



Convention on Biological Diversity

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Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization Second meeting

Villa de Leyva, Boyacá, Colombia, 18–22 March 2024

Report of the second meeting of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization

Background

1. The Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization was established by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in its decision 15/7, with a view to:

(a) Reviewing the strategy for resource mobilization to fully align it with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and ensuring that it will provide a solid basis for guiding Parties and other actors towards the mobilization of adequate resources, commensurate with the ambition of the Framework (para. 40);

(b) Exploring the current finance landscape with a view to assessing gaps and overlaps, and to identifying opportunities to strengthen, simplify and reform existing instruments to strengthen the current finance landscape for biodiversity (para. 41);

(c) Exploring proposals for a global instrument on biodiversity finance to mobilize resources from all sources, commensurate with the ambition of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (para. 42).

2. A preparatory online meeting of the Advisory Committee was held on 5 September 2023. During that meeting, the Advisory Committee elected Ines Verleye (Belgium) and Patrick Luna (Brazil) as Co-Chairs.

3. The terms of reference for the Advisory Committee are contained in annex II to decision 15/7. With regard to the exploration of proposals for a global instrument on biodiversity finance, it is stated in the terms of reference that the Advisory Committee will develop recommendations to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation on:

(a) Whether to create a dedicated financing mechanism for the Convention on Biological Diversity under the authority of the Conference of the Parties, which could be designated “Global Biodiversity Fund”, and what the options are for operationalizing it;

(b) Whether the Trust Fund under the Global Environment Facility established by decision 15/15 should be designated “Global Biodiversity Fund”;

(c) Whether and how either of the funding mechanisms mentioned above, or another alternative, would be the adequate entity to receive and disburse the revenue generated by the mechanism established under decision 15/9.

4. The Advisory Committee held its first in-person meeting in Kinshasa, from 25 to 29 September 2023. The report of this meeting can be found in document [CBD/AC/RM/2023/1/4](#). As agreed upon at the first meeting, the Committee met online four times between November 2023 and March 2024:

(a) During its first online meeting, held on 24 November 2023, the Advisory Committee took stock of the exploratory study on the global biodiversity finance landscape. The Committee was updated on the work undertaken on the strategy for resource mobilization;

(b) During the second online meeting, held on 18 January 2024, the Advisory Committee provided comments on the revised strategy for resource mobilization and was updated on progress on the exploratory study of the biodiversity finance landscape;

(c) During the third online meeting, held on 21 February 2024, the Advisory Committee discussed the possible global instrument for biodiversity finance;

(d) During the fourth virtual meeting, held on 22 February 2024, the Advisory Committee discussed possible recommendations to be provided to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting, to be held in Nairobi from 21 to 29 May 2024.

5. The financial support of the European Union and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in organizing the meetings of the Advisory Committee is gratefully acknowledged. The list of participants in the meeting is contained in annex II to the present document.

6. Prior to the meeting, the Government of Colombia hosted a welcome reception on the evening of 17 March 2024. Welcome remarks were provided by the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia, Susana Muhamad, and the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Jhenifer Mojica Flórez. Welcome remarks were also provided by the Vice-Minister of Environmental Policies, Mauricio Cabrera; the Vice-Minister of Multilateral Agreements, Elizabeth Taylor; and the Director of Innovation and Development of the Financial Superintendence, Jaime Rodriguez. Remarks were provided by the Acting Executive Secretary, David Cooper.

Item 1

Opening of the meeting

7. The meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m. on 18 March 2024. Welcome remarks were provided by the Acting Executive Secretary, the Co-Chairs of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization, a representative of the Government of Colombia and a representative of the Alexander von Humboldt Institute.

8. The representative of the Government of Colombia welcomed the Advisory Committee to Villa de Leyva and informed the Committee that a presentation on the preparations for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be hosted in Cali, Colombia, in October-November 2024, would be provided later in the week.

9. The representative of the Alexander von Humboldt Institute welcomed the Advisory Committee to its facility in Villa de Leyva and invited members to tour the Institute's collections.

10. In his opening remarks, the Acting Executive Secretary highlighted the importance of this process of supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. He recalled with appreciation the collaborative spirit displayed by the members of the Advisory Committee during their first meeting in Kinshasa and called upon members to sustain that spirit throughout the week in order to achieve the constructive outcomes needed.

11. The Co-Chairs subsequently provided an introductory presentation¹ on the mandate of the Advisory Committee and the work undertaken so far. The Co-Chairs suggested rules of engagement

¹ The introductory presentation of the Co-Chairs is available at www.cbd.int/meetings/RM-AC-2024-01.

for the work of the Committee on its individual tasks. The rules of engagement are referenced below under the individual agenda items.

Item 2

Organizational matters

(a) Adoption of the agenda

12. The Advisory Committee considered the provisional agenda provided in document [CBD/RM/AC/2024/1/1](#) and decided to reverse agenda items 4 and 5, that is, to consider first the exploratory study of the current biodiversity finance landscape, followed by the strategy for resource mobilization. On this basis, the Committee adopted the revised provisional agenda.

