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**RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY IN SUPPORT OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE
CONVENTION'S THREE OBJECTIVES**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 5 of decision IX/11, the Conference of the Parties decided to review the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization at its tenth meeting, and that the Executive Secretary shall prepare the necessary documentation pertinent to these goals for consideration by the Conference of the Parties. In accordance with paragraph 14 of the annex to decision IX/11, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties will review the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, with the focus on its goals 1, 3 and 4 as well as goals 6 and 8.

2. The International Workshop on Innovative Financial Mechanisms, organized by the Secretariat in collaboration with The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity Secretariat (UNEP-TEEB) and with generous support from the Government of Germany, in Bonn, from 27 to 29 January 2010, assessed the status of knowledge and related use concerning innovative financial mechanisms at all levels, and considered payment for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets, environmental fiscal reforms, market for green products, business-biodiversity partnerships and charity, new and innovative sources of international development finance, climate change funding and biodiversity, as identified in decision IX/11. The report of the International Workshop on Innovative Financial Mechanisms is available in information document (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/INF/5).

3. The global monitoring report on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, prepared in pursuance of paragraph 15 of the annex to decision IX/11, is provided in an information document for the meeting. Recommendations related to the strategy for resource mobilization from the third meeting of the Ad-Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation are contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/4.

* UNEP/CBD/COP/10/1.

4. The present note has been prepared to assist with the review of the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Sections II-VI provide information on goals 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8 of the strategy respectively, and the final section advances some recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, which should be considered together with recommendations 3/8 and 3/9 of the third meeting of the Ad-Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation.

GOAL 1. IMPROVE INFORMATION BASE ON FUNDING NEEDS, GAPS AND PRIORITIES

5. Strategic objective 1.1 seeks to improve the existing financial information base through enhancing accuracy, consistency and delivery of existing data and improved reporting on funding needs and shortfalls for the Convention's three objectives. Four indicators and sources of information are used to measure funding trends: OECD DAC Rio markers on biodiversity; national reports of Parties; trends in funding to GEF; and funding flows through a selected number of the large international NGOs. The detailed data is available in the information note for global monitoring report.

6. The OECD Secretariat organized a comprehensive review of the Rio markers of its Creditor Reporting System through the Joint Task Team established between the DAC Working Party on Statistics and the DAC Network on Environment and Development Co-operation, and concluded that coverage for all DAC members combined was approximately 60 per cent over the period under consideration (2005-2007), and there were apparent inconsistencies in reporting by members and substantial reporting differences between members. This indicates that the existing data have likely underestimated figures at total DAC level on aid targeting the objectives of the Rio conventions.

7. National reports of Parties also provide scattered information on funding. Most fourth national reports from developed countries describe their financial support to biodiversity, and only a limited number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition have included financial information in their fourth national reports. The lack of accepted minimum common reporting format has contributed to the deficiency of financial data from the national reporting process. In this regard, Government Finance Statistics of the International Monetary Fund can be of relevance.

8. Pledged funding to the Global Environment Facility has been consistently available from the summary documents of negotiations for replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund. The World Bank as Trustee provides a trust report with detailed information on received funds and arrears as an information document for the Council of the GEF. Co-financing information is generally available from GEF work program documents. By the end of the year 2009, provided total grants of US\$ 2.88 billion in the focal area of biodiversity, with co-financing of US\$ 7.85 billion. Annual GEF grants to biodiversity averaged within the range between US\$ 100 million and US\$ 200 million. Co-financing for biodiversity projects has grown steadily, with a positive outlook.

9. Major environmental non-governmental organizations generally published their annual reports or annual reviews. Seven major environmental non-governmental organizations pledged to support the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, and their funding status is rather mixed. As shown in the information note for global monitoring report, major environmental non-governmental organizations have been adversely affected by the global financial and economic crisis, with considerable decrease in both investment value and public contributions. Consequently, many major environmental non-governmental organizations have to cut back their spending and programme funding for biodiversity in the past two years.

10. Strategic objective 1.2 seeks to assess economic costs of the loss of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services, of the failure to take measures to fulfil the three objectives of the Convention, and benefits of early action to reduce loss of biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services. An interim report of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity provided some estimates of the costs of biodiversity loss and the costs of biodiversity conservation and proposed a valuation framework. In its report for policy makers, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity did not present quantitative part of the study, but some quantitative results may be released in time for the tenth meeting of the Conference

of the Parties. Further work should be considered, building on the existing analytical framework established under The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity.

11. Strategic objective 1.3 seeks to improve priority-setting for guiding resource allocation to biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services. Many national biodiversity strategies and action plans have undertaken a prioritization process for determining nationally prioritized actions. Most priority-setting criteria have been focused on ecological indicators, and rarely used ecosystem service indicators and social dimension indicators. The adoption of the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020 and the subsequent updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans will provide further entry points for improving priority-setting for guiding resource allocation to biodiversity and ecosystem services.

GOAL 3. STRENGTHEN EXISTING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND, PROMOTE REPLICATION AND SCALING-UP OF SUCCESSFUL FINANCIAL MECHANISMS AND INSTRUMENTS

12. Strategic objective 3.1 seeks to enhance efforts in mobilizing co-financing and other modes of project financing for biological diversity. Since its pilot phase, the Global Environment Facility has been reported to mobilize an average of \$4.4 per dollar of GEF grant. For the projects approved during FY2007 and 2008, government agencies accounted for 51 percent of the total promised co-financing, multilateral institutions for 24 percent and private sector institutions for 18 percent. The fourth overall performance study of the GEF identified clear benefits from synergies created from working with complementary partners. One option to further enhance co-financing efforts is to promote programmatic and policy links with various government agencies and multilateral institutions through regular voluntary mutual communications between the GEF and its co-funding partners.

