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REPORT ON THE THEMATIC WORKSHOP ON RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

BERLIN, 14-16 JANUARY 2019

Background

1. The Thematic Workshop on Resource Mobilization for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework was held in Berlin from 14 to 16 January 2020.
2. The workshop was convened by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity with generous financial and logistical support from the Government of Germany. The workshop was organized under the guidance of the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada) and Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda) (Co-Chairs hereafter), and the oversight of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties.
3. The workshop was one in a suite of consultative workshops convened pursuant to decision [14/34](#) on a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In this decision, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties and invited other Governments and stakeholders to “actively engage and contribute to the process of developing a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to foster strong ownership of the framework to be agreed and strong support for its immediate implementation” (para. 6) and requested the Executive Secretary to facilitate its implementation.
4. In decision 14/22, on resource mobilization, the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties affirmed that resource mobilization will be an integral part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and decided to initiate preparations of this resource mobilization component at an early stage, and in full coherence and coordination with the overall process of developing the post-2020 framework. The Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to contract a panel of experts which shall prepare pertinent analyses and reports, to contribute to the overall process for the post-2020 framework, and for the consideration of the Open-ended Working Group on the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and of the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting. As per paragraph 15 of the decision, the expert panel has the following tasks:
 - (a) To evaluate the structure, content and effectiveness of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization indicating as much as possible the gaps in meeting the targets; and to review the experiences of achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 and implementing the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, and their adequacy, and build on these experiences to consider the need for appropriate action;
 - (b) To estimate the resources from all sources needed for different scenarios of the implementation of the post-2020 framework, taking into account the needs assessment of the Global Environment Facility, as well as costs and benefits arising from the implementation of the post-2020 framework;

(c) To contribute to the draft resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework as a follow-up to the current strategy for resource mobilization, based on the existing strategy and the exercises described in the previous subparagraphs.

5. As per the same paragraph, the expert panel is to explore and consider various aspects of resource mobilization; namely, to:

(a) Explore options and approaches for mobilizing and providing additional resources from all sources;

(b) Consider ways to strengthen the engagement of a wider range of financial and private institutions, at all levels and from all sources, to support the implementation of the post-2020 framework;

(c) Consider ways to further mainstream biodiversity into national economic budgets and development plans, including key productive sectors;

(d) Consider ways to improve the readiness and capacity of Parties to access and utilize financial resources in support of the implementation of the post-2020 framework.

6. The above mandate of the Conference of the Parties reflects the importance of considering the full spectrum of resource mobilization aspects of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These aspects of resource mobilization, as outlined above, structured the discussions held at the workshop. A preliminary evaluation and review of the strategy for resource mobilization and Aichi Biodiversity Target 20, undertaken by the expert panel, including preliminary gaps and needs for action identified, was made available to participants and its main initial insights were presented by the expert panel at the workshop, with a view to informing its discussions.

7. The workshop's objective was to enable open discussions among Parties and stakeholder experts on all aspects of resource mobilization as per the mandate above, with a view to developing concrete proposals thereon, to be considered in the further development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The agenda was thus designed to promote the exchange of knowledge and information, including on status and trends, with a view to providing the foundation for a constructive discussion. The three-day programme featured presentations, plenary discussions and break-out sessions that were moderated by an external professional or designated facilitators, under the guidance and supervision of the Co-Chairs of the Working Group, as well as the co-leads on resource mobilization nominated by the Co-Chairs, Ms. Ines Verleye (Belgium) and Ms. Luciana Melchert Saguas Presas (Brazil).¹ The outputs of the workshop will contribute to the discussions of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

8. A total of 122 participants attended the workshop, including government-nominated experts, representatives of United Nations agencies, inter-governmental agencies, indigenous peoples and local community organizations, non-governmental organizations, youth, business, and academia. The full list of attendees is available in annex I of this report. In addition, the plenary sessions of the workshop were broadcast online, with 167 additional attendees.²

¹ The agenda and annotations to the agenda, as well as the presentations given are made available under <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/POST2020-WS-2020-03>.

² The full plenary sessions are made available under <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL4yoXk7tzMgD75R1oDZNTNV2hEEz0chtC>

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

9. The workshop opened at 9.15 a.m. on Tuesday 14 January 2020. Opening statements were provided by Mr. Alexander Shestakov, Director of the Division on Science, Society and Sustainable Futures of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, on behalf of Ms. Elizabeth Mrema, Acting Executive Secretary, and by Mrs. Ingrid-Gabriela Hoven, Director-General Global Issues, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

10. Mr. Alexander Shestakov highlighted the importance of the discussion on resource mobilization in the context of the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. He expressed the appreciation of the Secretariat of the Convention for the financial and logistical support provided by the Government of Germany, as well as the significant conceptual and analytical contributions of partner organizations and initiatives that were instrumental to inform the resource mobilization discussion, as well as the critical role of the Co-Chairs and co-leads to support and advance the topic. In closing, he noted the further steps in the development of the resource mobilization component in the lead-up to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties; namely, the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body of Implementation, to be held in Montreal in May 2020, which will consider the advanced reports of the panel of experts, pursuant to decision 14/22, as well as the discussions and negotiations to be held at the meetings of the Open-ended Working Group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to be held in Kunming, China³, in February and subsequently in Cali, Colombia, in July 2020.

11. Ms. Ingrid-Gabriela Hoven thanked all participants and expressed her confidence that relevant work would be carried out from this workshop onwards, bearing in mind that the next decade – the decade for action for biodiversity – would be critical. Looking back to experiences gained since 2010, also in the context of other processes such the climate agenda and the SDGs, she highlighted the importance of acting collectively in order to achieve the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature. She stressed the need for more action in building partnerships with key actors in the finance sphere, and in strengthening the biodiversity case in financial decision-making. Noting the recent strong messages coming from the IPBES global assessment report, she noted the need to increase efforts to identify and mobilize resources from various sources, including innovative tools mobilizing contributions of the private sector. Highlighting the continuing and persisting funding gap for biodiversity, she emphasized the need to mobilize more resources from public and private sources, along with efforts to reduce pressures and end harmful subsidies for biodiversity. Ms. Hoven indicated that Germany was committed to different strategies to support effective biodiversity policies, including investments in nature-based solutions and the long-term financing of protected areas. In closing, she reiterated that importance of understanding the work on resource mobilization as an integral part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and expressed her hope and expectation that the event would enable useful and meaningful discussions.

12. An evening reception was generously hosted by the Government of Germany at the end of the first day, with welcome remarks provided by Ms. Maria Flachsbarth, Parliamentary State Secretary, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

ITEM 2. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP

13. Mr. Basile Van Havre, Co-Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and speaking on behalf of both Co-Chairs, provided an overview on the process in developing the post 2020 global biodiversity framework, indicating the rationale and key milestones, as well as the coordination with other processes. He also introduced the zero draft on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as developed by the Co-Chairs and released on 13 January 2020, presenting a summary of key elements and the current state of reflection on resource mobilization in the draft. Mr. Van Havre expressed the desire of the Co-Chairs to coordinate efforts in the upcoming months with a view to

³ The location of the second meeting of the Working Group has been changed to Rome.

ensuring that pertinent discussions were rich and provided various visions and perspectives on a broad range of resource mobilization options and solutions that generated concrete results and could contribute to ensuring that the resources mobilized were commensurate with the level of ambition of the post-2020 framework.

14. Ms. Luciana Melchert Saguas Presas, co-lead on resource mobilization, highlighted the fact that humanity was now facing the sixth mass extinction and emphasized the importance of translating into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework the need to get in line with current needs to maintain global prosperity. Full engagement with the private sector was needed, in particular with businesses which relied heavily on ecosystems. In the light of the immense challenges ahead, transformational change and bold action was required to create new structures and financial flows, including by stimulating new partnerships and cooperation. There would be no room for half ambition.

