



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/COP/9/16/Add.1
31 January 2008

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Ninth meeting

Bonn, 19–30 May 2008

Item 3.8 of the provisional agenda*

DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION & PEER REVIEW

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLES 20 AND 21

Draft strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's objectives

Report of the Executive Secretary

1. In decision VIII/13, paragraph 4, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary, in consultation with Parties, Governments and relevant partners, to explore all options for resource mobilization including innovative financial mechanisms and to develop a draft strategy for resource mobilization, taking into account the elements of the in-depth review, and to present a report on these options and the draft strategy to its ninth meeting through the Ad Hoc Open Ended Working Group on Review of Implementation.
2. In recommendation 2/2, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation recommended the adoption of a strategy for resource mobilization to support implementation, and requested the Executive Secretary in preparation for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to (a) Seek views and further suggestions from Parties, other Governments, regional economic integration groups, partner organizations, donors and observers on a strategy for resource mobilization, and compile the information received;(b) Undertake informal consultations on the development of the strategy for resource mobilization in conjunction with the Convention's inter-sessional meetings;(c) Submit a draft strategy for consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting.
3. Three informal consultations on the development of a strategy for resource mobilization have been organized in Montreal, Canada on 13 October 2007, in Geneva, Switzerland on 20 January 2008 and in Rome, Italy on 16 February 2008 respectively. Written submissions and comments have been received from Canada, Mexico, Portugal and the European Commission on behalf of the European Community and its Member States. The Global Environment Facility also provided written inputs on elements of a strategy for resource mobilization.

* UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1.

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4. Following the outcomes of the consultations and taking into account all submissions and inputs, the Executive Secretary has prepared the draft strategy for resource mobilization as contained in annex I. Section I provides convincing evidence from submissions to highlight the urgency of increasing funding efforts to support the achievement of the Convention's objectives. Section II suggests a common vision for collective efforts to be made in the coming years based on a study conducted by the Global Environment Facility as contained in appendix to the present note. Section III outlines goals and objectives of the strategy for resource mobilization that can be used to guide the implementation of the funding provisions of the Convention. Section IV deals with implementation arrangements, including a menu of options that may be considered by the Parties and relevant organizations in efforts to mobilize additional financial resources.

5. The following draft decision is proposed for consideration:

“The Conference of the Parties

“*Recalling* the financial provisions of Articles 20 and 21 and related provisions of other articles of the Convention,

“*Recalling also* that, in its decision VIII/13, the Conference of the Parties decided to request the Executive Secretary to prepare a draft strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the objectives of the Convention,

“*Noting* with appreciation the inputs on the development of the strategy for resource mobilization provided by the Global Environment Facility (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/14),

“*Taking note* of the draft strategy for resource mobilization prepared by the Executive Secretary after informal consultations with the Parties and relevant organizations (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/16/Add.1),

“*Having considered* recommendation 2/2 of the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation, regarding options and a draft strategy for resource mobilization in support of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

“1. *Adopts* the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity as annexed to the present decision;

“2. *Invites* the Parties and relevant organizations, including United Nations development system, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, regional development banks and all other relevant international and regional bodies, as well as non-governmental organizations and business sector entities to take prompt actions to implement the strategy for resource mobilization of the Convention with a view to mobilizing adequate financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention at all levels;

“3. *Decides* to review the implementation of Goals 1, 3 and 7 of the strategy for resource mobilization at its tenth meeting, and that the Executive Secretary shall prepare necessary documentation pertinent to these goals for consideration by the Conference of the Parties.”

ANNEX I DRAFT STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION IN SUPPORT OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CONVENTION'S OBJECTIVES FOR THE PERIOD 2008-2015

1. The purpose of this resource mobilization strategy is to assist the Parties to the Convention and relevant organizations to mobilize adequate and predictable financial resources to support the achievement of the Convention's objectives and effectively reduce and halt the loss of biological diversity at the national, regional and global levels.
2. The strategy considers the full range of possible national, regional and international funding sources, both public and private. It is geared towards implementation during an initial period up to 2015, coinciding with the international development planning cycle, including the Millennium Development Goals.

I. THE URGENCY

3. The loss of biological diversity and ecosystem services is increasing at an unprecedented rate and put at increasing risk the living resource base for sustainable development and humanity itself. The causes of human-induced loss of biological diversity, exacerbated by the negative impacts of climate change, are mostly steady or even increasing in intensity in the coming decades. An unprecedented effort is required to significantly reduce and halt the loss of biological diversity, thus reversing degradation of many ecosystem services and contributing to poverty reduction and eradication.
4. In 2002, 10 years after the Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature, the Parties committed themselves "to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth". This target was endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development held also in 2002, and reaffirmed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome. Nevertheless since the adoption of the target, little progress has been achieved in the mobilization of significant additional resources, and funding has mostly remained at the same level or in some cases has even decreased in real terms. The lack of financial resources to support the Convention's objectives is one of the major impediments to achieve the target. In a multitude of decisions, the Parties have acknowledged the urgent need for adequate financing.
5. Since 2006, the 2010 biodiversity target is fully integrated into the Millennium Development Goals, and the progress made in achieving the target will be among the first indicators to test the viability of the Millennium Development Goals. Many developed countries have established timetables to achieve the target of 0.7 percent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2015, and official development assistance to all developing countries is estimated to increase by around US\$50 billion a year by 2010. Innovative financial mechanisms and new initiatives of the United Nations development system have also demonstrated potentials of generating new and additional financial resources. The recent mixed trends in financial support to biological diversity thus call for urgent efforts to integrate biological diversity into budgetary allocations by both Governments and development cooperation agencies.
6. Research has shown that the public does not fully comprehend the magnitude of the threats facing biological diversity, are unsure of how to address them, and are unaware of the long-term financial and societal implications of the degradation of biological diversity and the goods and services that biological diversity provides. As a result, there is generally a lack of public opinion and political will towards biological diversity. While poverty and the lack of viable economic alternatives are clearly

short-term barriers to biological diversity and sustainable development, improving public awareness at local, national and global levels of viable options to sustain biological diversity and of the anticipated result of social inaction, is also urgently needed.

7. To achieve the Convention's objectives is financially affordable and feasible. Recent analyses have produced a range of estimates of funding needs and gaps for the establishment and management of a global network of protected areas. Approximately 10 billion dollars of annual international funding by 2015 and 1.1 billion dollars in domestic funding (in 2005 US dollars) will be required to meet the obligations of the Convention (see document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/14). This necessitates an annual increase of 7.2% in international funding and 4.1% in domestic funding, which are lower than the rates of increase in announced development assistance or forecasted growth rate of gross domestic products in most developing countries.