(b) Organization of work

13. The Advisory Committee approved the organization of work provided in document [CBD/RM/AC/2024/1/1/Add.1](#).

Item 3

Updates on related processes

Update on the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-Sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources

14. The Co-Chairs of the Committee of the Whole of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources, Mphatso Kalemba (Malawi) and William Lockhart (United Kingdom), briefed the Advisory Committee on the work of the Working Group and its progress since the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Working Group was currently conducting intersessional work ahead of its second in-person meeting, to be held from 12 to 16 August 2024. The Co-Chairs explained the components of these intersessional activities, namely: (a) information sharing; (b) an informal advisory group; and (c) informal consultations facilitated by the Co-Chairs.

15. The Co-Chairs noted areas of potential convergence resulting from the first meeting of the Working Group. They indicated additional areas of potential convergence and elements on which there was a need for further discussion.²

16. During the subsequent question-and-answer session, the Advisory Committee thanked the Co-Chairs for updating the Committee on the work conducted by the Working Group. Committee members sought, and were given, clarifications on the timeline of the expected conclusion of work of the Working Group and the possible linkages between the work of the two groups.

Update on the work of the Technical Expert Group on Financial Reporting

17. The Co-Chairs of the Technical Expert Group on Financial Reporting, Juan Camilo Pinto (Colombia) and Lucretia Landmann (Switzerland), reported on the work of the Technical Expert Group on Financial Reporting. The Technical Expert Group had been mandated by the Conference of the Parties in its decision 15/7 to provide guidance and recommendations on the financial reporting elements in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It contributed to the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which had been established by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting in decision 15/5, with the overarching mandate to advise on the further operationalization of the monitoring framework. In line with its mandate, the Technical Expert Group on Indicators considered the headline indicators established for Goal D and Targets 18 and 19 of the Framework and developed metadata fact sheets for the five headline indicators associated with Goal D and Targets 18 and 19, providing advice on existing global methodologies and associated data sets. The Technical Expert Group also developed recommendations on (a) possible component and

² The presentations are available at www.cbd.int/meetings/RM-AC-2024-01.

complementary indicators; (b) possible disaggregation of the headline indicators which could be reflected in the online template for national reporting; (c) existing capacities, gaps and needs in the context of capacity development, technology transfer, financing needs and implementation related to financial monitoring and reporting; (d) existing data and other gaps; and (e) associated future work and development needed. The outcomes of the work of the Technical Expert Group on Financial Reporting were transmitted to the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for integration into its overall work, for further consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-sixth meeting in May 2024. The report of the Technical Expert Group on Financial Reporting on its first meeting (CBD/FM/TEG/2023/1/3) is available at www.cbd.int/meetings/FR-TEG-2023-02.

18. In the subsequent question-and-answer session, members of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization congratulated the Technical Expert Group on Financial Reporting on its work. Members sought and received clarifications on a number of technical questions associated with financial reporting such as: (a) the link between resources mobilized and expenditures; (b) linkages between international and domestic finance; (c) how to further improve reporting on multilateral flows; (d) linkages to other relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and their headline indicators, in particular Target 14; (e) linkages to other sources of finance, such as climate finance; (f) how the work of the Technical Expert Group relates to the work of the Advisory Committee; and (g) how the work addressed by the Technical Expert Group could be continued and supported. One member of the Advisory Committee underlined the need to enhance national capacities for financial reporting under the Convention. In that context, the Chief Executive Officer of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, underlined the interest of GEF in supporting such capacity-building as part of its enabling activities.

Update on the Global Environment Facility and on the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund

19. The Chief Executive Officer of GEF provided a detailed overview of GEF support for biodiversity and implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.³ He noted that the eighth replenishment of GEF had been the most successful in GEF history, with the biodiversity focal area playing a major role, and emphasized the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of natural ecosystems, the effective implementation of the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols and the increasing mobilization of domestic resources for biodiversity. Under the eighth replenishment, GEF will invest \$38 million to support 91 countries in developing national biodiversity finance plans, aimed at enhancing resource mobilization for the implementation of the Framework.

20. Regarding the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, the CEO provided information on the current state of the initial capitalization of the fund. The first work programme for the fund was currently being rolled out, with the first set of projects to be implemented in Brazil, Gabon and Mexico and nearly half of the funding provided for those projects aimed at supporting indigenous peoples and local communities.

21. Responding to questions from members on GEF efficiency and reforms, GEF representatives emphasized the ongoing efforts to streamline processes, increase accessibility and enhance collaboration with the private sector. Some members of the Advisory Committee raised issues pertaining to GEF operations and governance. Some members sought more clarity on the use of the term “direct access”, especially with respect to indigenous peoples and local communities, and it was recognized that further work by GEF was needed in that regard. The CEO highlighted the operational changes needed to increase the participation of civil society in the GEF processes, considering that civil society was a major player in GEF activities. The CEO stated that the Facility was under the authority of the Conference of the Parties. Reacting to that statement, several members of the Committee sought further clarity. The CEO stated in response that his view was informed by the

³ The presentations are available at www.cbd.int/meetings/RM-AC-2024-01.

memorandum of understanding contained in the annex to decision III/8. That assessment was not consensual among all Committee members.

22. After a productive exchange, the Co-Chairs of the Advisory Committee thanked Mr. Rodriguez for his time and for updating the members on the current work of GEF and the fund.

