



Convention on Biological Diversity

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REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Brasilia, Brazil 15–17 April 2014

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In decision XI/4, paragraph 2, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) expressed concern that the lack of sufficient financial resources continues to be one of the main obstacles to achieving the Convention's three objectives and implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary, subject to voluntary contributions, to organize regional and subregional workshops on the establishment of robust baselines and reporting framework and the preparation of national financial plans for biodiversity (paragraph 27).

2. The present workshop was one of a series of regional workshops organized to support Parties in these tasks. It was organized by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through its Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN) Initiative, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), through its World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC). Financial support was provided by the Government of Japan. The workshop was hosted by the Government of Brazil.

3. The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

(a) Enhance the capacity of participants to apply pertinent methodologies, frameworks and tools for identifying, assessing, and reporting existing biodiversity finance, in order to develop robust financial baselines and for developing national finance plans, including financial targets, for effective implementation of revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs);

(b) Enhance understanding of participants of the importance, for effective mobilization of financial resources, of identifying relevant biodiversity values and incorporating these values in policy planning, including in revised national biodiversity strategy and action plans; and of existing case studies and good practices on pertinent approaches and measures for such identification and incorporation.

4. The workshop was attended by government-nominated resource mobilization experts from Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Uruguay. A number of United Nations organizations as well as relevant international and national organizations were also represented. The list of participants is provided as annex IV of the present report. The documents

prepared for the workshops and the presentations held can be accessed at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=RMWS-2014-02> . The meeting was held in English and Spanish.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

5. The opening ceremony started at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, 5 April 2014.

6. Mr. Fernando Tatagiba, representing the Secretary of Biodiversity and Forests of the Ministry of the Environment in Brazil, welcomed participants to the workshop. Noting the little time remaining for achieving the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, he emphasized the urgent need to improve the overall approach taken by including other sectors, such as finance, mining, trade, industry, in policy development and implementation, and in particular to start a dialogue with these sectors with a view to enhance the mobilize of resources from all sources.

7. Mr. Saulo Ceolin, Head of Environment Division within the Ministry of External Relations of Brazil, echoed that the time for implementation is now, and reiterated the firm commitment of his Ministry to strengthen its support to the work of the Convention. Referring to the approval of the resource mobilization strategy at COP-9, he underlined the ongoing importance of keeping in mind the pertinent articles of the Convention itself. Mr. Ceolin stated that Brazil's investments in biodiversity are high and that relevant ministries are currently reviewing numbers with a view to determine the returns on these investments, in preparation for COP-12.

8. Mr. Braulio Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention, recalled that resource mobilization is a key issue for all Parties. Recalling the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as the pertinent decisions on resource mobilization, he said that the main task of all Parties is to implement what they agreed on, that is, the revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans with a view to achieve their alignment to the global Strategic Plan, including, *inter alia*, the adoption of national targets, the establishment of a resource mobilization strategy, and the establishment of a monitoring and coordination mechanism. He highlighted the merits of identifying the amount of national biodiversity investments, not only at protected areas, but also looking at sectors such as science and research, education, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, health and other sectors that have an impact on biodiversity and are relevant to the biodiversity agenda, and explained that the workshop shall provide opportunities to exchange pertinent experiences and good practices as well as lessons learned. In closing, he thanked the Government of Brazil for hosting the workshop and the Government of Japan for providing financial support, as well as UNDP and UNEP-WCMC for co-organizing the workshop.

9. In her opening statement, Ms. Jamie Ervin from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) emphasized the importance of investing in biodiversity and of changing business as usual in regards to the mobilization of financial resources in light of considerable financial gap for the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. She noted that undertaking such a rethink requires taking three steps: 1) to identify current drivers of change and associated policies and expenditures; 2) undertaking a thorough costing of revised NBSAPs and identifying funding gaps and priorities; and 3) develop a national resource mobilization plan aiming at mobilizing financial resources from all sources, including public and private sources as well as traditional and innovative mechanisms.

10. In her opening statement, Ms. Katharina Rogalla von Bieberstein from the Word Conservation Monitoring Center of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), underscored UNEP-WCMC's continued commitment to support Parties to the Convention in the revision and subsequent implementation of NBSAPs, making reference to pertinent activities and products. She noted the importance of preparing national finance plans for the effective implementation of revised NBSAPs and said that the workshop was therefore very timely as most Parties are now well advanced in revising their NBSAPs.