13. Strategic objective 3.2 seeks to strive to increase official development assistance associated with biological diversity. According to the Rio Markers under the Creditor Reporting System of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (accessed on 12 April 2010), overall official development assistance marked for biodiversity objectives has tripled over the past decade, but nominal aid marked for 'biodiversity only' decreased by over 46 percent in 2008, while there was an increase of 128 percent for 'climate change only' and 116 percent for 'desertification only'. In a selected survey of individual developed countries, official development assistance continued the upward trends in 2008. For instance, US Government increased its international assistance to biodiversity from US\$265 million in 2007 to US\$289 million in 2008.

14. Strategic objective 3.3 seeks to mobilize public sector investments in biological diversity and ecosystem services. Public sector investment may come from a range of government-linked companies, such as government-sponsored enterprises, state-owned enterprises, and quasi-public corporations. Different countries may have different names for these companies, and also have different management arrangements. But governments normally can exert greater and more direct influence on investment policies of these public sector companies than on private sector companies. National development banks and export credit agencies can be a special focus of resource mobilization. But information and knowledge in this sphere is relatively limited.

15. Strategic objective 3.4 seeks to establish, as appropriate, new and additional funding programmes through voluntary contributions to support the three objectives of the Convention. A few new ideas of additional funding programmes have emerged in the past two years, including a fund for access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, a fund for supporting the 2020 target, and a fund oriented specifically towards biodiversity for development. But these ideas have not been advanced to the stage of conceptual development. Under the draft Strategic Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2011-2020), a Special Biosafety Fund, financed through voluntary contributions and administered by the Global Environment Facility, is being proposed to support national activities for the implementation of the strategic plan.

16. Strategic objective 3.5 seeks to fulfil the implementation of the provisions of the Monterrey Consensus on mobilizing international and domestic funding as related to biodiversity. The Bonn message on finance and biodiversity adopted by the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties was communicated to the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008. Further action will be expected as the negotiations progress under that process.

17. Strategic objective 3.6 seeks to continue to support, as appropriate, domestic environmental funds as essential complements to the national biodiversity resource base. There have been several waves of creating national environmental funds worldwide in the past two decades, and the environmental funds in Latin American and Caribbean region, with an annual operational budget of more than 70 million dollars for conservation activities, have financed more than three thousand projects regionally in benefit of conservation and sustainable development. The Latin American and Caribbean Network of Environmental Funds (RedLAC), established in 1999, provides a useful system of learning, strengthening, training, and cooperation through a network of environmental funds aimed at contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in Latin America and the Caribbean. There is no similar regional network or initiative for environmental funds in other regions, and a number of new national environmental fund proposals, as envisaged in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, have failed to materialize.

18. Strategic objective 3.7 seeks to promote biological diversity in debt relief and conversion initiatives, including debt-for-nature swaps. A few activities have been observed under this objective. France's Debt Development Contract (C2D), a complement to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative (HIPC) of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, aims to provide complete debt relief of the concessional loans France contracted to other countries. Twenty-two countries are eligible for C2D, and the total amount of C2D debt relief is \$4.6 billion. The first C2D agreement to allocate funds to natural resources was signed between France and Cameroon, which invested at least \$25 million over the next five years to protect part of the world's second largest tropical forest.

GOAL 4. EXPLORE NEW AND INNOVATIVE FINANCIAL MECHANISMS AT ALL LEVELS WITH A VIEW TO INCREASING FUNDING TO SUPPORT THE THREE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION

19. Strategic objective 4.1 seeks to promote, where applicable, schemes for payment for ecosystem services, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations. Examples of payment for ecosystem services can be found in many countries, in particular developed countries, and mostly targeted at water-, forest- and agriculture-related ecosystem services at the regional/sub-regional level. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Global Environment Facility and World Bank, among many others, have undertaken and supported diverse schemes for payment for ecosystem services. The detailed information is available in the information note for global monitoring report, and a range of policy options to further advance the issue of payment for ecosystem services are provided in document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/8.

20. Strategic objective 4.2 seeks to consider biodiversity offset mechanisms where relevant and appropriate while ensuring that they are not used to undermine unique components of biodiversity. Biodiversity offsets promote a delicate balance between development goals and biodiversity objectives by demonstrating measurable conservation outcomes that adequately compensate for significant residual adverse impacts on biodiversity arising from project development after appropriate prevention and mitigation measures have been taken. While payments for ecosystem services are based on the "beneficiary pays" principle, biodiversity offset mechanisms are derived from the "polluter pays" principle. The Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme (BBOP) (<http://bbop.forest-trends.org/>) has developed experimental pilot projects, practical guidelines for offset design and implementation and agreed a set of ten basic principles for biodiversity offsets. The detailed information is available in the information note for global monitoring report, and a range of policy options to further advance the issue of biodiversity offset mechanisms are provided in document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/8.

21. Strategic objective 4.3 seeks to explore opportunities presented by environmental fiscal reforms including innovative taxation models and fiscal incentives for achieving the three objectives of the Convention. The challenge of advancing this objective is to achieve three-folded objectives together: fiscal objectives (revenue generation and expense reduction), development objectives (addressing environmental problems that affect development, and improved access to environmental infrastructure as well as resourcing for pro-poor investments), and environmental objectives (incentives for sustainable natural resource management and financing for environmental agencies and investments). Successful environmental fiscal reforms should have net positive fiscal, environmental and social impact. The detailed information is available in the information note for global monitoring report, and a range of policy options to further advance the issue of environmental fiscal reforms are provided in document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/8.

22. Strategic objective 4.4 seeks to explore opportunities presented by promising innovative financial mechanisms such as markets for green products, business-biodiversity partnerships and new forms of charity. Green products refer to ecosystem goods, such as natural products and nature-based products, which are provided on a sustainable basis. Natural products include wild plant and animal products used as food sources or used for biochemicals, new pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, personal care, bioremediation, biomonitoring, and ecological restoration. Nature-based products involve many industries, such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, biotechnology based on genetic resources, recreation and ecotourism. There are diverse approaches to tapping into each sector of green products. The detailed information is available in the information note for global monitoring report, and a range of policy options to further advance these issues are provided in document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/8.

