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Item 14 of the provisional agenda\*

**CATALOGUE OF CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT INSTRUMENTS TO  
INFORM POLICY DEVELOPMENT FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

**BACKGROUND**

1. In paragraph 1 of recommendation 5/10, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, at its fifth meeting, requested the Executive Secretary to develop, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting, proposals for concrete and effective actions for implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 20. Paragraph 1(c) of this recommendation called specifically for the cataloguing of the capacity-building and technical support instruments that have been made available to Parties by relevant organizations in order to inform policy development from a toolkit of options that Parties can use to address their resource mobilization needs.

2. In response to this request, the Executive Secretary has prepared the annexed catalogue of capacity-building and technical support instruments to inform policy development for resource mobilization. Based on a retrieval of the database of the clearing-house mechanism, the content of this catalogue is structured in accordance with the classification used for the draft proposals for concrete and effective actions for implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 20, as provided in the annex to document UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13.

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\* UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Rev.1.

*Annex***CATALOGUE OF CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT INSTRUMENTS TO INFORM POLICY DEVELOPMENT FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION****A. General References****The Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) Initiative**

<http://www.biodiversityfinance.net>

In October 2012 UNDP launched the Biodiversity Finance Initiative – BIOFIN, as a new global partnership seeking to address the biodiversity finance challenge in a comprehensive manner – building a sound business case for increased investment in the management of ecosystems and biodiversity, with a particular focus on the needs and transformational opportunities at the national level. BIOFIN aims to develop a methodology for quantifying the biodiversity finance gap at national level, for improving cost-effectiveness through mainstreaming of biodiversity into national development and sectoral planning, and for developing comprehensive national resource mobilising strategies. BIOFIN will thus provide a framework for undertaking 'bottom-up' analyses of the biodiversity finance gap and resource mobilization strategies, through a transformative process led by national stakeholders.

Working with a global technical unit managed by UNDP, 19 countries are currently involved in developing and piloting the new methodology, which will be refined through regional and global learning, and made available more widely. These countries are Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Seychelles, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda and Zambia. As additional resources are leveraged, a broader group of countries can be supported. BIOFIN also ties in with the development of the new generation of NBSAPs to identify national strategies and priority actions, since these will feed into the BIOFIN process in the pilot countries. The tools developed through BIOFIN will be applied in the 42 countries that UNDP is supporting to undertake new generation NBSAPs, and will be made available to all 193 CBD Parties through the NBSAP Forum.

**The Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) Quick Guide**

[http://www.biodiversityfinance.net/sites/default/files/uploads/documents/resource\\_mobilization\\_quick\\_guide\\_v8\\_june\\_014.pdf](http://www.biodiversityfinance.net/sites/default/files/uploads/documents/resource_mobilization_quick_guide_v8_june_014.pdf)

The BIOFIN quick guide provides a succinct version of the methodology provided in the BIOFIN workbook.

**The Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) Workbook for assessing and mobilizing resources to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to implement National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans**

[http://www.biodiversityfinance.net/sites/default/files/uploads/documents/biofin\\_workbook\\_v8.pdf](http://www.biodiversityfinance.net/sites/default/files/uploads/documents/biofin_workbook_v8.pdf)

The BIOFIN Workbook provides guidance to countries on how to assess financial needs and how to develop a national resource mobilization strategy

## **The Little Biodiversity Finance Book**

[http://www.globalcanopy.org/sites/default/files/LittleBiodiversityFinanceBook\\_3rd%20edition.pdf](http://www.globalcanopy.org/sites/default/files/LittleBiodiversityFinanceBook_3rd%20edition.pdf)

The Little Biodiversity Finance Book is a sourcebook that provides a global assessment of current available financing for biodiversity. It provides a simple and easy introduction to existing financial mechanisms in support of biodiversity. The publication introduces an overarching framework that organises financial mechanisms under three main headings: revenue generation, delivery and institutional arrangements. These modules can be thought of as independent building blocks that can be arranged in a 'mix and match' approach, choosing the most suitable options from each module to create a more effective, efficient, and equitable financial system.

### ***B. Planning and reporting international financial resources***

#### **ABS Capacity development initiative**

<http://www.abs-initiative.info/>

This initiative gathers experts from all over the globe to train relevant stakeholders and create platforms for mutual exchange on access and benefit sharing (ABS). The focus of these events is on communicating about ABS, improving cooperation among countries, supporting partnerships between relevant stakeholders and negotiating related agreements.

#### **CBD good practice guide on ecosystem goods and services in development planning**

<http://www.cbd.int/development/doc/cbd-good-practice-guide-ecosystem-booklet-web-en.pdf>

The aim of the Good Practice Guide (GPG) is to provide a better understanding about the role of the environment and how development policies and budget processes can effectively internalize environmental priorities and benefits. This product, which is primarily directed at officers from finance and planning ministries, will also be of value to individuals from other sector ministries, government institutions, development and environmental groups.