15. Ms. Ines Verleye, co-lead on resource mobilization, in complementing the message of her co-lead, highlighted the three main axes to be discussed during the workshop, namely: (a) reducing the need for resources; (b) enhancing the use of existing resources; and (c) generating additional resources from all sources. She emphasized the need for mutual understanding and learning, benefiting from different points of view with a view to identifying and deploying scalable solutions as key building blocks for resource mobilization, along with maintaining solidarity and forging new partnerships among all actors to jointly address a problem that affects our future. She summarized the organization of work, explaining that there would be a suite of presentations during the three days aiming to provide substantial input from different angles, to be further enriched with participants' own experiences and reflections, with a view to identifying good practices and lessons learned.

ITEM 3. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

16. Participants were advised to use the Wisemply online tool to provide their comments, thoughts and other contributions to the presentations and subsequent discussions. This online tool was extensively used throughout the workshop, with a total of 1,177 posts. Succinct summaries of main points raised are provided below. The full compilation of comments, suggestions and reactions has been posted on the web site of the meeting.

17. The workshop co-leads nominated facilitators and discussants for the breakout sessions based on the expertise and experience of the workshop participants and in consultation with the Secretariat, as identified further below.

ITEM 4. STATUS AND TRENDS IN RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

18. Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, Minister of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica and former Chair of the High-level Panel on Resource Mobilization, provided keynote remarks by video message. Expressing his regrets for not being able to attend in person, he expressed his appreciation to all partners who had made the event possible, noting the timeliness and importance of the meeting directly after the release of the zero draft. He underlined the importance to consider elements of the resource mobilization component early on in order to achieve the post-2020 framework effectively. Noting the failure of achieving key elements of the current framework, such as Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, he underlined the improved information basis coming from recent reports, such as the *Global Assessment* by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), recent reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), as an important precondition for more success in the future. These reports made important contributions to sensitizing the global public: people more and more recognize that we are at a climate and nature crisis. These reports and the information contained therein needed to be put to good use. Alluding to recent estimates of the global biodiversity financing gap, he noted the need for more research and analysis on this aspect, capitalizing on UNDP BIOFIN findings and insights. From the perspective of Costa Rica, he noted that an ambitious resource mobilization target could aim at 1 per cent of GDP. The BIOFIN work enabled the country to identify and

assess its investments into nature, and to align investments and begin to address the issue of harmful incentives. At the national level, the financial gaps could be addressed by mobilizing innovative financial mechanisms and by identifying and phasing out negative investments that result in deforestation. Working with banks and the private sector more broadly was very important to tackle those issues. In closing, he noted that the workshop would provide a critical opportunity to discuss what had been working and what had not, and invited participants to consider working with key mainstreaming actors to develop a strong set of new targets for the next decade, which blend scientific needs with political ambition.

19. Further to the keynote remarks, the workshop heard a presentation from the panel of experts, which was complemented by updates on a number of current global work streams, undertaken by partner organizations as well as the financial mechanism of the Convention.

20. Mr. Jeremy Eppel and Ms. Tracey Cumming, members of the panel of experts on resource mobilization, recalled the mandate of the expert panel and presented the initial results of its work to evaluate the structure, content and effectiveness of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization and to review the experiences of achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 20. Based on an initial review of submissions received from Parties and organizations, as well as earlier documents of the Convention on Biological Diversity, they noted that the underlying structure and content of the Strategy was apparently still sound, but that several submissions raised questions regarding its operational effectiveness, especially in developing countries. They mentioned the considerable overlap between the eight goals of the Strategy and the resource mobilization targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting under Aichi Biodiversity Target 20. In identifying a range of gaps, they noted that highly pertinent issues, like mainstreaming, the removal of harmful incentives and subsidies (as per Aichi Biodiversity Target 3) and access and benefit-sharing arrangements including as per the Nagoya Protocol, could be more strongly integrated in the future. As regards the need for more action, they noted that real but uneven progress had been made despite the challenges in implementation particularly related to capacity. The resource mobilization component of the post-2020 framework should have a broader scope of work, including the generation of resources from all sources, the reduction of harmful expenditure and the improvement of efficiency and effectiveness of the use of resources. The need for a stronger focus on biodiversity within development and climate change finance was also highlighted, as well as the use of international development finance to leverage new and additional resources. Domestic financial resources and actions remained crucial and could be strengthened by mainstreaming biodiversity into national planning and budgets, by improving national capacity, and by creating an enabling environment to increase private sector investment and achieve transformational change in economic sectors. They also noted the need to consider targeted funding for indigenous peoples and local communities, recognizing and quantifying their knowledge systems as in-kind contributions, and the need to undertake more work to enhance the implementation of access and benefit-sharing and to quantify the resources mobilized. With regard to funding from the private sector and the financial sector, they noted that funding flows needed to increase and that standards and metrics to measure success would be helpful, coupled with concessional and blended finance to reduce project risk and assist in the generation of market returns. A recurring topic that needs to be addressed in the resource mobilization component of the post 2020 Framework is the need to reduce harmful expenditure, supported by the use of standardized performance key performance indicators, stronger requirements for disclosure and reporting, removal of harmful subsidies, and improved regulatory systems.

21. Ms. Katia Karousakis, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), presented recent work of OECD on finance for biodiversity. She recalled its recent report, released in May 2019 for the G7 meeting of Environment Ministers (*Biodiversity Finance: The Economic and Business Case for Action*), noting that it included preliminary global estimates of biodiversity finance. As a follow-up to the report, OECD was requested to provide a comprehensive update on global biodiversity finance, by examining and developing options for indicators for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and to analyse options to achieve biodiversity objectives effectively via policies, public and private finance, and other enabling conditions. She presented several key recommendations emerging from the work undertaken so far: to achieve a finer granularity in financial reporting, with a view to distinguishing

between public and private finance flows; to differentiate between terrestrial and ocean/marine biodiversity finance where possible; and to achieve a range of major improvements needed on private finance. She noted that the OECD Biodiversity, Land Use and Ecosystems (BLUE) Programme and the UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) will co-organize the 4th Global Conference on Biodiversity Finance, which is scheduled to be held in Paris from 14 to 16 of April 2020.

22. Mr. Gustavo Fonseca, Global Environment Facility, presented an overview of the Global Environment Facility and highlighted some key aspects of their scope of work in project co-financing, multi-stakeholder platforms, mobilization of domestic resources through new funds and financial mechanisms, and the emerging collaboration with the Green Climate Fund. 100 billion USD had been mobilized to date for eligible countries for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The GEF had developed innovative models with high co-financing ratios: in the last cycle, it was able to mobilize 7 dollars for each dollar invested in approved projects, with expectation of further growth. He indicated that the GEF launched a private sector engagement strategy for the GEF-7 replenishment process, which was based on two pillars: (a) the co-financing of transformative projects on the ground; (b) blended finance (or non-grant instruments) as a strategic tool to promote private sector participation in projects that would not take place otherwise. Efforts were being made to mobilize resources through multi-stakeholder partnerships. He pointed to several successful examples in different regions as well as emerging collaboration with different partners, such as the Green Climate Fund. The idea was to identify opportunities to leverage both funds and bring additional resources and scale positive results.

23. Ms. Mariana Bellot, UNDP BIOFIN, presented BIOFIN experiences from the 35 countries supported by the initiative, 11 of which were considered megadiverse. The initiative compiled an online [catalogue of finance solutions](#) that included well above one hundred different mechanisms or finance solutions, providing brief descriptions as well as links to guidance material or case studies. She pointed to a number of key insights gained from the work of the initiative under its first phase, namely that: (a) biodiversity finance is a broader concept that goes beyond resource mobilization alone, and needs to cover other elements as well; (b) private sector expenditures are typically underrepresented; (c) involving ministries of finance from the outset is key for successful resource mobilization; (d) countries appreciate voluntary, bottom up approaches that reflect national circumstances and conditions; (e) countries with strong baseline data on expenditures and financial needs were able to identify viable opportunities to generate revenue, re-align funds, and improve efficiency and delivery of spending; (f) having good indicators for biodiversity finance is key.