23. Strategic objective 4.5 seeks to integrate biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in the development of new and innovative sources of international development finance, taking into account conservation costs. This innovation can have the potential of generating billions of dollars annually, which are perceived to be additional to the currently available contribution. For instance, several proposals on new and innovative sources of international development finances have been made by the Leading Group on innovative financing for development and already yielded about \$2.5 billion in additional funding, though not for biodiversity objectives, since 2006, including International Airline Solidarity Contributions, International Financial Facility, Advance Market Commitment, and Debt2Health. The concept of innovations now extends to such diverse forms as currency transaction tax, carbon taxes, annual issue of special drawing rights, remittances, global lottery and global premium bond, thematic global trust funds, public guarantees and insurance mechanisms, cooperative international fiscal mechanisms, equity investments, growth-indexed bonds, counter-cyclical loans, distribution systems for global environmental services, microfinance and meso-finance, and so on. The detailed information is available in the information note for global monitoring report, and a range of policy options to further advance the issue are provided in document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/8.

24. Strategic objective 4.6 seeks to encourage the Parties to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol to take into account biodiversity when developing any funding mechanisms for climate change. Climate change and biodiversity are intricately linked whereby climate change will have significant impacts on biological diversity (e.g., shifting the distributional location of some ecosystems as well as altering their composition, including via impacts on invasive species) and thus also the value and services that ecosystems provide. Well-functioning biodiversity and associated ecosystem services also have positive impacts on their ability to provide adaptive functions for climate change, and can contribute to carbon storage and sequestration, such as through forests. There are opportunities where synergies can be harnessed to maximize biodiversity and ecosystem service co-benefits into existing or new sources of finance for climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as to bundle or layer biodiversity finance with climate change finance - if designed properly, this can help to achieve multiple ecosystem benefits at a lower total economic cost. The detailed information is available in the information note for global monitoring report, and a range of policy options to further advance the issue of environmental fiscal reforms are provided in document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/8.

25. Innovative financial mechanisms have been an emerging area and also evolved rapidly in the past decade. It is likely that certain strategic objectives under goal 4 may be developed into more disaggregated sub-objectives, while more comprehensive approaches involved more than one strategic objective may emerge. One such example is the Green Development Mechanism (GDM) 2010 Initiative (<http://gdm.earthmind.net>), calling for a global discussion and consideration of modalities for a global mechanism that facilitates and increases private investment in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, new and additional to existing public resources and financial obligations. The GDM 2010 Initiative has actively engaged in extensive consultations with governments, private sector, science community and nongovernmental organizations, and has benefited from guidance of two international expert meetings (February 2009, Amsterdam-The Netherlands and February 2010, Bali-Indonesia). The detailed information is available in the information note for global monitoring report, and earlier information is also available in documents UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/8 and UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/INF/5.

GOAL 6. BUILD CAPACITY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND UTILIZATION AND PROMOTE SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION AS A COMPLEMENT TO NECESSARY NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

26. Strategic objective 6.1 seeks to build local, national and regional capacities on resource mobilization skills, financial planning and effective resource utilization and management, and support awareness raising activities. Very few activities have been observed under this strategic objective. The Secretariat conducted a training course on financing mechanisms for sustainable biodiversity management, for the SADC Regional Biodiversity Training and Awareness Raising Workshop, from 28 November to 1 December 2009, in Johannesburg, South Africa, and also organized a series of four training and information events on innovative financing during the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention. Capacity building is critically needed in the area of engaging potential donors, gaining access to and use funding information and knowledge, developing and implementing financial plans and programmes, and monitoring and evaluating financial results.

27. Strategic objective 6.2 seeks to identify, engage and increase South-South cooperation as complement to North South cooperation to enhance technical, technological, scientific and financial cooperation. The first meeting of the Steering Committee for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity was convened on 29 October 2009 in Montreal, Canada and the second expert meeting on South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development from 29-30 May 2010 in Nairobi, Kenya. These meetings were designed to facilitate the development of a Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development, and identify a particular funding avenue that would be oriented specifically towards biodiversity for development and the implementation of the Plan of Action.

28. Strategic objective 6.3 seeks to promote exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity. Very few activities have been observed under this strategic objective. The Secretariat has planned a Knowledge Series to make available good practice examples on its website, and promote exchange of experience and good practice, including through regional and sub-regional workshops. But this plan is subject to the availability of financial resources.

GOAL 8. ENHANCE THE GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION IN SUPPORT OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CONVENTION'S THREE OBJECTIVES

29. Strategic objective 8.1 seeks to raise public awareness of the importance of biological diversity and the goods and services that it provides at all levels in support of resource mobilization. The International Year on Biodiversity offered a rare opportunity to raise awareness to the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The United Nations General Assembly will organize a High Level Summit on Biodiversity on 22 September 2010 in New York, including Panel discussions on deriving benefits from biodiversity for development and poverty alleviation. A meeting of Heads of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies will also be convened on 26 October 2010, during the high-level segment of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. However, these events have been better

informed by robust estimation of benefits and costs of biodiversity and ecosystem services that should have been undertaken at the national level in the past two decades.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

30. The strategy for resource mobilization adopted by the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties has begun to catalyze actions at national, regional and international levels, but the initial implementation and requisite follow up of the strategy is largely unsatisfactory, which also corresponds to the finding of the third Global Biodiversity Outlook that the target to achieve by 2010 a substantial reduction of biodiversity loss has not been met. Experiences also show that wherever financial resources are available, difference has also been made.

31. Draft elements for a decision on the review of implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties along the lines of strategic objectives under goals 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8 of the strategy as well as the concrete activities and initiatives recommended by the third meeting of the Ad-Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation, are provided in document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/1/Add.2.