#### **Integrating Ecosystem Services into Development Planning: A stepwise approach for practitioners based on the TEEB approach**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/giz-2012-en-integr-ecosys-serv-in-dev-planning.pdf>

This guide on Integrating Ecosystem Services into Development Planning (IES) aims to assist advisors, project staff and development planners in partner countries in recognising the links between nature and development. It considers the environmental and economic trade-offs associated with development measures and helps to systematically incorporate ecosystem service-related opportunities and risks into the planning and development of strategies. This step-by-step approach aims to support GIZ programmes and partners to integrate ecosystem services into the design and review of development plans, sector-specific and spatial planning, environmental and climate assessments, as well as into project development and proposal.

#### **The Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) Initiative**

*Please see section A for details on this item.*

#### **The Little Biodiversity Finance Book**

*Please see section A for details on this item.*

### **Leading Group on Innovative International Financing for Development**

<http://www.leadinggroup.org>

A platform with 64 member countries with differing levels of development, alongside international organisations and NGOs, the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development seeks to promote the implementation and definition of innovative financing mechanisms around the world.

### **OECD Statistics on Aid Targeting Global and Local Environment Objectives**

<http://www.oecd.org/investment/stats/rioconventions.htm>

The DAC is monitoring aid targeting the global and local environmental objectives through its Creditor Reporting System (CRS) using “policy markers”: donors are requested to indicate for each aid activity they report to the OECD whether or not it targets environmental objectives. Five statistical policy markers exist to monitor aid for environmental purposes within the OECD/DAC, these are: The “Environment” marker (introduced in 1992), as well as four 'Rio markers' covering Biodiversity (introduced in 1998), Climate Change Adaptation (introduced in 2010), Climate Change Mitigation (introduced in 1998), Desertification (introduced in 1998). The Rio markers are applicable to ODA and recently also to other official flows (non-concessional).

### **Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing**

<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4588FINAL%20REPORT%20ICESDF.pdf>

The report concludes that a basket of policy measures will be necessary, encompassing a toolkit of policy options, regulations, institutions, programs and instruments, from which governments can choose appropriate policy combinations. The experts recommend a cohesive approach, with national financing strategies as an integral part of national sustainable development strategies. While the design and implementation of policies will be on the national level, achieving sustainable development will require international support and cooperation.

### ***C. Integrating biodiversity into national priorities and plans***

#### **CBD good practice guide on ecosystem goods and services in development planning**

*Please see section B for details on this item.*

#### **CBD sectorial good practice guides on biodiversity and development**

<http://www.cbd.int/development/training/guides/default.shtml>

The Good Practice Guides present policy considerations, management tools, and capacity-building methods that support biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in a number of different development sectors. Each guide in the series is composed of a booklet and accompanying power point presentation, and covers the following topics: (i) Tourism for Nature & Development; (ii) Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity and Livelihoods; (iii) Pastoralism, Nature Conservation and Development; (iv) Drinking Water, Biodiversity and Development; (v) Biodiversity, Development and Poverty Alleviation Ecosystem Goods and Services in Development Planning; (vi) Healthy Planet, Healthy People - A Guide to Human Health and Biodiversity and (vii) Linking the Thematic Programmes of Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to Poverty Reduction and Development.

### **GEF-6 biodiversity focal area strategy programme 10**

<http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF-6-BD-strategy.pdf>

The programme support the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into development and finance planning, including by piloting national level interventions that link biodiversity valuation and economic analysis with development policy and finance planning, and specific support to reform finance flows, for instance through public expenditure reviews, and to operationalize biodiversity finance mechanisms.

### **How to engage stakeholders and mainstream biodiversity**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/CBD-Toolkit-Section3.pdf>

This section gives an introduction as to how communication, education, participation and public awareness, (CEPA) can be used to work with stakeholders to develop support for biodiversity conservation. It also provides tools to assist the NBSAP coordinator to “mainstream” biodiversity into other sectors. In this section NBSAP coordinators can choose amongst the tools to update knowledge and skills to be able to reach out to and engage non-experts in biodiversity according to the particular circumstances and how to use CEPA interventions to integrate or mainstream biodiversity in different sectors such as: other ministries, departments, agencies or institutes; mass media; and formal education.

### **Integrating Ecosystem Services into Development Planning: A stepwise approach for practitioners based on the TEEB approach**

*Please see section B for details on this item.*

### **Mainstreaming biodiversity in Practice: a STAP advisory document**

<http://www.stapgef.org/stap/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Mainstreaming-Biodiversity-LowRes.pdf>

This STAP Advisory Document on Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Practice reports on the outcome of two workshops on this issue that took place in Cape Town, South Africa in 2004 and 2013. The report concludes that while progress has been made to mainstream biodiversity into broader policy and practice areas, it is clear that greater care needs to be brought to the design, implementation, and assessment of mainstreaming projects to inform and improve future efforts.

### **UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative**

<http://www.unpei.org/>

The Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is a global programme that supports country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development and sub-national development planning, from policymaking to budgeting, implementation and monitoring.