Item 4

Exploratory study of the current biodiversity finance landscape

23. A representative of the Secretariat presented the exploratory study on the global biodiversity finance landscape contained in document [CBD/RM/AC/2024/1/2](#). The document, which was prepared under the responsibility of the Secretariat, was based on available information and the consideration of comments received from the Advisory Committee at its first meeting and throughout the intersessional process. Following the presentation, the Co-Chairs invited Committee members to structure their interventions along the lines of three specific questions:

(a) What should be highlighted in the recommendations of the Advisory Committee to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting?

(b) Is there anything missing or incomplete?

(c) Is there any benefit in recommending to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting that the Secretariat should be tasked to engage in further work on the study and forward it directly to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties?

24. In identifying several elements to be highlighted in the recommendations, Committee members referred to the list provided in the draft recommendation that had been circulated by the Co-Chairs for consideration by the Advisory Committee under agenda item 7. In their interventions, Committee members identified several factual inaccuracies, as well as several areas where the analysis could be further improved. Some members recommended that an executive summary be added. Committee members were invited to provide written comments to the Secretariat by 27 March 2024. The representative of the Secretariat explained that the final version of the exploratory study would remain under the responsibility of the Secretariat and be made available for the information of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting. Given the limited time available, factual inaccuracies would be corrected and an executive summary would be provided, while areas for further improvement that would require a considerable amount of further work would be addressed later, if the Subsidiary Body recommended that further work on the study should be undertaken.

25. Some members of the Advisory Committee recommended that consideration be given to organizing a side event at the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for the presentation of the exploratory study. Members of the Committee broadly agreed that the exploratory study would provide a useful informational basis for the work of the Subsidiary Body at its fourth meeting. Some members of the Committee expressed a reservation in this regard, noting, inter alia, the absence of an analysis of non-market-based approaches.

Item 5

Strategy for resource mobilization

26. A representative of the Secretariat introduced the draft revised strategy for resource mobilization contained in document [CBD/RM/AC/2024/1/3](#). He recalled that a first version of the revised strategy had been considered by the Advisory Committee at its first meeting, held in Kinshasa in September 2023. The Committee further considered the draft revised strategy at its second online meeting in January 2024. At that meeting, members provided several comments, which they subsequently complemented with written submissions. He explained that the current draft responded to the task of aligning the strategy with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and other relevant outcomes of meetings of the Conference of the Parties, taking into account the comments provided by Committee members during the online meeting in January 2024, the written

comments received afterwards and the submissions on experiences, good practices and lessons learned with respect to the strategy that were received in response to notification [2023-087](#).

27. Following the presentation, the Co-Chairs, recalling their proposed rules of engagement, invited Committee members to ascertain whether their earlier comments had been adequately reflected in the current draft and requested them to abstain from introducing new ideas or concepts at that stage. Comments received according to the rules of engagement would be considered by the Co-Chairs with the assistance of the Secretariat and a revised draft would be prepared and made available.

28. On the basis of the above specifications, members of the Advisory Committee made several comments which were considered by the Co-Chairs, with the assistance of the Secretariat, in the preparation of the revised draft strategy for resource mobilization. The revised draft strategy is contained in annex I of the draft decision recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties, which is found in annex I of the present report. The revised draft strategy is being made available to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its fourth meeting, with a view to providing a basis for its further work. The revised draft sought to reflect the various views expressed by Committee members in a balanced manner, but it does not reflect the individual comments made by Committee members in their entirety, nor does it reflect a consensus of the members of the Committee on the Strategy.

Item 6

Exploration of proposals for a global instrument on biodiversity finance

29. The Co-Chairs introduced the agenda item by reminding the Advisory Committee that each of the three questions related to this element of its mandate had its own proposed rules of engagement. In this regard:

(a) For question 1, the Co-Chairs invited the Advisory Committee to: (i) reflect on the criteria that an ideal “dedicated financing mechanism for the Convention on Biological Diversity under the authority of the Conference of the Parties” should have; (ii) without prejudice to questions 2 and 3, reflect on which actions would be necessary to establish such an instrument; and (iii) reflect on which kind of process, between the sixteenth and seventeenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, would be needed for continuation of the consideration of this issue;

(b) For question 2, the Co-Chairs invited the Advisory Committee to discuss whether (i) more time would be needed, that is, until the activities of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund could be properly assessed for the purposes of question 2; (ii) the recommendations of the Advisory Committee could reflect the factual “state of play;” and (iii) the recommendations of the Advisory Committee could include a suggestion to defer the consideration of that question until the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) For question 3, the Co-Chairs invited the Advisory Committee to consider whether it would be acceptable to defer the discussion on this question and recommend to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, at its fourth meeting, that the group meet for a third in-person meeting after the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources in August 2024. The Committee would then submit its findings directly to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. This would allow the Committee to take into account the more advanced work of the Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources.

30. Members of the Advisory Committee expressed divergent views on question 1, with some members voicing their support for the immediate establishment of a new global instrument on biodiversity finance, in the form of a global biodiversity fund, while others indicated that they would not support the establishment of such an instrument or that they would consider such a decision at the current point to be premature. Various arguments were put forward to support each of the views and while convergence of those views could not be achieved, members noted that the exchange of

views had been useful and expressed an interest in deepening the discussion, with several members supporting the establishment of an open-ended working group.

