



Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
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Herewith FINLAND submits its report in line with the CBD [Notification 2013-50](#), which calls on Parties to submit to the Secretariat information for the Review of Implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization.

The reported information is based on *Official Statistics published by Statistics Finland*. In general, Official statistics are guided by UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and international statistical coordination is guided by Principles Governing International Statistical Activities <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm>. The European statistical system is guided by Statistics code of Practice http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/quality/code_of_practice/.

The sources of the report are the statistics on the public sector's environmental protection expenditure and the statistics on environmental protection expenditure in industry http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/ymp_en.html. These statistics are based on the definitions, classifications and standards of UN and Eurostat.

The most important handbooks and manuals

System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) - Central Framework. White cover publication, pre-edited text subject to official editing. European Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations, World Bank 2012.

SERIEE. Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts - Compilation Guide. Eurostat Theme 2 Economy and finance. European Commission 2002.

SERIEE. European System for the collection of economic information on the environment. Eurostat Theme 2 Economy and finance. European Commission 2002.

Environmental expenditure statistics - General Government and Specialised Producers data collection handbook. European Commission 2007.

Environmental expenditure statistics: Industry data collection handbook. Eurostat Theme Environment and energy. European Commission 2005.

For the private sector only statistics on environmental expenditure in industry are reported. The compilation of these statistics is based on the definitions and requirements of EU regulations:

Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics (recast). Official Journal of the European Union L97 9.4.2008, p. 13-59.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 250/2009 of 11 March 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the definitions of characteristics, the technical format for the transmission of data, the double reporting requirements for NACE Rev.1.1 and NACE

Rev.2 and derogations to be granted for structural business statistics. Official Journal of the European Union L86 31.3.2009, p. 1-169.

For public sector environmental protection expenditure there is a proposal for a binding EU regulation to compile the statistics:

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 on European environmental economic accounts. COM(2013) 247 final, 2013/0130 (COD), 2.5.2013, p. 1-14.

In the statistics environmental protection expenditure is allocated to environmental domains according to CEPA 2000 classification (Classification of Environmental Protection Activities and Expenditure, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL_LINEAR&StrNom=CEPA_2000&StrLanguageCode=EN)

Environmental protection expenditure allocated to biodiversity and landscape protection in the statistics is reported in the category '*Directly related to biodiversity*'. Expenditure allocated to waste management, waste water management and water protection or other environmental protection is reported in the category '*Indirectly related to biodiversity*'. Additionally, statistical data are specified in accordance with reporting requirements. Statistical data on public sector environmental protection expenditure are consolidated. That is, money transfers between the government and municipalities have been taken into account in calculations to avoid double counting.

Additional information on statistics of year 2012 will be sent to the CBD Secretariat in April. The data is not yet compiled by the Statistics Finland, but will be transmitted to SCBD, as soon as we have it.

Helsinki, 28 February 2014

Annex: Report by Finland

Annex 1: CBD ODA 2001-2012

Convention on biological diversity, implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, preliminary reporting framework; FINLAND additional submission on 2012 figures

The reported information is based on Official Statistics published by Statistics Finland. The sources of the report are the statistics on the public sector's environmental protection expenditure and the statistics on environmental protection expenditure in industry:

http://tilastokeskus.fi/meta/til/jsys_en.html

http://tilastokeskus.fi/meta/til/tymm_en.html

These statistics are based on the definitions, classifications and standards of UN and Eurostat.

In the statistics environmental protection expenditure is allocated to environmental domains according to CEPA 2000 classification (Classification of Environmental Protection Activities and Expenditure: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LS_T_NOM_DTL_LINEAR&StrNom=CEPA_2000&StrLanguageCode=EN).

Environmental protection expenditure allocated to biodiversity and landscape protection in the statistics is reported in the category 'Directly related to biodiversity'. Expenditure allocated to waste management, waste water management and water protection or other environmental protection is reported in the category 'Indirectly related to biodiversity'. Additionally, statistical data are specified in accordance with CBD resource mobilization reporting requirements.

Statistical data on public sector environmental protection expenditure are consolidated. That is, money transfers between the government and municipalities have been taken into account in calculations to avoid double counting. For the private sector only statistics on environmental expenditure in industry are reported.

PRELIMINARY REPORTING FRAMEWORK

I. INTRODUCTION

The Preliminary Reporting Framework is intended for use by Parties for providing data on resource mobilization according to the indicators adopted in decision X/3. Data provided for the 2006-2010 will be used for the calculation of a baseline while data provided after 2010 will be used to monitor progress. The relationship between each of the indicators agreed in decision X/3 and the data fields contained in the Framework is provided in Appendix 1.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE PRELIMINARY REPORTING FRAMEWORK

The indicators in decision X/3, as well as the strategy for resource mobilization and Aichi Target 20 require certain types of information:

- (a) Data, in monetary units, on flows of financial resources for biodiversity from developed to developing countries;
- (b) Data, in monetary units, on financial resources available for biodiversity;
- (c) Information on the steps countries are taking to implement the strategy for resource mobilization; and
- (d) Information (both qualitative and quantitative, including in monetary terms) on the role of specific initiatives including those relating to technical cooperation, and innovative financial mechanisms.[1]

The Preliminary Reporting Framework has been structured to correspond with these categories. Further the framework contains a fifth section which addresses the scope of biodiversity funding. Funding for biodiversity includes not only funding for direct actions to protect biodiversity but also funding related to actions across different sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, tourism) to promote biodiversity-friendly initiatives that have other primary purposes (e.g. ecosystem-based approaches to climate-change mitigation and adaptation) where a wider range of funding sources is typical. In addition, economy-wide and society-wide measures that address the underlying causes of biodiversity-loss are relevant, even if they are not traditionally regarded as biodiversity finance. With this in mind, the reporting framework has been developed to distinguish two general types of biodiversity funding. Funding related to activities which are intended to directly affect biodiversity and activities which focus on other issues but which have an indirect positive effect on biodiversity. In order to facilitate comparison, ideally Parties would provide funding information according to these two categories. In or

Note:

[1] The indicators requiring this type of information should be completed at the discretion of Parties. Some of the data used to calculate the information required for (1) and (2) may be used to provide information for this type of indicators as well.