11. Participants subsequently introduced themselves. The list of participants is provided in annex IV to the present report.

ITEM 2: UNDERSTANDING THE BROADER CONTEXT: IDENTIFYING AND INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS AND VALUES

12. Ms. Mariana Bellot from Natural Commission for Natural Protected Areas of Mexico, and member of the High-Level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, delivered a keynote presentation on the key insights emerging from the work of the panel, with emphasis on regional experiences and lessons learned. She first recalled key messages resulting from the first phase of the panel's work: (i) the need for a strong political and institutional framework, as well as strong political will; (ii) investments in natural capital will very likely deliver significant benefits for sustainable development; (iii) these benefits are likely to significantly outweigh costs; (iv) funding from a diverse range of international and national sources, and across different policy areas, is required; and (v) further research is vital to help further develop and refine the estimates..

13. She subsequently presented the panel's work under its second phase, which focusses on assessing, by way of a bottom-up approach, the financial benefits of meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the emerging key messages for COP-12. Focusing on the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region, Ms. Bellot presented an overview analysis of such benefits, with tentative results including: (a) the region has the highest number of, and the highest amount of associated experience on, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes and other innovative conservation schemes; (b) there is a strong progress made towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11, 12, 17, 18 and 19; (c) extra effort is needed for targets 3, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 15; (d) the priority in the Caribbean region is the conservation of marine and coastal areas, while priority is given in Central and South America to the development of sustainable financial mechanisms. She also provided more detailed information on the average annual spending per country and the different sources of funding in individual countries.

14. In the subsequent discussion, participants raised a number of questions or concerns regarding the regional study: (a) the need to include other innovative financial mechanisms, in particular non-financial mechanisms, since there are countries in the region that are not using PES or REDD+ schemes; (b) the need to present the amount spent on biodiversity in relation to the public spending; (c) the importance to present, and make the analytical link to, the individual countries' underlying economic model; (d) the difference of the circumstances of the Caribbean region and those of Latin America. In response to these questions, Ms. Bellot recognized that a broad range of tools, methodologies and approaches are available and applied in different countries, and explained that this has been reflected in the full report, pointing in particular to the various case studies that present the breath of conditions and approaches taken in different countries.

15. Ms. Katharina Rogalla von Bieberstein (UNEP-WCMC) presented the outcomes of a recently concluded project undertaken by WCMC, with financial support provided by DEFRA, to identify good practices and lessons learned on the identification and inclusion of the manifold values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, their reflection in revised NBSAPs, and their subsequent integration into sectorial and cross-sectorial strategies, plans and programmes, as well as reporting systems. Emphasizing that such integration of values was a critical component of the mainstreaming agenda and a critical precondition for the more effective mobilization of resources, she provided an overview of the critical entry points and approaches which supported such inclusion along the different stages of the NBSAP revision process, which such supporting approaches including: (i) stakeholder engagement; (ii) ecosystem assessments; (iii) ecosystem service mapping; (iv) designing and using ecosystem service indicators; (v) monetary valuation; (vi) environmental accounting; (vii) policy documents & legislation.

16. Ms. Bieberstein specifically pointed to the case study from Guatemala, as a case study conducted in the LAC region. Specific efforts were made in Guatemala to collect input on values from indigenous and local communities, through the organization of the First Congress on Traditional Knowledge and

Biodiversity. In closing, she referred participants to the complete analysis, including detailed case studies, and the guidance developed under this project, and invited participants to consider using this material in developing their national resources mobilization strategies.¹

17. Mr. Benedicto Lucas from Guatemala presented recent work on Guatemala's economic-environmental accounting system (SCAE), which he described as an analytical framework to reveal and systematize the complex interrelationships between the economy and the environment, through account structure and associated themes allowing for impact chain analysis and the identification of policy implications and possible responses. The framework consisted of six components, namely: (i) status and trends of biodiversity in the country; (ii) key stakeholders in the use of biodiversity, their patterns and intensity of use; (iii) main impacts in economy and who causes them; (iv) institutional responses in managing the country's natural environment; (v) the contribution of natural capital to the national economy; and (vi) whether the national economy follows the principles of sustainable development.

