the right to appeal<sup>19</sup> (Verbandsbeschwerderecht) or implementing development cooperation activities. The list was complemented with those zoological gardens implementing conservation projects abroad.

An overview on expenditures/revenues of NGOs and foundations does so far not exist. Therefore, the data for the present indicator had to be gathered on a case-by-case basis, by reviewing each NGO's financial statements and/or annual report.

The work of all the NGO's listed hereinafter has positive effects on biodiversity. Their support of the objectives of the CBD is far from limited to policy making. Year after year these organizations generate substantive funding, mainly from private donors, to carry out biodiversity-related projects. From the total expenditures the one relating to biodiversity were estimated based on available information in annual reports. Finally, only the project costs are summarized and transformed in a BD-factor, all administrative efforts to run the NGO's are excluded, as is - in order to avoid double countings - the financial support received from the federal, cantonal and communal administrations.

## Results for NGOs and foundations

**Table 15:** Contributions to the objectives of the CBD from national NGOs.

	<b>Total expenses [CHF]</b>	<b>BD-factor low / high</b>	<b>Low estimate [CHF]</b>	<b>High estimate [CHF]</b>	<b>Average estimate [CHF]</b>
<b>Total national NGOs</b>	<b>146'045'735</b>		<b>60'342'000</b>	<b>85'062'000</b>	<b>73'820'500</b>
Greenpeace Switzerland <sup>20</sup>	25'710'000	0.50 / 0.75	12'855'000	19'283'000	16'069'000
Pro Natura <sup>21</sup>	19'628'000	0.75 / 0.75	14'721'000	14'721'000	14'721'000
Pro Specia rara <sup>22</sup>	3'393'000	0.50 / 0.75	1'697'000	2'545'000	2'121'000
SVS/BirdLife Switzerland <sup>23</sup>	4'534'000	0.50 / 0.75	2'267'000	2'297'000	3'400'500
Swiss Transport and Environment Association <sup>24</sup>	16'096'000	0.10 / 0.25	1'610'000	4'024'000	2'817'000
WWF Switzerland <sup>25</sup>	40'860'000	0.50 / 0.75	20'430'000	30'645'000	25'537'500
Fifteen other NGOs					9'154'500

<sup>19</sup> The Bern Declaration was also included in the assessment, due to its important collaboration on ABS.

<sup>20</sup> Greenpeace Schweiz; Dossier 2010

<sup>21</sup> Pro Natura; Betriebsrechnung 2010, Leistungsbericht 2010

<sup>22</sup> Pro Specia Rara; Bericht der Revisionsstelle an den Stiftungsrat (Jahresrechnung 2010)

<sup>23</sup> BirdLife Schweiz SVS; Rechnung 2010

<sup>24</sup> VCS Verkehrs-Club Schweiz; Jahresrechnung 2010

<sup>25</sup> WWF Schweiz; Finanzbericht 2010

**Table 16:** Contributions to the objectives of the CBD from NGOs predominantly active abroad.

	Total expenses [CHF]	BD-factor low / high	Low estimate [CHF]	High estimate [CHF]	Average esti- mate [CHF]
<b>Total NGOs predomi- nantly active abroad</b>	<b>240'418'000</b>		<b>13'001'000</b>	<b>19'527'000</b>	<b>16'264'000</b>
HELVETAS <sup>26</sup>	71'720'000	0.05 / 0.10	3'586'000	7'172'000	5'379'000
Swissaid <sup>27</sup>	19'594'000	0.10 / 0.25	1'959'000	4'899'000	3'429'000
Caritas <sup>28</sup>	93'430'000	0.05 / 0.05	4'672'000	4'672'000	4'672'000
HEKS <sup>29</sup>	55'674'000	0.05 / 0.05	2'784'000	2'784'000	2'784'000