III. GUIDANCE FOR THE USE OF THE PRELIMINARY REPORTING FRAMEWORK

For those sections which ask for monetary figures (1, 2, and 4):

- (a) For the calculation of the baseline, please provide data for 2010 or the most recent year prior to that. If data is available for more than one year please reproduce the table and provide the information for each year. If possible, provide data for the period 2006 to 2010 and other years that may be available. If specific annual data is not available you may provide the best estimate of an average figure for a range of years (e.g. 2006-2010). For the purposes of monitoring progress please provide data for years after 2010;
- (b) If your financial year does not correspond to the calendar year, please indicate the calendar year in which the financial year begins; (For example if the financial year is 1 April 2010 until 30 March 2011, please record the year as “2010”.);
- (c) In order to facilitate compilation of data, please provide either: the figures in 2010 US dollars (preferred), or ensure that the currency and the relevant year are indicated;
- (d) Please provide the best estimate of the data and also indicate the confidence level of your estimate (“high”: data mostly derived from published sources; “medium”: data represents expert judgment based on good information; or “low”: data is a best but risky estimate with very incomplete data). As an alternative to indicating the confidence level, you may provide a range of estimates.

In completing the reporting framework Parties are encouraged to interact with their respective statistical offices or other relevant departments when gathering information. Some of the information needed for this process is likely already available and it should be used where possible in order to reduce the reporting burden and the duplication of efforts. At the end of each question a comments field is provided where respondents can provide additional information to further substantiate responses, highlight any assumptions or qualifications linked to the data, or to raise any other related issues.

When completing the preliminary reporting framework respondents are encouraged to provide information for as many of the data fields as possible. However, recognizing that it may be difficult for Parties to provide some of the information, there is no need to complete all of the data fields before submitting information to the Secretariat. Further, where precise information is not available, respondents are encouraged to use their best estimates.

NOTE: Information may be added only into grey areas.

Identification of respondent

Country: Finland

Please indicate on whose behalf this information is being completed: National Focal Point

<if "Other" please specify>

Contact details of the respondent :

Marina von Weissenberg
Ministerial Adviser
Department of the Natural Environment
Ministry of the Environment FINLAND
marina.weissenberg@ymparisto.fi

Date of completion and submission of completed framework (dd/mm/yyyy) : 2/25/2014

1. Information on international flows of financial resources

This section of the Framework relates to the flows of financial resources from all sources to developing countries.

For **developed countries** (members of OECD-DAC): **Please indicate the amount of resources provided in support of biodiversity in developing countries through ODA, other public funds, private/market mechanisms and through not-for profit organizations.** For **developing countries** (countries, not members of OECD -DAC): **Please indicate the amount of resources received from external sources through ODA, other public funds, private/market mechanisms and through not-for profit organizations.**

For each of the expenditure sources listed please indicate the total amount of financial resources spent as well as an assessment of your confidence in the estimated amount (high, medium low; alternatively provide a range of estimates). ***Please take care to avoid double counting; expenditure included in one row of the table should not also be included in another.*** You may indicate expenditures according to the two categories (directly or indirectly related), or provide an estimate of the total in the case where the details are not available. A list of indicative activities for each of the categories is provided in section 5. Please provide data for multiple years if possible (duplicate the table as necessary).

Currency: MEUR

Year	Type of financial flows [2]	Category [3]	Amount	Confidence
2006	1.1.3 ODA Bilateral + Multilateral	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	10.711	High
2007	1.1.3 ODA Bilateral + Multilateral	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	8.650	High
2008	1.1.1 ODA - Bilateral	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	9.466	High
2008	1.1.2 ODA - Multilateral	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	2.988	High
2009	1.1.3 ODA Bilateral + Multilateral	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	10.500	High
2010	1.1.1 ODA - Bilateral	Directly related	2.033	High
2010	1.1.1 ODA - Bilateral	Indirectly related	9.279	High
2010	1.1.2 ODA - Multilateral	Directly related	0.054	High

2010	1.1.2 ODA - Multilateral	Indirectly related	0.246	High
2011	1.1.1 ODA - Bilateral	Directly related	3.950	High
2011	1.1.1 ODA - Bilateral	Indirectly related	10.638	High
2011	1.1.2 ODA - Multilateral	Directly related	0.754	High
2011	1.1.2 ODA - Multilateral	Indirectly related	4.917	High
2012	1.1.1 ODA - Bilateral	Directly related	2.357	High
2012	1.1.1 ODA - Bilateral	Indirectly related	6.242	High
2012	1.1.2 ODA - Multilateral	Directly related	0.187	High
2012	1.1.2 ODA - Multilateral	Indirectly related	9.504	High
Select >>	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
Total Directly related			9.34	Overall average confidence: High
Total Indirectly related			40.83	
Total (Directly + Indirectly related)			42.31	
Overall Total			92.48	

See separate Annex 1 of ODA financial flows to CBD.

Notes:

[2] **Type of financial flows:**

- **Official Development Assistance (ODA)** refers to flows of official financing administered with the purpose of promoting 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 per cent (using a fixed 10 per cent rate of discount). ODA can be bilateral or multilateral. Where resources are provided or received for general budget support rather than for specific activities, an estimate of resources provided/received for biodiversity may be calculated from the proportion of the recipient country's budget devoted to such activities.

- **Bilateral ODA** refers to contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries

- **Multilateral ODA** refers to funds provided through international financial institutions such as the Global Environment Facility, the World Bank and United Nations funds and programmes.

- **Other public funds** includes **non-ODA public funding**, also called "other official flows" (OOFs), which refers to transactions by the official sector with countries on the List of Aid Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as Official Development Assistance. The category also includes resources provided from other "non-donor" countries i.e. through "**South-South Cooperation**".

- The **private sector** comprises private corporations or transaction mediated through a market.

[3] **Category:** See section 5 of the reporting framework for a description of the categories.