8. Over the past 15 years, the Convention on Biological Diversity has fostered remarkable achievements in, for instance, elaborating programmes of work of the Convention and national biodiversity planning documents as well as increasing the number and surface areas of protected areas. The institutional arrangements established under the Convention, including the Global Environment Facility, have accumulated tremendous knowledge, experience and expertise in effectively implementing the Convention and achieving its three objectives. Urgent substantial resources, which are currently not available, can be a critical boost in enabling effective implementation of the identified priority national and international actions in order to substantially reduce and halt the loss of biological diversity and ecosystem services.

II. MISSION

9. The target of the strategy for resource mobilization is to double by 2015 annual international financial flow for biological diversity, and increase by 50% annual domestic funding (measured against 2005 funding levels) in order to achieve a substantial reduction of the current funding gaps in support of the achievement of the Convention's objectives.

III. STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

10. Concrete activities and initiatives within appropriate timeframes should be developed to achieve the following strategic goals and objectives:

Goal 1: Improve information base on funding needs, gaps and priorities

- 1.1 To improve a financial information base including funding needs and shortfalls for the Convention's three objectives, in particular sustainable use and fair and equitable sharing of benefits
- 1.2 To assess economic costs of biodiversity loss and benefits of early action to reduce loss of biological diversity
- 1.3 To improve priority-setting for guiding resource allocation to biological diversity

Goal 2: Mobilize domestic financial resources for the Convention's objectives

- 2.1 To prepare national financial plans that can be implemented by local, national, regional and international stakeholders
- 2.2 To promote budgetary allocations for biological diversity, including for development assistance, in national budgets and all relevant sectoral and regional budgets
- 2.3 To consider economic incentives that are supportive of the Convention's objectives at local and national levels, such as non-trade distortionary tax systems
- 2.4 To establish enabling conditions for private sector involvement in supporting the Convention's objectives, including the financial sector

Goal 3: Strengthen existing financial institutions and establish new and additional funding programmes to support the Convention's objectives

- 3.1 To mobilize co-financing, associated financing and other modes of project financing for biological diversity
- 3.2 To establish new and additional funding programmes to support the Convention's objectives
- 3.3 To mobilize international private and public sector investments in biological diversity

Goal 4: Mainstream biological diversity in development cooperation plans and priorities including the linkage between Convention's work programmes and Millennium Development Goals

- 4.1 To integrate biological diversity into sectoral development cooperation and assistance programmes
- 4.2 To promote effective integration of the Convention's objectives into the United Nations development system, as well as international financial institutions and development banks
- 4.3 To strengthen cooperation and coordination among funding partners at the regional and subregional levels
- 4.4 To enhance financial and technical cooperation with international organizations, in particular non-governmental organizations, for biological diversity

Goal 5: Promote replication of successful financial mechanisms and instruments and explore innovative financial mechanisms

- 5.1 To support environmental funds at all levels as essential complements to national biodiversity resource base
- 5.2 To promote valuation of ecosystem services to adequately reward environmental initiatives at all levels, while ensuring that these are not trade-distortionary
- 5.3 To promote biological diversity in debt relief and cancellation initiatives, including debt-for-nature swaps
- 5.4 To enhance revenue generation measures, in particular benefit-sharing arrangements and other thematic funding measures, as a contribution to sustainable resource mobilization
- 5.5 To explore ways and means to integrate biological diversity in the development of new and innovative sources of international development finance

Goal 6: Build capacity for resource mobilization and utilization and promote South-South cooperation as a complement to necessary North-South cooperation

- 6.1 To build local capacity on resource mobilization skills and financial planning and support awareness raising activities
- 6.2 To identify and intensify South-South Cooperation as a means of enhancing technical and financial cooperation
- 6.3 To improve effectiveness of resource utilization for informing further resource mobilization, taking into account gender perspectives

Goal 7: To raise public awareness and enhance the global engagement for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's three objectives

- 7.1 To raise public awareness of the importance of biodiversity, and to the goods and services that it provides at all levels
- 7.2. To promote exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity
- 7.3 To monitor and review implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

- 11. To effectively implement the strategy for resource mobilization will require an unremitting effort of all relevant stakeholders of the Convention at all levels. Political will and commitment to better

recognize the importance of biological diversity in sustainable development must be reinforced in order to achieve the funding target.

12. The strategy for resource mobilization is intended to assist Parties in establishing national target, goals and objectives as well as actions and timeframes to implement the financial provisions of the Convention at all levels, based on success stories and good practices. Each Party should appoint a “resource mobilization focal point” to facilitate national implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, including design and dissemination of a country-specific strategy up to 2015, with the involvement of key stakeholders such as non-governmental organizations, businesses and donors. Parties and relevant organizations may select from, adapt, and/or add to the activities and initiatives suggested in the annex to the current strategy, based on the existing national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

13. The Global Environment Facility has the following role in the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization:

- (i) Develop a plan to address the target of the strategy for resource mobilization through 2015, in consultation with the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);
- (ii) Actively seek additional resources and dedicated funds that can be added to the existing instrument, as required to address the funding target and needs at multiple levels;
- (iii) Facilitate the development and implementation of pilot national strategies for resource mobilization in a few select countries;
- (iv) Design and implement adequate mechanisms for periodic tracking, reporting, reviewing, and updating on progress towards the goals and objectives of the strategy for resource mobilization;
- (v) Convene, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary, a task force on resource mobilization to advise Parties and the Conference of the Parties in the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, monitor progress in the implementation, and identify emerging funding opportunities and options.

14. The Conference of the Parties will review the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization at its regular meetings, with the following focus:

	Focus issues	Strategic issues
COP 9	Adoption of the strategy	Capacity building (Goal 6)
COP 10	1. Information base (Goal 1) 2. New and additional funding (Goal 3)	Awareness raising and constituency building (Goal 7)
COP 11	1. Domestic funding (Goal 2) 2. Development cooperation (Goal 4)	Capacity building (Goal 6)
COP 12	1. Innovative funding (Goal 5) 2. Comprehensive review	Awareness raising and constituency building (Goal 7)

15. The Executive Secretary, with support from the task force on resource mobilization, should prepare periodic global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, and promote, in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity.

ANNEX

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES FOR THE PARTIES AND RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS

GOAL 1

Objective 1.1

- 1.1.1 Estimate national funding needs and shortfalls for biological diversity, building on national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
- 1.1.2 Establish and maintain, as appropriate, national biodiversity accounts/estimates of revenues and expenditures.
- 1.1.3 Cooperate in developing basic statistical standards for national biodiversity estimates/accounts of revenues and expenditures.
- 1.1.4 Enable funding needs estimates/accounts of biodiversity revenues and expenditures to be used as a decision-making support tool.
- 1.1.5 Provide technical support and capacity building for efforts to estimate funding needs and shortfalls or accounting national biodiversity revenues and expenditures.
- 1.1.6 Report on funding needs assessments/accounts to the Conference of the Parties.
- 1.1.7 Publish and disseminate widely regional and global reports on funding needs assessments or biodiversity revenues and expenditures on the basis of national needs assessments/accounts of biodiversity revenues and expenditures.
- 1.1.8 Promote consideration of biological diversity in the work of United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting.