**Table 17:** Contributions to the objectives of the CBD from Zoological Gardens.

	Total expenses [CHF]	BD-factor low / high	Low estimate [CHF]	High estimate [CHF]	Average esti- mate [CHF]
<b>Total Zoological Gardens</b>	<b>63'407'000</b>		<b>3'170'000</b>	<b>3'170'000</b>	<b>3'170'000</b>
Basel Zoo <sup>30</sup>	38'823'000	0.05 / 0.05	1'941'000	1'941'000	1'941'000
Zurich Zoo <sup>31</sup>	24'584'000	0.05 / 0.05	1'229'000	1'229'000	1'229'000

### Plausibility check

#### NGOs and foundations

**76.5 - 107.8 mln CHF**

This is the first time that the financial resources of Swiss based NGO's and foundations operating at national or international level in support of the objectives of the CBD have been assessed. However, it should be noted that the multitude of local NGO's and foundations, which do a very important job for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Switzerland, are not taken into account by the present assessment.

Efforts by charitable foundations are not included in this report, due to very scarce publicly available information about their financial resources. It is thus plausible that the financial resources provided by NGO's and foundations are larger than listed in this report. Additional work is necessary to get a more adequate assessment.

<sup>26</sup> HELVETAS; Finanzbericht 2010

<sup>27</sup> Swissaid; Jahresbericht 2010, ongoing projects (ending 03.05.2011)

<sup>28</sup> Caritas Schweiz; Finanzbericht 2010, North-South Cooperation 2010/2011

<sup>29</sup> HEKS; Finanzbericht 2010, Homepage

<sup>30</sup> Zoologischer Garten Basel; Jahresbericht 2009, funding for projects in protected areas

<sup>31</sup> Zoo Zürich; Homepage, funding for the Masoala National Parc

### 3.4.2 Academia

#### Definition according to the CBD draft proposal on methodological guidance:

*Academia refers to all institutions aimed at advancing knowledge development, including educational establishments and research institutions.*

#### Methodology

Biodiversity-related research and education supports the objectives for the CBD as well, in direct and more in indirect forms. This section provides an overview of existing data in this sector and an estimate of the yearly expenses in Switzerland for research and education. Data from surveys undertaken by Swiss Statistics and official reports, such as annual reports and audited financial statements were used as a basis for collecting information:

#### A) Swiss National Science Foundation SNSF

The Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) is the most important agency promoting scientific research in Switzerland. It supports, as mandated by the Swiss Federal government, all disciplines, from philosophy and biology to the nanosciences and medicine. The yearly statistics provided by SNSF include all applications processed and approved during the financial year as well as contributions paid out in the area of National Centres of Competence in Research. In 2010 the SNSF granted funding to the total value of CHF 726 million<sup>32</sup>.

A full text search in the SNSF project database<sup>33</sup> for biodiversity resulted in 41 (Title / Keywords) respectively 61 (Title / Keywords / Abstracts) current projects. The financial support amounts to approximately CHF 115'000 for each project and year. This results in yearly expenditures of CHF 4.72 to 7.59 millions. That means that about 0.65% to 1.0% of the yearly granted funding from SNSF supports biodiversity related projects.

The allocation of SNSF-grants is directed by a scientific committee. Therefore, the above-mentioned statistics of the SNSF (0.65% and 1.0%) provide helpful values for further estimates of biodiversity-related research in relation to general expenses for research on universities and universities of applied sciences.

#### B) Swiss Statistics<sup>34</sup>

Publications and the online portal of the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (FSO) provide plenty of high quality data about "Education and Science". Unfortunately, the data and indicators are not directly biodiversity-sensitive. Nevertheless, the data provide valuable basic information on general research and education expenses in Switzerland:

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<sup>32</sup> SNSF: Statistics 2010 – Full version

<sup>33</sup> SNSF: <http://www.projectdb.snf.ch/WebForms/Frameset.aspx>

<sup>34</sup> FSO: [www.bfs.admin.ch](http://www.bfs.admin.ch)

- *Swiss research and development (R&D) expenditure in 2008:* According to estimates from the FSO, private enterprise, the Swiss government and the universities spent CHF 16.3 billion on research and development (R&D) activities in 2008. Approximately CHF 4 billion was used for R&D-projects at universities and associated research centers.