With both financial and technical support, PEI assists government decision-makers and a wide range of other stakeholders to manage the environment in a way that improves livelihoods and leads to sustainable growth. The PEI works with key government partners to raise awareness, influence policy making and strengthen the mainstreaming of poverty-environment into budget processes, sector programmes and sub-national planning. The overall aim is to bring about lasting institutional change and to catalyse key actors to increase investment in pro-poor environmental and natural resource management.

## **D. Mobilizing domestic financial resources**

### **General**

#### **GEF-6 biodiversity focal area strategy programme 10**

<http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF-6-BD-strategy.pdf>

See section C above for a description of this item.

#### **Incentive and Market Based Mechanisms: Selected Case Studies and Best Practises**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-IMBMsCasestudies-en.doc>

The collection of case studies is clustered around the 'incentive and market based mechanisms' identified by CATIE, a Central American research institution, for the UNCCD Global Mechanism. The mechanisms presented enable and facilitate investments by land users in sustainable land management practices. These case studies are secondary desk research and part of a broader initiative which includes testing the framework for these mechanisms in some countries in the context of awareness raising and capacity building efforts with partner governments and identifying ongoing initiatives.

*Keyword(s): Financing; Evaluation; Subsidies, Community-based Natural Resource Management; Communication, Education and Public Awareness.*

#### **OECD/EEA - Database on instruments used for environmental policy and natural resources**

<http://www2.oecd.org/ecoinst/queries/index.htm>

This joint database, developed in close co-operation between OECD and the European Environment Agency, provide information on environmentally related taxes, fees and charges, tradable permit systems, deposit refund systems, environmentally motivated subsidies and voluntary approaches used in environmental policy in OECD Member countries, EEA member countries and countries otherwise co-operating with EEA, not being members of OECD.

#### **Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing**

*See section B for a description of this item.*

### **Addressing harmful incentives**

#### **A Subsidy Primer**

<http://www.globalsubsidies.org/subsidy-primer/ASubsidyPrimer.php>

An overview of concepts, definitions, issues related to subsidies, prepared by the Global Subsidies Initiative (GSI), established in 2005 by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). The GSI is dedicated to analyzing subsidies – transfers of public money to private interests – and how they support or undermine efforts to achieve sustainable development.

#### **Analyzing Resource Impact of Fisheries Subsidies: A Matrix Approach**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-unep-etb-fisheries-en.pdf>

This publication builds on earlier UNEP work that developed a matrix as an analytical framework for assessing the impact of subsidies. Using this framework, this study offers a detailed assessment of the impact of eight categories of subsidies taking into account the specific characteristics of a fishery, including its level of exploitation and its management regime.

**Energy Subsidies: Lessons Learnt in Assessing the Impact and Designing Policy Reforms**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-unesp-energysubsidies-en.pdf>

This book is meant to awareness of the actual and potential impacts of energy subsidies and in providing guidance to policymakers on how to design and implement energy-subsidy reforms. It provides methodologies for analysing the impact of subsidies and their reform and reviews experiences with energy subsidies in a number of countries and regions. Drawing on these case studies, it analyses the lessons learned as well as the policy implications, and provides guidance on how to overcome resistance to reform.

**Environmental harmful subsidies - a threat to biodiversity**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-dnr-workshop2009-en.pdf>

English summary of a German study on environmental harmful subsidies, published by the German *Deutscher Naturschutzring*.

**Environmentally Harmful Subsidies: Linkages between subsidies, the environment and the economy**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-imv-subsidiesoverview-en.pdf>

This report, prepared by the Environmental Assessment Institute, Denmark, explores the linkages between subsidies and the possible harmful environmental consequences. Largely based on secondary sources, this report synthesises and critically assesses the extent and impact of environmentally harmful subsidies in environmental policy.

**Guide for Identifying, Assessing and Reporting on Subsidies in the Fisheries Sector (FAO)**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-fao-identifyfish-en.pdf>

This FAO guide has been developed to assist in studying fisheries subsidies. It attempts to provide a flexible technical tool that can be used by those who carry out studies and prepare reports on subsidies in the fisheries sector according to their specific needs.

*Keyword(s): Subsidy reform; Environmental subsidies; Fisheries; Fishery policies; Fishery resources.*

**OECD 2005 Environmentally Harmful Subsidies: Challenges for Reform**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-oecd-subsidiesreform-en.pdf>

Many OECD countries would like to reduce subsidies and protection that favour particular sectors or industries in their economies, particularly those that also harm the environment as well as imposing economic costs. In 2001, Ministers from the member countries of the OECD asked the Organisation to identify how obstacles to policy reform to achieve sustainable development could be overcome, in particular obstacles to reducing environmentally harmful subsidies. This report presents a synthesis of the work that has been undertaken as part of the horizontal project to address this request.