Objective 1.2

- 1.2.1 Conduct economic assessments of consequences of loss of biological diversity, particularly costs of inaction on the loss of biological diversity.
- 1.2.2 Undertake estimation of costs and benefits related to specific actions contributing to the achievement of the Convention's objectives.
- 1.2.3 Provide social-economic values of biological diversity as a means to effectively promote the objectives of the Convention.
- 1.2.4 Study the impact of macroeconomic factors arising from international trade, structural adjustment programs, government privatization programs, etc on biological diversity.
- 1.2.5 Develop and adopt national decision-making procedures that incorporate environmental accounting and cost-benefit analysis related to biological diversity.
- 1.2.6 Ensure that economic values of biological diversity and realistic biodiversity costs of all harmful activities are recognized and incorporated into national budgeting and decision making.
- 1.2.7 Incorporate costs associated with degradation and depletion of natural resources into decisions of economic sectors so as to reverse the tendency to treat these resources as free goods, and to pass the costs of degradation to other sections of society, or to future generations.
- 1.2.8 Promote the involvement of ministries responsible for environment and biodiversity as well as environmental non-governmental organizations in the drafting and review of development and poverty reduction strategies and national strategies for sustainable development.
- 1.2.9 Encourage sharing of knowledge and experience on applied economy of biological diversity.

- 1.2.10 Assemble results of economic assessments of biological diversity at the regional and global levels.

Objective 1.3

- 1.3.1 Mobilize both natural science and social science to advance researches on national and global priority-setting criteria for biological diversity.
- 1.3.2 Build capacity for setting national and regional biodiversity priorities, with particular attention to stakeholder involvement.
- 1.3.3 Adopt a harmonized priority-setting framework for guiding resource allocations to support the implementation of the Convention.
- 1.3.4 Develop guidelines and/or best practice guidance for scientifically, socially and economically sound prioritization, stakeholder involvement and fund raising.
- 1.3.5 Raise awareness on national, regional and global biodiversity priorities, including among the donor community.
- 1.3.6 Implement and revise the harmonized global priority-setting framework based on experiences and lessons learned.

GOAL 2

Objective 2.1

- 2.1.1 Elaborate national biodiversity financial programmes/plans as part of national biodiversity planning exercises.
- 2.1.2 Support financially and technically the elaboration of national biodiversity financial programmes/plans.
- 2.1.3 Promote exchange of experience and know-how on developing and implementing national biodiversity financial programmes/plans.
- 2.1.4 Integrate national biodiversity financial programmes/plans into relevant budget documents of involved institutions.
- 2.1.5 Promote inclusion of biological diversity in long-term prospective planning, such as national strategies for poverty reduction, macroeconomic policy instruments, five-year planning and all relevant annual plans of economic and social development.
- 2.1.6 Identify and explore regional and subregional financial cooperation opportunities arising out of national biodiversity financial programmes/plans.
- 2.1.7 Undertake to develop where possible multi-year plans and commitments.
- 2.1.8 Review, revise and update national biodiversity financial programmes/plans on a regular basis.

Objective 2.2

- 2.2.1 Review existing expenditures on biodiversity-related activities against identified priorities, and re-align expenditure to address the most urgent and important biodiversity priorities.
- 2.2.2 Review non-environmental national budgets and examine options for cross-budget schemes to promote biological diversity by other national agencies.
- 2.2.3 Analyze changing motivations and opportunities of each sector, and develop sector-specific funding tools and interventions such as international codes of conduct or standards.
- 2.2.4 Bring budget laws in line with environmental legislation that integrate biological diversity.
- 2.2.5 Engage proactively and constructively with Ministry of Finance or other national budgeting authorities to ensure that biological diversity is a key consideration in policy development, budgeting, planning and auditing processes.
- 2.2.6 Integrate biological diversity in policy development, budgeting and planning processes in the sectoral ministries and agencies such as trade and industry, minerals and energy, land affairs, housing, transport, public works, and health, water affairs and forestry, agriculture etc..
- 2.2.7 Develop selective public investment programmes in infrastructure and service to minimize production costs and environmental impacts.

- 2.2.8 Increase allocations from non-tax revenues in budgets, such as fines and other disincentives, to funding biodiversity management.
- 2.2.9 Promote an increase in sectoral budgetary allocations for biological diversity.
- 2.2.10 Raise awareness and mobilize political will at various political levels, including within sectors of relevance to biodiversity, to build necessary support for increased allocations to biological diversity.
- 2.2.11 Develop and enhance the role of civil society and other biodiversity institutions in national budgetary planning.
- 2.2.12 Ensure public access to information on budgetary planning for biological diversity and environmental protection.
- 2.2.13 Compile and disseminate sector-focused global reports on mainstreaming of biological diversity into sectoral plans and development strategies.
- 2.2.14 Facilitate exchange of budgetary know-how and experience to enhance national biodiversity budgeting capacities.

Objective 2.3

- 2.3.1 Develop and implement methodologies for assessing national tax systems in support of the Convention's objectives.
- 2.3.2 Assess various tax instruments and develop good practice guidance on using an optional mix of all tax instruments to promote the Convention's objectives.
- 2.3.3 Bring tax laws in line with environmental legislation to ensure economic mechanisms for biological diversity are promoted.
- 2.3.4 Reinforce tax benefits and other incentives for donations towards biodiversity conservation.
- 2.3.5 Provide tax benefits and other incentives to enterprises and organizations that reinvest profits in biological diversity, produce equipment and develop technologies for nature protection, provide ecological services, and/or practice advertising within an ecological slant.
- 2.3.6 Raise taxes on unsustainable use of biological resources and ecologically harmful works, production processes and technologies.
- 2.3.7 Ensure appropriate distribution and use of revenue brought in by taxation of exploitation of natural resources for the purpose of nature conservation.

Objective 2.4

- 2.4.1 Compile inventories of national development banks and other financial institutions and disseminate information on good practices and lessons learned.
- 2.4.2 Explore thoroughly and use creatively sources of funding from the private sector to finance biological diversity.
- 2.4.3 Develop and study new initiatives related to environmental business and services.
- 2.4.4 Assess the possibility that the private sector participate in biodiversity-related venture investment, eco-business with clean technology and other ventures.
- 2.4.5 Involve the banking and financial sectors in the financing of biological diversity through grants and loans.
- 2.4.6 Develop schemes of small grants, micro-credits and interest-free loans to promote biological diversity.
- 2.4.7 Use preferential credit for actions on biological diversity.
- 2.4.8 Strengthen the degree to which biological diversity is integrated into the operations of existing financial institutions.
- 2.4.9 Promote application of environmental assessment and environmental management plan, using the Equator Principles.
- 2.4.10 Target the banking industry and financial sector to identify incentives and opportunities to integrate biological diversity into investment and lending policies.
- 2.4.11 Strengthen cooperation among national development banks and other financial institutions, including cooperation on capacity-building.