An adjustment of the expenditure on R&D is made with the above-mentioned statistics of the SNSF (0.65% - 1.0%).

- *Costs of the universities 2009:* In 2009 the Swiss universities spent over CHF 3 billion on education. Approximately CHF 440 million were used for biodiversity-related disciplines like Environmental Sciences, Earth Sciences, Biology, Geography, Agriculture or Forestry.

An adjustment of the expenditure on education in universities is made with the BD-factor (5% - 10%).

- *Costs of universities of applied sciences (Fachhochschulen) 2009:* In 2009 the Swiss universities of applied sciences spent nearly CHF 2 billion on education. Approximately CHF 115 million were used for biodiversity-related disciplines like Life-Sciences, Agriculture or Forestry.

An adjustment of the expenditure on education in universities of applied sciences is made with the BD-factor (5% - 10%).

## Results for Academia

With the above-mentioned information and a rough estimate of yearly expenses for education and research in the wide field of biodiversity is feasible.

**Table 18:** Aggregated financial flows for biodiversity related research and education.

	Millions of CHF annual		
	Low estimate	High estimate	Average estimate
<b>Academia</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>
Research and development expenditures at universities and universities of applied sciences (including SNSF-projects)	26.0	40.0	33.0
Educational expenditures at universities	22.0	44.0	33.0
Educational expenditures at universities of applied sciences	6.0	12.0	9.0

## Plausibility check

### Academia

**54 - 96 mln CHF**

**Estimation based on the number of scientific papers published**

The costs for the scientific work leading to a scientific publication, is roughly estimated to be CHF 100'000.-. According to the Database *Web of Sciences*, Swiss scientists published a total of 506 papers related to the topic "biodiversity" in the years 2009 - 2011 (August 2011), i.e. approximately 200 papers per year, thus generating costs of approximately CHF 20 million per year. This estimate is broadly in accordance with the low estimate for costs related to research and development expenditures at universities and universities of applied science (see table 14).

#### **Enquiry among experts of the Swiss Biodiversity Forum**

A non-representative enquiry among experts of the Swiss Forum Biodiversity resulted in an estimate of the costs related to research and development expenditures at universities and universities of applied science between CHF 11-150 Million (see table 14).

#### **Estimation based on the costs for students at universities and universities of applied sciences**

In the year 2009, a total of CHF 130 Million were spend for the basic and advanced study periods at universities (field of study: biology) and universities of applied sciences (field of study: civil engineer). These costs are certainly not relevant for biodiversity in their entity. However, biodiversity relevant parts of other degree programmes - such as forestry and agronomy - probably compensate the non biodiversity relevant parts of the biology and civil engineer degree programmes.

#### **Sources:**

- FSO: *Finanzen der Fachhochschulen 2009: Basisdaten*; [www.bfs.admin.ch](http://www.bfs.admin.ch), Status October 2011
- FSO: *Kosten der universitären Hochschulen 2009*; [www.bfs.admin.ch](http://www.bfs.admin.ch), Status October 2011
- FSO: *Studierende an den Fachhochschulen 2009/2010*; [www.bfs.admin.ch](http://www.bfs.admin.ch), Status October 2011
- FSO: *Studierende an den universitären Hochschulen 2009/2010*; [www.bfs.admin.ch](http://www.bfs.admin.ch), Status October 2011

### **3.5 International Financial Institutions**

#### **Definition according to the CBD draft proposal on methodological guidance:**

*International financial institutions include World Bank Group and regional development banks.*

#### **Methodology**

Switzerland's financial contributions to the World Bank Group and to regional development banks are estimated using the OECD Creditor Information System by identifying the ODA channelled

through multilateral organisations. The contribution was obtained by addition of Switzerland's disbursement for the year 2009 per institution. To avoid double-counting with the indicator ODA, contributions to the policy objective "Environment" or tagged with a Rio Marker including "Biodiversity" were identified and subtracted from the gross contribution.