*Annex I***REPORTING FORMAT ON FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO BIODIVERSITY**

Year:

Currency:

Sourcing sector	National budget	External assistance (received or provided)
Biodiversity sector		
National biodiversity office		
Biodiversity institutes/programmes		
Environmental sector		
Related environmental protection expenses		
Related national environmental funds		
Principal economic sector		
Related water sector expenses		
Related agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting expenses		
Memorandum items		
Related education expenses		
Related health expenses		
Related recreation (tourism), culture & religion expenses		
Related transport expenses		
Related mining, manufacture & construction expenses		
Related fuel & energy expenses		
Related defence expenses		
Related public order & safety expenses		

*Annex II***INDICATIVE ELEMENTS OF RAPID NATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSESSMENTS OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**

Rapid national economic assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services aim to support national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national decision making. Rapid national economic assessments are normally carried out by national economic experts, with effective support from international expertise, drawing upon The Economic of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA). The focus of a rapid national economic assessment may differ across countries, and may be quantitative and/or qualitative in nature, based on existing national and international multidisciplinary researches. Generally a rapid national economic assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services may involve, but not be limited to, the following elements:

- (a) Values of major national biomes, such as inland water, dry and sub-humid land, agricultural, forest, marine and coastal, mountain ecosystems;
- (b) Impact of values of biodiversity and ecosystem services on national accounting and policy options;
- (c) Contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services to food security, water supply, energy, health, climatic mitigation and adaptation, and poverty reduction and eradication;
- (d) Lost values of biodiversity and ecosystem services due to the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the twentieth century;
- (e) Projections for costs of loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services under the business-as-usual or inaction scenario for the twenty-first century;
- (f) Distribution of economic impacts of loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- (g) Costs of conservation and sustainable use to halt loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in ten, twenty and fifty years from 2010;
- (h) Distribution of economic benefits of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- (i) Impacts of subsidies on biodiversity and ecosystem services and policy options;
- (j) Policy options on payment for ecosystem services;
- (k) Benefit and cost of biodiversity offsetting mechanisms and policy options;
- (l) Potential new markets for biodiversity and ecosystem services and policy options.

*Annex III***SUGGESTIONS FOR THE STRUCTURE, TIMING, CONTENT AND METHODOLOGY FOR THE PERIODIC GLOBAL MONITORING REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION****(a) Structure and content**

Section 1. Changing political and economic environments for biodiversity financing. Introduction on the evolving environments in which biodiversity challenges are being addressed and financed.

Section 2. Status and trends in biodiversity financing. Analysis of the statistical information generated from the Biodiversity Marker under the Creditor Reporting System of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, as well as information from Parties, Global Environment Facility, non-governmental organizations and business sector.

Section 3. Regional perspectives. Best practice examples of strategies, governance and financing from each region.

Section 4. Thematic perspectives. Exploration of funding themes in detail.

Section 5. Policy options for action.

(b) Timing

Global monitoring reports will be prepared between the meetings of the Conference of the Parties, and each global monitoring report should be finalized three months before a meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The timelines for preparing global monitoring report on implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization for the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties are as follows:

March-May 2011: Inception and development of outline

June-September 2011: Research and development of a draft

October-November 2011: Technical review of first draft

November-December 2011: Preparation of second draft and review

January-February 2012: Consultation on second draft

March 2012: Incorporation of feedback from countries and preparation of final report

May 2012: Distribution of global monitoring report

(c) Methodology

Preparation of global monitoring reports will be a consultative, participatory and capacity-building process, involving regional or subregional consultations and thematic experts.

*Annex IV***INDICATIVE PROGRAMME FOR REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOPS ON INNOVATIVE FINANCING AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS**

Depending on regional and subregional circumstances, regional and subregional workshops on innovative financing and resource mobilization may have different thematic focus in individual regions or subregions. In general, regional and subregional workshops should promote national presentation on their practical experiences, and address the following issues:

Financial planning for biodiversity

1. National biodiversity strategies and action plans and 2011-2020 priorities for funding
2. 2011-14 financing plan and 2015-18 funding estimation
3. Country-specific resource mobilization strategies
4. Assessing economic costs and benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services
5. Priority-setting for guiding resource allocation

Mobilization of domestic resources

6. National budgeting for biodiversity
7. Tax measures and surcharges for biodiversity
8. Environmental funds
9. Integration strategy

The Financial Mechanism

10. National portfolio formulation exercises of the Global Environment Facility
11. Maximization of effectiveness of utilizing GEF resources: fourth review
12. Projections of funding needs for the GEF sixth replenishment period
13. Utilization of the System for a Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)
14. Assessing needs to finance incremental costs

Mobilization of external resources

15. Multilateral cooperation system for biodiversity financing
16. Bilateral cooperation system for biodiversity financing
17. Private sourcing – partnerships with businesses
18. Private sourcing - non-governmental organizations
19. Private sourcing - charities
20. Aid effectiveness: Paris declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Innovative financing

21. Policy options on innovative financial mechanisms
22. Payment for ecosystem services
23. Climate change funding schemes
24. Biodiversity offsets

25. Environmental fiscal reforms
26. Markets for green products
27. Debt for nature swaps
28. Benefit-sharing funding schemes
29. South-South cooperation
30. Innovative sources of development finances for biodiversity

Resource mobilization strategies for biodiversity strategies and action plans

31. Process of developing a country resource mobilization strategy
32. Regional and subregional collaboration on common priority needs and joint resource mobilization efforts and initiatives
33. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting and role of resource mobilization focal points

*Annex V***INDICATIVE GUIDELINES FOR COUNTRY-SPECIFIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES**

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I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. In decision IX/11 B, the Conference of the Parties adopted the strategy for resource mobilization (SRM) in support of the achievement of the convention's three objectives, which "is intended to assist Parties in establishing national targets, goals and objectives as well as actions and timeframes, and in considering the establishment of financial mechanisms and other options, to implement the financial provisions of the Convention at all levels, based on success stories and good practices. Each Party should consider appointing a "resource mobilization focal point" to facilitate national implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization. National implementation should include, as appropriate, the design and dissemination of a country-specific resource mobilization strategy, with the involvement of key stakeholders such as the full range of relevant ministries, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, environmental funds, businesses and donors, in the frame of updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans."