24. In the second round, the workshop heard presentations from on a number of current work streams providing a regional perspective or focusing on specific funding sources and associated institutional arrangements.

25. Mr. Jo Mulongoy, Institute of Enhanced Livelihoods, presented highlights of two subregional workshops on resource mobilization, held in November 2019 in Kinshasa, and Windhoek, Namibia. The workshops provided significant opportunities for an open exchange of views in order to promote common understanding in the region. The critical part was to identify resource needs and the IPBES assessment proved to be one of the most relevant sources of information in this regard. Noting the significant commitments of Africa, including but going beyond the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, the workshops emphasized the huge financial gaps for the African continent, with an estimated 90 per cent of the funding needed lacking on average. Consequently, the resource mobilization component to the global biodiversity framework will be essential to effectively address this gap. The main findings of the workshops were: (a) studies on ecosystem valuation and financial assessment are important and need to be promoted; (b) there is a need to train trainers (e.g., by BIOFIN?) to effectively address financial challenges; (c) BIOFIN and BIOFIN-like initiatives could be systematically integrated in education curricula and research; (d) BIOFIN's concept of resource mobilization could be more integrated and go beyond the generation of revenue and grants, to also include the realignment of expenditures, avoidance of some expenditures and better delivery of results; (e) given the huge challenges ahead, prioritization is key for the success of the future resource mobilization strategy.

26. Mr. Gianni Ruta, World Bank, presented key insights from the workshop on private sector finance for biodiversity, which was held in November 2019 in Beijing, co-organized by the World Bank and the Government of China. He highlighted some fundamental facts and constraints that needed to be overcome in order to accelerate green investment and decelerate brown investments, as well as key tools and solutions that could be considered in the post-2020 process. Key messages from the event included: (a) biodiversity finance is still “niche” but the financial flows with (positive/negative) impact on biodiversity are huge; (b) public sector finance remains the backbone of resource mobilization but must be used smartly; (c) the body of experience on private finance is growing rapidly; (d) there is a need to develop standard impact measurement tools, to take further efforts towards bringing down transaction costs and risks, and to generate an attractive suite of projects to leverage investments; (e) governments, regulators and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework have a crucial role in promoting mainstreaming and decelerating brown finance; using standardized measures to flag and monitor impact.

27. Mr. Gautier Queru, Mirova/LDN fund, presented the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund (LDN Fund) with its innovative concept blending public and private funding sources and institutional arrangements. In supporting implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the stated objective of the fund was to finance initiatives in the synergy space among the three Rio conventions. The Fund was designed to provide long-term finance to projects that were economically viable and could be scalable, stimulating green markets and the restoration economy, in sectors such as sustainable agriculture, agroforestry and forestry.

28. Mrs. Ruth Spencer, Barnes Hill Community Development Organization, presented on the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in mobilizing resources and explained, based on her experiences, how the Convention process had helped build capacity for numerous national representatives. Drawing lessons from her experiences, she noted the importance of identifying and harnessing opportunities for partnerships with other agencies and organizations that provided support and helped the work of local groups to move forward. Making the connection clear between existing threats and how they were affecting livelihoods was a powerful tool in promoting behavioural change, and she concluded that communities had a relevant role to play.

29. Mr Alvaro Toledo, International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), presented the evolution of the Treaty’s Funding and ABS mechanisms through the development of a new funding strategy and target for the Treaty. The strategy considered innovative approaches on access and benefit-sharing and engaged with the food processing industry.

30. After the second round of presentations, the facilitator opened the floor to thoughts and comments. Participants noted the importance of reducing pressures on biodiversity, as this would reduce the need to mobilize funding in the first place. It was also noted that mainstreaming in general should not be seen only in the context of resource mobilization but, rather, should sit at the front of the framework. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in financial and economic instruments was, however, considered relevant to the resource mobilization discussions. Focus should further be given to phasing out incentives, including subsidies, that were harmful to biodiversity, or to re-orient them towards positive incentives for biodiversity, whenever possible.

31. For the afternoon session, participants were split into 14 table groups, with geographical and organizational balance, and were tasked to share their experiences and to identify good practices and success factors as well as critical gaps and lessons learned, with a view to answering two guiding questions: (a) what in your experience has been successful and why? (b) what in your experience has not been successful and why? Participants addressed the four following topics during their discussions in the table groups:

(a) International (public and private) finance (resource persons: Eva Mayerhofer, European Investment Bank, Gregory Watson, Inter-American Development Bank);

(b) Domestic (public and private) finance and improving the information base (resource persons: Mariana Bellot, Onno Van Heuvel, UNDP BIOFIN);

(c) Mainstreaming as a finance tool, including role of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 (resource person: Andrew Deutz, The Nature Conservancy);

(d) Benefit-sharing and the role of indigenous peoples and local communities (resource person: Salima Kempnaer, Belgium).

32. The nominated resource persons circulated among the table groups and provided advice to the individual groups. At the end of the session, key findings were highlighted, based on the conclusions of the table groups, which were expressed through the Wisembly online tool.

33. The main comments, with most reactions from participants during the breakout groups on item 4, were worded as follows:

(a) International (public and private) finance (goals 3 and 6, and relevant elements of goal 5 of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, target 1(a) under Aichi Biodiversity Target 20)

(i) Successful examples:

- a. GEF has been successful in targeting funding for biodiversity but the challenge is how to access funds;
- b. GCF projects which deliver synergies across climate & biodiversity goals are starting to come online.

(ii) Unsuccessful examples:

- a. If donor countries and development banks do not prioritize biodiversity, there is a clear problem in international funding flows;
- b. Development impact bonds are hard to design as you need to have payments for enough of the outcomes to make them financially viable. Sometimes they work, sometimes they don't, and transactions costs are high.
- c. The biodiversity agenda being restricted to environmental ministries has not been helpful in mobilizing finances;

(iii) Lesson learned:

- a. Diversity of sources in the long term is important, dependency only on Official Development Assistance, or international funding more broadly, or other single source, can be difficult;
- b. Need of independent experts in ministries of finance to understand and mobilize finance flows;

(b) Domestic (public and private) finance and improving the information base (goals 1 and 2 of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, targets 1(c) to 1(e) under Aichi Biodiversity Target 20)

(i) Successful examples:

- a. Intergovernmental alliances for successful biodiversity finance mechanisms facilitated through BIOFIN;
- b. Biodiversity finance tracking, i.e., expenditure tracking and the estimation of finance needs enabled through BIOFIN;

- c. Ecotourism could be a source of revenue worth considering, if the revenues generated by fees are invested back into biodiversity;
- d. Local experience of fundraising for biodiversity contributes to establishing national biodiversity instruments;
- e. The role of biodiversity being reflected in national accounting systems -- without this, it is impossible to ask for more resources.

(ii) Unsuccessful examples:

- a. Public finance is vulnerable to political change, the finance will depend on the government's political views;
 - b. There is competition between agriculture, finance and environment ministries. Environment ministry is often the last priority;
 - c. Voluntary contributions are not enough;
 - d. Environment issues have to compete. There is a need to demonstrate that biodiversity related investments are good investments;
 - e. Domestic public finance did not receive the attention it deserves in the 2010s.
- (c) Mainstreaming as a finance tool, including role of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3, goals 4 and 5 of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, target 1(b) under Aichi Biodiversity Target 20; and relevant work under past resource mobilization decisions:

(i) Successful examples:

- a. Co-management in protected areas between indigenous/local communities, and the protection area authorities. Local authorities are playing a key role to implement measures at local level;
- b. In Guatemala, mainstreaming worked when Ministers could work together, share views, e.g. on economic value of biodiversity. Especially having environment AND finance Ministries working together is key;
- c. Instead of having specific biodiversity policies, integrating them into mainstream land planning, and other mainstream public policies has been useful. BIOFIN helped in this regard;
- d. Mainstreaming is at the core of the whole resource mobilization. Understanding of biodiversity and its relevance needs to happen in all sectors;
- e. There are national programs that work simultaneously towards the reduction of poverty and biodiversity conservation. Biodiversity conservation needs to engage local communities for them to generate income.