18. Mr. Lucas pointed to several products developed so far, including a range of technical and scientific publications covering the various aspects of the relationship between the national economy and the environment. He explained that the system had already led to positive policy impacts in the forestry sector, in water management, as well as in civil society and the legislative agenda. In closing, he presented key lessons learned, including (i) the importance of transforming current knowledge in public policy and business practice; (ii) the need to strengthen public leadership to use the findings of SCAE and transform them into policy instruments; (iii) the merits of intensifying political advocacy in this context by the technical lead agencies and the active development of strategic alliances; and (iv) the importance of empowering relevant stakeholders.

19. Participants expressed considerable interest in the issue of economic-environmental accounting as a mainstreaming tool and, more specifically, noted the strategic importance of the science sector and the associated need to invest more in scientific research and monitoring systems for ecosystems and biodiversity. During the discussion, Mr. Lucas explained that Guatemala joined the WAVES initiative of World Bank on environmental accounting with a view to carry the work further forward and to share experiences with WAVES partners. Ms. Sofia Panchi from Ecuador explained that her country was also making efforts to progress on the issue, under the overall framework of the United Nations revised system of environmental-economic accounting, and underscored the importance of achieving active partnerships between the biodiversity community and national statistical offices with a view to reflecting the loss of ecosystem services in the accounts. She noted that useful synergies could be created between such national initiatives to strengthen ecosystem accounting and the work associated with BIOFIN, that is, the development of national finance plans, and the preparation of national TEEB studies.

ITEM 3: UNDERSTANDING THE BROADER CONTEXT: ACTORS AND INSTITUTIONS IN OTHER PLANNING PROCESSES

20. In introducing the rationale behind the particular structure of the workshop, Ms. Jamison Ervin presented an overview of the UNDP's BIOFIN methodology towards transforming biodiversity finance. She explained that the BIOFIN methodology sought to help planners to systematically identify and assess finance needs and priorities associated with needed actions as foreseen in revised NBSAPs against current expenditures and funding sources, and to mobilize financial resources using a range of financial mechanisms. Noting that the BIOFIN initiative and its methodology currently covered 45 countries throughout the world, she explained that it was based on the following four conceptual components: (i) public and private expenditure review; (ii) pressure-state-response framework; (iii) root causes analysis (iv) valuation methodologies. Ms. Ervin also explained the stylized steps towards developing a national resource mobilization strategy as follows: (i) identifying drivers of loss of biodiversity; (ii) identifying relevant institutions and actors, including from different economic sectors; (iii) reviewing biodiversity -

¹ Available at: www.unep-wcmc.org/guidancefornbsap_1026.html, www.unep-wcmc.org/guidancefornbsap_1027.html, and : www.unep-wcmc.org/nbsap-capacity-building-webinars_1032.html .

related expenditures; (iv) assessing costs of prioritized strategies and actions; (v) calculating the financial gap and identifying priorities; (vi) identifying potential finance mechanisms and associated actors, (vi) synthesizing these components into a resource mobilization plan.

21. Following the presentation, participants shared national experiences and views about the BIOFIN project.

- a. Ms. Andrea Cabezas from Chile explained that the project already generated fruitful discussions on possible entry points for creating synergies among various actors. Even though fully applying the BIOFIN methodology is perceived as a challenge, it will establish a system for data provision and making a more convincing case to policy makers, hence allowing the country to focus and to prioritize on certain sectors;
- b. Ms. Sofia Panchi from Ecuador reported that the national inception workshop will take place soon and will create linkages to the work on national environmental accounting. BIOFIN is expected to lead to a national resource mobilization strategy where information will be gathered through the active collaboration of the finance and planning ministries, with the overarching objective of showcasing the cost of losing biodiversity and associated ecosystem services;
- c. Ms. Eugenia Arguedas from Costa Rica noted that her country is currently working for the first time on a resource mobilization strategy. The BIOFIN contribution, including on finance training, has been very important, in particular in light of the typically restricted economic expertise of the environment community. In this context, she noted that “*de-environmentalizing*” the biodiversity discourse is of critical importance: speaking the language of economics will go a long way in making a better case for biodiversity;
- d. Mr. Jose Antonio Moreno from Mexico pointed to a national initiative, undertaken two years ago, to estimate the cost of biodiversity loss, whose results were formally reported to the national parliament. He expressed the hope that BIOFIN could help upscaling this exercise by including more sectors, including the private sectors;
- e. Ms. Laura Garcia from Peru also reported that the BIOFIN inception workshop will take place soon and intends to include all sectors that positively and negatively affect biodiversity. She emphasized the importance to involve all relevant actors from the outset, *inter alia* so that they can play an active supportive role in determining the amount of pertinent expenditures in various sectors.

