



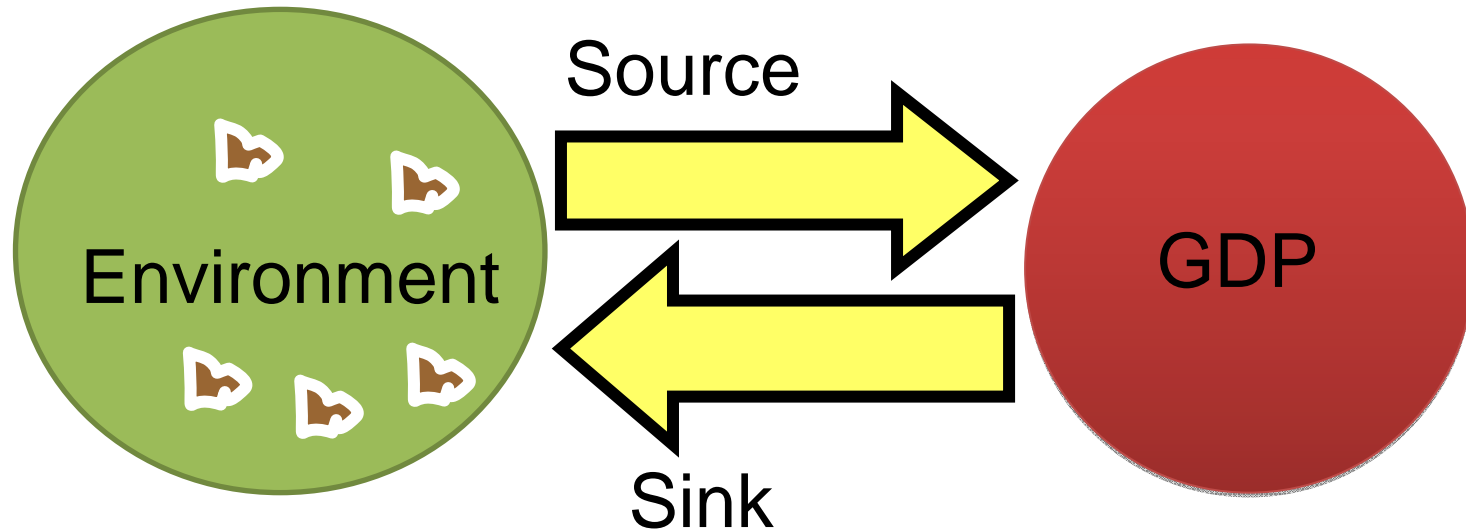
Conservation in tough times

Paul Morling

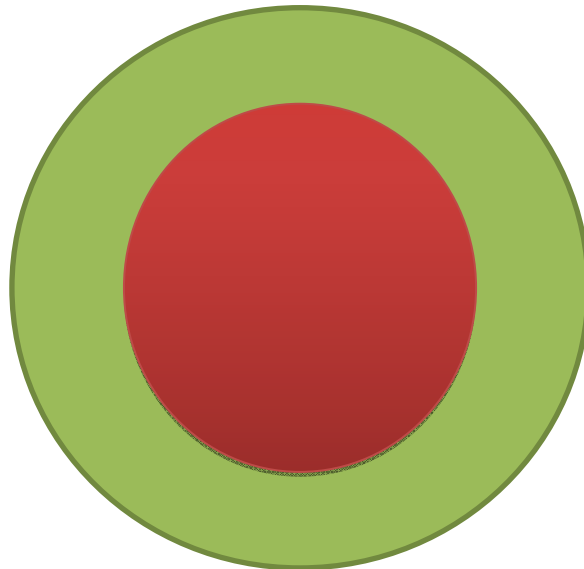
April 2011

Some Issues

- Commitments are nice but without clear mechanisms to fulfil them they will not be met
- We already face a conservation financing gap as indicated by the shortfall in UKBAP funding of £273 million (2010-2015)
- Nature provides benefits which are, to varying degrees 'public goods'. Government will always have a role to play in guaranteeing they are provided.
- Fiscal austerity means alternative mechanisms will need to be considered
- The private sector, businesses and civil society will need to take advantage of the 'big society' to expand their role in financing conservation



Was the recession a
big enough jolt to
transform thinking ?



Sustainable
Development
Limits,
Thresholds ?



FUTURESCAPES

space for nature, land for life









Need Government to....

- Don't rely on consumer led growth
- Emphasis on investment led recovery – Green Investment Bank, green economy, green infrastructure – regulate !
- The world will have to spend \$400bn a year building 350 new nuclear plants and 350,000 wind turbines in the next 20 years. By 2020, three-fifths of cars will need to use alternatives to the internal combustion engine (IEA)
- Government budgets
- Debt is OUT - Bling is bad
- Lost trust in Banks and FIs – Leading to institutional changes ?

What NGOs need to do

1. Respect environmental limits
2. “Price” ecosystem services
3. Accept valuation is not perfect
4. Find new ways to ‘capture’ values
5. Strengthen the spine of Government
6. Increase social appetite for conservation