(ii) Unsuccessful examples:

- a. Biodiversity action programmes should not only rely on ministries of environment, which are not often really empowered (compared with finance ministers);

- b. Harmful subsidies. Problem is lack of political will, but also lack of awareness and information about the importance of biodiversity at the political level;
 - c. Mainstreaming does not work when data is limited. In order to get financing for biodiversity, finance ministry people need to see figures, data, value for nature;
 - d. There have been gaps between nice plans and strategies on the one hand, and real implementation on the ground in the other. Short term issues, additional costs and constraints are creating frustration;
- (d) Benefit sharing and the role of IPLCs (goal 7 of the SRM, relevant work under past RM decisions)
- (i) Successful examples:
 - a. Decision-making processes that are participatory and inclusive (i.e., have representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, gender experts, etc. seating in boards and advisory councils of donor instruments);
 - b. Community protocols (including all actors involved) could be a helpful tool for implementing ABS, including financial arrangements;
 - c. Benefit sharing goes hand in hand with the ownership and the responsibility to implement protection/conservation measures over the long run;
 - d. Local communities are involved in conservation measures and are allowed to access the resources;
 - e. Good examples mentioned from Vietnam, Peru, Venezuela -- mostly non-monetary, and often not officially through access and benefit sharing agreements.
 - (ii) Unsuccessful examples:
 - a. Without respecting the communities' role and passing the benefits on to the communities;
 - b. Difficulty of quantifying benefits and valuing them;
 - c. Reliance only on law enforcement is not enough, need to have more participatory processes;
 - d. Governments often sign international commitments, but local capacity is not enough to implement. In addition, rotation of staff is an issue within public bodies to secure knowledge in the long run;
 - e. Focus is very much on access, benefit-sharing is often seen only as an end result, if the access part works well.

34. In the online exchanges and discussions through the wisembly tool, participants noted: (a) the need of political will to advance resource mobilization at country level; (b) the importance of being focused on results and impacts vis-à-vis inputs; (c) the critical importance of addressing harmful incentives and subsidies, as they typically dwarf biodiversity-related investments, while also noting the associated challenges and the slow pace of implementation at national level; (d) to more generally address biodiversity across economic sectors, and to give full recognition to nature's contributions to people; (e) the importance of generating transparent data and information to inform development of resource

mobilization policies, and the key role natural capital accounting could play in this regard; (f) possible quantitative measurements such as percentages of national budgets as an indicator for resource mobilization.

35. Participants also touched upon different financing tools and their relative importance and/or potential. Some participants noted the ongoing importance of official development assistance, the merits of improving existing mechanisms such as GEF or national trust funds, and the need to better support the non-financial contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities. Divergent views were expressed on the potential of some funding sources, e.g. the potential flows resulting from ABS agreements or from private financing. The latter, also related to innovative private financing tools, garnered particular attention from the participants, with many calling to better use and scale such approaches and to harness the potential of blended finance and of “greening” capital markets, to strengthen related enabling environments, and to build new partnerships with pertinent private-sector actors. Other participants noted the ongoing challenges, such as those associated with developing “bankable” or “investable” biodiversity projects, and cautioned that these tools, therefore, had yet to deliver, and that public finance remained the key funding source. Participants also noted the transparency and accountability issues that were sometimes associated with public-private partnerships and pointed to more fundamental questions such as whether public monies should be used to de-risk private investments.

ITEM 5. CHANGING THE NARRATIVE FOR BIODIVERSITY FINANCE: RECENT WORK ON THE COSTS AND BENEFITS ARISING FROM IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POST-2020 FRAMEWORK

36. Under this item, participants heard updates from recent analytical work on the costs and benefits arising from the implementation of the post-2020 framework.

37. Ms. Diana Mortimer, Dasgupta Review on the Economics of Biodiversity, presented the overall approach of the Review on the Economics of Biodiversity, which was led by Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta, and sponsored by the Treasury of the United Kingdom. She explained that the Review was not about putting a monetary value on biodiversity, but that the focus was, rather, on how people engaged with the planet and what could be done to address the problems we had caused. The review will treat nature as an asset, and it will approach and suggest managing our assets more sustainably and efficiently in order to maintain improve our wealth and well-being. Addressing severe biodiversity loss calls for transformative change, and the Review will offer a framework to do so and how to apply it to different economic sectors. The Review will also call for a re-think our measures for success – it should include wealth in an inclusive manner and not GDP alone, and should enable economic and financial decisions that are based on the long-term material impacts and not only on short-term monetary gains.

38. Mr. Gianni Ruta, World Bank, presented recent analytical work undertaken by the Bank on the economics of nature services to people. He noted that current economic systems considered key macroeconomic factors and aggregates like GDP, labour, capital, natural resources, trade flows and economic policies. However, we also need to consider and measure ecosystem services – pollination, clean water, carbon sequestration, timber, coastal protection, fisheries and others. Based on calculations of the Bank, he noted that continuing business as usual may lead to an annual loss of GDP of 1.37% per year and underlined the urgency of taking effective policy action to address this issue.

39. Mr. Andrew Deutz, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), presented recent work of the Paulson Institute, with support of TNC, on resource mobilization for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The work allowed estimating current annual finance flows for biodiversity in 2020 as well as estimating the most harmful finance flows for biodiversity. The resulting potential in mobilizing funding could amount to almost four-fold of the current funding. He also noted preliminary estimates of global biodiversity conservation needs, covering protected areas, sustainable production landscapes, urban conservation, combatting invasive species and coral reefs and coastal zone management.

40. Mr. Marco Albani, World Economic Forum, reported on progress made in preparing a suite of reports on *The New Nature Economy*. The reports series was part of the Nature Action Agenda, which was a platform for public-private cooperation supporting the objective to halt biodiversity loss by 2030. The series included the recently launched [Global Risks Report 2020](#), which focused on the current nature emergency, the hidden risks of nature loss for business and how to manage it, and called for action to reduce or mitigate nature-related risks. The second report, expected to be launched in June, would focus on the business-first approach to nature loss, identifying opportunities for immediate, short-term action towards the business transformations required. A third report, with a release date still to be confirmed, was expected to focus on scaling finance for Nature Based Solutions.

ITEM 6. IDENTIFYING SCALABLE RESOURCE MOBILIZATION SOLUTIONS

41. Under this item, participants were divided, in a geographically and organizationally balanced manner, into five thematic rotating breakout groups (“stations”) that were led by designated facilitators. In introducing the item, the co-leads invited the groups to think ahead, to imagine the world in 2030 and our ambitions, options and solutions, addressing two questions: (a) Based on what was discussed on day 1 and presented in the morning, what could be the 3 main options for scalable resource mobilization solutions? And (b) What are the necessary leverage actions or conditions needed?

42. Topics assigned to the five stations were as follows:

- Station I: Mainstreaming of biodiversity into national economic budgets and development plans (Facilitator: Ms. Katia Karousakis, OECD)
- Station II: The readiness and capacity of Parties to access and utilize financial resources (Facilitator: Mr. Jeremy Eppel, CBD panel of experts)
- Mobilizing resources from all sources and institutions at all levels:
 - Station III: Mobilizing resources from international sources (Facilitator: Ms. Kristina Bowers, GIZ)
 - Station IV: Mobilizing resources from domestic sources (Facilitator: Ms. Tracey Cumming, CBD panel of experts)
 - Station V: Mobilizing resources from private sources (Facilitator: Mr. Gianni Ruta, World Bank)

43. All five rotating breakout groups considered, as a cross-cutting issue, ways to strengthen the engagement of a wider range of financial and private institutions, at all levels and mobilizing resources from all sources, to support the implementation of the post-2020 framework.