22. In the discussion, participants sought further clarification on the timeline of the BIOFIN initiative as well as on the selection of pilot countries and the appropriate hosting institution. Ms. Ervin explained that the BIOFIN methodology is open for broader application in the context of the NBSAP revision and the support provided by the NBSAP partnership. Participants subsequently engaged in an exercise designed to gain an aggregated overview of the region on the status of the NBSAP revision and the elaboration of a resource mobilization plan. The results of this exercise are presented in Annex I of this report.

23. Ms. Jamison Ervin delivered a presentation on the identification of key practices and policies that are driving the loss of biodiversity. This is a major step in resource mobilization as it will allow planners to identify the most important drivers of change and the associated practices and policies, as well as the underlying factors affecting these. To illustrate the methodology, she presented a number of examples from the region of specific policy and practice drivers of biodiversity loss that were identified at earlier workshops: (i) agricultural frontier is expanding into sensitive ecosystems because of weak land use planning (Argentina); (ii) non-selective fisheries alters food chains and ecosystems because existing fishing policies are poorly enforced (Costa Rica); (iii) large-scale mining is promoted in pristine, sensitive ecosystems because of powerful mining interests and weaker environmental interests (Ecuador); (iv) mining affects water resources because full environmental impact assessments are not conducted or are

incomplete (Peru); (v) invasive species are spreading throughout protected areas because of capacity constraints (Mexico).

24. She also presented the following enabling factors together with challenges and opportunities: (i) political will; (ii) leadership; (iii) public media; (iv) good governance; (v) inter-sectoral coordination; (vi) public participation; (vii) information about values and (viii) utilization of funding. Finally, she noted the importance of identifying who benefits and who pays, that is, to identify key actors and institutions:

- a. Those who are, or might be responsible for, or dependent upon, drivers of change;
- b. Those who already do, or might in the future, benefit from biodiversity under the status quo or from the projected new scenario;
- c. Those who already do, or who might in the future, pay for biodiversity under the status quo or in the projected new scenario;
- d. Those who have a key role in finance, either under the status quo, or under the projected new scenario.

25. Participants subsequently engaged in group work with a view to work towards an action plan for the development of a national resource mobilization strategy, consisting of (i) stocktaking on the assessment of the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, identifying the most important ecosystems in their country, major beneficiaries and status of valuation assets; (ii) identifying key drivers of biodiversity and ecosystem change and key enabling policy factors for resource mobilization; and (iii) identifying key actors and institutions. The groups reported back the following outcomes of their internal discussions:

- There is not much progress in the region on valuation, except for the case of protected areas, and sometimes also in water;
- Indigenous and local communities could play a more important role in contributing information on the biological functions of specific ecosystems;
- Identification of key ecosystems and actors needs to be stakeholder-driven;
- It is important to involve other sectors and creating synergies with other conventions, for example in the case of tackling the problem of coral bleaching;
- Valuation is an important tool in land planning but also a way to establish linkages and cooperation between the ministries of environment and of finance.

26. As a complement to the root causes analysis, Ms. Camila Oliveira from Brazil present national experiences gained during the development of the Biodiversity Action Plan, a process which involved the private, academic and environmental sectors as well as indigenous and local communities and 24 different government agencies or ministries. Using the problem tree analysis methodology, three main issues were identified: (i) achieving sustainable production and consumption; (ii) conservation of ecosystems; and (iii) promotion of biodiversity values and associated traditional knowledge. Causes and impacts were identified for each issue as well as envisaged policy responses, expected beneficiaries and responsible implementing entities. Critical next steps are to mainstream the action plan into other plans (such as the action plans for controlling deforestation in the Amazon or for sustainable production and consumption), and to develop a strategy to monitor and evaluate the action plan.