31. Members of the Advisory Committee expressed divergent views on question 2, with some members voicing their scepticism regarding whether the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund or GEF could eventually be designated as the global biodiversity fund, based on a number of arguments, related, inter alia, to its governance structure, including its relationship with the Conference of the Parties, and the effectiveness of the disbursement of its funds. Others noted that an answer to that question would be premature, as the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund had just been established and, given that its operation would extend until 2030, the Fund could be given the opportunity to evolve.

32. Several members expressed their general support for identifying criteria against which existing instruments, including GEF and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund as well as any new global instrument, could be assessed, so as to allow a future informed decision on questions 1 and 2.

33. On question 3, there was general agreement on recommending that the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, at its fourth meeting, call for a third in-person meeting of the Advisory Committee, with the possibility of a remote connection, after the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources, so that the Committee could take fully into account the outcomes of the work of the Working Group in developing its response to question 3. Some members expressed concern at the possibility of non-conclusion of the mandate of the Committee in the event that the third in-person meeting was not convened. Several members expressed the view that the recommended approach should not preclude a discussion on the question, and in this context, some members expressed their concern that, owing to the flow of the meeting, less time had been devoted to the exploration of proposals for a new instrument on biodiversity finance than had been foreseen initially under the organization of work. Exchanges were held with regard to the disbursement of the funds raised by the multilateral mechanism and whether the Working Group on Benefit-sharing had the mandate to define the characteristics of the global fund of the multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism. Committee members subsequently exchanged views on the most appropriate sequencing of the relevant work and how the two groups could be mutually supportive. Several members noted that the participation of Committee members in the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources could be beneficial. In that context, other members noted that it could be useful if at least some of the members of the Committee would attend the informal discussions on digital sequence information on genetic resources on 19 May 2024, at the margins of the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

Item 7

Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

34. The Co-Chairs introduced agenda item 7 by recalling the draft recommendation that had been circulated earlier and by recalling their proposed rules of engagement for this element of the mandate of the Advisory Committee. The goal of the Committee would be to provide an acceptable basis for negotiations at the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation by providing technical advice. The Co-Chairs would call for comments section by section and would use the input provided to prepare, with the assistance of the Secretariat, a revised draft recommendation available before the last day of the meeting.

35. On this basis, Committee members made a number of comments which were considered by the Co-Chairs, with the assistance of the Secretariat, in the preparation of the revised draft recommendation contained in annex I to the present report. Some members of the Committee supported a request to the Executive Secretary to commission analytical studies on certain topics, such as how the guidance on safeguards in biodiversity finance mechanisms had been implemented,

the relationship between sovereign debt and the implementation of the Convention, the possibility of rechannelling special drawing rights for biodiversity finance, lessons learned from the governance of different financial mechanisms, the effectiveness of biodiversity finance in assessing quantity and quality, and the synergies between biodiversity and climate finance.

36. Committee members expressed divergent views in a number of areas, such as the assessment of efficiency, effectiveness, gaps and overlaps and the list of voluntary actions to strengthen, simplify and reform existing instruments for biodiversity finance, as provided in annex II to the draft decision recommended for adoption in annex I to the present report. Divergent views were also expressed on the section of the recommendation on proposals for a global instrument for biodiversity finance, mirroring the divergence revealed in the earlier discussion under agenda item 6. With regard to that section, some members expressed the need to immediately establish a new instrument under the full authority of the Conference of the Parties and supported the establishment of an open-ended working group on resource mobilization for that purpose, while other members expressed the view that the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund under GEF was such an instrument and that such a decision would be premature. All members, however, expressed an interest in continuing the exchange at the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. There was broad support for consideration of further intersessional work beyond the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in order to further deepen the discussion.

37. Some members, nominated by observers, expressed an interest in providing further comments on the draft recommendation, considering their reduced ability to engage in the subsequent negotiations at the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. The Advisory Committee agreed to request the Secretariat to post those comments on the web page of the meeting.

38. In accordance with the suggested rules of engagement of the Co-Chairs, the revised draft recommendation will be made available to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for consideration at its fourth meeting with a view to providing a basis for its further work. The revised draft recommendation sought to reflect the various views expressed by Committee members in a balanced manner, but it does not reflect the individual comments made by Committee members in their entirety, nor does it reflect a consensus of the members of the Advisory Committee on the recommendation.

Item 8

Adoption of the report

39. Based on a draft prepared by the Co-Chairs with the assistance of the Secretariat, the Advisory Committee considered and approved the present report, with oral amendments.

40. In accordance with established practice, the group authorized the Co-Chairs to finalize the report after the meeting, with the assistance of the Secretariat.

Item 9

Other matters

41. In the conduct of the meeting, the Co-Chairs underscored the critical importance for all Committee members to be heard in a respectful manner by everyone, in the light of the unique experience and knowledge brought to the debates by each and every member.

Item 10

Closure of the meeting

42. Closing remarks were provided by the Acting Executive Secretary, who thanked the participants for their constructive engagement and their rich exchange of views despite the challenges associated with the topic. He also thanked the host and the organizers of the meeting for enabling the fruitful discussions held over the course of the meeting. He expressed his appreciation for the field trips that had been graciously organized by the local hosts, the informative panel of officials of the

Government of Colombia who had shared their national experiences in resource mobilization and related policy efforts, and the presentation on the upcoming meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Cali, Colombia.⁴

43. The Co-Chairs, who provided closing remarks, thanked members for making progress despite the challenges of resource mobilization. They also thanked the Government of Colombia, the Secretariat and the Alexander von Humboldt Institute for organizing the meeting.