- 2.4.12 Experiment ecological banks, constituted by ecological taxes and allocations and relevant profits arising out of ecologically clean products, to organize targeted and well-ordered flows of ecological investments required to solve ecological problems.
- 2.4.13 Develop and adopt regulations for voluntary and compulsory ecological insurance by businesses.
- 2.4.14 Provide financial incentives and facilitate access to credits to small and medium enterprises in conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
- 2.4.15 Promote taxation for private sector businesses that depend on biological diversity.
- 2.4.16 Provide tax breaks to businesses that promote programs to minimize their impact on biological diversity.
- 2.4.17 Encourage voluntary donations by private enterprises that are related to the non-consumptive use of biological resources, like tourism;
- 2.4.18 Establish conservation/environment trust funds to attract donations from social organizations, enterprises and individuals.
- 2.4.19 Establish award systems to recognize individuals or businesses for their philanthropic or sponsorship to biological diversity.
- 2.4.20 Undertake local fund raising drives and seek private-sector funding from biodiversity linked businesses and industries and in-kind support.
- 2.4.21 Raise incomes from privatization of biodiversity objects.
- 2.4.22 Promote the channelling of public investments in biological diversity via private sectors.
- 2.4.23 Promote market creation and prices to capture values of major environmental services from biological diversity, and implement tradable permit schemes.
- 2.4.24 Encourage the creation of public-private agreements and international cooperation pacts for funding biological diversity.
- 2.4.25 Increase devolution of responsibilities and opportunities for biodiversity management and utilization through joint and collaborative management arrangements with the private sector.
- 2.4.26 Promote domestic investment from the private sector in businesses related to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.
- 2.4.27 Promote private investment of production sector in resource management and technology development for achieving sustainability of productive activities.
- 2.4.28 Encourage private sector financing and cost-sharing through the dismantling of existing barriers to investment in biological diversity such as appropriate property rights.
- 2.4.29 Induce responsibility of the private sector for biological diversity through fiscal measures such as contributions, subsidies, tax reduction, etc..
- 2.4.30 Encourage the involvement of the private sector in biological diversity through developing provisions on differential and preferential taxation, credits, funds, trusts and investments.
- 2.4.31 Encourage the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Bank and other financial institutions, to promote a more active consideration of biological diversity by the banking and financial sector.

GOAL 3

Objective 3.1

- 3.1.1 Review and compile information on financing for incremental costs of biodiversity projects provided through other than the Global Environment Facility;
- 3.1.2 Make available information on new and additional financial resources from all channels through the Clearing-house Mechanism and to the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility at their regular meetings;
- 3.1.3 Encourage development cooperation agencies and partners to support, through co-financing and other modes of financing, biodiversity projects of the Global Environment Facility and other channels, and to communicate existing and planned such resources in a standardized format;
- 3.1.4 Examine and advise on operational standards and practices of incremental costs financing of various agencies to promote their coherence, collaboration and cooperation;

- 3.1.5 Consider the effectiveness of all institutional arrangements for mobilizing new and additional financial resources.

Objective 3.2

- 3.2.1 Study and assess structural gaps in funding for biodiversity and options to address them;
- 3.2.2 Introduce, implement and brand innovative financial products and instruments that can attract new and additional contributions;
- 3.2.3 Develop, establish and operate supplementary complementary trust funds to better target at priority needs identified by the Conference of the Parties.

Objective 3.3

- 3.3.1 Establish and regularly update a database of all potential donor assistance programmes, activities and locations to identify areas of possible donor interest, and make it available to all relevant biodiversity institutions.
- 3.3.2 Conduct a review of potential external donors and investors for biological diversity, prepare a framework to optimize participation, and develop inter-ministerial co-ordination to prevent conflicting externally supported development activities.
- 3.3.3 Actively cooperate, through agreements of bilateral and multilateral cooperation on biological diversity, with neighboring countries and relevant countries, and participate in regional and global projects financed by international organizations.
- 3.3.4 Develop long term financial plans for undertaking sustainable biological diversity programs, and promote long-term cooperation including the sharing of information and exchange of experiences.
- 3.3.5 Elaborate materials for major donors to disseminate national biodiversity priorities and plans, including their global benefits.
- 3.3.6 Achieve consensus on components, actions or projects in the context of national biodiversity plans that are suitable for bilateral and/or multilateral support, in particular the Global Environment Facility.
- 3.3.7 Prepare detailed proposals for external funding considering carefully the global benefits of maintaining ecosystems and biodiversity, and follow up to cooperation and financial assistance proposals.
- 3.3.8 Consider links between biological diversity and sustainable development in preparing an application for international loans, and reflect these in proper legal agreements.
- 3.3.9 Develop a visionary and clear negotiating platform for encouraging donor investment in biological diversity, and use it as a basis for developing a spectrum of creative and innovative project documents for priority activities.
- 3.3.10 Convene meetings with financial and technical assistance agencies for matching their interests with priority projects, such as roundtable meetings with country based representatives, follow up meetings with individual agencies, international roundtable meetings in parallel with meetings of the Convention, in particular the Conference of the Parties.
- 3.3.11 Establish informal working groups of aid agencies and donors on biological diversity.
- 3.3.12 Actively explore possibilities for developing new instruments such as debt for nature swaps, biodiversity offsets, transferable development rights, biodiversity sales, payment for environmental goods and services, and trust funds with present and potential donors.
- 3.3.13 Coordinate, through a centralized structure, donor activities to maximize conservation efforts and resources, and build required capacity and adequate political support.
- 3.3.14 Examine the constraints to, opportunities for and implications of international private sector support for the implementation of the Convention.
- 3.3.15 Create the necessary domestic and international conditions to facilitate direct investment flows conducive to achieving national biodiversity priorities.
- 3.3.16 Provide export credits, co-financing, venture capital and other lending instruments, risk guarantees, leveraging aid resources, information on investment opportunities, business

- development services, forums to facilitate business contacts and cooperation between enterprises of developed and developing countries, as well as funding for feasibility studies.
- 3.3.17 Encourage public/private initiatives to strengthen capacities for risk assessment.
 - 3.3.18 Pilot public private partnerships in areas that a sustained stream of revenues can be expected, such as from marketable ecosystem services in a transparent and accountable manner.
 - 3.3.19 Develop and implement global guidelines for foreign direct investments in particularly in extractive industries to support the Convention's objectives.
 - 3.3.20 Improve capacity to access international funds available for biological diversity, as well as capacity in management, formulation and evaluation of international cooperation projects.
 - 3.3.21 Provide training in project design and developing grant proposals acceptable by international donors.
 - 3.3.22 Strengthen well resourced technical assistance and productive capacity-building programmes for mobilizing international public and private resources.