27. Ms. Katharina Rogalla von Bieberstein from UNEP-WCMC updated participants on the project “*Improving the effectiveness of and cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions and exploring opportunities for further synergies*”, whose objective is to analyze and provide non-prescriptive guidance on opportunities for enhancing cooperation among the biodiversity-related MEAs at all levels including on synergies in resource mobilization. Ms. Bieberstein explained the project outline as well as the objective for each of the work packages and invited participants to complete a national-level questionnaire ² designed to help tailor the envisaged products of the project to countries’ needs and priorities.

² The questionnaire is available at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SynergiesProject_NationalLevel .

ITEM 4: BASELINING AND REPORTING

28. Ms. Jamison Ervin delivered a presentation on the key issues and steps to be considered in undertaking public expenditure review, an important step to determine the financial gap between projected annual expenditures and the cost of implementing NBSAPs. An expenditure review consists of identifying and compiling all public and private expenditures on biodiversity related activities, by: (i) identifying relevant finance actors; (ii) extract budgetary data from relevant finance actors, including ministries, agencies and entities; (iii) develop a single coherent system for coding and processing all data; (iv) analyse all relevant expenditures from the past, and project into the future.

29. Mr. Markus Lehmann from the CBD Secretariat presented the linkages between the global debate and agenda on resource mobilization and the implementing activities on resource mobilization at country level, in particular in the context of the ongoing process of revising and updating NBSAPs. Referring back to Article 20 of the Convention and Aichi Biodiversity Target 20, as well as the decisions of the Conference of the Parties, he presented the key elements of global guidance, such as: the global strategy for resource mobilization adopted by COP-9, the indicators framework adopted by COP-10, and the preliminary financial targets adopted by COP-11. He also presented first insights from the current round of financial reporting and, in concluding, emphasized that financial baselining has a dual purpose: it forms the basis for an effective resource mobilization plan for more effective implementation of revised NBSAPs, and, by feeding it into the global process; it can help sustain the political momentum generated at the global level.

30. In the subsequent discussion, participants (i) underlined the importance of capturing the expenditures of Government and/or academia make for training personnel, including scientists; (ii) discussed the need to cover expenditures at different governance levels and methodologies to undertake such an assessment. They also discussed challenges in identifying relevant stakeholders, and more specifically the challenge of who should be responsible for contributing to biodiversity financing. In the case of community-based practices, it would seem to be important to recognize and value their contribution to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. In this context, Mr. Fernando Cisneros from Bolivia mentioned that the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) is currently developing a methodology to visualize the monetary and non-monetary contributions of indigenous and local communities, with a view to present it at the fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (WGRI-5), which will take place in Montreal, Canada, in June 2014.

31. A number of participants shared the state of affairs in their countries on identifying and reporting biodiversity-related expenditures. In Brazil, biodiversity-related expenditures will be identified at the federal level and also include 1 or 2 of the federal States. Chile will review expenditure available in the environment ministry and will make effort to complement this information from other sources, for instance from the private sector. Experiences in Guatemala included the preparation of a financial strategy for disasters, which was an initiative of the Ministry of Finances under which relevant ministries need to report their pertinent expenditures. A somewhat similar exercise was also undertaken to tag all budget items associated to water, under which all relevant government institutions and municipalities had again to report pertinent expenditures. A review of biodiversity-related expenditures could take place along similar lines, building also on an existing assessment of protected area investments.

ITEM 5: COSTING AND IDENTIFYING FINANCE GAPS

32. Ms Jamison Ervin presented steps and strategies in costing and how to calculate the financial gap for the implementation of NBSAPs. Underlining that costing should aim at comprehensiveness, she pointed to six key issues that need to be taken into consideration: (i) differentiate one-time and recurring costs; (ii) timing and cash flow management; (iii) sequencing and prioritizing; (iv) ability to calculate return on investment; (v) consider also cost of inaction in the context of multiple investment scenarios; and (vi)

choosing the appropriate time horizon for analysis. Participants sought and received clarification on a number of technical issues associated with costing scenarios and activity-based costing.