## **OECD 2006 Subsidy Reform and Sustainable Development: Economic, Environmental and Social Aspects**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-oecd-subsidiesreform2-en.pdf>

Subsidies are pervasive in OECD countries and are among the most powerful public policy instruments. But they often introduce unintended consequences, such as budget deficits, pollution, unemployment and trade distortions. Subsidy reform depends on better understanding of their economic, environmental and social costs and benefits at national and international levels. Such an integrated perspective on subsidies can lead to greater transparency about their impacts and can also provide a range of arguments for overcoming vested interests to prompt subsidy reform. This report contains the proceedings of an OECD workshop on subsidy reform held in October 2005 under the auspices of the OECD programme on sustainable development. It provides an overview of approaches for assessing subsidies and associated taxes, and looks at country experiences in reforming subsidies in the agriculture, fisheries, industry, and transport sectors.

## **OECD 2007 Subsidy Reform and Sustainable Development: Political Economy Aspects**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-oecd-SubsidyReform-PoliticalEconomy-en.pdf>

The OECD places subsidy reform in a sustainable development context because they are both about coherence, co-operation and integration in policy-making. Only a “holistic approach” will lead to greater transparency about the effects of subsidies and more public understanding of potential distortions. It will provide better arguments for overcoming vested interests to prompt subsidy reform. This volume illustrates, through concrete sectoral examples, that achieving change in structural policies such as subsidies depends largely on good governance practices.

## **Study supporting the phasing out of environmentally harmful subsidies**

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enveco/taxation/pdf/report\\_phasing\\_out\\_env\\_harmful\\_subsidies.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/enveco/taxation/pdf/report_phasing_out_env_harmful_subsidies.pdf).

A report by the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP), Institute for Environmental Studies – Vrije Universiteit (IVM), Ecologic Institute and Vision on Technology (VIT) for the European Commission – DG Environment. The 2012 study analyses examples of good practices in the reform of environmentally harmful subsidies and the lessons that can be learned from these cases. It addresses obstacles to the reform of environmentally harmful subsidies and develops practical recommendations on phasing out and reforming environmentally harmful subsidies to support the objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy and the resource efficiency agenda.

## **Sunken Billions**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-worldbank-sb-en.pdf>

This World Bank study concludes that marine capture fisheries are an underperforming global asset. The study shows that the difference between the potential and actual net economic benefits from marine fisheries is in the order of \$50 billion per year. Improved governance of marine fisheries could capture a substantial part of this \$50 billion annual economic loss. Reform of the fisheries sector could generate considerable additional economic growth and alternative livelihoods, both in the marine economy and other sectors. The comprehensive reforms required imply political, social, and economic costs.



**The Distributional Incidence of Residential Water and Electricity Subsidies**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/cs-inc-wb-utilitysubsidies-en.pdf>

This World Bank paper examines the extent to which the poor benefit from consumption and connection subsidies for water and electricity services. The analysis of a wide range of subsidy models from around the developing world shows that the most common form of utility subsidy – quantity-based subsidies delivered through the tariff structure– are highly regressive.

**World Trade Report 2006: Exploring the links between subsidies, trade and the WTO**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-wto-en.pdf>

The Report explores how subsidies are defined, what economic theory can tell us about subsidies, why are subsidies used, the most prominent sectors in which subsidies are applied and the role of the WTO Agreement in regulating subsidies in the context of international trade.

### *Business engagement*

#### **10 Year Framework of Programmes for Sustainable Consumption and Production and the global SCP Clearing house**

<http://www.unep.org/resourceefficiency/Policy/SCPPoliciesandthe10YFP/The10YearFrameworkProgrammesonSCP.aspx>

To promote cleaner and safer production by applying integrated and preventive strategies to processes, products and services aimed at increasing efficiency whilst reducing risks to humans and the environment.

#### **Are you a Green Leader? Business and biodiversity: making the case for a lasting solution**

[http://apps.unep.org/publications/pmtdocuments/Are\\_you\\_a\\_green\\_leader.pdf](http://apps.unep.org/publications/pmtdocuments/Are_you_a_green_leader.pdf)

This UNEP 2010 publication provides an overview of the impacts and dependencies that business has on biodiversity and ecosystem services and the associated business risks and opportunities. It highlights existing initiatives to address biodiversity and ecosystem services and harness the opportunities this can present.

#### **CBD Global Platform on Business and Biodiversity**

<http://www.cbd.int/business/>

The Global Platform is designed to help businesses become aware of the importance of biodiversity for their day to day activities, and for the long-term future of their organizations.

#### **Finance Initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme, including on the Natural Capital Declaration**

<http://www.unepfi.org/> ; <http://www.naturalcapitaldeclaration.org/>

UNEP FI is a global partnership between UNEP and the financial sector. Over 200 institutions, including banks, insurers and fund managers, work with UNEP to understand the impacts of environmental and social considerations on financial performance.