GOAL 4

Objective 4.1

- 4.1.1 Give explicit consideration to biological diversity in official development assistance policies and programmes, preferably with indicative quantitative targets of allocations, as appropriate.
- 4.1.2 Participate in national biodiversity planning and related processes of developing countries, and make full use of national biodiversity plans and programmes in identifying areas that can be for assistance on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis.
- 4.1.3 Promote priority biodiversity activities in regions where development programmes already exist.
- 4.1.4 Enhance public awareness including development policy makers and cooperation planners of the global biodiversity commitments to stimulate the demand for cooperation agencies to address biodiversity challenges, and obtain support for actual performance of these commitments.
- 4.1.5 Develop and publish clear biodiversity policy instruments in international development cooperation, making biological diversity a specific objective of official development assistance, as appropriate.
- 4.1.6 Enhance the integration of biological diversity into sectoral development cooperation and assistance programmes, paying particular attention to agriculture, forestry, fisheries sectors, rural development and sustainable resource management.
- 4.1.7 Continue to develop, as appropriate, specific assistance programmes and initiatives targeted at the environment in general and biological diversity in particular, such as special sectoral programmes on biological diversity or other sector-wide approaches.
- 4.1.8 Increase projects relating to biological diversity in environmental support programmes and other aid programmes.
- 4.1.9 Develop biodiversity requirements in providing direct budget support.
- 4.1.10 Collaborate to provide co-financing arrangements for biodiversity projects of other development agencies, in particular the Global Environment Facility, promote strategic complementarities among various sources of funding, and foster partnerships based on comparative advantages.
- 4.1.11 Remove debt barriers to biodiversity finances and promote swaps of debt for nature to promote biological diversity.
- 4.1.12 Assess all climate change, biological diversity and desertification cooperation projects to ensure that they are mutually supportive.
- 4.1.13 Implement vigorously environmental impact assessments including biological diversity in all assistance strategies, programmes and projects, incorporating biological diversity into the criteria for choosing, designing and evaluating development assistance projects.
- 4.1.14 Support the establishment of long-term partnerships aiming at biological diversity, and develop sustainable, beyond-projects sources of funding for biological diversity.

- 4.1.15 Make widely available relevant funding information including funding policies, programmes, access procedures, project cycles, success stories and best practices, including through appropriate websites and the Clearing House Mechanism.
- 4.1.16 Participate in international efforts to coordinate and enhance activities related to biological diversity.
- 4.1.17 Monitor biodiversity-related development assistance and provide regular reports on financial support to the objectives of the Convention.

Objective 4.2

- 4.2.1 Stress the importance of biological diversity in Millennium Development Goals, poverty reduction strategy papers, common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks.
- 4.2.2 Make budgetary allocations to biological diversity visible in United Nations development assistance frameworks and other planning instruments of operational activities of the United Nations system.
- 4.2.3 Consider biological diversity in the “One UN” pilot initiative of the United Nations Secretary General that offers a new opportunity to enhance the programmatic focus on biological diversity within a UN development system that delivers more and better.
- 4.2.4 Highlight biological diversity as a key element in the joint Poverty and Environment Facility established by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme in February 2007 to enhance the interrelationship between fighting poverty and protecting the environment.
- 4.2.5 Participate actively in the United Nations interdepartmental and/or inter-agency bodies, including the Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB), the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), the United Nations Environmental Management Group (UNEMG), and the United Nations Evaluation Group to advocate a United Nations system-wide effort on biological diversity.
- 4.2.6 Integrate biological diversity in the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations development system.
- 4.2.7 Advocate biological diversity in the Development Cooperation Forum convened by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and other related forums.
- 4.2.8 Strengthen the role of the United Nations system in enhancing capacities of developing countries to achieve the Convention’s objectives, including those specialized agencies and technical programmes that have not received necessary political attention at the intergovernmental level.
- 4.2.9 Develop a system-wide toolkit on biological diversity as a way to promote a one UN message on biological diversity.
- 4.2.10 Give due regard to biological diversity in the support of the United Nations system to transition from relief to development.
- 4.2.11 Enhance voice and visibility of biological diversity in the governing bodies of international financial institutions and development banks, through annual meetings of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund (Fund) and World Bank Group.
- 4.2.12 Increase financial services and investment in support of the Convention’s objectives and advocate new initiatives and programmes for biological diversity.
- 4.2.13 Provide strategic policy advice and coordination services to mainstream biological diversity into national and global policy frameworks, institutions, production sectors and markets.
- 4.2.14 Augment knowledge services through research activities and mobilization of expert services to generate, disseminate and adopt best practices in biological diversity.
- 4.2.15 Support policy dialogues, regional meetings and donor conferences to facilitate planning, financing and implementing biodiversity measures.
- 4.2.16 Consider biological diversity in the Policy Support Instrument and other advisory activities on public expenditure management.

- 4.2.17 Promote biological diversity in the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative and other debt relief initiatives as well as the Debt Sustainability Framework.
- 4.2.18 Integrate contributions and benefits of biological diversity in developing and implementing innovative climate financing instruments, including the Special Climate Change Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Adaptation Fund, Clean Development Mechanism, Joint Implementation and emission trade.
- 4.2.19 Promote biological diversity in the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, including through its Facilitation Committee.
- 4.2.20 Support financially the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use, the Wetlands for the Future initiative and the Swiss Grant Fund for Africa.
- 4.2.21 Collaborate with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in facilitating financial assistance by promoting matchmaking.
- 4.2.22 Promote financially the World Heritage Fund and funds-in-trust of the World Heritage Convention.
- 4.2.23 Implement proactively the funding strategy of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and support the Global Crop Diversity Trust.
- 4.2.24 Contribute to the development of financial mechanisms under the United Nations Forest Forum.
- 4.2.25 Consider biological diversity in the Digital Solidarity Fund of the World Summit on the Information Society and other relevant funding mechanisms and institutions.
- 4.2.26 Organize an inter-agency technical task force, composed of all biodiversity-related intergovernmental funding mechanisms, to enhance synergies and share experiences and lessons learned.

Objective 4.3

- 4.3.1 Strengthen collaboration with regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations and regional banks to address challenges related to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention, notably those requiring cooperation between countries and organizations at the regional and subregional levels.
- 4.3.2 Identify and develop appropriate institutional arrangements to develop analytical, normative and operational contributions at the regional and subregional levels such as regional intergovernmental forums for policy dialogue and consensus-building, including on key policy areas of resource mobilization and effective utilization.
- 4.3.3 Further strengthen cooperation and coordination among funding partners at the regional and subregional levels, through regional roundtables on biological diversity.
- 4.3.4 Tap fully the potential of regional development banks and organizations for facilitating regional resources.
- 4.3.5 Identify external cooperation requirements, establish regional funding mechanisms, and develop regional and subregional programmes or projects for financial support by bilateral and multilateral agencies, in particular the GEF.
- 4.3.6 Foster joint programmes for transboundary biological diversity through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms, as appropriate, and cooperation in the management and control of invasive alien species and genetically modified organisms.
- 4.3.7 Develop partnership agreements at subregional and regional level, including for capacity building, education and public awareness activities, scientific and technical cooperation networks, and sub-regional and regional information systems.
- 4.3.8 Promote exchange of funding information, experience, knowledge and know-how at regional and subregional level.