44. The meeting was closed at 3 p.m., on 22 March 2024.

⁴ Information on the panel and the presentation is available at www.cbd.int/meetings/RM-AC-2024-01.

Annex I

Draft recommendation of the Advisory Committee to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation

The following elements were developed during the second meeting of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization, as explained in paragraph 37 of the report of the meeting:

The Subsidiary Body on Implementation,

Recalling paragraphs 40 to 42 of decision 15/7 of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁵

1. *Noting with appreciation* the work of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization⁶ established in decision 15/7;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of Colombia for hosting the meetings of the Advisory Committee, as well as to the European Union and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the financial support provided;

3. *Acknowledges* that, considering paragraph 2 (c) of its terms of reference,⁷ the Advisory Committee was not in a position to finalize its work without taking account of the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-Sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources at its second meeting, scheduled for August 2024, and therefore invites the Committee to re-convene in person, with the possibility of remote participation, after the second meeting of the Working Group in order to finalize its work under the aforementioned part of its mandate and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;

4. *Recommends* that, at its sixteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Alarmed at the continued loss of biodiversity and the threat that such loss poses to human well-being,

Reiterating its commitment to achieving Goal D of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁸ to progressively close the biodiversity finance gap of 700 billion United States dollars per year and to align financial flows with the Framework and the 2050 vision for biodiversity,

Recalling paragraphs 40 to 43 of and annex II to decision 15/7 of 19 December 2022, and noting with appreciation the work of the Advisory Committee on Resource Mobilization,⁹

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of Colombia for hosting the meetings of the Advisory Committee, as well as to the European Union and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the financial support provided;

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁶ See CBD/RM/AC/2023/1/4 and CBD/RM/AC/2024/1/4.

⁷ Decision 15/7, annex II.

⁸ Decision 15/4, annex.

⁹ See CBD/RM/AC/2023/1/4 and CBD/RM/AC/2024/1/4.

Strategy for resource mobilization

1. *Adopts* the revised strategy for resource mobilization, for the period 2025–2030, for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as contained in annex I, as a flexible framework to guide the implementation of the goals and targets of the Framework related to resource mobilization, taking national priorities and circumstances into account;

2. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments, to take the strategy for resource mobilization into consideration in the further development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national targets, as well as in the development and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, in accordance with national priorities, capacities and circumstances;

3. *Encourages* developed country Parties, other developed countries and Parties that voluntarily assume the obligations of the developed country Parties to take the strategy for resource mobilization into consideration in their efforts to provide new, additional and adequate financial resources to developing country Parties;

4. *Invites* relevant international organizations and initiatives, the private sector, other major stakeholder groups and multi-stakeholder partnerships to support the implementation of the strategy, including by providing financial support and by aligning public and private financial flows with the Framework;

5. *Acknowledges* that the other Rio conventions and other global biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral agreements have also adopted strategies for resource mobilization, and encourages increased cooperation and synergies in their implementation;

6. *Decides* to monitor progress in implementing the strategy for resource mobilization through the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and to undertake an in-depth review of the strategy at its seventeenth meeting;

7. *Invites* Parties, as well as rightsholders and stakeholders to provide relevant information, including on good practices, innovations, challenges and lessons learned, through the seventh national reports, in line with decision 15/6 of 19 December 2022, in order to support the aforementioned in-depth review;

Assessing efficiency, effectiveness, gaps and overlaps

8. *Notes* the exploration of the biodiversity finance landscape¹⁰ prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹¹ and recognizes the ongoing work by Parties, relevant stakeholders, organizations and initiatives at all levels to strengthen, simplify and reform existing instruments for biodiversity finance;

9. *Recognizes* that the voluntary actions outlined in the non-exhaustive list contained in annex II to the present decision could improve the biodiversity finance landscape, thereby supporting the implementation of the Convention and of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and encourages all relevant actors to carry out those actions, as appropriate;

10. *Notes* a positive trend in development finance for biodiversity, while also underlining that there remains an important gap before reaching the target of the Framework to increase total biodiversity-related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume the obligations of the developed country parties, to developing countries, in particular

¹⁰ CBD/SBI/4/INF/10.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least 20 billion dollars per year by 2025 and at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030;

11. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund by the Global Environmental Facility, as well as the decisions adopted at the first meeting of its Council, while noting that current pledges to the Fund amount to XXX billion dollars, of which XXX billion dollars have been paid, and calls upon donors to increase their contributions to the Fund;

Global instrument for biodiversity finance

12. *Decides* to hold further in-depth discussions on the need for and feasibility of a dedicated global instrument for biodiversity finance, which should be informed by the criteria enshrined in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention and may be further informed by other elements, as reflected in annex III to the present decision, and to establish an open-ended, intergovernmental and inclusive intersessional process for that purpose;

13. *Also decides* to defer until its seventeenth meeting the consideration of whether the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund should be designated the Global Biodiversity Fund, in view of its still incipient situation;

[14. Placeholder for paragraphs on digital sequence information on genetic resources. To be completed.]