2. Building on national information and experience, the present Guidelines are intended to assist Parties in developing a country resource mobilization strategy, and should serve as inputs for developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition when developing and drafting country resource mobilization strategies to implement Articles 20 and 21 and the related provisions of other Articles of the Convention. Developed country Parties may also use the Guidelines as reference.

3. The guidelines should be applied in a manner that is coherent and mutually supportive of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other relevant processes. As much as possible, development of country resource mobilization strategies should be integrated with the development, revision and adaptation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Final country resource mobilization strategies should be considered as part of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, if country resource mobilization strategies are developed separately.

II. OBJECTIVES

4. The objectives of the Guidelines are the following:

(a) To promote, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, adequacy, predictability and timeliness of financing for the implementation of the Convention and the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan;

(b) To enhance understanding of funding needs and opportunities and improve biodiversity planning at the national, regional and international levels;

(c) To facilitate integration of biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral development planning and budgets and development cooperation programmes;

(d) To rationalize and improve coherence and coordination between funding sources and mechanisms;

(e) To contribute towards synergetic financing of implementation of biodiversity-related conventions with efforts to combat climate change and desertification;

(f) To catalyze on opportunities for innovation;

(g) To improve effectiveness and efficiency in accessing to external funding;

(h) To provide a transparent framework to facilitate dialogue with and engagement of all relevant stakeholders in designing, preparing and subsequently implementing country-specific resource mobilization strategies;

(i) To provide capacity-building to enhance the mobilization and utilization of domestic and international resources for aid effectiveness and development impact, both private and public, especially

by developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States among them;

(j) To promote awareness on implementation of Articles 20 and 21 and other related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(k) To strengthen the clearing-house mechanism as a mechanism for cooperation among Parties in financing for biological diversity;

(l) To maximize the contribution of financing for biodiversity to broad socio-economic objectives, including poverty reduction and Millennium Development Goals.

III. PROCESS OF DEVELOPING A COUNTRY RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

5. The focus of a country resource mobilization strategy should not be only on producing a document with an accompanying suite of projects but also follow a process-oriented approach that contributes towards policy changes by establishing frameworks or enabling activities, such as designing the necessary policy mechanisms for ensuring sustainable financing and investments into biodiversity in the long term. The country resource mobilization strategy will be most effective when it is coordinated with the country's overarching development framework as well as annual and medium-term budgeting cycles.

A. *Resource mobilization focal point*

6. Each Party should consider appointing a "resource mobilization focal point" to facilitate national implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization (SRM paragraph 12). Depending on national circumstances, the resource mobilization focal point may be appointed from more finance-related segment of national government, or may be part of a national focal point of the Convention.

7. Parties should determine the specific responsibilities of their resource mobilization focal points. As a general guidance, the primary function of resource mobilization focal points is responsible for organizing the design and dissemination of a country-specific resource mobilization strategy, with the involvement of key stakeholders such as non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, environmental funds, businesses and donors, in the framework of updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

8. In addition, resource mobilization focal points should act as liaisons with the Secretariat on behalf of their Parties and in so doing, they are responsible for:

(a) Receiving and disseminating funding information related to the Convention;

(b) Ensuring that Parties are represented at finance-related capacity building and awareness raising workshops under the Convention;

(c) Identifying experts to assist with the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization of the Convention;

(d) Building on or ensuring coherence with ongoing processes closely linked to financing biodiversity, including integrated financing strategies and investment frameworks for UNCCD implementation;

(e) Responding to other requests for input by Parties from the Conference of the Parties and the Secretariat;

(f) Collaborating with resource mobilization focal points in other countries to facilitate implementation of Articles 20 and 21 and other related provisions of the Convention, particularly at the regional and subregional level;

(g) Monitoring, promoting and/or facilitating national implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization of the Convention.

B. Participatory process

9. Resource mobilization focal points should initiate the process of preparing country-specific resource mobilization strategies by collecting necessary funding information and preparing initial draft of their country resource mobilization strategies. Sources of information may include:

- (a) National biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- (b) OECD DAC Rio markers on biodiversity;
- (c) National reports of Parties;
- (d) Government budget allocations in relevant sectors;
- (e) Funding from Global Environment Facility;
- (f) Funding flows through a selected number of the international and regional organizations

as well as civil society organizations.

10. To facilitate the involvement of relevant key stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, appropriate consultative arrangements, such as national consultative committees, comprising relevant stakeholder representatives, should be made. The consultative arrangement, such as a country team, should have a clear mandate endorsed by the relevant government institutions at the appropriate level, and be composed of different ministries, chef de file of the development partners, civil society organizations and private sector representatives. Information on the process should be communicated to the range of relevant stakeholders to promote understanding, ownership and engagement.

11. Initial drafts of country resource mobilization strategies should be sent for comments by all relevant key stakeholders, including various sectors of governments, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, environmental funds, businesses and donors. Their views and interests should be taken into consideration in the revision of draft country resource mobilization strategies.

12. When necessary and feasible, national workshops should be organized to finalize the draft country resource mobilization strategies, with participation of all relevant key stakeholders. When necessary and feasible, regional or subregional workshops may be organized to facilitate consideration of country resource mobilization strategies by regional and subregional partners and international donors.

13. There should be a review of implementation of country resource mobilization strategies every two years, coinciding with the frequency of meetings of the Conference of the Parties. Based on the outcomes of review, country resource mobilization strategies may be revised or updated to take into account any new developments of domestic and external circumstances and available new opportunities, experiences and lessons.

14. Country resource mobilization strategies should be made available widely, including through the clearing house mechanism of the Convention, in order to facilitate exchange of information with donors and partner countries.