2. Information on the availability of financial resources in each country

This section of the Framework relates to the financial resources available to implement the Convention and its Strategic Plan in your country. It relates specifically to the end use of financial resources regardless of whether the source of the funds is domestic or external.

Please indicate the financial support to domestic activities intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention from all sources. For each of the expenditure sources listed please indicate the total amount of financial resources spent as well as an assessment of your confidence in the estimated amount (high, medium low; alternatively provide a range of estimates). You may indicate expenditures **according to the two categories (directly or indirectly related), or provide an estimate of the total in the case where the details are not available.** A list of indicative activities for each of the categories is provided in section 5. Please provide data for multiple years if possible (duplicate the table as necessary).

Please take care to avoid double counting; expenditure included in one row of the table should not also be included in another. As this question specifically relates to domestic expenditures **if you are representing a developed country** (members of OECD-DAC) **please do not include any funding provided to other countries**. However, **if you are representing a developing country** (not a members of OECD -DAC) **please include the money received from other countries**.

Currency: MEUR

Year	Source [4]	Category [5]	Amount	Confidence
2006	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Directly related	96.3	High
2006	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Indirectly related	625.5	High
2006	2.1.3 Gov. budgets - Local/ Municipal	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	613.3	High
2006	2.2 Private/ Market	Directly related	4.2	High
2006	2.2 Private/ Market	Indirectly related	633.2	High
2006	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2006	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2006	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2006	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2006	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>

Total Directly related 100.50

Total Indirectly related 1,258.70

Total (Directly + Indirectly related) 613.30

Overall Total 1,972.50

Overall average confidence:

High

Year	Source [4]	Category [5]	Amount	Confidence
2007	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Directly related	86.7	High
2007	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Indirectly related	659.4	High
2007	2.1.3 Gov. budgets - Local/ Municipal	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	640.4	High
2007	2.2 Private/ Market	Directly related	5.4	High
2007	2.2 Private/ Market	Indirectly related	704.2	High
2007	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2007	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2007	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2007	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2007	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>

Total Directly related 92.10

Total Indirectly related 1,363.60

Total (Directly + Indirectly related) 640.40

Overall Total 2,096.10

Overall average confidence:

High

Year	Source [4]	Category [5]	Amount	Confidence
2008	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Directly related	80.3	High
2008	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Indirectly related	690.5	High
2008	2.1.3 Gov. budgets - Local/ Municipal	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	716.5	High
2008	2.2 Private/ Market	Directly related	6.4	High
2008	2.2 Private/ Market	Indirectly related	713.8	High
2008	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2008	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2008	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2008	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2008	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>

Total Directly related 86.70
 Total Indirectly related 1,404.30
 Total (Directly + Indirectly related) 716.50
Overall Total 2,207.50

Overall average confidence:
 High

Year	Source [4]	Category [5]	Amount	Confidence
2009	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Directly related	96.1	High
2009	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Indirectly related	730.2	High
2009	2.1.3 Gov. budgets - Local/ Municipal	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	646.1	High
2009	2.2 Private/ Market	Directly related	7.4	High
2009	2.2 Private/ Market	Indirectly related	718.6	High
2009	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2009	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2009	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2009	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2009	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>

Total Directly related 103.50
 Total Indirectly related 1,448.80
 Total (Directly + Indirectly related) 646.10
Overall Total 2,198.40

Overall average confidence:
 High

Year	Source [4]	Category [5]	Amount	Confidence
2010	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Directly related	95.5	High
2010	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Indirectly related	747.1	High
2010	2.1.3 Gov. budgets - Local/ Municipal	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	682.2	High
2010	2.2 Private/ Market	Directly related	5	High
2010	2.2 Private/ Market	Indirectly related	659.7	High
2010	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2010	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2010	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2010	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2010	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>

Total Directly related 100.50
 Total Indirectly related 1,406.80
 Total (Directly + Indirectly related) 682.20
Overall Total 2,189.50

Overall average confidence:
 High

Year	Source [4]	Category [5]	Amount	Confidence
2011	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Directly related	107.9	High
2011	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Indirectly related	721.2	High
2011	2.1.3 Gov. budgets - Local/ Municipal	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	649.1	High
2011	2.2 Private/ Market	Directly related	7.7	High
2011	2.2 Private/ Market	Indirectly related	796.8	High
2011	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2011	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2011	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2011	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2011	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>

Total Directly related 115.60
 Total Indirectly related 1,518.00
 Total (Directly + Indirectly related) 649.10
Overall Total 2,282.70

Overall average confidence:
 High

Year	Source [4]	Category [5]	Amount	Confidence
2012	Select >>	Select >>	Forthcoming in April 2014.	Select >>
2012	Select >>	Select >>	Forthcoming in April 2014.	Select >>
2012	Select >>	Select >>	Forthcoming in April 2014.	Select >>

2012	Select >>	Select >>	Forthcoming in April 2014.	Select >>
2012	Select >>	Select >>	Forthcoming in April 2014.	Select >>
2012	Select >>	Select >>	Forthcoming in April 2014.	Select >>
2012	Select >>	Select >>	Forthcoming in April 2014.	Select >>
2012	Select >>	Select >>	Forthcoming in April 2014.	Select >>
2012	Select >>	Select >>	Forthcoming in April 2014.	Select >>
2012	Select >>	Select >>	Forthcoming in April 2014.	Select >>

Total Directly related	0.00
Total Indirectly related	0.00
Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	0.00
Overall Total	0.00

Overall average confidence:
No value selected

<You may add here your comments>

Notes:

[4] **Sources:**

• **Government budgets** include public money spent by government or government agencies to address domestic biodiversity issues. Resources from the different levels of government: central (national, federal); state/provincial (if applicable); and local/municipal should be included. All countries should include estimates for "central" and for "local/municipal". When providing information on government budgets Parties should ensure that funds transferred between the different levels of government are only counted once.

• The **private sector** comprises private corporations or transactions mediated through a market.