## Results for International Financial Institutions

**Table 19:** Aggregated financial flows to the World Bank Group.

Millions of USD (constant 2009 USD millions)			
	Contributions to the World Bank Group	Contributions already taken into account for the indicator ODA (chapter 3.1)	Net contributions to the World Bank Group
<b>World Bank Group</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>51.1</b>
World Bank Group:	6.2	0	6.2
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	17.2	0.2	17.0
International Development Association	6.3	0	6.3
International Finance Corporation	21.6	0	21.6

**Table 20:** Aggregated financial flows to regional development banks.

Millions of USD (constant 2009 USD millions)			
	Contributions to de- velopment banks	Contributions already taken into account for the indicator ODA (chapter 3.1)	Net contributions to re- gional development banks
<b>Regional Development Banks:</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17.6</b>
African Development Bank	0.5	0	0.5
African Development Fund	2.9	0	2.9
Asian Development Bank	1.7	0	1.7
Asian Development Fund	1.6	0	1.6
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	7.8	0	7.8
Inter-American Development Bank, In- ter-American Investment Corporation and Multilateral Investment Fund	0.3	0	0.3
Regional Development Banks	2.8	0	2.8



### **3.6 United Nations organizations, funds and programmes**

#### **Definition according to the CBD draft proposal on methodological guidance:**

This indicator has so far not been defined.

Our understanding is that the indicator describes financial contributions for the establishment and maintenance of a global environmental governance system in a very broad sense as well as multilateral funding in favour of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in view of supporting the establishment of a national environment governance architecture in those countries. This includes for instance contributions capacity building efforts in the fields of environmental policy, administration and management, legal judicial development, human rights, etc.

Financial contributions to the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components through United Nations organisations, funds and programmes are included in chapter 3.1)

#### **Methodology**

Switzerland's financial contribution to the United Nations organisations, funds and programmes is collected from OECDs' CRS database, using the Channel "*Multilateral Organisations*" to identify relevant disbursements.

To avoid double counting with the indicator *ODA* (chapter 3.1), contributions to the policy objective "Environment" or tagged with a Rio Marker including "Biodiversity" were identified and subtracted from the contributions identified using the Channel "*Multilateral Organisations*".

Further, some contributions, such as the contribution of the FOEN to the UNEP Fund, are already included in the indicator "Domestic budget at Federal level" (chapter 3.2.1).

**Table 21:** Aggregated financial flows to United Nations organizations, funds and programmes.

	Millions of USD ( <i>constant 2009 USD millions</i> )		
	Contributions identified using the Channel "Multilateral Organisations"	Contributions already taken into account for the indicator ODA (chapter 3.1)	Net contributions to United Nations organizations, funds and programmes
<b>United Nations organizations, funds and programmes</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>30.3</b>
United Nations Development Programme	16.5	0.9	15.6
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	1.7	0.6	1.1
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (extrabudgetary contributions only)	0.1	0.1	0
United Nations Environment Programme	1.0	0.7	0.3
Food and Agricultural Organisation	3.7	1.3	2.4
United Nations Agencies, Funds and Commissions	10.9*	0.0	10.9*

\* The contributions of the Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport (DDPS) to United Nations Agencies, Funds and Commissions are not taken into account (-0.666 mln).

### 3.7 Non-ODA public funding

N/A

### 3.8 South-South Cooperation initiatives

N/A

### 3.9 Technical cooperation

All relevant contributions to technical cooperation have either been included under Official Development Assistance ODA or Domestic Budgets at all levels.