#### **Handbook for developing and implementing Pro-Biodiversity Business Projects**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-eur-pbbhandbook-workshop2009-en.pdf>

This handbook provides guidance to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) for developing and implementing pro-biodiversity business activities, with particular focus (although not restricted to) on the European Union's Natura 2000 ecological network.

#### **TEEB in Business and Enterprise**

<http://www.teebweb.org/our-publications/teeb-study-reports/business-and-enterprise/>

<http://www.teebweb.org/areas-of-work/teeb-for-business/>

TEEB in Business and Enterprise provides important evidence of growing corporate concern about biodiversity loss, and offers examples of how leading companies are taking action to conserve biodiversity and restore ecosystems, as well as information and links on associated initiatives to further promote such action.

### *Contributions of indigenous and local communities and non-market approaches*

#### **Community-based incentives for nature conservation**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-iucn-09-en.pdf>

This IUCN resource kit describes practical steps and methods of identifying and using incentives for community-based nature conservation, and illustrates these with a set of real-world case studies from Eastern Africa. It is targeted primarily at conservation and development managers engaged in the design and implementation of field-level programmes and projects.

#### **Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=cop-12>

The conceptual and methodological framework including a course of further actions was developed through an initiative of the Bolivian government with the support of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (OTCA) through the Amazon Regional Programme (ARP)-GIZ, and the IUCN South (International Union for Conservation of Nature) – Resilience and Development Programme (SWEDBIO). It is available as UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/7. Measures for protecting indigenous biodiversity on private land in New Zealand

<http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/pvtland/index.html>

The Department of Conservation and the Ministry for the Environment of New Zealand are working with Local Government and other agencies to deliver a package of measures for protecting indigenous biodiversity on private land (i.e. areas outside public conservation lands), under the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy (NZBS). The package includes contestable funds to help land managers improve the condition of biodiversity on private land, with both advice and financial support. It also includes an NZBS programme to create an improved regulatory framework to guide local bodies and land managers in their decision-making on land use and protection.

### *Environmental Fiscal Reform*

#### **Environmental Fiscal Reform: What Should be Done and How to Achieve it?**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-wb-envfisc-en.pdf>

Environmental Fiscal Reform (EFR) can play an important role in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, helping countries raise revenues, while creating incentives that generate environmental benefits and support poverty reduction efforts. EFR has the potential to free-up economic resources and generate revenues that can help finance poverty reduction measures, for example infrastructure that improves access of the poor to water, sanitation and energy services. By encouraging more sustainable use of natural resources (such as forests or fisheries), reducing pollution from energy use and industrial activities, and stimulating the use of innovative “clean” technologies, EFR can also improve management of the environment. In these ways, EFR can directly and indirectly address environmental problems that threaten the livelihoods of the poor. The report also discusses the manifold challenges of undertaking such reforms.

### **Environmental taxes: recent developments in tools for integration**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-envtax-en.pdf>

The use of environmental taxes in Europe is widening and more tax bases are being used. The EEA reports on developments in the use and impact of environmental taxes and on progress made with ecological tax reform.

### *Environmental Funds*

#### **Environmental Funds Toolkit**

<http://toolkit.conservationfinance.org/>

This toolkit shares the experiences of contributing Environmental Funds – their legal documents, manuals, plans, and communications materials. The goal is to help guide the creation and start-up of new Funds, promote best practices for existing Funds, and increase the efficiency and effectiveness to secure, and expend, reliable funding streams for biodiversity conservation. There are approximately 40 Environmental Funds – also called Conservation Trust Funds – with a biodiversity conservation focus, established around the globe. Environmental Funds are internationally recognized for their role in channeling global funds to support national conservation priorities.

### *Payments for Ecosystem Services*

#### **Establishing Payments for Watershed Services**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-watershed-en.pdf>

This IUCN guide attempts to define a roadmap for the creation of mechanisms and tools that relate development to conservation, agricultural and industrial production, and the increasing urbanization of our landscapes.

#### **FAO State of Food and Agriculture Report 2006: Paying Farmer for Environmental Services**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-fao-sofa2007pes-en.pdf>

The State of Food and Agriculture report explores the potential for agriculture to provide enhanced levels of environmental services alongside the production of food and fibre. The report concludes that demand for environmental services from agriculture - including climate change mitigation, improved watershed management and biodiversity preservation - will increase in the future, but better incentives to farmers are needed if agriculture is to meet this demand. As one among several other possible policy tools, payments to farmers for environmental services hold promise as a flexible approach to enhancing farmer incentives to sustain and improve the ecosystems on which we all depend.

#### **Payments for Environmental Services: Guidance Paper for the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-gef-pesguide-en.pdf>

The STAP guideline document provides guidance to the GEF Council, Secretariat, Evaluation Office, and implementing agencies on the development and evaluation of GEF investments in Payments for Environmental Services (PES) programs. The document comprises two reports: (1) a ten-page guidance paper that focuses on entry points for the GEF in PES financing and the key issues to consider in the design and selection of PES programs; and (2) a two-page summary paper of the evidence for PES effectiveness (with an accompanying on-line bibliography).