• **Other** represents funding that is neither public nor mediated through a market. **Non-governmental organizations** include non-profit organizations representing major groups and that are legally constituted organizations that operate independently from government. **Foundations** are non-profit organizations that typically either donate funds, provide support to other organizations, and/or directly provide funding for their own charitable purposes. **Academia** refers to all institutions aimed at advancing knowledge development, including educational and research institutions. The unifying factor between these three types of organizations is their not for profit status.

[5] **Category:** See section 5 of the reporting framework for a description of the categories.

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

This section of the Framework addresses initiatives which are important in enabling access to financial resources for biodiversity activities. The information sought in this section does not require response in monetary units.

Please indicate whether your country has undertaken any of the following steps to enable implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization and provide additional information as appropriate.

If your country has undertaken any of the activities below please indicate the results which have been achieved if possible. If you are representing a developing country (not a member of the OECD -DAC) please also indicate whether external funding and/or capacity building support was received by your country to undertake the initiatives (if applicable). Please also indicate the results and year initiated and completed (where applicable).

Steps and description of the initiative (including support received, results achieved, year initiated/ completed)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>3.1 Assessment of values of biodiversity [6]</p> <p><i>TEEB Finland (2013–2014)- project aims to systematically incorporate the value of ecosystem services into all levels of decision-making in the future. The project's goal is to identify Finland's most important (key) ecosystem services and propose methods to assess their current status and future trends. It will also aim to provide some preliminary estimates</i></p>
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>3.2 Identification and reporting funding needs, funding gaps and funding priorities [7]</p> <p><i>In line with our NBSAP http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/fi/fi-nbsap-v3-p2-en.pdf (page 46) Action 97) Finland is in national and international activities (incl. development cooperation), seeking to implement the global strategy of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its objectives and goals (2011–2020) for halting the loss of biodiversity. For</i></p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>3.3 Development of national financial plans for biodiversity [8]</p> <p><i>The national budget planning system in Finland includes conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. For example indicators have been developed and reports made available such as the The State of the Environment in Finland 2013 http://www ymparisto.fi/en-US/Maps_and_statistics/The_state_of_the_environment_in_Finland_in_2013. This is a</i></p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>3.4 Integrated consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in development plans and strategies [9]</p> <p><i>In line with the biodiversity policy in Finland and the revised NBSAP in Finland 2012-2020 our aim is to continue and strengthen mainstreaming of biodiversity into all sectors of society. The aim of integrating biodiversity in plans and strategies has been since 1996 and sector integration has been reported as well in our national reports to the CBD. The</i></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><Describe the initiative></p>

Biological diversity and well functioning ecosystems are providing valuable goods, but also essential services for human health and well-being. The research and the knowledge on the relationship between natural environment and human health, for instance diverse ecosystems and human allergies, have advanced recently in Finland. Finland has established a project called "Ecosystem Services and

Notes:

- [6] Assessments of the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services comprise assessments at the national, local and/or project levels, which may be undertaken by national or international experts, to estimate the value of biodiversity.
- [7] Funding needs, gaps and priorities are identified and reported at the national level, on the basis of the Convention and is often part of a national biodiversity strategy and action plan process.
- [8] National financial plans for biodiversity refer to financial plans developed as part of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
- [9] Development plans and strategies may take various forms in different countries, such as national poverty reduction strategies or national sustainability strategies.
- [10] A national budget which integrates biodiversity considerations would normally contain a section or paragraph dealing with biodiversity.

4. Information on specific issues related to resource availability

This section of the Framework contains questions related to several specific issues including: technical cooperation; South-South cooperation; innovative financial mechanisms; and access and benefit-sharing.

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

For **developed countries** (members of OECD -DAC): **Please indicate if your country is participating in technical cooperation and capacity-building initiatives in support of biodiversity that are financed by your country or providing support to South-South cooperation through triangular cooperation.** You may also provide a description of the types of initiatives supported. [11]

Type and description of the initiative (including support received, results achieved, year initiated/ completed)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>4.1.1 North-South technical cooperation and capacity building provided [12]</p> <p><i>Capacity building is an integral part of development cooperation projects supporting the sustainable use of natural resources especially in the areas of sustainable forest management, rural development and water management. Typically these initiatives include activities such as:</i></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>4.1.2 Support to South-South technical cooperation & capacity building through triangular cooperation [13]</p> <p><i>No existing support programmes</i></p>

Finland stresses the enhancement of the role of women in the implementation of CBD objectives. This is an integral part of projects supporting the sustainable use of natural resources especially in the areas of sustainable forest management, rural development and water management. Typically these initiatives include activities such as:

For **developing countries** (countries, not members of OECD -DAC): **please indicate if your country is participating in**

Type and description of the initiative (including support received, results achieved, year initiated/ completed)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>4.1.3 North-South technical cooperation and capacity building received</p> <p><Describe the initiative></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>4.1.4 South-South technical cooperation & capacity building received from other developing countries [14]</p> <p><Describe the initiative></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>4.1.5 South-South technical cooperation and capacity building - Provided [16]</p> <p><Describe the initiative></p>
<p><You may add here your comments></p>	

Notes:

[12] Note that your response to section 2 would already include such resources within the totals provided; this question is intended to elucidate specific information for indicators (8) and (9) of decision X/3.

[13] **North-south technical cooperation** and capacity-building initiatives are those in which resources and/or expertise are provided by a developed country to a developing country.

[14] While **South-South cooperation** and capacity building is by definition between developing countries, in some instances developed countries may provide resources and expertise which play a catalytic role in such initiatives. This type of support is commonly referred to as "triangular cooperation" and should be noted.

[15] **South-South Cooperation** describes the exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge between developing countries. Developing countries participating in these types of initiatives can be recipients and/or providers of resources. In this field developing countries are asked to indicate separately the **resources they have provided and received** through such initiatives.