ITEM 6: CLOSING FINANCE GAPS

33. Mr. Francisco Gaetani, Executive Secretary of the Ministry of the Environment of Brazil, delivered a keynote presentation on the mobilization of resources for the Sustainable Development Goals and the challenge of the biodiversity agenda. He underscored the critical importance of linking environment, development and economic issues as well as the need to mobilize funding for sustainable development. The environment community needs to improve its case for biodiversity and speak to politicians and economists in their own language. His vision on how to convince those includes key activities such as: (i) building an urban and unified agenda; (ii) focus economic management on achieving sustainable production and production; (ii) improving policy coordination among all levels of government; (iii) aligning global and national priorities. Noting the importance of sharing national experiences, good practices, and lessons learned, he pointed to Brazil's experience with its Green Grant Programme, a local government programme aimed at halting deforestation by providing conservation grants. The early and credible engagement of local stakeholders was instrumental in overcoming initial skepticism but effective monitoring of programme performance remains a challenge.

34. In the subsequent discussion, participants welcomed the vision presented by Mr. Gaetani, also referring back to an earlier comment, made by Ms. Eugenia Arguedas from Costa Rica, on the need to "de-environmentalize" the biodiversity discourse. Ms. Sofia Panchi from Ecuador shared experiences with a very successful programme called *sociobosque*, co-funded by public sources and a German grant, that support communities that live in the forests and act as their guardian.

35. Ms. Jamison Ervin subsequently delivered a presentation providing a succinct overview on possible finance mechanisms for biodiversity. She gave an overview of global financial flows for conservation and their sources, noting that the amount needed, is actually negligible when compared with global GDP or the GDP of the 20 richest countries. Using an example from Belize, she showed how an identified funding gap can be addressed in form of a finance plan including the mobilization of financial resources from a variety of sources. She presented an overview of different possible finance mechanisms, as summarized on the table below, and also presented and discussed a list of feasibility screening criteria for perusal by countries in assessing the applicability of specific mechanisms in their respective national context, including: (i) financial considerations (How much revenue will it generate? How stable is the revenue? What are the initial costs?); (ii) legal considerations (Is it legally feasible within the current system? Does it require new legislation? Is it possible to simply use an executive order?); (iii) administrative considerations (How difficult will it be to administer, enforce, collect? Are there enough trained staff?); (iv) social considerations (What will be social impacts? Who will pay? Will the mechanism be viewed as equitable?); (v) political considerations (Is there political will? Will the funds be redirected to the correct purpose? Is monitoring possible?); (vi) environmental considerations (What are environmental impacts involved in implementation? Can safeguards be put in place?).

1. Positive tax incentives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax credits • Tax deductions 	2. Negative tax incentives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxes on products, services that harm biodiversity 	3. Fiscal reform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of subsidies that harm biodiversity
4. Procurement policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government, business procurement 	5. Cap and trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit on goods or service and trade in marketplace 	6. PES schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries pay for cost of maintaining ecosystems
7. Market certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market premium, access 	8. Biodiversity offsets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanges of equivalent 	9. Fines and fees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fees that discourage

for sustainable practices	protection by business	unsustainable practices
<p>10. Conservation easement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for long-term conservation 	<p>11. Voluntary fees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g., contribution drop boxes, hotel/tourism fees) 	<p>12. Mandatory fees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g., airport departure fees that fund protected areas

36. Subsequent presentations, delivered by several country experts and organizations, elaborated further on specific mechanisms for resource mobilization, both domestic and international.

37. Mr. Manoel Serrão, from FUNBIO, an environmental fund organization in Brazil, presented on its work, in particular on compensation mechanisms. FUNBIO mobilizes resources and offer services towards biodiversity conservation such as: (i) design and management of financial mechanisms; (ii) selection and management of projects; (iii) procurement and hiring for environmental projects; (iv) territorial analysis to define agendas and investments; and (v) coordination of national and international network projects. While Brazil has different legal compensation requirements, these frequently suffer from poor implementation. As specific system, pertaining to compensation for the National Protected Area System, holds considerable promise as licensed companies are required to identify, prevent, mitigate and compensate impacts of their enterprises and when significant impact is defined, they receive compensation. Under a similar programme, called “Atlantic Forest Fund of Rio de Janeiro (FMA/RJ)”, the licensing agency establishes the mechanism and decides on the allocation of funds. So far, 40 projects

38. Ms. Eugenia Arguedas presented Costa Rica’s experience with the FONAFIFO payment of ecosystem services scheme, which sought to mobilize resources for the protection of the forest, benefiting small and medium size forest producers. She explained in detail the flow of the funds which are derived from different sources: (i) a 3.5% tax on fuel; (ii) half of the water tax; (iii) funds from specific projects; and (iv) other national and international resources. She highlighted some of the modalities of the programme, and, in closing presented the monitoring system that FONAFIFO uses to track all of the areas that where the PES operates.