44. In the subsequent plenary, participants were given overviews from the facilitators on the discussions and key points raised on all five subjects, as summarized below. In addition, discussants nominated by the co-leads in a geographically balanced manner, also provided their views; namely: Ms. Leina Alawadhi, Kuwait; Mr. Gilles Kleitz, France; Ms. Monique Akullo, Uganda; Ms. Teona Karchava, Georgia; and Mr. Joaquin Salzberg, Argentina.

Station I: Mainstreaming of biodiversity into national economic budgets and development plans (Facilitator: Katia Karousakis, OECD)

- Mapping harmful subsidies and reforming them, especially in agriculture. How: “biodiversity-proofing” existing programmes and measures and by applying investment safeguards;

- Elevating biodiversity mandates above ministers, (in particular environmental ministers), e.g. to the cabinet or president level. How: Identify “champion” language, better communicate, make economic case, build alliances;
- Achieving a “whole of government” approach. How: biodiversity proofing; inter-ministerial committees or similar; multi-stakeholder consortia including, e.g., government, business, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities; ecosystem accounting.

Station II: The readiness and capacity of Parties to access and utilize financial resources (Facilitator: Jeremy Eppel, CBD panel of experts)

- Need to further strengthen BIOFIN and similar processes
- Need to ensure the availability of a wide spectrum of capacity building activities for resource mobilization, including for assessments of restoration potential, ecosystem services, etc., with a view to attract public and private resources where new opportunities can be identified;
- Longer-term (e.g. 10-year) project planning horizon valuable, underpinned by capacity building for preparation of a project pipeline;
- Policy briefs summarizing key results of this workshop would be a valuable addition to capacity building tools for the wider, non-expert community, as well as for non-Environment Ministries in Government;
- Build national capacity to pitch for and report on climate finance by demonstrating how biodiversity can deliver for climate goals;
- Reflect monetary values of ecosystem services in production and consumption and ensure just transition.

Station III: Mobilizing resources from international sources (Facilitator: Kristina Bowers, GIZ)

- Leveraging private funds through public financing by public-private-partnerships and blended finance; infrastructure projects should include biodiversity safeguards, risk assessments, green-grey infrastructure, nature-based solutions;
- Development banks to mainstream biodiversity into their financing, by setting themselves targets;
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development cooperation programmes by setting biodiversity targets; safeguards for biodiversity; and prioritizing projects with co-benefits for biodiversity and climate.

Station IV: Mobilizing resources from domestic sources (Facilitator: Tracey Cumming, CBD panel of experts)

- “Biodiversity-proofing” budgets of other ministries to minimise harmful expenditure, enabled by political leadership, capacity building and communication among different ministries;
- Integrating biodiversity into “whole of government” (mainstreaming), supporting government development objectives with biodiversity co-benefits, thereby increasing resources for biodiversity. This could be enabled by natural capital accounting, metrics, monitoring, and communicating the role of biodiversity and ecosystem services in achieving other development objectives;

- Support indigenous peoples and local communities in managing their natural resources enabled by improving business opportunities and awareness and capacity building.

Station V: Mobilizing resources from private sources (Facilitator: Gianni Ruta, World Bank)

- Establishing incubators to innovate and pilot new solutions, with a view to operationalizing new instruments such as green bonds and loans and integrate them into policies of pension funds and capital markets.
- A lot of emphasis is put on incentivizing and attracting private finance, what about increasing accountability of the private sector? Compensate for their impact and share the benefits
- What do we want to see by 2030? All private financial flows and efforts should be consistent/aligned with the goals of the Convention, while ensuring that private for-profit activity is biodiversity-neutral (does not lead to biodiversity loss) or positive.

45. Complementing the presentations of the facilitators, the discussants summarized their impressions and noted that: (a) discussions should take into consideration that the challenge is not just reallocation of resources but ways to scale up and identify new sources; (b) the overall strategy should not look only at biodiversity but also at improving livelihoods and ensuring that no one is left behind; (c) the need to move away from keeping the resource mobilization discussion within the biodiversity community and include the financial sector, non-State actors and other ministries to ensure coherence and openness across all sectors and governments; (d) mainstreaming is key to success and can be instrumental to avoiding costs and reducing needs, and should be further explored; (e) it is important to note that we are not talking just about money but all resources from all sources and the different tools and activities that both public and private funds can translate into; and (f) a resource mobilization component needs to be short, simple and implementable.

46. Participants were invited to further comment of the findings through the Wisemply online tool. The top key points, regarding the role and involvement of actors in the Convention and the resource mobilization processes, were as follows:

- The role of the private sector: (i) how to make the private sector part of the Convention process, (ii) how to encourage the greening of private sector finance and the development of innovation and risk taking in finance and (iii) which mechanisms should be developed to get ownership of the goals of the post 2020 framework by private sector entities? Participants focused on the need of reporting and transparency on biodiversity impacts and risks in the financial sector.
- The involvement of different actors in the CBD process: (i) the way to get the audience at COP to agree on a framework that has the buy-in to be implemented? (ii) the necessity of cooperation between all types of actors: subnational, national and local governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and the private sector; (iii) the opportunities to bring finance agencies/ministries to the biodiversity discussions, (iv) the involvement of leaders, actors, CBD ambassadors to these discussions, (v) the role of the entire United Nations system, beyond UNEP and UNDP, (vi) the synergies between CBD and other multi-lateral environmental agreements to prevent duplication of efforts, (vii) the role and recognition of collective action by indigenous peoples and local communities, (viii) the role of non-government organizations to “track” business and financial institutions and also to help them raise their awareness on the link between business/finance and biodiversity and (ix) the need to develop a roster of experts to facilitate the transfer of greater technology to countries where it is needed.
- Participants also recalled the importance of the link between climate and biodiversity, calling for (i) harnessing the linkages to the climate agenda and the nexus of climate adaptation and biodiversity; (ii) a joint construction around commitments to the climate change and the

biodiversity conventions; (iii) getting the most for biodiversity out of the huge growth in climate finance; (iv) making the CBD as relevant as FCCC for senior leaders; (v) the need to focus on the reduction of CO₂ emissions as climate change has direct impacts on biodiversity loss, and biodiversity loss has direct impacts on climate change increase.

- Participants mentioned the need of indicators, targets, guidance for investment (i) similar to carbon, for biodiversity; (ii) for international flows and domestic flows and private sector. These indicators should allow to make the link between resource inputs and impacts and to demonstrate the efficiency and effective use of money, in particular by governments. Some participants mentioned that the methods for assessing impact/natural capital accounting should be standardized for all actors, public and private, to allow comparison and allocate responsibility. Others said that the biodiversity community needs to fully engage national statistical offices and ensure key biodiversity indicators including expenditures (also by companies) are part of national statistics, at least like indicators for SDGs. Some others expressed the need to adopt a financial taxonomy system under CBD, to improve the tracking of spending.
- The development of innovative finance was discussed by several participants, including a payment mechanism for avoiding biodiversity loss, similar to REDD+. Also noted was the need to find ways to address and include new technologies to enable new financial instruments (artificial intelligence, blockchain, remote sensing, etc) and ways to embrace the future of the world economy, including digital economy. Some additional inputs were mentioned on <https://digitalfinancingtaskforce.org/pr-report/>
- The role of international development finance was considered in different ways by participants. Some considered that international development finance should be linked with improving capacities for biodiversity finance in countries. Others sought a strategy to increase related funding streams. It was also said that international development finance (bilateral and multilateral) must be compelled to develop biodiversity conservation strategies for specific countries in line with national strategies, for ease in tracking and reporting.
- The importance of national resource mobilization mechanisms that engage the entire government and provide guidance to both domestic and international funding efforts.
- The link to human rights and the potential impacts on poverty according to the concept of sustainable development was also raised.
- Finally, some comments directly related to the zero draft, noting that it should (i) focus more reducing the risks of biodiversity loss and therefore the associated costs,, (ii) include a call to develop and adopt disclosure methodologies to increase transparency, (iii) integrate the need of reporting, targets, and indicators.