Objective 4.4

- 4.4.1 Create favourable conditions to establish and conduct technical cooperation with international organizations focusing on biological diversity.

- 4.4.2 Establish legal instruments for governing privately owned or administered biological resources, for guaranteeing ownership rights on land and of biological resources on it, and for benefit-sharing.
- 4.4.3 Enhance tax deductibility required for private initiatives, and provide financial incentive for exchange of private lands important for biological diversity.
- 4.4.4 Facilitate access to direct funding of biological diversity activities from international non-governmental organizations and other private entities.
- 4.4.5 Develop and maintain linkages to regional and international donor organizations, including private foundations and non-governmental organizations to provide financial assistance for sustainable biodiversity management and conservation.
- 4.4.6 Design and carry out different types of technical cooperation and exchange programs on biological diversity that fit with all nongovernmental organizations, academic institutions, scientific foundations, and individuals.
- 4.4.7 Promote information dissemination to encourage sponsorship of environmental protection and nature conservation measures.
- 4.4.8 Encourage innovative financing such as biodiversity lotteries and green funds to attract private resources.
- 4.4.9 Support initiatives such as the Conservation Finance Alliance involving non-governmental organizations, bilateral and multilateral agencies.

GOAL 5

Objective 5.1

- 5.1.1 Develop guidelines on various dimensions of environmental funds, including viable financial instruments.
- 5.1.2 Consider a certification system for environmental funds so as to build donor confidence and increase transparency and effectiveness.
- 5.1.3 Promote and foster new national and regional environmental funds and strengthen/expand existing environmental funds.
- 5.1.4 Facilitate assistance in developing proficiency and contacts for further development of cooperation with donors, including the private sector.
- 5.1.5 Promote the use of national environmental funds as an instrument for achieving the Convention's objectives, and increase biodiversity finances through utilizing national environmental funds.
- 5.1.6 Extend tax benefits to include contributions and donations to environmental funds.
- 5.1.7 Encourage knowledge transfer and exchange about environmental funds, through national and international learning networks, associations or communities, such as experience, know-how and lessons learned.
- 5.1.8 Compile global reports on environmental funds worldwide, including assessments of the status and efficiency of environmental funds and impacts of these institutions on biological diversity.

Objective 5.2

- 5.2.1 Enhance economic valuation of biodiversity and promote sustainable use of biodiversity through payments for environmental services as an option for conserving and strengthening specific ecosystem services and avoid degradation and meet major demands of those services.
- 5.2.2 Identify and identify adequate permanent compensation mechanisms/systems to direct benefits to wild areas that generate services, provide remuneration to land owners that generate services, and finance public sector in specific region, ecosystem and sectors.
- 5.2.3 Determine criteria to allocate priority areas for environmental service payments.
- 5.2.4 Strengthen actions to develop joint implementation projects.
- 5.2.5 Establish verification and monitoring systems for areas that are subject to different modalities of environmental service payments.
- 5.2.6 Amplify the spectrum of environmental services subject to payment by establishing integral legal framework and regulating payment for environmental services provided to hydro-electrical

- generation, water production, irrigation system, erosion control, provision of services related to global climate, protection of coastal lines, flooding buffer zones, scenic beauty and conservation of biodiversity.
- 5.2.7 Provide investment to maintain continuity and quality of environmental services as well as in social development.
- 5.2.8 Foster development of contracts for providing environmental services, and facilitate forums to exchange information and experiences at local and international levels and promote development of pilot experiences.
- 5.2.9 Develop new mechanisms to internalize the costs of providing environmental services by recognizing environmental services of non-forestal ecosystems, developing research to propose mechanisms and valuation parameters according to type of services and ecosystems, and monitoring agreements obtained.
- 5.2.10 Promote awareness-raising and education to beneficiaries and decision-makers.
- 5.2.11 Develop institutional, technical, formulation and negotiation capacity to participate in international carbon emission market, establish pre-investment fund and technical assistance programs in carbon finance to obtain major resources in the future, design and develop bank mechanisms and carbon credit transaction system.
- 5.2.12 Encourage the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme and IUCN as well as other interested institutions to continue to explore the application of payment for ecosystem services at a large scale.

Objective 5.3

- 5.3.1 Monitor external debt situation and negotiations towards debt relief and cancellation.
- 5.3.2 Promote biodiversity consideration in international debt initiatives, such as the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative and the Debt Sustainability Framework.
- 5.3.3 Build knowledge, know-how, awareness and capacity for developing debt-for-nature and other initiatives.
- 5.3.4 Include biological diversity in debt-relief and cancellation programmes.
- 5.3.5 Mobilize funding to support debt-for-nature and other initiatives.
- 5.3.6 Share experience of mobilizing resources from debt-related sources.

Objective 5.4

- 5.4.1 Review and revise possible avenues of developing sustainable revenues and self-financing mechanisms to support biological diversity.
- 5.4.2 Analyze real potentials of implementation of alternative financial strategies, for example, debt-for-nature swap, payment for global environmental services, donations, domestic and international investments of the private sector, charges for ecological services, special taxes, bioprospecting fees, fees from academic research, restructuring existing wildlife use (e.g. developing new markets for wildlife products based on non-destructive use, including use of extractives, bird watching, trophy spotting), alternatives to wild harvest (e.g. farming of species in demand), in situ conservation (e.g. significant dedication of user fees in protected areas), ex situ conservation (e.g. entry fees at zoos), commerce in genetic material, participation in proceeds from patenting of inventions, eco-tourism, penalties (e.g. polluter pays penalties), performance bonds, non-compliance fees, carbon sequestration, service fees (e.g. full cost pricing of water services), special issues of postage stamps and coins.
- 5.4.3 Study different possible forms of exploitation concessions and determine the most appropriate type of concession.
- 5.4.4 Establish necessary policy, legislative and administrative mechanisms for increasing revenue for biological diversity.
- 5.4.5 Develop and implement system for using profits/taxes and/or revenues from, and fees, taxes and fines for, natural resources use for biological diversity.