39. Mr. Rodrigo Cassola, from the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources, delivered a presentation on ecological fiscal transfers for biodiversity conservation in Brazil. Ecological fiscal transfers provide incentives to subnational governments to support implementation of biodiversity conservation policies. The use of these transfers has been limited so far but there is considerable potential in the context of scaling up financing for conservation. One limitation is that, due to the methodology applied to calculate the transfer, rich states tend to collect more taxes; the most pressing conservation needs are however not necessarily located in the riches states. He also showcased other economic instruments used in Brazil, such as: (i) environmental compensation schemes (infrastructure projects); ii) environmental funds (*Fundo Amazônia & FUNBIO*); (iii) state and municipal PES laws and schemes; (iv) green procurement; and (v) forest allowance programs (*Bolsa Floresta and Bolsa Verde*). He also noted that in some cases in Brazil, the funds go directly from the federal government to municipalities – and such a transfer could even be considered in States with a more centralized governance structure.

40. Mr. Fitzmaurice Christian from Antigua and Barbuda presented the Sustainable Island Resource Framework Fund (SIRF Fund). Noting that the “business as usual approach” (i.e. depending on friendly countries, international organizations and limited funded projects) is not sustainable, he explained that the fund was created further to a review of the environment policies, where the results showed a weak physical planning and watersheds being one of the major challenges. The SIRF Fund is a self-sustaining non-profit entity that earns revenue and attracts funding for biodiversity and ecosystem stewardship; it was created by the Environment and Management and Protection Bill and the fund earns revenue through: water levy, proceeds from investments, soft loans, and sustainable use pf protected areas, Green Climate Fund, and others. He added that contributions from tourists are under protected areas, since they are the ones that use them more.

41. Mr. Fernando Cisneros from Bolivia presented on the role of collective action of indigenous and local communities (ILC) for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Noting the importance of this role as identified at COP-11, he referred to an upcoming study under preparation by ACTO and noted that this study will propose a methodology that can be used for assessing the contribution of ILCs in the territories, as well as a map for monitoring. Bolivia has already undertaken a similar study at national level, further to which communities' ability for sustainable resource management were improved. Noting that community-based management frequently generate better results than national schemes run by government, he explained that Bolivia is currently developing indicators on poverty reduction, on the re-evaluation of their traditional knowledge, and on their participation of decision-making processes.

42. Mr. Markus Lehmann from the CBD Secretariat further explained that such non-market or non-monetary approaches are foreseen under the Convention's programmes of work on incentive measures and on Article 8(j), for instance in form of community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), and to shared governance arrangement in protected area management. Noting that the Fifth National Report guidelines include the option of reporting on all Aichi Targets, including Aichi Target 3 on incentive measures and Target 18 on indigenous and local communities, he encouraged to include reporting on such non-monetary schemes.

43. Throughout the different presentations on domestic mechanisms, participants engaged in a lively discussion on different aspects, and shared their pertinent national experiences, on the different options at hand and their feasibility in light of national circumstances. For instance, it was noted that the feasibility of increasing taxation on presumably harmful products, such as gasoline, would depend on existing taxation levels, and the income and poverty levels of affected groups. In Bolivia, a programme to manage lizards was initially based on taxation of immediate resource exploiters, in this case indigenous communities who did not have the monetary income to pay such a tax. The programme was subsequently changed towards having final end users pay the tax. In the Dominican Republic, the option of having a tax on fuel was ruled out, instead the development of the PES in the country is linked to hydroelectric use. Moreover, participants also addressed the role of NGOs and of indigenous and local communities in individual financial mechanisms.

44. On international mechanisms, Mr. Mark Zimsky from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) presented on the strategic programming directions under the upcoming GEF-6 cycle and the associated funding avenues. Noting that there are multiple funding streams in GEF-6, aligned with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, he explained the programs and objectives of the different focal areas strategies such as, the land degradation, international waters, sustainable forest management and biodiversity strategies. Participants sought, and were given, further clarification on upcoming STAR allocations, and commented on the need to reflect biosafety and the need for South-South cooperation.