C. Global Environment Facility

15. As part of the recommendations of GEF-5 replenishment, Global Environment Facility may provide resources to recipient countries if they wish to undertake a voluntary national GEF portfolio identification exercise to provide a framework for programming GEF resources. Country resource mobilization strategies, coinciding with the GEF planning cycles, are designed as a platform for effective country dialogues with the financial mechanism.

16. The financial mechanism may provide funding and other assistance to build capacity for resource mobilization and utilization in accordance with their country-specific resource mobilization strategies.

D. Relevant key partners

17. Various donors, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, environmental funds, and businesses are expected to actively participate in the development, implementation, review and update of country-specific resource mobilization strategies. In particular, international and regional organizations that are in a position to finance biodiversity projects and provide relevant expertise should be involved in the participatory process.

18. Country resource mobilization strategies should be used as the basis for dialogue with international funding partners with respect to their expected roles in supporting country-specific priority projects and activities. International donors and development agencies are encouraged to use country resource mobilization strategies in designing their support programme to finance biodiversity projects.

E. The Secretariat

19. The Convention Secretariat should provide global technical support to the development and implementation of country-specific resource mobilization strategies by:

(a) Facilitating sharing of information, experience and good practice through the Clearing House Mechanism;

(b) Providing technical assistance to Parties to assist with their efforts in developing country resource mobilization strategies;

(c) Convening regional and subregional capacity building and awareness raising workshops, and promoting collaboration and coordination among existing country resource mobilization strategies;

(d) Undertaking synthesis and analysis of the identified needs of Parties for resource mobilization and utilization, and available means for assistance and information exchange, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties.

IV. ELEMENTS OF A COUNTRY RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

20. Country resource mobilization strategy documents should establish national baselines, targets, goals and objectives as well as actions and timeframes, and consider the establishment of financial mechanisms and other options, to implement the financial provisions of the Convention at all levels, based on success stories and good practices (SRM paragraph 12). A country resource mobilization strategy may contain: introduction and national baselines, priorities for funding, near-term financing plan, medium-term funding estimates, country resource mobilization strategies, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement.

A. Introduction and national baselines

21. The introductory section can describe why biodiversity is important to the country and its local communities, and explain the nation's commitment to the Convention's objectives as an integral part of national development goals.

22. The section may describe the national institutions involved in financing biodiversity, and the role of national resource mobilization focal point.

23. The section may summarize 2000-2010 achievements in biodiversity financing and shortages.

24. The section should provide a brief summary of the country's vision for biodiversity conservation as formalized in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and planned 2011-2020 funding activities as illustrated in sections B-D.

B. 2011-2020 priorities for funding

25. The section may first describe the status of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and their update or revision.

26. The section should be focused on goals and objectives identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
27. The section should aim to assess economic costs of the loss of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services, of the failure to take measures to fulfill the three objectives of the Convention, and benefits of early action to reduce loss of biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services. (SRM, SO 1.2)
28. The section should seek to improve priority-setting for guiding resource allocation to biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services. (SRM, SO 1.3)
29. In determining national funding priorities, Parties should take into account the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan of the Convention, the Strategy for Resource Mobilization and relevant programmes of work and work under the cross-cutting initiatives of the Convention.

C. 2011-14 Financing Plan

30. This section will prepare national financial plans in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans that can be implemented by local, national, regional and international stakeholders. (SRM, SO 2.2)
31. The section should provide a full list of programmes, projects and activities already planned/developed or under advanced preparation, with four-year outcomes, targets, implementation partners and funding partners.
32. The section may give detailed description of each programme, project and activity, showing funding requirements, funds already mobilized and additional funds that can be expected. The near-term financing plan should only contain those programmes, projects and activities for which adequate national capacities (expertise, knowledge and know-how as well as infrastructure) are already available or may be acquired in a short period of time.

D. 2015-18 funding estimation

33. This section should build on the 2011-2014 financing plan as many programmes, projects and activities may continue into the new phase 2015-2018. However, with enhanced national capacities and awareness, additional programmes, projects and activities may become possible and feasible in the new period.
34. The period 2015-2018 will be critical for the implementation of the 2020 Strategic Plan of the Convention as well as for revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans since there will be more flexibility for financial adjustments at the national and international levels in the medium term.
35. The section should be realistic as well as ambitious. The aggregated national information on funding needs will be used by the Conference of the Parties in conducting an assessment of the amount of funds that are necessary to assist developing countries, in accordance with the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties, in fulfilling their commitments under the Convention over the next GEF replenishment cycle.

E. Country Resource Mobilization Strategies

36. Based on sections B, C and D, this section should establish national targets, goals and objectives as well as actions and timeframes, and consider the establishment of financial mechanisms and other options, to implement the financial provisions of the Convention at all levels, based on success stories and good practices (SRM paragraph 12).
37. In doing so, country resource mobilization strategies should contribute to the implementation of the target of the strategy for resource mobilization of the Convention, which is to substantially enhance international financial flows and domestic funding for biological diversity in order to achieve a substantial reduction of the current funding gaps in support of the effective implementation of the Convention's three objectives and the 2010 target. (SRM paragraph 8)

38. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to fulfil the implementation of the provisions of the Monterrey Consensus on mobilizing international and domestic funding as related to biodiversity. (SRM SO 3.5)

E1. National budgets

39. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in economic and development plans, strategies and budgets of developing country Parties. (SRM SO 5.2)

40. National biodiversity budgets may include:

- (i) Biodiversity budgets for ministries of general environmental protection;
- (ii) Biodiversity-related budgets for ministries of forestry, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, water resources, and tourism;
- (iii) Biodiversity budgets for other ministries such as energy, education, industry, health, banking and financial services, transport, mining, business, trade, science and technology, pharmaceuticals, defense, manufacture/retail, culture, land planning, waste management;
- (iv) Budgets of biodiversity agencies or institutions, such as wildlife services/commissions, national parks/nature reserves, herbarium and botanic gardens, museum;
- (v) Budgets allocated to national environmental funds/biodiversity funds;
- (vi) Special national environmental/biodiversity programmes;
- (vii) Budgets allocated to non-governmental organizations;
- (viii) Biodiversity budgets for line departments at regional/provincial and local levels.