4.2 Resources raised through reform of incentives and subsidies

Please indicate if your country has removed, phased out or reformed incentives, including subsidies, harmful to

Incentives and description of the initiative (including how the intrinsic and all other values of biodiversity have been reflected)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>4.2.1 Removed, reformed or phased-out</p> <p><i>Finland has carried out an extensive survey of environmentally harmful subsidies and is in the process of considering next steps. This survey will be complemented with a report addressing subsidies considered harmful to biodiversity.</i></p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>4.2.2 Positive incentives [17] introduced</p> <p><i>Positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity: The Finnish METSO-programme is as an example of payments of ecosystem services (PES), where the state pays land-owner for giving up economic use of forests.</i></p>
<p><You may add here your comments></p>	

Notes:

[16] **Incentives** harmful to biodiversity emanate from policies or programmes that induce unsustainable behaviour harmful to biodiversity, often as unanticipated and unintended side effects of policies or programmes designed to achieve other objectives. Types of possibly harmful incentives include production subsidies and consumer subsidies while policies and laws governing resource use, such as land tenure systems and environmental resource management, can also have harmful effects.

[17] **Positive incentive** measures are economic, legal or institutional measures designed to encourage beneficial activities.

4.3 New and innovative financial mechanism

Please identify the new and innovative financial mechanisms that have been implemented by your country or in which your country has participated.

Please indicate the type of initiative and the amount of financial resources generated (where known; order of magnitude estimates are better than none). Please also indicate whether and how the intrinsic and all other values of biodiversity were considered and provide a brief description of the initiative, including the year of its establishment and operation.

Type of Initiative [18]	Resources generated (If known)	Description (including how the intrinsic and all other values of biodiversity have been reflected)
<i>METSO programme in Finland (More)</i>	<i>159 MEURO (2008-2012)</i>	<i>The Forest Biodiversity Programme METSO 2008–2016 aims to halt the ongoing decline in</i>
<i>Finnish Business and Biodiversity network</i>	<i>Ministry of the Environamnt 2013-2014 (start-up fund)</i>	<i>Business and Biodiversity Finland seeks to create public awareness and offers information</i>
	<Resources generated>	<Description>
<Type of Initiative>	<Resources generated>	<Description>

Innovative conservation efforts:

The Ministry of the Environment is cooperating with cities in Finland to create a network of national urban parks. The network currently includes five cities significant for the conservation of urban nature and green areas. National urban parks provide an

Notes:

[18] **Types of initiatives** might include: payment for ecosystem services; biodiversity offset mechanisms; environmental fiscal reforms; markets for green products; business-biodiversity partnerships; new forms of charity; integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services in the development of new and innovative sources of international development finance and funding mechanisms for climate change which consider biodiversity and ecosystem services.

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

Please indicate the number of access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources initiatives and mechanisms your country has undertaken that enhance resource mobilization:

Initiative	Description (including how resource mobilization is enhanced)
<Initiative>	<Description>
<Initiative>	<Description>
<Initiative>	<Description>

<You may add here your comments>

5. Activity classification

For the resource classification mentioned in sections 1 and 2 above a brief description of each of the categories as well as an indicative list of the actions that could be considered under each category is provided below. **Please list any additional activities considered under each category.**

	Activity classification	
	Directly related to biodiversity [19]	Indirectly related to biodiversity [20]
Default Description	<p>Funding for activities directly related to biodiversity such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · In situ/ex situ conservation · Protected areas · Maintaining genetic diversity · Addressing threats from invasive alien species (in situations where the primary purpose is to protect biodiversity) · Addressing threats to specific ecosystems and/or species <p>Also included within this category would be funding related to human resources, policy development and administration for these activities including the development of NBSAPs, frameworks, and CHM.</p> <p>Generally funding considered under this category would be provided by environmental agencies that directly and purposely consider biodiversity within their mandates.</p>	<p>Funding for activities which have benefits for biodiversity but for which biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is not the main focus.</p> <p>Activities under this category would generally be led by agencies outside of the environmental sector or where responsibility lies with multiple sectors.</p> <p>Activities under this category would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sectoral measures which benefit biodiversity conservation and sustainable use within productive sectors (agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries, etc) · Sectoral measures to conserve water and prevent pollution · Managing land use to mitigate climate change and increase resilience · Planning, fiscal and regularity measures to promote sustainable consumption and production · Broad scale public awareness and education measures
Additional activities <i>(To ensure information comparability please add any additional activities not already included in the row above. Please also indicate if any of the above activities are included in different a category)</i>	<Additional activities>	<Additional activities>

Notes:

[19] Activities directly related to biodiversity broadly correspond to the activity categories A and B used in UNEP/CBD/WG-

[20] Actions which indirectly relate to biodiversity broadly correspond to the activity categories C and D used in UNEP/CBD/WG-

PRELIMINARY REPORTING FRAMEWORK

I. INTRODUCTION

The Preliminary Reporting Framework is intended for use by Parties for providing data on resource mobilization according to the indicators adopted in decision X/3. Data provided for the 2006-2010 will be used for the calculation of a baseline while data provided after 2010 will be used to monitor progress. The relationship between each of the indicators agreed in decision X/3 and the data fields contained in the Framework is provided in Appendix 1.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE PRELIMINARY REPORTING FRAMEWORK

The indicators in decision X/3, as well as the strategy for resource mobilization and Aichi Target 20 require certain types of information:

- (a) Data, in monetary units, on flows of financial resources for biodiversity from developed to developing countries;
- (b) Data, in monetary units, on financial resources available for biodiversity;
- (c) Information on the steps countries are taking to implement the strategy for resource mobilization; and
- (d) Information (both qualitative and quantitative, including in monetary terms) on the role of specific initiatives including those relating to technical cooperation, and innovative financial mechanisms.[1]

The Preliminary Reporting Framework has been structured to correspond with these categories. Further the framework contains a fifth section which addresses the scope of biodiversity funding. Funding for biodiversity includes not only funding for direct actions to protect biodiversity but also funding related to actions across different sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, tourism) to promote biodiversity-friendly initiatives that have other primary purposes (e.g. ecosystem-based approaches to climate-change mitigation and adaptation) where a wider range of funding sources is typical. In addition, economy-wide and society-wide measures that address the underlying causes of biodiversity-loss are relevant, even if they are not traditionally regarded as biodiversity finance. With this in mind, the reporting framework has been developed to distinguish two general types of biodiversity funding. Funding related to activities which are intended to directly affect biodiversity and activities which focus on other issues but which have an indirect positive effect on biodiversity. In order to facilitate comparison, ideally Parties would provide funding information according to these two categories. In or

Note:

[1] The indicators requiring this type of information should be completed at the discretion of Parties. Some of the data used to calculate the information required for (1) and (2) may be used to provide information for this type of indicators as well.