### **Payments for Nature Values Market and Non-market Instruments**

[http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-Payments for nature values.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-Payments%20for%20nature%20values.pdf)

This study was commissioned by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) with the aim of getting updated information on and an analysis of the challenges and opportunities for the implementation of different regimes for payment of ecosystem services (PES).

### **Payments for Watershed Services - The Bellagio Conversations**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-bellagioPES-en.pdf>

Summary of lessons learned from recent global experiences with payments for watershed services (PWS), based on an exchange of experiences on nine payments for watershed services schemes and detailed knowledge of 15 more. The goal of the meeting was to consider how these experiences and knowledge could be used to improve the efficiency of watershed management.

### **TEEB report for international policymakers**

[http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-teeb.Chapter 5-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-teeb.Chapter%205-en.pdf)

Chapter 5: Rewarding benefits through payments and markets

#### *Offset mechanisms*

### **Addressing losses through regulation and pricing**

[http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-teeb.Chapter 7-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-teeb.Chapter%207-en.pdf)

TEEB Report Chapter 7: Addressing losses through regulation and pricing, including offset mechanisms.

*Keyword(s): Ecosystem approach; Ecosystem Services.*

### **Biodiversity Banking and Offsets Scheme ( 'BioBanking' )**

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/biobanking/biobankingoverview07528.pdf>

BioBanking is a market-based scheme that provides a streamlined biodiversity assessment process for development, a rigorous and credible offsetting scheme as well as an opportunity for rural landowners to generate income by managing land for conservation.

BioBanking enables 'biodiversity credits' to be generated by landowners who commit to enhance and protect biodiversity values on their land through a biobanking agreement. These credits can then be sold, generating funds for the management of the site. Credits can be used to counterbalance (or offset) the impacts on biodiversity values that are likely to occur as a result of development. The credits can also be sold to those seeking to invest in conservation outcomes, including philanthropic organisations and government.

**Biodiversity Offsets: Views, experiences, and the business case**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-IUCN-II-report-en.pdf>

Biodiversity offsets are conservation activities intended to compensate for the residual, unavoidable harm to biodiversity caused by development projects. The goal of the report is to explore the potential and limitations of biodiversity offsets as a tool for conservation: to consider the concepts involved, such as "net benefit" and "no net loss", as well as why, where, when and by whom biodiversity offsets might be used, and what issues remain to be resolved. This report contains a synthesis and interpretation of a series of semi-structured interviews about biodiversity offsets, conducted by the authors with 37 individuals from around the world between March and August, 2004. The report also contains the results of the interviews and preliminary conclusions regarding the potential and limitations of biodiversity offsets, and what should be done.

**Financing Natura2000 - guidance handbook**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-eur-financingnatura2000-workshop2009-en.pdf>

This 2007 guidance handbook on financing the EU's Natura2000 network of protected areas provides information, inter alia, on the implementation of management schemes and agreements and on compensation schemes for rights foregone and loss of income.

**The Business and Biodiversity Offset Programme (BBOP) Principles and Standard on Biodiversity Offsets, and associated material**

<http://bbop.forest-trends.org/index.php>

The Business and Biodiversity Offset Programme is a partnership between companies, governments and conservation experts to explore biodiversity offsets. The guidance developed seeks to enable project developers to manage biodiversity related risks by providing an auditable approach to no net loss, as well as enabling auditors and assessors to determine whether an offset has been designed and subsequently implemented in accordance with the BBOP Principles.

***E. Reporting domestic expenditures*****Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR): Methodological note**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/DG-2013-CPEIR-Methodological-Note.pdf>

This UNDP note describes a methodology to examine the linkages between policy, the institutional structures through which policy is channelled, and the resource allocation processes whereby public funding is made available for the implementation of relevant projects, programmes and policies.

## **Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=cop-12>

The conceptual and methodological framework including a course of further actions was developed through an initiative of the Bolivian government with the support of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (OTCA) through the Amazon Regional Programme (ARP)-GIZ, and the IUCN South (International Union for Conservation of Nature) – Resilience and Development Programme (SWEDBIO). It is available as UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/7.

## **GEF-6 biodiversity focal area strategy programme 10**

<http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF-6-BD-strategy.pdf>

See section C above for a description of this item.

## **Lessons from the World Bank's Public Expenditure Reviews, 2000-2007, for Improving the Effectiveness of Public Spending**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/Final-revised-Deolalikar-PER-review.pdf>

The World Bank has been conducting Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs) for low- and middle-income countries since the 1980s. These documents typically analyze the level and pattern of public expenditure in a country, assess the effectiveness and equity of public spending, and identify the bottlenecks to improved spending effectiveness.

## **Preparing public expenditure reviews for Human Development**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/PER-Core.pdf>

The objective of core guidance, prepared by the World Bank, is to highlight issues common to public expenditure reviews, regardless of the sector. The issues concern mainly preparation and anticipation, shared considerations and such cross-sectoral questions as the overall budget envelope and tradeoffs between social and other sectors. The first section addresses the preparation of a PER; the second, the scope for the analysis.