41. Removal of water and fishery subsidies can help ease strains on the public budget.

42. Up-scaling green public procurement can lead to noticeable increase in revenue generation for biodiversity.

43. Intergovernmental fiscal transfer can be used to mobilize state/provincial and local governments to increase financial support to biodiversity projects and activities.

E2. Tax measures or surcharges

44. Country resource mobilization strategies should explore opportunities presented by environmental fiscal reforms including removal of perverse incentives, innovative taxation models and fiscal incentives for achieving the three objectives of the Convention. (SRM SO 4.3)

45. Country resource mobilization strategies should develop and implement economic incentives that are supportive of the Convention's three objectives at local and national levels, consistent and in harmony with the other relevant international obligations. (SRM SO 2.4)

46. Tax revenues may be raised on commercial-scale agricultural, fishery and forest products, for instance, stumpage taxes levied on timber harvested or on timber exported, taxes on corporate profits or income taxes, charges per hectare of concession, auctions of timber concessions combined with deposit-refunding systems, as well as state participation in the industry.

47. Full cost recovery pricing or user charges or fees - compulsory payment to recover the cost of providing specific services – can be introduced or reassessed if feasible.

48. Biodiversity-related tax exemptions, such as income tax deductions, land tax exemptions, value added tax exemptions, custom duty exemption, tax exemptions on international cooperation, charitable organizations and foundations, are important in mobilizing financial resources from various sectors, both public and private.

E3. Environmental funds

49. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to continue to support, as appropriate, domestic environmental funds as essential complements to the national biodiversity resource base. (SRM SO 3.6)

50. Environmental funds encompass capacities, expertise, experience and proved tools to raise revenues and manage funds. A well endowed environmental fund can be a source of sustainable, predictable and complementary financing for biodiversity objectives.

E4. Global Environment Facility

51. Funding availability to each country from the Global Environment Facility is set out in the GEF's System for Transparent Allocation of Resources. For the period 2011-2014, country resource mobilization strategies should make full use of allocated resources through well-designed priority projects that can deliver maximum global environmental benefits. For the period 2011-2014, country resource mobilization strategies should assess priority needs, using the 2011-2014 allocations as a start point, and provide well elaborated justifications for any suggested increase or decrease in funding needs.

52. The Global Environment Facility, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, was invited to consider how it can contribute to the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, including consideration of a plan to address the strategy for resource mobilization, in consultation with the GEF implementing agencies. (SRM paragraph 13)

53. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to enhance efforts in mobilizing co-financing and other modes of project financing for biological diversity. (SRM SO 3.1)

E5. Multilateral financial institutions and development banks and United Nations development system

54. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services into the priorities, strategies and programmes of multilateral donor organizations, including sectoral and regional priorities, taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. (SRM SO 5.1)

55. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to integrate effectively the three objectives of the Convention into the United Nations development system, as well as international financial institutions and development banks. (SRM SO 5.3)

56. International financial institutions and development banks and United Nations development system organization, that also act as an agency of the Global Environment Facility and thus often link their biodiversity projects to the GEF funding.¹

E6. Bilateral donor organizations

57. Country resource mobilization strategies should strive to increase official development assistance associated with biological diversity, where biodiversity is identified as a priority by developing country Parties in poverty reduction strategies, national development strategies, United Nations development assistance frameworks and other development assistance strategies and in accordance with priorities identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans. (SRM SO 3.2)

58. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services into the priorities, strategies and programmes of bilateral donor organizations, including sectoral and regional priorities, taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. (SRM SO 5.1)

59. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to mobilize public sector investments in biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services. (SRM SO 3.3)

¹ Further information is available at: <http://www.cbd.int/financial/>

60. Bilateral agencies² often finance biodiversity objectives with their sectoral or cross-sectoral programmes and projects. Major sectors with funding for biodiversity include: general environmental protection, forestry, agriculture, water resources, fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, energy, education, industry, health, banking and financial services, transport, mining, business, and trade, etc.

E7. Business and private sector partnership

61. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to establish enabling conditions for private sector involvement in supporting the Convention's three objectives, including the financial sector. (SRM SO 2.6)

62. Country resource mobilization strategies should explore opportunities presented by promising innovative financial mechanisms such as business-biodiversity partnerships. (SRM SO 4.4)

63. Business-biodiversity partnerships are mostly found in, but not limited to, the following sectors: agribusiness, cement, chemicals, forestry, mining, oil and gas, power, retail, tourism and hospitality, water and sanitation utilities.

E8. Non-governmental organizations

64. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to establish, as appropriate, new and additional funding programmes through voluntary contributions to support the three objectives of the Convention. (SRM SO 3.4)

65. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to enhance financial, scientific, technical and technological cooperation with international organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations and public institutions for biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services. (SRM SO 5.5)

E9. Payment for ecosystem services

66. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to promote, where applicable, schemes for payment for ecosystem services, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations. (SRM SO 4.1)

67. Payment for ecosystem services involves water services (freshwater, water regulation, water purification and waste treatment), climate services, agricultural services (erosion regulation, pollination, pest regulation), health services (disease regulation and air quality regulation), and natural hazard regulation services. Most cases of payment for ecosystem services occur in such sectors as water resources, forestry, and agriculture.

E10. Biodiversity offsets

68. Country resource mobilization strategies should consider biodiversity offset mechanisms where relevant and appropriate while ensuring that they are not used to undermine unique components of biodiversity. (SRM SO 4.2)

69. Biodiversity offsets may take different names in different countries, but the basic concept is to deliver measurable conservation outcomes resulting from actions designed to compensate for significant residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from project development after appropriate prevention and mitigation measures have been taken, resulting in no net loss or a net gain of biodiversity. Development projects that will have a significant residual impact on biodiversity (for instance, those in sectors such as mining, coal, oil and gas and renewable energy, agriculture, road and rail development, housing, urban development and tourism) tend to be the main focus for biodiversity offset mechanisms.