47. In order to ensure that all aspects of resource mobilization were addressed, and opportunities fully explored, participants were invited to identify any missing elements that required more in-depth discussion. Potential topics identified were clustered into main topics by the co-chairs and the co-leads, with the support of the facilitator and the Secretariat, for further consideration in break-out groups during the final day of the workshop (item 7).

ITEM 7. OPTIONS AND POTENTIAL KEY ELEMENTS OF THE RESOURCE MOBILIZATION COMPONENT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

48. Under this item, participants considered, in break out groups, the five topics for further consideration as identified and clustered the previous day. Participants were given the choice which group to join. The main themes and the main points raised by the groups are summarized below.

(i) *Capacity-building/Technical Assistance and the role of Official Development Assistance (ODA) (facilitator: Ms. Ines Verleye)*

49. This group considered the institutional capacity and technical assistance needed to develop bankable projects, address sectors, unlock national resources, etc. International finance, including ODA but also private investments, had a role to play to support this in the context of national priorities. Lead questions proposed to participants by the facilitator were (i) how to enhance capacity for resource mobilization? (TA? Readiness funding? Guidance?); and (ii) how can international solidarity (ODA, south/south or triangular cooperation, public-private partnerships, consortiums, etc) support the mobilization of national resources, for example based on national finance plans or domestic resource mobilization strategies?

50. Points made by participants during the discussion include: (i) lack of government-wide involvement in setting priorities for resource mobilization for biodiversity, mainly due to the difficulties encountered in making biodiversity conservation projects understandable for ministries of finance, (ii) the challenges, encountered during BIOFIN implementation, of converting NBSAPs into budgetary programmes without technical capacities; (iii) despite a relative familiarity with accessing GEF funds, it is a big challenge to access national or international budgets; (iv) the need to consider ways and means to increase domestic capacity to exploit the financing options that are available nationally and internationally, in particular as identified by BIOFIN and (v) the need to explore access to international funds by entities at subnational levels as this would allow using existing personal capacities at those levels.

51. On the subject of support to national resource mobilization and the international support, participants indicated that (i) domestic resource mobilization strategies or national finance plans must be based on national priorities, be government-wide and lead to real domestic policy reform, (ii) ODA or other international support should not interfere with national priority-setting but are important to support the implementation of national finance plans for biodiversity through capacity building, technological support and funding, (iii) international support should function as seed funding to leverage more resources domestically; (iv) the post-2020 global biodiversity framework may trigger further demand by countries to develop their capacities to access funds; (v) developing national finance plans based on the BIOFIN model would engage the entire government, support institutional changes, identify key resource mobilization opportunities and could be an option for scalability.

52. Some participants also indicated that national finance plans or domestic resource mobilization strategies, based on the Biofin method, could be a compulsory part of the NBSAPs.

(ii) *Participation of non-State actors in financing biodiversity (Facilitator: Ms. Odile Conchou)*

53. This group considered the role of non-State actors (financial institutions, philanthropy, foundations and businesses) as a potentially new significant source of biodiversity financing. These sectors were beginning to recognize the risks (technical, reputational, legal, financial) of not taking biodiversity into account in their business models but could further strengthen their commitments in the financing of biodiversity. Lead questions proposed to participants by the facilitator were: (i) what are the concrete conditions to motivate/incentivize non-State actors to internalize biodiversity in their risk analysis, business models, and accounting? How to develop a risk/return/impact approach for companies and financial institutions? (ii) What should be the role of the market? (iii) What can be the role of central banks/regulators in relation with governments in developing enabling conditions?

54. Points made by participants during the discussion include: (i) as leadership on resource mobilization can come from the private sector, it would be interesting for leveraging the discussion to have business leaders identified that can promote different approaches; (ii) Many businesses have negative impacts on biodiversity and regulations can prevent negative impacts, together with tools such as

environmental impact assessments, international standards, action plans, etc. (iii) Non-State actors can also help influencing consumers and the general public; (iv) Risk is a very important component that draws particular attention of central banks and investors in general; (v) There is a need to integrate small and medium companies (SMEs) in the discussion, as they hold a huge slice of the market and may sometimes provide valuable alternative options to internalize externalities, showcase the materiality of biodiversity, engage with business associations and implement natural capital accounting; (vi) Irrespectively, there is an ongoing need for new and additional international finance, as stipulated in Article 20 of the Convention.

(iii) *Digitalization, new tech and innovation incubators for biodiversity finance (facilitator: Mr. Gregory Watson)*

55. This group considered the role of new technology, which has transformed the world's financial systems and sparked considerable innovation. How can this revolution be used to transform biodiversity finance and benefit local communities? Lead questions proposed to participants by the facilitator were: (i) How do new technologies enable new types of finance or new volumes of finance (e.g., impact monitoring and reporting, remote sensing, big data, crowdfunding); (ii) Can technology help us prioritize finance targets; (iii) What is the potential of new innovative financial mechanisms?; (iv) How can incubators test new ideas in finance? How do we increase tolerance for experimentation, where some big wins may require accepting some failures?

56. Points made by participants during the discussion include: (i) Digital solutions and new technologies, such as blockchains, big data, artificial intelligence, etc., can be used to reduce transaction costs of financial solutions and for growing awareness; (ii) They can also be used for compensation schemes, e.g. for indigenous communities that steward nature, and for new finance solutions; (iii) Better analysis and monitoring through new technologies, e.g. in forestry or agriculture, can also reduce the need for funding; (iv) There are significant opportunities for improvement in this regard, with some promising innovations already existing that use e.g. artificial intelligence to identify species and automatically transmit results, or new solutions for increased benefit sharing, such as new mobile money solutions which direct finances directly to indigenous communities; overall however biodiversity monitoring was characterized as still being in the "stone age"; (v) While digital finance can be a powerful buzzword to bring biodiversity finance to the attention of top-level decision makers, there is a language barrier between technology and digitization people and biodiversity people, and, consequently, biodiversity professionals need to ask the right questions and ask for the right tools so that developers can deliver; (vi) Online platforms could be helpful to connect people and projects to increase transparency, share experiences and eventually achieve coherence; (vii) Incubators also have a critical role to play.

57. Participants also highlighted that the insurance sector had not been mentioned during the workshop, but its role was critical given the recent interesting examples of connecting monitoring solutions with investments, e.g. in the Mesoamerican Reef work with insurance companies to treat reefs as assets. Human-wildlife conflict and compensation is another topic for insurance.

(iv) *Policy coherence in resource mobilization (facilitator: Mr. Alexander Shestakov)*

58. This group discussed how to ensure that the allocation of resources across various sectors and environmental challenges is coherent, so that multiple benefits are achieved, duplication avoided, and safeguards are applied to maximise positive biodiversity outcomes. Lead questions proposed to participants by the facilitator were: (i) What instruments can achieve coherence and complementarity while mobilizing resources? (ii) What kind of safeguards need to be in place so that investment in one area of environmental and other work will not result in harmful impacts on biodiversity? (iii) What specific areas of environmental and other investments need to be prioritized for safeguarding biodiversity while multiplying benefits?

59. Main points made during the discussion included: (i) The importance of global/regional/national level policy coherence needs to be acknowledged and further explored; (ii) At national level, making clear business cases for biodiversity is required and this requires further building or enhancement capacities in other sectors outside of the environment sectors; (iii) Achieving coherence at, and with local level policies and actions is also important; the TEEB report for local policy-makers was highlighted at an early attempt but more action needs to be taken, including by improving communication and on strengthening science-policy interfaces.