III. GUIDANCE FOR THE USE OF THE PRELIMINARY REPORTING FRAMEWORK

For those sections which ask for monetary figures (1, 2, and 4):

- (a) For the calculation of the baseline, please provide data for 2010 or the most recent year prior to that. If data is available for more than one year please reproduce the table and provide the information for each year. If possible, provide data for the period 2006 to 2010 and other years that may be available. If specific annual data is not available you may provide the best estimate of an average figure for a range of years (e.g. 2006-2010). For the purposes of monitoring progress please provide data for years after 2010;
- (b) If your financial year does not correspond to the calendar year, please indicate the calendar year in which the financial year begins; (For example if the financial year is 1 April 2010 until 30 March 2011, please record the year as “2010”.);
- (c) In order to facilitate compilation of data, please provide either: the figures in 2010 US dollars (preferred), or ensure that the currency and the relevant year are indicated;
- (d) Please provide the best estimate of the data and also indicate the confidence level of your estimate (“high”: data mostly derived from published sources; “medium”: data represents expert judgment based on good information; or “low”: data is a best but risky estimate with very incomplete data). As an alternative to indicating the confidence level, you may provide a range of estimates.

In completing the reporting framework Parties are encouraged to interact with their respective statistical offices or other relevant departments when gathering information. Some of the information needed for this process is likely already available and it should be used where possible in order to reduce the reporting burden and the duplication of efforts. At the end of each question a comments field is provided where respondents can provide additional information to further substantiate responses, highlight any assumptions or qualifications linked to the data, or to raise any other related issues.

When completing the preliminary reporting framework respondents are encouraged to provide information for as many of the data fields as possible. However, recognizing that it may be difficult for Parties to provide some of the information, there is no need to complete all of the data fields before submitting information to the Secretariat. Further, where precise information is not available, respondents are encouraged to use their best estimates.

NOTE: Information may be added only into grey areas.

Identification of respondent

Select >>	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
Select >>	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
Select >>	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
Total Directly related			0.00	Overall average confidence: No value selected
Total Indirectly related			0.00	
Total (Directly + Indirectly related)			0.00	
Overall Total			0.00	

<You may add here your comments>

Notes:

[2] **Type of financial flows:**

- **Official Development Assistance (ODA)** refers to flows of official financing administered with the purpose of promoting 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 per cent (using a fixed 10 per cent rate of discount). ODA can be bilateral or multilateral. Where resources are provided or received for general budget support rather than for specific activities, an estimate of resources provided/received for biodiversity may be calculated from the proportion of the recipient country's budget devoted to such activities.

- **Bilateral ODA** refers to contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries

- **Multilateral ODA** refers to funds provided through international financial institutions such as the Global Environment Facility, the World Bank and United Nations funds and programmes.

- **Other public funds** includes **non-ODA public funding**, also called "other official flows" (OOFs), which refers to transactions by the official sector with countries on the List of Aid Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as Official Development Assistance. The category also includes resources provided from other "non-donor" countries i.e. through "**South-South Cooperation**".

- The **private sector** comprises private corporations or transaction mediated through a market.

[3] **Category:** See section 5 of the reporting framework for a description of the categories.

2. Information on the availability of financial resources in each country

This section of the Framework relates to the financial resources available to implement the Convention and its Strategic Plan in your country. It relates specifically to the end use of financial resources regardless of whether the source of the funds is domestic or external.

Please indicate the financial support to domestic activities intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention from all sources.

For each of the expenditure sources listed please indicate the total amount of financial resources spent as well as an assessment of your confidence in the estimated amount (high, medium low; alternatively provide a range of estimates). You may indicate expenditures **according to the two categories (directly or indirectly related), or provide an estimate of the total in the case where the details are not available**. A list of indicative activities for each of the categories is provided in section 5. Please provide data for multiple years if possible (duplicate the table as necessary).

*Please take care to avoid double counting; expenditure included in one row of the table should not also be included in another. As this question specifically relates to domestic expenditures **if you are representing a developed country** (members of OECD-DAC) **please do not include any funding provided to other countries**. However, **if you are representing a developing country** (not a members of OECD -DAC) **please include the money received from other countries**.*

Currency: MEUR

Year	Source [4]	Category [5]	Amount	Confidence
2006	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Directly related	96.3	High
2006	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Indirectly related	625.5	High
2006	2.1.3 Gov. budgets - Local/ Municipal	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	613.3	High
2006	2.2 Private/ Market	Directly related	4.2	High
2006	2.2 Private/ Market	Indirectly related	633.2	High

2006	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2006	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2006	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2006	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2006	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>

Total Directly related 100.50
Total Indirectly related 1,258.70
Total (Directly + Indirectly related) 613.30
Overall Total 1,972.50

Overall average confidence:
High

Year	Source [4]	Category [5]	Amount	Confidence
2007	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Directly related	86.7	High
2007	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Indirectly related	659.4	High
2007	2.1.3 Gov. budgets - Local/ Municipal	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	640.4	High
2007	2.2 Private/ Market	Directly related	5.4	High
2007	2.2 Private/ Market	Indirectly related	704.2	High
2007	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2007	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2007	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2007	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2007	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2007	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>

Total Directly related 92.10
Total Indirectly related 1,363.60
Total (Directly + Indirectly related) 640.40
Overall Total 2,096.10

Overall average confidence:
High

Year	Source [4]	Category [5]	Amount	Confidence
2008	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Directly related	80.3	High
2008	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Indirectly related	690.5	High
2008	2.1.3 Gov. budgets - Local/ Municipal	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	716.5	High
2008	2.2 Private/ Market	Directly related	6.4	High
2008	2.2 Private/ Market	Indirectly related	713.8	High