### *F. Identifying funding needs, gaps and priorities*

#### **The Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) Quick Guide**

*Please see section A for details on this item.*

#### **The Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) Workbook for assessing and mobilizing resources to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to implement National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans**

*Please see section A for details on this item.*

### *G. Preparing national finance plans*

#### **The Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) Quick Guide**

*Please see section A for details on this item.*

**The Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) Workbook for assessing and mobilizing resources to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to implement National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans**

*Please see section A for details on this item.*

**H. Assessing and/or evaluating the values of biodiversity**

**An economic approach to biodiversity and ecosystems services (Biodiversity Report)**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-report-en.pdf>

Prepared by the French centre d'analyse stratégique, this report has two main objectives: (i) to present and critically analyse the methods that can be used to estimate the economic values of biodiversity and ecosystem services; and (ii) to apply these methods to the ecosystems present in France in order to provide reference values that can be used in the socio-economic evaluation of public investments, in particular.

**An introductory guide to valuing ecosystem services**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-uk-eservices-en.pdf>

The Introductory Guide looks at how the framework for the valuation of the natural environment could be improved by offering a comprehensive and systematic means to ensuring that ecosystems and the services they provide are taken into account in policy appraisal. It builds on traditional valuation approaches by explicitly considering the environment as a whole – bringing together land, water, air, soil and biodiversity – and recognising that their linkages provide a wide variety of services and benefits that are not specific to any

**Applications of the contingent valuation method in developing countries**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-fao-en.pdf>

The contingent valuation technique (CVM) is one survey technique for estimating the values of non-marketed goods. This FAO report surveys applications of CVM to date in developing countries, and discusses issues of relevance to successful implementation of this technique in these countries. This report can be used by FAO and its Member countries for guiding the work of practitioners who have a leading or technical contribution role in the design of CVM surveys. Furthermore, this report is meant to orient the work of experienced professionals with a general or technically specialized competence, towards the major steps in identification of the valuation issues, in survey design, and in the empirical methods necessary for CVM to value the non-marketed goods.

**Economic Valuation and Environmental Assessment Training manual**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-manual-en.pdf.doc>

This training manual is aimed at policy-makers and practitioners involved in the conservation and management of natural resources. It is meant to equip senior and middle level ministerial personnel, staff members of conservation state corporations and representatives of NGOs and CBOs in Kenya with basic principles of environmental economics, valuation techniques and environmental assessment skills in order to endow them with the necessary skills for assessing and justifying the importance of biodiversity conservation.



## **Ecosystem Valuation**

<http://www.ecosystemvaluation.org/>

This site is designed and written by Dennis King (University of Maryland) and Marisa Mazzotta (University of Rhode Island), and funded by the US Department of Agriculture, the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. It provides a clear, non-technical explanation of ecosystem valuation concepts, methods and applications, thus providing answers to questions about the benefits of ecosystem conservation, preservation and restoration.

## **Estimating the costs of environmental degradation**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-worldbank-en.pdf>

This manual is the result of several studies undertaken by the World Bank Middle East and North Africa Department. The work focused on estimating the monetary value of environmental degradation in eight countries in the region. The manual was used to deliver training courses in Cairo (2002), Beirut (2003) and Marrakech (2004). The decision to translate the manual into Arabic was taken to help compensate for the relative lack of environmental economics literature in that language.

## **GEF-6 biodiversity focal area strategy programme 10**

<http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF-6-BD-strategy.pdf>

See section C above for a description of this item.

## **Latin America and the Caribbean: A Biodiversity Super Power**

[http://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/en/home/library/environment\\_energy/latin\\_america\\_and\\_the\\_caribbean\\_biodiversity\\_superpower/](http://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/en/home/library/environment_energy/latin_america_and_the_caribbean_biodiversity_superpower/)

The report aims to inform policy makers and businesses in LAC about the economic risks and opportunities of undertaking productive activities that impact on and are influenced by biodiversity and ecosystem services (ES). It is a tool to assist governments and stakeholders to analyze the role of ES in order to incorporate them into economic planning, policy and investment at the sectoral level.

## **Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES)**

Action 5 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 calls Member States to map and assess the state of ecosystems and their services in their national territory with the assistance of the European Commission. A dedicated Working Group has been established under the CIF to deliver under Action 5.

In line with the Millennium Ecosystem assessment (MA), the objective of the EU assessment is to provide a critical evaluation of the best available information for guiding decisions on complex public issues. The work being carried out is important for the advancement of biodiversity objectives, and also to inform the development and implementation of related policies, on water, climate, agriculture, forest, and regional planning. Robust, reliable and comparable data are also important for planning and implementation.