² For a list please refer to http://www.oecd.org/linklist/0,3435,en_2649_33721_1797105_1_1_1_1,00.html. Further information is available at <http://www.cbd.int/financial/>

E11. Climate change funding schemes

70. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to take into account biodiversity in any funding mechanisms for climate change. (SRM SO 4.6)

71. Climate change funding architecture continues to evolve with the recent Copenhagen Accord in which some US\$ 30 billion will be provided for the period 2010-2012 and a sum of US\$ 10 billion a year is promised by 2020. Several mechanisms have already established, including the World Bank Climate Investment Fund and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), and the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD).

E12. Markets for green products

72. Country resource mobilization strategies should explore opportunities presented by promising innovative financial mechanisms such as markets for green products. (SRM SO 4.4)

73. Green goods refer to both natural products and nature-based products that are produced in a sustainable manner. Natural products include wild plant and animal products used as food sources or used for biochemicals, new pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, personal care, bioremediation, biomonitoring, and ecological restoration. Nature-based products involve many industries, such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, biotechnology based on genetic resources, recreation and ecotourism.

E13. Debt for nature swaps

74. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to promote biological diversity in debt relief and conversion initiatives, including debt-for-nature swaps. (SRM SO 3.7)

75. Countries over-burdened with services of external debts may have opportunities to explore, through the Paris Club and the debt relief initiatives of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, nature swaps for certain debts with interested donors.

E14. Grant-making charities

76. Country resource mobilization strategies should explore opportunities presented by promising innovative financial mechanisms such as new forms of charity. (SRM SO 4.4)

77. Grant-making charities normally have strong but relatively stable geographical and thematic preferences. Traditional links with grant-making charities, both domestic and international, should be explored first.

E15. Benefit-sharing

78. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to enhance implementation of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms in support of resource mobilization (SRM Goal 7)

79. Available examples of benefit-sharing arrangements often offer certain percentage of benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources to broach ranges of biodiversity activities and projects. The importance of the resources can grow over time.

E16. South-South cooperation

80. Country resource mobilization strategies should identify, engage and increase South-South cooperation as complement to North South cooperation to enhance technical, technological, scientific and financial cooperation. (SRM SO 6.2)

81. South-South cooperation for biodiversity is a growing area with increased number of countries, such as Brazil, China, India and South Africa, that have emerged as new donors. The Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, hosted in UNDP, seeks to promote, coordinate and support South-South and triangular cooperation on a Global and United Nations system-wide basis.

E17. Regional and subregional collaboration

82. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to strengthen cooperation and coordination among funding partners at the regional and subregional levels, taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. (SRM SO 5.4)

83. Country resource mobilization strategies may be used as a basis for identifying opportunities for regional and subregional collaboration and developing regional and subregional projects that will address common biodiversity challenges as well as issues of transboundary nature.

84. Many regional and subregional organizations may be in a position to support biodiversity objectives.³

E18. Innovative sources of development finances

85. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to integrate biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in the development of new and innovative sources of international development finance, taking into account conservation costs. (SRM SO 4.5)

86. Innovative sources of development finances under piloting or exploration include: international solidarity levy on air tickets, International Finance Facility for Immunization (IFFIm), Advanced Market Commitments (AMC), tax on international financial transactions, climate change funds, migrants' transfers, voluntary solidarity contributions, global lottery or "Humanitarian Lottery", and digital solidarity fund, etc.

F. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement

87. Country resource mobilization strategies should explain the measures to be used for tracking the results of the strategies and for monitoring environmental and social changes resulted from funding, including the indicators to be used.

88. Country resource mobilization strategies should be communicated regularly with relevant key stakeholders including international and regional donor organizations.

89. Country resource mobilization strategies should seek to raise public awareness of the importance of biological diversity and the goods and services that it provides at all levels in support of resource mobilization. (SRM SO 8.1)

V. EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE AND GOOD PRACTICE

90. Country resource mobilization strategies should be used to promote exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity. (SRM SO 6.3)

91. The Executive Secretary should promote, in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity. (SRM paragraph 15)

92. Regional and subregional workshops will be organized to promote sharing of national experience in developing and implementing country resource mobilization strategies, including best practice and lessons learned.

93. Country resource mobilization strategies should be made available to all stakeholders, including through the Clearing House Mechanism of the Convention.

³Further information is available at: <http://www.cbd.int/financial/>

VI. CAPACITY-BUILDING

94. Country resource mobilization strategies should be used to build local, national and regional capacities on resource mobilization skills, financial planning and effective resource utilization and management, and support awareness raising activities. (SRM SO 6.1)

95. Country resource mobilization strategies should be used to strengthen institutional capacities for effective resource mobilization and utilization, including strengthening capacities of relevant ministries and agencies to make the case for including biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services in discussions with donors and relevant financial institutions. (SRM SO 2.1)

96. Country resource mobilization strategies should be used to strengthen capacity for integration of biodiversity issues and its associated ecosystem services into national and sectoral planning, and promote budgetary allocations for biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in national and relevant sectoral budgets. (SRM SO 2.3)

97. Country resource mobilization strategies should be used in considering the enhancement of existing, or the establishment of new, domestic funds and funding programmes through voluntary contributions, including for official development assistance, where biodiversity is identified as a priority by developing country Parties in poverty reduction strategies, national development strategies, United Nations development assistance frameworks and other development assistance strategies, that include innovative financing instruments to achieve the Convention's three objectives. (SRM SO 2.5)

VII. OTHER PROVISIONS

98. Development and implementation of country resource mobilization strategies should be used in preparing periodic global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties. (SRM paragraph 15)

99. Country resource mobilization strategies should also inform the provision by the Conference of the Parties of guidance to the financial mechanism, the assessment of the amount of funds that are necessary to assist developing countries in fulfilling their commitments under the Convention over the next GEF replenishment cycle as well as the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.