Annex I

Revised strategy for resource mobilization

Phase II (2025–2030)*

1. Aim

1. The present strategy is aimed at facilitating the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹² addressing its three objectives in a balanced manner, by increasing substantially and progressively the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, so as to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year by 2030. It is also aimed at facilitating the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹³ including by aligning fiscal and financial flows with its goals and targets and by encouraging the private sector to reduce negative impacts and increase positive impacts on biodiversity progressively.

2. The revised strategy will thus provide a solid basis to Parties and other actors, at all levels, for mobilizing adequate resources, commensurate with the ambition of the Framework. It builds on the first phase of the strategy (2023–2024), as contained in annex I to decision 15/7 of 19 December 2022 of the Conference of the Parties, which was developed to enable a quick-start resource mobilization and to scale up and align resources for the implementation of the Framework.

3. The strategy is guided by:

- (a) Articles 20, 21 and 11 of the Convention;
- (b) The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including its section C;

* In line with decision 15/7, para. 12.

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹³ Decision 15/4, annex.

(c) The need to increase substantially and progressively the level of financial resources from all sources, from a broad scope of financial instruments and mechanisms;

(d) The need to mobilize resources immediately while preserving a long-term vision of financial resource needs;

(e) The need for comprehensive, fair, inclusive and equitable access to all financing sources by all Parties, stakeholders and rights holders.

2. **Enabling actions**

4. The strategy is to be enabled by:

(a) Promoting the updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and of national targets, including through the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership and similar initiatives;

(b) Developing, updating and implementing national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, according to national needs, priorities and circumstances, with a view to facilitating a significant increase in resource mobilization from all sources and to improving the information base for funding needs, gaps and priorities;

(c) Increasing cooperation and synergies with the other Rio conventions and other global biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral agreements;

(d) Increasing financial support for the Biodiversity Finance Initiative of the United Nations Development Programme and other related initiatives in order to facilitate resource mobilization, including through the implementation of national biodiversity finance plans;

(e) Optimizing multi-stakeholder and inclusive rights holder partnerships;

(f) Undertaking capacity-building and development, scientific and technological cooperation and technology transfer to support the priorities determined by Parties in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans for the implementation of the Framework;

(g) Ensuring the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(h) Ensuring access to financial resources and capacity-building for stakeholders and rights holders;

(i) Encouraging, as applicable, national central banks or other regulatory authorities to conduct nature risk assessments for their financial sectors, taking their distinct mandates and the role of all relevant actors into account;

(j) Encouraging multilateral development banks to continue their work on environmental and social safeguards, exploring diverse finance solutions¹⁴ and de-risking private biodiversity investments.

3. **Objectives and actions**

A. **Increase in international biodiversity-related financial flows and financial resources from all sources**

1. **New and additional resources**

5. New and additional resources are mobilized by:

¹⁴ Such as those included in the [Finance Solutions Catalogue](#) of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative or the [Policy Instruments for the Environment database](#) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

(a) Increasing, enhancing and broadening total biodiversity-related international financial resources provided to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least 20 billion dollars per year by 2025 and at least 30 billion dollars per year by 2030, through:

- (i) The fulfilment of the obligations of developed country Parties to provide new and additional financial resources, including official development assistance, taking the need for adequacy, predictability and timely flow of funds into account;
- (ii) The consideration by other Parties of voluntarily assuming the obligations of the developed country Parties;
- (iii) An increase in international biodiversity funding by other Governments, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions, including, as appropriate, in partnership with the Global Environment Facility;
- (iv) An increase in international biodiversity funding by, as appropriate, private and philanthropic finance, including, as appropriate, in partnership with the Global Environment Facility;

(b) Ensuring a continuous, speedy and robust capitalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, in accordance with decision 15/7;

[(c) Placeholder for the outcomes of discussions on a global instrument held at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;]Guiding the operations of the Global Environment Facility and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund through decisions of the Conference of the Parties;

- (d) Mobilizing additional international resources from all sources, including:
 - (i) By further stimulating and increasing the use of finance solutions,¹⁴**Error! Bookmark not defined.** such as payments for ecosystem services and green bonds, with environmental and social safeguards, including by developing guidelines and sharing good practices;
 - (ii) By leveraging international private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for mobilizing new and additional resources and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;
 - (iii) Through the multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources;¹⁵

(e) Enhancing the terms and implementation of agreements related to access to genetic resources and to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, including through multilateral approaches;¹⁵

(f) Improving market access for sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

(g) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as Mother Earth-centric actions¹⁶ and non-market-based approaches, including community-based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

¹⁵ To be updated in the light of the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources established in decision 15/9.

¹⁶ Ecocentric and rights-based approach enabling the implementation of actions towards harmonious and complementary relationships between peoples and nature, promoting the continuity of all living beings and their communities and ensuring the non-commodification of the environmental functions of Mother Earth.

2. Identification and elimination, phasing out or reform of financial resource flows causing harm

6. Financial resource flows causing harm are identified and eliminated, phased out or reformed by:

- (a) Mainstreaming biodiversity in development cooperation by:
 - (i) Re-prioritizing the portfolios and practices of development cooperation agencies and banks, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and philanthropic organizations, with a view to aligning financial flows with the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
 - (ii) Harnessing and scaling up synergies in project development and financing, with a view to optimizing biodiversity co-benefits and synergies;
- (b) Monitoring, assessing and transparently disclosing the biodiversity risks, dependencies and impacts of international private finance and business actors, using such frameworks as that developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures;
- (c) Taking effective action at the international level on incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity, in accordance with Target 18 of the Framework.