2008	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2008	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2008	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2008	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2008	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>

Total Directly related 86.70
Total Indirectly related 1,404.30
Total (Directly + Indirectly related) 716.50
Overall Total 2,207.50

Overall average confidence:
 High

Year	Source [4]	Category [5]	Amount	Confidence
2009	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Directly related	96.1	High
2009	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Indirectly related	730.2	High
2009	2.1.3 Gov. budgets - Local/ Municipal	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	646.1	High
2009	2.2 Private/ Market	Directly related	7.4	High
2009	2.2 Private/ Market	Indirectly related	718.6	High
2009	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2009	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2009	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2009	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2009	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2009	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>

Total Directly related 103.50
Total Indirectly related 1,448.80
Total (Directly + Indirectly related) 646.10
Overall Total 2,198.40

Overall average confidence:
 High

Year	Source [4]	Category [5]	Amount	Confidence
2010	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Directly related	95.5	High
2010	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Indirectly related	747.1	High
2010	2.1.3 Gov. budgets - Local/ Municipal	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	682.2	High
2010	2.2 Private/ Market	Directly related	5	High
2010	2.2 Private/ Market	Indirectly related	659.7	High

2010	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2010	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2010	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2010	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2010	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>

Total Directly related 100.50
Total Indirectly related 1,406.80
Total (Directly + Indirectly related) 682.20
Overall Total 2,189.50

Overall average confidence:
 High

Year	Source [4]	Category [5]	Amount	Confidence
2011	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Directly related	107.9	High
2011	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Indirectly related	721.2	High
2011	2.1.3 Gov. budgets - Local/ Municipal	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	649.1	High
2011	2.2 Private/ Market	Directly related	7.7	High
2011	2.2 Private/ Market	Indirectly related	796.8	High
2011	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2011	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2011	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2011	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2011	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
2011	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>

Total Directly related 115.60
Total Indirectly related 1,518.00
Total (Directly + Indirectly related) 649.10
Overall Total 2,282.70

Overall average confidence:
 High

Year	Source [4]	Category [5]	Amount	Confidence
2012	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Directly related	118.3	High
2012	2.1.1 Gov. budgets - Central	Indirectly related	811.2	High
2012	2.1.3 Gov. budgets - Local/ Municipal	Total (Directly + Indirectly related)	676.1	High

2012	2.2 Private/ Market	Directly related	13.4	High
2012	2.2 Private/ Market	Indirectly related	831.0	High
Select >>	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
Select >>	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
Select >>	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
Select >>	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
Select >>	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
Select >>	Select >>	Select >>	<Amount>	Select >>
Total Directly related			131.70	Overall average confidence: High
Total Indirectly related			1,642.20	
Total (Directly + Indirectly related)			676.10	
Overall Total			2,450.00	

The reported information is based on official statistics published by Statistics Finland: http://tilastokeskus.fi/meta/til/jsys_en.html and http://tilastokeskus.fi/meta/til/tymm_en.html
Statistical data are specified in accordance with CBD resource mobilization reporting requirements.

Notes:

[4] Sources:

• **Government budgets** include public money spent by government or government agencies to address domestic biodiversity issues. Resources from the different levels of government: central (national, federal); state/provincial (if applicable); and local/municipal should be included. All countries should include estimates for “central” and for “local/municipal”. When providing information on government budgets Parties should ensure that funds transferred between the different levels of government are only counted once.

• The **private sector** comprises private corporations or transactions mediated through a market.

• **Other** represents funding that is neither public nor mediated through a market. **Non-governmental organizations** include non-profit organizations representing major groups and that are legally constituted organizations that operate independently from government. **Foundations** are non-profit organizations that typically either donate funds, provide support to other organizations, and/or directly provide funding for their own charitable purposes. **Academia** refers to all institutions aimed at advancing knowledge development, including educational and research institutions. The unifying factor between these three types of organizations is their not for profit status.

[5] **Category:** See section 5 of the reporting framework for a description of the categories.

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

This section of the Framework addresses initiatives which are important in enabling access to financial resources for biodiversity activities. The information sought in this section does not require response in monetary units.

Please indicate whether your country has undertaken any of the following steps to enable implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization and provide additional information as appropriate.

If your country has undertaken any of the activities below please indicate the results which have been achieved if possible. If you are representing a developing country (not a member of the OECD -DAC) please also indicate whether external funding and/or capacity building support was received by your country to undertake the initiatives (if applicable). Please also indicate the results and year initiated and completed (where applicable).

Steps and description of the initiative (including support received, results achieved, year initiated/ completed)

<input type="checkbox"/>	3.1 Assessment of values of biodiversity [6] <Describe the initiative>
--------------------------	---

<input type="checkbox"/>	3.2 Identification and reporting funding needs, funding gaps and funding priorities [7] <Describe the initiative>
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.3 Development of national financial plans for biodiversity [8] <Describe the initiative>
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.4 Integrated consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in development plans and strategies [9] <Describe the initiative>
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.5 Country integrated consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in national budgets [10] <Describe the initiative>
<You may add here your comments>	

Notes:

- [6] Assessments of the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services comprise assessments at the national, local and/or project levels, which may be undertaken by national or international experts, to estimate the value of biodiversity.
- [7] Funding needs, gaps and priorities are identified and reported at the national level, on the basis of the Convention and is often part of a national biodiversity strategy and action plan process.
- [8] National financial plans for biodiversity refer to financial plans developed as part of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
- [9] Development plans and strategies may take various forms in different countries, such as national poverty reduction strategies or national sustainability strategies.
- [10] A national budget which integrates biodiversity considerations would normally contain a section or paragraph dealing with biodiversity.

4. Information on specific issues related to resource availability

This section of the Framework contains questions related to several specific issues including: technical cooperation; South-South cooperation; innovative financial mechanisms; and access and benefit-sharing.