- 5.4.6 Establish appropriate user fees for biological diversity resource users (for example, hoteliers, fisherfolk, SCUBA operators, tour operators).
- 5.4.7 Implement entrance fees (visit, transit) to national parks as well as bio-prospecting activities at the national level.
- 5.4.8 Design and develop a system for documenting revenues and expenditures on biodiversity related activities.
- 5.4.9 Mobilize religious and faith-based communities to raise resources for biological diversity.
- 5.4.10 Integrate sustainable income generation into long-term biological diversity efforts.
- 5.4.11 Review and revise the size of fines for illegal use of natural resources (hunting, fishing and logging), for illegal export of prohibited species, for negative impacts on wildlife and ecosystems, related to levels of sustainable use, and for inadequate disposal of wastes harmful or damaging to the environment.
- 5.4.12 Develop policy and management strategy to enhance economic returns (revenues) from biodiversity goods (e.g. logging or fishing fees, royalties from bio-prospecting, etc) and services (e.g. tourism).
- 5.4.13 Mobilize revenue benefits increased from oil price and other international commodity prices for biological diversity given their impact on biological heritage through technical assistance and capacity building.
- 5.4.14 Promote monitoring, control and surveillance schemes involving penalties for biodiversity transgressions.
- 5.4.15 Develop and implement mechanisms for the enforcement of disincentives, including enforcement capacity building.
- 5.4.16 Develop donor information sheets and good practice guidance on subject areas of the Convention that have been identified for financial support;
- 5.4.17 Simplify administrative procedures of funding to expedite access to the financial resources needed to assist the implementation of required urgent actions;
- 5.4.18 Involve all funding partners in the review and revision of the programmes of work, guidelines, strategies and action plans of the Convention;
- 5.4.19 Assess funding status, trends, gaps and options in the subject areas under review by the Conference of the Parties;
- 5.4.20 Provide resourced technical assistance and effective capacity building programmes including project development seminars to promote resource mobilization targeted at identified needs;
- 5.4.21 Explore innovative funding modalities that can better address specific needs of the subject areas of the Convention;
- 5.4.22 Support financially the special fund for the Global Taxonomy Initiative and the voluntary fund for the roster of experts on biosafety, and assess their efficiency and effectiveness;
- 5.4.23 Ensure that the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas will effectively address financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas;
- 5.4.24 Provide sufficient voluntary contributions to the voluntary funding mechanism to facilitate the participation of indigenous and local communities in meetings under the Convention, and encourage the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to continue to explore various funding options and assess their implementation;
- 5.4.25 Develop innovative financial mechanisms to promote access and benefit-sharing related to genetic resources.

Objective 5.5

- 5.5.1 Explore the potential of innovative sources of international development finances for biological diversity.
- 5.5.2 Promote biological diversity in international and regional discussions on innovative financing for development.
- 5.5.3 Organize expert group discussions to explore innovative financial mechanisms including market-based mechanisms for biological diversity.

- 5.5.4 Establish or raise existing airport taxes and charges to generate revenues to scale up biodiversity management through appropriate new funding mechanisms.
- 5.5.5 Develop capital markets on official development assistance promises, such as through the International Finance Facility, in order to generate a substantial immediate increase in development and biodiversity spending, timed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, including the 2010 biodiversity target.
- 5.5.6 Establish remittances for nature programmes to allow tax benefits to international remittances designated for biodiversity management from both the remitting and recipient countries through recognized institutional arrangements.
- 5.5.7 Explore potential opportunities from the proposals to use global lottery, global premium bond, global tax on carbon use or currency transaction tax.
- 5.5.8 Establish global funds to focus the attention of large private donors, encourage payroll giving, explore new forms of corporate giving and Internet giving, and provide more generous tax incentives and donor education programmes.
- 5.5.9 Facilitate information exchange and knowledge sharing on innovative financing for biological diversity.
- 5.5.10 Build national and local capacities to promote replication of tested innovative financial mechanisms and instruments.

GOAL 6

Objective 6.1

- 6.1.1 Strengthen civil society, in particular local communities and indigenous peoples, in order to build domestic constituency for integrating environment and development.
- 6.1.2 Ensure effective consultation with and agreement of relevant local stakeholders in all natural resource-related development efforts and international assistance.
- 6.1.3 Promote sustainable rural development using biological diversity as an asset for rural poverty reduction, thus minimising risk, improving food security, nutrition and health.
- 6.1.4 Increase inter-governmental resource transfer from international sources and national governments to local governments and institutions for biodiversity staff and project activities.
- 6.1.5 Integrate biological diversity in policy development, budgeting and planning processes of provincial and local governments.
- 6.1.6 Include all biodiversity conservation projects of local and regional organizations and operation of local nature reserves in both long-term and short-term plans of socio-economic development of relevant local governmental agencies and departments so that required financing for their implementation be secured appropriately.
- 6.1.7 Promote establishment of community-based development and biodiversity funds or funding mechanisms for community biodiversity initiatives.
- 6.1.8 Develop micro-credit programs, in particular for farmers, to fund mini-scale activities concerning both biological diversity and economic development.
- 6.1.9 Provide clear and stable legal and judicial security to facilitate investment by indigenous peoples in their lands.
- 6.1.10 Encourage local investment in biological diversity as a complement to external support.
- 6.1.11 Establish, through local communities, private agents and municipalities, mechanisms to generate resources from biological goods and services.
- 6.1.12 Develop negotiation mechanisms for sharing of benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources, such as financial benefits of scientific and technical research from the private sector.
- 6.1.13 Develop and encourage compensation schemes for local communities whose interests might be negatively impacted by biodiversity management, such as through payment of royalties to landowners and community groups.
- 6.1.14 Allocate and use provincial and public sector budgets more effectively to ensure cost-saving through more efficient budgeting and use of funds and reward good biodiversity practices.

- 6.1.15 Organise public work programmes and utilize local surplus labour and unemployment to reduce costs of biodiversity activities.
- 6.1.16 Undertake community training and awareness campaigns on sustainable financing mechanisms.
- 6.1.17 Strengthen capacity of non-governmental organizations and national associations in financial planning.
- 6.1.18 Strengthen existing local and national institutions for mobilizing necessary external funds in the preparation and execution of biodiversity projects.

Objective 6.2

- 6.2.1 Promote biological diversity in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund, in emerging cooperation funds such as the Poverty Alleviation Fund of the Islamic Development Bank, and the South Fund for Development & Humanitarian Assistance.
- 6.2.2 Support financially through triangular cooperation the transboundary and inter- and intraregional initiatives and collaborative research among two or more developing countries.
- 6.2.3 Continue to promote biological diversity in the work of the United Nations High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation, South Summit, the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership and other regional cooperation mechanisms.
- 6.2.4 Facilitate information-sharing on South-South Cooperation for biological diversity such as through actual or virtual conferences, seminars and workshops, web-based platforms and networks, clearing house mechanisms, databases, translation and exchange of publications.
- 6.2.5 Cooperate on capacity building activities for biological diversity, including joint training programmes, exchanges/secondments of experts and advisors, study visits, and internships.
- 6.2.6 Collaborate with and contribute to implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building.
- 6.2.7 Establish and enhance institutional linkages and partnerships on resource mobilization.
- 6.2.8 Promote joint education and public awareness initiatives on biological diversity.