3. Enhancement of uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use

7. The uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use are enhanced by:

- (a) Continuing action by the Global Environment Facility to improve its operations and access modalities;
- (b) Simplifying access modalities for biodiversity funding of multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and philanthropic organizations, in particular for indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;
- (c) Increasing transparency and accountability, monitoring, assessment and transparent disclosure in biodiversity-related public and private international financing at all levels;
- (d) Optimizing biodiversity co-benefits and synergies among international funding sources, including finance targeting biodiversity and climate;
- (e) Directing more international resources to key implementation partners, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, at the regional, national and local levels, and facilitating partnerships to improve public awareness and gender responsiveness, ensuring community engagement and results on the ground, including, as appropriate, for collective actions, Mother Earth-centric approaches and non-market-based approaches;
- (f) Enhancing rights to funding and strengthening the capacity to gain access to international funding for Parties, stakeholders and rights holder, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;
- (g) Using, as appropriate, international finance to leverage public and private domestic biodiversity finance (“finance for finance”).

B. Significant increase in domestic resource mobilization from all sources

1. New and additional resources

8. New and additional resources are mobilized by:

- (a) Significantly increasing domestic public resources for biodiversity;

(b) Designing and implementing, or scaling up, positive incentive measures, including taxes, charges and fees, in accordance with relevant international obligations;

(c) Significantly increasing domestic private and philanthropic resources for biodiversity by implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;

(d) Developing and applying, or scaling up, finance solutions¹⁴ or similar instruments and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;

(e) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, as well as Mother Earth-centric actions and non-market-based approaches, including community-based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

(f) Significantly increasing the use of ecosystem-based approaches and/or nature-based solutions at the national and subnational levels.

2. Identification and elimination, phasing out or reform of financial resource flows causing harm

9. Financial resource flows causing harm are identified and eliminated, phased out or reformed by:

(a) Mainstreaming biodiversity in public budgets by progressively aligning all relevant public activities and fiscal and financial flows with the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework;

(b) Mainstreaming biodiversity into the private sector by progressively aligning all relevant private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Framework;

(c) Mainstreaming biodiversity, as appropriate, into the policies of national central banks or other regulatory authorities, taking relevant distinct mandates into account;

(d) Taking effective domestic action on incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity, in accordance with Target 18 of the Framework, taking the guidance adopted in decision XII/3 of 17 October 2014 into account;

(e) Monitoring, assessing and transparently disclosing the biodiversity risks, dependencies and impacts of domestic private finance and business actors, using such frameworks as that developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures.

3. Enhancement of uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use

10. The uptake, accessibility, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability in resource provision and use are enhanced by:

(a) Ensuring national and subnational ownership by aligning biodiversity policies with national development plans;

(b) Supporting policy coherence by creating or enhancing partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and civil society;

(c) Enhancing capacity-building and development, technical assistance and technological cooperation for financial planning and effective resource use and management;

(d) Improving transparency and accountability, as well as national monitoring systems, in resource provision and use;

(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies among domestic funding sources, including finance targeting biodiversity and climate.

Annex II

Non-exhaustive list of voluntary actions to strengthen, simplify and reform existing instruments for biodiversity finance

I. Cross-cutting issues of global importance

1. Voluntary actions with regard to cross-cutting issues of global importance include the following:

(a) Taking the diversity of the existing biodiversity finance landscape into account, identifying best practices, aligned with section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, of existing partnerships and agencies, keeping in mind the need for tailored approaches, especially at the regional and local levels;

(b) Addressing illicit flows of funds and strengthening tax regimes to increase revenues for biodiversity;

(c) Continuing the exploration of, and scaling up of, finance solutions,¹⁷ as appropriate, taking national priorities and circumstances into account, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with mandatory environmental and social safeguards, while monitoring and assessing their impacts on biodiversity and human rights;

(d) Exploring and supporting the further development of standardized biodiversity metrics and their integration into national and private sector accounting, inter alia, to strengthen the ecosystem accounting of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting and the application of its concepts and principles to private sector accounting and disclosure;

(e) Developing regulatory frameworks and harmonized finance-related biodiversity taxonomies;

(f) Assessing biodiversity finance instruments for their impact on gender equality and human rights, taking account of the guidance provided in decisions XII/3 of 17 October 2014 and 14/15 of 29 November 2018 of the Conference of the Parties;

(g) Scaling up support for collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth-centric actions and non-market-based approaches, including community-based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity.