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

For **developed countries** (members of OECD -DAC): **Please indicate if your country is participating in technical cooperation and capacity-building initiatives in support of biodiversity that are financed by your country or providing support to South-South cooperation through triangular cooperation.** You may also provide a description of the types of initiatives supported. [11]

Type and description of the initiative (including support received, results achieved, year initiated/ completed)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4.1.1 North-South technical cooperation and capacity building provided [12] <Describe the initiative>
<input type="checkbox"/>	4.1.2 Support to South-South technical cooperation & capacity building through triangular cooperation [13] <Describe the initiative>

<You may add here your comments>

For **developing countries** (countries, not members of OECD -DAC): please indicate if your country is participating in

Type and description of the initiative (including support received, results achieved, year initiated/ completed)

<input type="checkbox"/>	4.1.3 North-South technical cooperation and capacity building received <Describe the initiative>
--------------------------	---

<input type="checkbox"/>	4.1.4 South-South technical cooperation & capacity building received from other developing countries [14] <Describe the initiative>
--------------------------	--

<input type="checkbox"/>	4.1.5 South-South technical cooperation and capacity building - Provided [16] <Describe the initiative>
--------------------------	--

<You may add here your comments>

Notes:

[12] Note that your response to section 2 would already include such resources within the totals provided; this question is intended to elucidate specific information for indicators (8) and (9) of decision X/3.

[13] **North-south technical cooperation** and capacity-building initiatives are those in which resources and/or expertise are provided by a developed country to a developing country.

[14] While **South-South cooperation** and capacity building is by definition between developing countries, in some instances developed countries may provide resources and expertise which play a catalytic role in such initiatives. This type of support is commonly referred to as "triangular cooperation" and should be noted.

[15] **South-South Cooperation** describes the exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge between developing countries. Developing countries participating in these types of initiatives can be recipients and/or providers of resources. In this field developing countries are asked to indicate separately the **resources they have provided and received** through such initiatives.

4.2 Resources raised through reform of incentives and subsidies

Please indicate if your country has removed, phased out or reformed incentives, including subsidies, harmful to

Incentives and description of the initiative (including how the intrinsic and all other values of biodiversity have been reflected)

<input type="checkbox"/>	4.2.1 Removed, reformed or phased-out <Describe the initiative>
--------------------------	--

<input type="checkbox"/>	4.2.2 Positive incentives [17] introduced <Describe the initiative>
--------------------------	--

<You may add here your comments>

Notes:

[16] **Incentives** harmful to biodiversity emanate from policies or programmes that induce unsustainable behaviour harmful to biodiversity, often as unanticipated and unintended side effects of policies or programmes designed to achieve other objectives. Types of possibly harmful incentives include production subsidies and consumer subsidies while policies and laws governing resource use, such as land tenure systems and environmental resource management, can also have harmful effects.

[17] **Positive incentive** measures are economic, legal or institutional measures designed to encourage beneficial activities.

4.3 New and innovative financial mechanism

Please identify the new and innovative financial mechanisms that have been implemented by your country or in which your country has participated.

Please indicate the type of initiative and the amount of financial resources generated (where known; order of magnitude estimates are better than none). Please also indicate whether and how the intrinsic and all other values of biodiversity were considered and provide a brief description of the initiative, including the year of its establishment and operation.

Type of Initiative [18]	Resources generated (If known)	Description (including how the intrinsic and all other values of biodiversity have been reflected)
<Type of Initiative>	<Resources generated>	<Description>
<Type of Initiative>	<Resources generated>	<Description>
<Type of Initiative>	<Resources generated>	<Description>
<Type of Initiative>	<Resources generated>	<Description>
<You may add here your comments>		

Notes:

[18] **Types of initiatives** might include: payment for ecosystem services; biodiversity offset mechanisms; environmental fiscal reforms; markets for green products; business-biodiversity partnerships; new forms of charity; integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services in the development of new and innovative sources of international development finance and funding mechanisms for climate change which consider biodiversity and ecosystem services.

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

Please indicate the number of access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources initiatives and mechanisms your country has undertaken that enhance resource mobilization:

Initiative	Description (including how resource mobilization is enhanced)
<Initiative>	<Description>
<Initiative>	<Description>
<Initiative>	<Description>

<You may add here your comments>

5. Activity classification

For the resource classification mentioned in sections 1 and 2 above a brief description of each of the categories as well as an indicative list of the actions that could be considered under each category is provided below. **Please list any additional activities considered under each category.**

	Activity classification	
	Directly related to biodiversity [19]	Indirectly related to biodiversity [20]
Default Description	<p>Funding for activities directly related to biodiversity such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · In situ/ex situ conservation · Protected areas · Maintaining genetic diversity · Addressing threats from invasive alien species (in situations where the primary purpose is to protect biodiversity) · Addressing threats to specific ecosystems and/or species <p>Also included within this category would be funding related to human resources, policy development and administration for these activities including the development of NBSAPs, frameworks, and CHM.</p> <p>Generally funding considered under this category would be provided by environmental agencies that directly and purposely consider biodiversity within their mandates.</p>	<p>Funding for activities which have benefits for biodiversity but for which biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is not the main focus.</p> <p>Activities under this category would generally be led by agencies outside of the environmental sector or where responsibility lies with multiple sectors.</p> <p>Activities under this category would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sectoral measures which benefit biodiversity conservation and sustainable use within productive sectors (agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries, etc) · Sectoral measures to conserve water and prevent pollution · Managing land use to mitigate climate change and increase resilience · Planning, fiscal and regularity measures to promote sustainable consumption and production · Broad scale public awareness and education measures
Additional activities <i>(To ensure information comparability please add any additional activities not already included in the row above. Please also indicate if any of the above activities are included in different a category)</i>	<Additional activities>	<Additional activities>

Notes:

[19] Activities directly related to biodiversity broadly correspond to the activity categories A and B used in UNEP/CBD/WG-

[20] Actions which indirectly relate to biodiversity broadly correspond to the activity categories C and D used in UNEP/CBD/WG-

Annex 1: Foreign Ministry in Finland ODA contributions for biodiversity 2001-2012 using the OECD DAC markers

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
7.5	10.5	13.7	12.13833	10.963	10.7114	8.65	11.6	10.5	11.612	20.11726	18.29034