Objective 6.3

- 6.3.1 Consolidate existing strategies for obtaining financial and technical resources.
- 6.3.2 Strengthen biodiversity institutions and other stakeholders and effective partnerships with defined accountability.
- 6.3.3 Design national biodiversity activities in a way to minimize costs so as to be financially efficient in their operations, and improve financial coordination to reduce costs.
- 6.3.4 Eliminate investment waste by requiring environment impact assessments.
- 6.3.5 Maximize the impact of resources by bringing projects that have the same objectives together to coordinate and synchronize relevant activities and objectives.
- 6.3.6 Ensure maximum benefits from minimum investment by reducing duplication, streamlining activities, and strategizing actions.
- 6.3.7 Improve coherence between biodiversity policies and economic partnership agreements in relation to environment and development, trade, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, transport, and infrastructure.
- 6.3.8 Promote alignment of international financial support to national development strategies, sector-wide approaches or programmes that incorporate biodiversity priorities.
- 6.3.9 Increase complementarities and added values between various sources of funding, and increase exchange of information, knowledge and experience.
- 6.3.10 Improve synergies between multiple development objectives such as conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, combat of climate change and desertification as well as economic development and poverty reduction, as well as effectiveness of using resources including through improved cooperation among Conventions at the national level.
- 6.3.11 Build, maintain and improve a comprehensive statistical system for development assistance targeted at the objectives of the Convention to accurately establish the level of international

- resources, ensure accountability for the resources spent, support the cost-effective use of funds and facilitate flexible allocations.
- 6.3.12 Promote policy dialogue with aid agencies on effective assistance to biological diversity including through the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
 - 6.3.13 Promote exchange of information and experience for biological diversity through the Network on Environment and Development Co-operation of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Poverty-Environment Partnership Network.
 - 6.3.14 Promote consideration of biological diversity in peer reviews on development co-operation policies and efforts under the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
 - 6.3.15 Follow up on aid effectiveness initiatives that have an impact on financing for biological diversity, and adapt any guidelines for aid effectiveness to biological diversity cooperation, including promoting good governance.
 - 6.3.16 Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biological diversity, and harmonize tools and indicators for monitoring and assessing biodiversity related programmes and policies.
 - 6.3.17 Improve the quality of aid modalities of aid delivery to reduce volatility, achieve greater predictability, including financing recurrent costs where sector policies are sound and fiduciary conditions are adequate.
 - 6.3.18 Conduct regular analyses of the status concerning and trends in biodiversity finance using aids targeted the objectives of the Convention.
 - 6.3.19 Undertake in-depth global analyses of national experiences in resource mobilization and utilization, drawing upon at least two countries per region, to assess gaps and duplications in planning and programming, thematic or geographic coverage, funding and evaluation and make recommendations for change in the strategic focus of national biodiversity financial programmes/plans.

GOAL 7

Objective 7.1

- 7.1.1 Develop targeted, simple and easy-to-understand messages and materials on values of biological diversity.
- 7.1.2 Demonstrate benefits of behavioral changes that are supportive of the Convention's objectives from funded projects, and promote their replication.
- 7.1.3 Promote social and public consensus on the need and urgency of sustaining biological diversity.
- 7.1.4 Identify and encourage advocacy from non-biodiversity specialists that shows support for biological diversity.
- 7.1.5 Apply best practices from the realm of social marketing, including effective and low-cost methods for changing attitudes and behaviors at the global, national and local levels.
- 7.1.6 Engage donors and key stakeholders to participate in the Conference of the Parties.
- 7.1.7 Participate in the United Nations discussions on long-term solutions to international governance and financing for the global commons, of which global diversity is a vital component.
- 7.1.8 Engage key donors and stakeholders in the discussion of innovative opportunities to fund the achievement of the Convention's objectives.
- 7.1.9 Highlight financing in relevant biodiversity communication, education and public awareness activities.
- 7.1.10 Conduct analysis of awareness gaps and requisite behavioral changes, including changes needed, potential impacts, decision makers and ways and means to achieve changes.
- 7.1.11 Nominate globally renowned and respected personalities who can act as champions for biological diversity.

- 7.1.12 Organize awareness caravans, workshops, conferences, seminars or forums to disseminate information and share views and experiences to promote action and empower communities to take responsibilities for tackling problems of loss of biological diversity.
- 7.1.13 Identify, train, integrate and retain peer educators on biological diversity to enhance outreach to targeted audiences.
- 7.1.14 Undertake global, regional and national campaigns on the importance of biological diversity as a means to communicate with a variety of audiences, including further research on the issue, mobilization of supporters, information for the public; and lobbying of decision-makers.
- 7.1.15 Reach out to important audiences, particularly the forums where financing priorities are decided, including, the United Nations development system and financing for development, the Group of Eight leading industrialised nations (G8), the European Community, key government authorities, financial ministers and development agencies, and key business forums.
- 7.1.16 Encourage creative awareness-raising initiatives such as through drama, dance, art, music, or theatre to increase interactive involvement.
- 7.1.17 Increase use of new communication technology such as Internet as an effective awareness-raising tool to coordinate action, share stories and ideas, learn from each other, and network.

Objective 7.2

- 7.2.1 Provide advice on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilisation.
- 7.2.2 Develop knowledge system and human capacity to ensure short- and long-term financing and sustainability.
- 7.2.3 Target training for key ministry employees, nongovernmental organizations, businessmen and others in project development and grants applications suitable for national and international donors.
- 7.2.4 Establish a global network of resource mobilization practitioners to provide timely and high-quality advice, expertise and know-how to policy makers and other partners.
- 7.2.5 Promote knowledge and networking through regional or sub-regional resource facilities.
- 7.2.6 Encourage initiatives such as external advisory panels, referral service, practice meetings, peer reviews, innovation competitions, e-discussions and knowledge fairs.
- 7.2.7 Provide courses, seminars, and policy advice tailored to country needs, on issues central to financing for biological diversity.
- 7.2.8 Offer distance learning opportunities with high-speed communications technologies, interactive videoconferencing and e-learning facilities.
- 7.2.9 Mobilize partnership for knowledge sharing with regional and bilateral aid agencies, international biodiversity organizations, foundations, and the private sector.
- 7.2.10 Highlight biological diversity in the Global Communities of Practice of the United Nations Development Programme, World Bank Institute (WBI), Development Gateway and other ongoing relevant knowledge sharing initiatives.

Objective 7.3

- 7.3.1 Establish national coordination structure mandated to mobilize resources and facilitate contact between national institutions and potential or actual donors.
- 7.3.2 Organize annual national implementation consultations to develop, implement and assess national biodiversity financial plans and programmes.
- 7.3.3 Identify weaknesses or constraints in resource mobilization as well as options to address them.
- 7.3.4 Apply global initiatives to improve governance, increase transparency and build demand for good governance at the national level in a way that strengthens ownership.
- 7.3.5 Provide ongoing external support in monitoring and review of resource mobilization.
- 7.3.6 Track progress in the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization.
- 7.3.7 Monitor long-term trends in availability of financial resources to biological diversity.
- 7.3.8 Prepare reports on resource mobilization and communicate them for the Conference of the Parties.

- 7.3.9 Build national monitoring and evaluation capacity and provide technical support in strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation, costing and budgeting and mainstreaming.
- 7.3.10 Establish and maintain national monitoring and evaluation systems including routine monitoring and programme evaluation in order to obtain all necessary information for evidence-informed policy development, sound programme management and continued programme improvement.