60. Participants also noted the results of recent OECD work on mainstreaming biodiversity in development cooperation and its key conclusions, such as pertaining to (i) the important role of positive incentives in targeting the private sector for mainstreaming; (ii) the need to communicate biodiversity as a cross-cutting issue, highlighting the links towards economic sectors; (iii) complementing top-bottom approaches, in establishing interagency committees, with inclusion of local communities; (iv) harnessing the potential role of external actors (e.g. associated with ODA, multi-lateral instruments, etc.) as a driving force for policy coherence. A common point raised by many of the participants was that there is a need to use existing resources efficiently before asking for new resources – ongoing capacity building is direly needed, based on ongoing dialogue between CBD national focal points and other respective sectors.

(v) *Achieving just Transition (facilitator: Ms. Luciana Melchert Saguas Presas)*

61. This group considered the potential social impacts that may result from reducing needs for additional resources through mainstreaming biodiversity into economic sectors, as one element of a resource mobilization strategy, in order to reduce the impact of economic activities on the environment. Lead questions proposed to participants by the facilitator were: (i) What are the implications of such strategies on distributional issues, including jobs, income and poverty? (ii) How do we ensure that mainstreaming biodiversity provides a just transition towards a more sustainable society, particularly for the world's poorest? (iii) Can approaches such as the sharing of financial benefits of the use of biodiversity and of its genetic resources help in this transition?

62. Main points made during the discussion included: (i) When countries mainstream biodiversity in their policies, there is also a direct positive impact in jobs; (ii) We will need transformative approaches to bend the curve on biodiversity loss and perhaps voluntary actions cannot be relied upon to solve the problem; (iii) There is a direct link between biodiversity conservation and livelihoods as many rural communities depend on biodiversity; (iv) from this perspective, the answer to the question is embedded in the CBD and the three objectives cover the issue especially fair and equitable sharing.

63. Participants also observed that mainstreaming can include just transition as it could help balance the need for economic growth with environmental protection. In this context, integration between other processes such as SDGs, climate, etc. was much needed. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework should also explore further on how to enhance compliance and avoid competition between countries on biodiversity funding.

64. Further to the reporting back from the breakout groups, participants heard updates of the work currently undertaken on estimating the resources from all sources needed for different scenarios of the implementation of the post-2020 framework, as well as on other relevant work undertaken in this field.

65. Mr. Yasha Feferholtz, CBD panel of experts on resource mobilization, presented a scoping analysis of the methodologies available, as a basis and key step in estimating the resources from all sources needed for different scenarios of the implementation of the post-2020 framework. He provided an overview of the recent pertinent literature, classifying approaches into: (a) compilation and overview of current available resources and instruments; (b) cross-country statistical methods, including econometrics; (c) top-down analyses per Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He noted that there were many estimates of current resources, and these varied greatly when compared either due to focus of work, scope (global, regional or national level) or international frameworks such as SDGs, etc. In mapping out next steps, he indicated that further

work needed to be done to understand how to estimate resources per country which would allow us to understand levels of expenditures and if how it compared to the potential scenarios. He indicated that the starting point could be the existing national reporting and exploring how the available data can help build a scenario of ideal expenditure for the entire GBF. He also highlighted that an increase in flows of resources had been observed but negative trends in biodiversity and ecosystem services were projected to continue if resources were not used more efficiently. The reduction of harmful incentives and subsidies along with private finance could mobilize significant amounts of resources. He also highlighted that only by understanding the economic value of nature's contribution we would be able to protect it and that better data and analyses were needed on: (a) the value of the natural wealth and its biodiversity; (b) the resources needed to conserve it; and (c) the effectiveness and efficiency on the use of resources.

66. Prof. Anthony Waldron, University of Cambridge, presented his work currently undertaken for the Coalition for Nature to estimate resources needed to implement the "30 by 30" goal; namely, to encourage nations to increase the global targets for marine and terrestrial protection to 30% by 2030. The resulting analysis showed that conservation spending reduced species decline and that development pressure increased it, but unevenly. He noted that conservation spending had a greater impact in poorer countries than wealthier ones, for instance, and in countries with greater numbers of threatened species. Agricultural expansion had very little effect in countries that already had a lot of farmland than in those with little, and economic growth had less effect in the poorest countries, although its impacts grew stronger as a country's population increased. He also highlighted that during his research it was noticeable that a more targeted analysis of government expenditure on biodiversity needed to be made since currently a great share of the expenditure can include costs not directly related to biodiversity. In projecting financial needs for an increase of protection on 30% of land and sea, it was highlighted that protected areas would need to be properly funded but they could also generate revenue if properly managed and if investments were made accordingly. Other sources of additional funding for protected areas could come from carbon payments, tourism, and public and private partnerships. Finally, he indicated that revenues generated by protected areas should be directed to pay for their costs and a mechanism should be put in place to guarantee minimum level of funding in the advent of tourism collapse due to various reasons.

67. In reacting to the presentations through the online Wisemply tool, several participants welcomed Prof. Waldron's analysis as it provided a realistic perspective, while others pointed to the inherent limitations of model-driven analyses, cautioning that a thorough assessment would need to clarify its underlying assumptions and inherent biases. On the other hand, it was also noted seeking 100 per cent scientific accuracy would delay needed political decision. Participants also sought and received clarification on the apparent divergence between different results presented.

ITEM 8. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

68. Under this item, the co-leads on resource mobilization thanked participants and recognized the richness of the discussion, noting again that the workshop was designed to provide a platform for discussion, but also a capacity-building opportunity given the relevance and technical complexity of the topic as well as the plethora of technical and analytical work currently undertaken by the panel of experts as well as other organizations and initiatives. They noted a few points frequently addressed in the discussions, such as on the role of involving private sector actors in the resource mobilization discussions and in the implementation of the future biodiversity framework; explaining that they would now go through the points made and prepare a set of conclusions from their perspective. They also underlined that the discussion was just starting, with a number of other important milestones that will build onto the workshop's outcome, including the reports of the panel of experts as well as the meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, of the Open-ended Working Group, and finally of the Conference of the Parties.

69. Mr. Basile Van Havre, Co-Chair of the Open-ended Working Group on the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, praised the level of commitment and the engagement of all attendants, as well as

the myriad of ideas and contributions provided during the workshop. He provided initial reflections on what he heard at the workshop, noting in particular: (a) the ongoing importance but also the limitations of official development assistance (ODA); (b) the importance of incentives and how they are managed; (c) the need to build a proposal on the resource mobilization component for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework that not only reflected the challenges encountered in implementing the past strategy, but also provided for new approaches, considering that the tools, the situation and the needs were different; (d) the particular need to engage more with the private sector, in terms of harvesting capacity and generating revenue along with the need of an equitable regulatory framework; (e) the need to promote real change and to challenge existing paradigms, paired with (f) the need to generally keep an open mind, given in particular the current pace in which the world and society were changing around us, implying that the new framework would have to be adaptable, providing avenues for adjustments as needed.

70. In terms of next steps, he explained that inputs made at the workshop would be considered during the further process, referring to the current road map to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties which included the future milestones on the resource mobilization process, and which would be kept updated on a regular basis.

71. Mr. Alexander Shestakov thanked all participants and partners for contribution to the success of the workshop. He reminded participants that the work on resource mobilization was part of the future global biodiversity framework process, but also a standalone agenda item at the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the fifteenth meeting of the Parties to the Convention, that both tracks were parallel and complementary, and that the wealth of contributions received along the three days of the workshop would be reflected in the overall process. He noted some important linkages to other ongoing work under the Convention, such as on indicators that would need to be included into the framework, as well as the long-term strategic approach on mainstreaming, currently under development with the support of an Informal Advisory Group. He closed by reminding that the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties would not be end of the journey but, rather, the beginning of the challenge ahead of the coming decade to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework with an ambition which was commensurate with the biodiversity crisis we were currently facing.