II. International biodiversity finance

2. Voluntary actions with regard to international biodiversity finance include the following:

(a) Learning from the experience with international funds, with a view to informing future strategies to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund;

(b) Acknowledging the steps already taken to reform the Global Environment Facility and encouraging further action in this regard, in particular regarding governance, while also acknowledging, inter alia, the need for inclusivity, transparency, accountability and responsiveness for the projects and programmes that the Global Environment Facility finances worldwide, taking the eligibility criteria into account;

(c) Encouraging bilateral and multilateral development agencies, banks and other financial institutions to: (i) continue and scale up biodiversity finance, including by exploring financial

¹⁷ Such as those included in the Finance Solutions Catalogue of the Biodiversity Finance Initiative or the Policy Instruments for the Environment database of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

instruments and approaches and de-risking private investments; (ii) continue to apply and further improve the application of mandatory environmental and social safeguards that protect human rights; (iii) further improve their monitoring and reporting, as well as evaluate the impact of biodiversity finance on biodiversity and human rights; and (iv) include biodiversity as a co-benefit in relevant projects;

(d) Continuing to optimize synergies of finance targeting the triple crisis of biodiversity loss, climate change and pollution and to enhance effectiveness, efficiency and transparency in resource provision and use;

(e) Strengthening efforts to harness synergies with finance for other key economic areas, in particular infrastructure development, while avoiding double-counting in reporting aggregated financial flows;

(f) Exploring the scaling-up of financial instruments and approaches that can enhance the financial sustainability and the long-term predictability of funding;

(g) Reinforcing synergies with other international funding mechanisms and the resource mobilization strategies of biodiversity-related conventions;

(h) Addressing sovereign debt distress in just and equitable ways, to increase domestic resource mobilization.

III. Domestic biodiversity finance

3. Voluntary actions with regard to domestic biodiversity finance include the following:

(a) Increasing action to prepare and implement national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments, according to national priorities and circumstances, based on ambitious and comprehensive national biodiversity strategies and action plans and aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as a step towards significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization;

(b) Leveraging domestic funding for biodiversity through international or national initiatives, in particular for the implementation of the finance solutions¹⁷ identified in the national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments;

(c) Taking effective action against incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity, and taking action in favour of positive incentives, in accordance with Target 18 of the Framework;

(d) Developing and scaling up mechanisms that attract private investments in biodiversity effectively, while maintaining effective environmental and social safeguards that protect human rights and ensuring cohesion with national biodiversity priorities;

(e) Continuing the exploration and scaling-up of, as appropriate, finance solutions;¹⁷

(f) Increasing cooperation and synergies with the other Rio conventions and other global biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral agreements, at the national and subnational levels, through integrated action plans, programmes and projects to develop integrated finance solutions,¹⁷ with the full involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;

(g) Further improving the integration of biodiversity objectives into broader development cooperation frameworks, as well as national and subnational accounting and development planning and finance strategies, using frameworks and tools, such as the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, biodiversity expenditure reviews and green budgeting;

(h) Further improving coordination with and among public and private donors at the national and subnational levels.

IV. Private biodiversity finance

4. Voluntary actions with regard to private biodiversity finance include the following:
- (a) Recalling the target to leverage private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for new and additional resources and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments, while assessing their biodiversity and human rights impacts;
 - (b) Continuing and intensifying efforts to improve the tracking and reporting of private finance for biodiversity over time, including to assess it in terms of predictability;
 - (c) Encouraging the implementation of disclosure framework and reporting standards, such as the Global Reporting Initiative, and the integration of the tools developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures into the International Sustainability Standards Board;
 - (d) Encouraging businesses to develop sustainable value chains and private finance to invest in those chains in order to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production and consumption;
 - (e) Encouraging a whole-of-government, economy-wide sectoral approach and developing green sovereign finance instruments;
 - (f) Integrating biodiversity into the portfolio management of central banks, monetary policy and prudential supervision.

V. Indigenous peoples, local communities, women, and youth

5. Voluntary actions with regard to indigenous peoples, local communities, women, and youth include the following:
- (a) Valuing and quantifying the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth to biodiversity objectives, taking the guidance provided in decision 14/16 of 25 November 2018 into account, thus enhancing the adequate monitoring and tracking of those resources;
 - (b) Developing and implementing dedicated funding streams, including at the regional and local levels, and simplifying application processes for relevant rights holders and stakeholders in their role as biodiversity stewards, providing direct access to direct biodiversity finance, while undertaking action to increase their absorption capacity;
 - (c) Assessing the impact of biodiversity funding on gender equality, human rights and the territories of indigenous peoples and local communities, taking the guidance provided in decisions XII/3 and 14/15 into account;
 - (d) Promoting positive incentives to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, such as biodiversity credit schemes, so as to make them accessible to indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth engaged in conservation and sustainable biodiversity management.

Annex III

Elements for discussion on a possible dedicated global instrument for biodiversity finance

Elements for discussions on a possible dedicated global instrument for biodiversity finance include the following:

- (a) Added value and complementarity with regard to the current biodiversity finance landscape;

- (b) Lessons learned and experience with relevant international financial mechanisms;
- (c) Fairness, transparency, inclusiveness and participation;
- (d) Equitable and representative governance structure;
- (e) Consistency with the objectives, principles and provisions of the Convention;
- (f) Consistency with the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
- (g) Being under the authority of, and accountable to, the Conference of the Parties;
- (h) Being a mechanism for the provision of financial resources to developing country Parties on a grant or concessional basis;
- (i) Reliance on national executing agencies;
- (j) Ensuring new, additional, predictable, adequate and timely financing;
- (k) Ability to receive finance from all sources, including from the finance sector and philanthropic organizations;
- (l) Ensuring accessibility by, and responsiveness to the needs of, developing country Parties and of rights holders and stakeholders;
- (m) Ensuring intergenerational and intragenerational equity;
- (n) Recognition and integration of the role of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth;
- (o) Provision of access to a grievance mechanism.

Annex II

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