## **National Ocean Economics Programme Non-market library**

<http://www.oceaneconomics.org/nonmarket/>

The Non-Market library of the National Ocean Economics Programme (NOEP) provides a listing of Non-Market research papers regarding the ocean and coastal resources, including in particular valuation studies. The search results list the publications' titles, authors, years, source information, and any available abstracts or download links.

**Protected Areas in Today's World; Their Values and Benefits for the Welfare of the Planet**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-cbd-ts-36-en.pdf>

The articles presented in this technical series illustrate the ecological, economic, social and cultural benefits that protected areas provide, in an attempt to develop a greater understanding of the role of protected areas in both conserving biological diversity and in supporting human wellbeing.

**Report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-report.commission-en.pdf>

The Commission on the measurement of economic performance and social progress was created in 2008 as an initiative of the government of France in order to identify the limits of GDP as an indicator of economic performance and social progress, to consider additional information required for the production of a more relevant picture, to discuss how to present this information in the most appropriate way, and to check the feasibility of implementing additional measurement. Composed of economists of global reputation, the commission was chaired by Professor Joseph E. Stiglitz, Columbia University, with Professor Amartya Sen, Harvard University, acting as adviser to the chair. The final report of the commission addresses issues of global relevance, thus providing a template for every interested country or group of countries. The website provides additional information on the work and compositions of the commission, and gives access to a number of additional working documents.

**System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)**

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/seearev/>

The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) contains the internationally agreed standard concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules and tables for producing internationally comparable statistics on the environment and its relationship with the economy. The SEEA framework, consisting of the central framework (adopted as an international statistical standard) as well as of a volume on experimental ecosystem accounts, follows a similar accounting structure as the System of National Accounts (SNA) and uses concepts, definitions and classifications consistent with the SNA, in order to facilitate the integration of environmental and economic statistics.

**TEEB Valuation Database**

<http://www.fsd.nl/esp/80763/5/0/50>

Within the context of the TEEB-project (2008-2010) the authors of the global overview of the “Estimates of monetary values of ecosystem services”, supported by many ESP-members (esp. the Biome Expert leads) and TEEB researchers developed a database on monetary values of ecosystem services which now contains over 1350 data-points from over 300 case studies. After the release of the TEEB Valuation Database in 2010, the authors continued to develop the database, both in terms of content and design, under the name “Ecosystem Services Valuation Database” (ESVD). This database will be developed further as one of the main ESP activities, in close collaboration with the biome expert group, the valuation thematic working group, the Marine Ecosystem Services Partnership and the Ecosystem Valuation Toolkit (Earth Economics).

**The Costs of Inaction with Respect to Biodiversity Loss**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-columbia-en.pdf>

Background paper prepared for the OECD by Geoffrey Heal, Graduate School of Business and School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University.

### **The Economic Valuation of Mangroves: A Manual for Researchers**

<http://www.mekong-protected-areas.org/mekong/docs/tlp-05.pdf>

This manual on the Economic Valuation of Mangroves has been compiled and developed from a number of sources as an aid to researchers in Southeast Asia involved in the evaluation of mangrove ecosystems. The manual was originally developed as an aid to Cambodian researchers in the execution of an EEPSEA-Pioneered study of KohKong mangrove, Cambodia. (The report resulting from that study is available as an EEPSEA Research Report.)

### **The Economic, Social and Ecological Value of Ecosystem Services: A Literature Review**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-uk6-en.pdf>

This report presents the results of a broad review of the literature that has investigated the economic and other values of ecosystem goods and services. The review was commissioned by DEFRA (UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) to examine the role of ecosystem goods and services in communicating the benefits of biodiversity. The report considers the contribution of such goods and services from socio-economic and ecological perspectives drawing upon mostly international examples, and focusing on wetlands, forests and agro-ecosystems. Two case studies are presented in Annex 1 to demonstrate how ecosystem goods and services can be defined and their value quantified. Annex 2 contains a technical report that presents the scope of the study and further details on the issues discussed in the main report.

### **The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity: Ecological and Economic Foundations**

<http://www.teebweb.org/our-publications/teeb-study-reports/ecological-and-economic-foundations>

The goal of TEEB Ecological and Economic Foundations is to provide the conceptual foundation to link economics and ecology, to highlight the relationship between biodiversity and ecosystem services and to show their importance for human well-being.

### **Valuing the Environment in Small Islands - An Environmental Economics Toolkit**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-island3-en.pdf>

This toolkit provides guidance on how the value of the environment in small islands can be estimated and incorporated into planning and development decisions.

### **Protected Areas in Today's World; Their Values and Benefits for the Welfare of the Planet**

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/inc/cs-inc-cbd-ts-36-en.pdf>

The articles presented in this technical series illustrate the ecological, economic, social and cultural benefits that protected areas provide, in an attempt to develop a greater understanding of the role of protected areas in both conserving biological diversity and in supporting human wellbeing.

### **Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services**

<http://www.wavespartnership.org/en>

WAVES is a global partnership that aims to promote sustainable development by ensuring that natural resources are mainstreamed in development planning and national economic accounts.