72. The Workshop concluded at 5 p.m. on Thursday, 16 January 2020.

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DETAILED PROGRAMME

Tuesday, 14 January 2020

Time	Agenda item and activities
8.30 - 9 a.m.	<i>Registration</i>
9 – 10 a.m.	<p>Agenda item 1. Opening of the workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening remarks by Ms. Elizabeth Mrema, Acting Executive Secretary, or her representative • Opening remarks by Ms. Ingrid-Gabriela Hoven, Director-General Global Issues, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. <p>Agenda item 2. Introduction and purpose of the workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (<i>post-2020 Co-Chairs</i>) • Presentation on objectives and expected outputs of the workshop (<i>workshop co-leads</i>) <p>Agenda item 3. Organization of work and presentation of facilitators</p>
10 – 10.10 a.m.	<p>Agenda item 4. Status and trends in resource mobilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspiration keynote (<i>Minister Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, Costa Rica, former chair of the High-level Panel of Resource Mobilization</i>)
10.30 a.m. - 11.15 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 4. (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting the Scene: Evaluation and Review of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization and progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 (<i>Jeremy Eppel and Tracey Cumming, Panel of Experts on Resource Mobilization</i>) • In response to the report of the Panel of experts, briefings on recent work, including major reports/assessments and possible options and approaches/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity finance: status and trends (<i>Katia Karousakis, OECD</i>) - Advances in Biodiversity Finance at the GEF (<i>Gustavo Fonseca, GEF</i>) - The BIOFIN experience (<i>Onno Van Heuvel, UNDP BIOFIN</i>) • Open plenary discussions throughout

Time	Agenda item and activities
11.15 – 11.45 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
11.45 – 13.00 p.m.	<p data-bbox="500 310 837 344">Agenda item 4. (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="548 380 1386 413">• Briefings on recent work and open plenary discussions (continued)/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="597 447 1437 512">- Reporting back from subregional workshops in Africa (<i>Jo Mulongoy</i>) <li data-bbox="597 543 1437 609">- Insights from the China MEE/World Bank workshop on harnessing private finance for biodiversity (<i>Gianni Ruta, WB</i>) <li data-bbox="597 640 1437 705">- Leveraging finance in the synergy space among Rio conventions (<i>Gautier Queru, Mirova/LDN fund</i>) <li data-bbox="597 737 1370 770">- Role of IPLC in mobilizing resources (<i>Ruth Spencer, Antigua</i>) <li data-bbox="597 802 1437 867">- The Experience of the ITPGRFA in ABS (<i>Alvaro Toledo, ITPGRFA</i>)
13.00 – 14.15 p.m.	<i>Lunch break</i>
14.15 – 14.30 p.m.	<p data-bbox="500 972 837 1005">Agenda item 4. (continued)</p> <p data-bbox="500 1039 1333 1073">Briefly summarizing thoughts on recent work on resource mobilization</p>

Time	Agenda item and activities
2.30 – 3.30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 4. (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teasing out experiences, including good practices and success factors, critical gaps and lessons learned, based on two questions: (a) what in your experience has been successful and why? (b) what in your experience has not been successful and why? • Four topics for breakout group discussions facilitated by resource persons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ International (public and private) finance (goals 3 and 6, and relevant elements of goal 5 of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, target 1(a) under Aichi Biodiversity Target 20)- (Resource persons: <i>Eva Mayerhofer, European Investment Bank, Gregory Watson IADB</i>) ○ Domestic (public and private) finance and improving the information base (goals 1 and 2 of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, targets 1(c) to 1(e) under Aichi Biodiversity Target 20)- (Resource persons: <i>Mariana Bellot, Onno Van Heuvel, UNDP BIOFIN</i>) ○ Mainstreaming as a finance tool, including role of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 (goals 4 and 5 of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, target 1(b) under Aichi Biodiversity Target 20; and relevant work under past resource mobilization decisions) - (Resource person: <i>Andrew Deutz, TNC</i>) ○ Benefit sharing and the role of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (goal 7 of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, relevant work under past resource mobilization decisions) - (Resource person: <i>Salima Kempnaer, Belgium</i>)
3.30 – 4 p.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
4 – 5 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 4. (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakout group discussions (<i>continued</i>)
5 – 6 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 4. (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summaries and syntheses from the table discussions and plenary discussion
6.30 p.m.	<p>Welcome reception by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany (BMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greetings from Dr. Maria Flachsbarth, Parliamentary State Secretary, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

Wednesday, 15 January 2020

Time	Workshop activity
9 – 9.15 a.m.	Reflections from co-leads on previous day
9.15 – 10.30 a.m.	<p>Agenda item 5. Changing the narrative for biodiversity finance: recent work on the costs and benefits arising from the implementation of the post-2020 framework</p> <p>Presentations and plenary discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dasgupta review (<i>Diane Mortimer, United Kingdom</i>); • World Bank work (<i>Gianni Ruta, World Bank</i>); • Work by Paulsen Institute/Cornell Institute (<i>Andrew Deutz, The Nature Conservancy</i>) • Work of the World Economic Forum (WEF) on the New Nature Economy (<i>Marco Albani</i>)
11 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 6. Identifying scalable resource mobilization solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of rotating breakout groups
10.45 – 11.15 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>

11.15 a.m. – 12.15 p.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion in five thematic rotating breakout groups, led by facilitators, on concrete options for resource mobilization in the Post 2020 Framework. • Discussion based on two questions: (a) Based on what was discussed yesterday and presented in the morning, what could be the 3 main options for scalable resource mobilization solutions? And (b) What are the necessary leverage actions or conditions needed? <p>(Engaging a wider range of financial and private institutions, at all levels and from all sources, to be considered as a cross-cutting issue)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Station I: Mainstreaming of biodiversity into national economic budgets and development plans (facilitator: <i>Katia Karousakis, OECD</i>) ○ Station II: The readiness and capacity of Parties to access and utilize financial resources (facilitator: <i>Jeremy Eppel, expert panel</i>) ○ Mobilizing resources from all sources and institutions at all levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Station III: Mobilizing resources from international sources (facilitator: <i>Kristina Bowers, GIZ</i>) • Station IV: Mobilizing resources from domestic sources (facilitator: <i>Tracey Cumming, expert panel</i>) • Station V: Mobilizing resources from private sources (facilitator: <i>Gianni Ruta, World Bank</i>)
12.15 – 1.30 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
1.30 – 2.30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 6. (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion in five rotating breakout groups (<i>continued</i>)
2.30 – 3.30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 6. (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion in five rotating breakout groups (<i>continued</i>)
3.30 – 4 p.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
4 – 5 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 6. (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion in five rotating breakout groups (<i>continued</i>)
5 – 6.30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 6. (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion in five rotating breakout groups (<i>continued</i>) • Identification of any missing elements in all areas

Thursday, 16 January

Time	Workshop activity
9 – 9.05	Overview of objectives and agenda for the day
9.05 – 10.30 a.m.	Agenda item 6. (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from day 2 (stations) and plenary discussion • Reflections from co-leads on previous day
10.30 a.m. – 11 a.m.	Agenda item 7. Options and potential key elements of the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further identification of scalable solutions and what is needed for them to be successful • Identification on topics not, or not fully, covered during days 1 and 2 (open space agenda)
11 – 11.30 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
11.30 – 12.30 pm.	Agenda item 7. (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakout groups according to the open space agenda
12.30 – 1.30 p.m.	<i>Lunch break</i>
1.30 – 2.30 pm.	Agenda item 7. (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from breakout groups and plenary discussion
2.30 – 3 p.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
3 – 4 p.m.	Agenda item 7. (continued) Estimating the resources from all sources needed for different scenarios of the implementation of the post-2020 framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoping analysis of the methodologies available (<i>Yasha Feferholtz, panel of experts</i>) • Update on current relevant work (<i>Prof. Anthony Waldron, Coalition for Nature</i>) • Open plenary discussion

Time	Workshop activity
4 – 4.30 p.m.	Agenda item 8. Closure of the workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Feedback by participants and those outside the room• Reflections of the co-leads• Reflections of the co-chairs• Update on next steps