45. Annette Killmer from the Inter-American Development Bank presented the bank's Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) Programme, which was launched in 2013 for the benefit of 23 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. She explained the four different lines of action of the fund, namely: (i) mainstreaming the economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services in productive sectors and infrastructure; (ii) investing in regional priority ecosystems; (iii) strengthening environmental policy and governance; and (iv) promoting private sector investment that foster innovation in biodiversity conservation. Some of the first successes of the programme include the inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem services in sector strategies for transport, energy, water and tourism and sanitation loans, and presented some tools to engage the private sector in identifying biodiversity-linked investments. Direct applications to the programme are open to governmental and regional institutions, private sector, academia and NGOs. IDB country members can apply directly and those Caribbean countries that are not members can access the funds through the Caribbean Development Bank. She also highlighted that the bank has two lines of work: credits and technical cooperation. In the subsequent discussion,

participants highlighted the importance of aligning biodiversity to the national policies and the national agenda as a critical precondition to access dedicated international funding sources.

ITEM 7: TOWARDS NATIONAL FINANCE PLANS

46. In an introductory presentation, Ms. Ervin summarized the earlier steps to be undertaken in the development of a national resource mobilization strategy. She underscored again the close linkages between the NBSAP revision process and the development of the resource mobilization strategy, emphasizing that resource mobilization should start early in the NBSAP revision process. She highlighted possible steps countries can take to integrate resource mobilization planning in the NBSAP revision process: (i) identify sectors that might pay for biodiversity; (ii) identify potential finance actors; (iii) engage finance actors early in the process; (iv) identify potential finance mechanisms; (v) prepare institutions for expenditure review; (vi) develop systems for aggregating finance data.

47. She also highlighted the importance of identifying synergies between revised NBSAPs and other sectorial plans or the overarching strategic planning framework, with guiding questions being: Which desired outcomes do the NBSAP and sectoral plan share? How can the strategies within an NBSAP help achieve outcomes in the sectoral plan, and vice versa? What economic and political opportunities does the sectoral plan create for the NBSAP, and vice versa? Which strategies are in conflict with each other? Where are there overlaps in spatial priorities? Are there overlaps in finance actors and mechanisms? Participants were subsequently given time to identify, through discussions in table groups, possible next steps to be taken in their country.

48. Ms. Eugenia Arguedas from Costa Rica present the country experience working with the BIOFIN methodology. Noting that that BIOFIN work and the NBSAP revision are closely related, she referred back to some of the relevant steps if the NBSAP revision, such as the method used to prioritize the Aichi Targets. Sharing the revised NBSAP's vision and its five axes, which sought to structure implementation of the Aichi Targets of highest priority for the country (Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 17 and 20), she explained that Costa Rica was currently working on a resource mobilization strategy including measurable impact indicators. A resource mobilization focal point was already appointed in the Ministry of Planning. The BIOFIN project was not based in the Ministry of Environment, as it was deemed more advantageous to have the BIOFIN project within Treasury. In closing, Ms. Arguedas shared with participants some of the challenges that the country was currently facing, namely: (i) achieving the full and active involvement of the authorities and technicians of the Ministry and Planning and Treasury into the NBSAP revision process; (ii) learning (at least the basic) economic language in order to work together in the preparation of a resource mobilization strategy; (iii) ask for more support on indicators that can help identify the real and concrete impacts of the implementation of the NBSAP; (iv) getting those sectors involved that usually do not participate in these type of processes (private sector, banking institutions, cooperatives, ILCs and municipalities), in order to identify the investment of these sectors on biodiversity.

49. In the discussion, Ms. Andrea Cabezas from Chile also shared pertinent BIOFIN experiences. She explained that the project is housed within the Ministry of Environment, and the Treasury Department as well as the Ministry of Development are cooperating as they saw BIOFIN as an opportunity to work with environment.

50. Participants subsequently broke into small groups with a view to identify potential synergies with other national planning processes. The results from this exercise are presented in annex II.

51. Participants subsequently engaged in a role-play exercise on making the economic case for biodiversity conservation as an investment into natural capital – building on the model of the 'dragon den' television series. Table groups were tasked to defend biodiversity conservation objectives, from the perspective of the ministry of the environment, against different hypothetical development plans under

preparation by other branches of government, by preparing a brief for their ‘environment minister’, chosen from among participants in the group, to be presented to the finance and economic development ‘ministers’, chosen from participants, for their decision making. ‘Environment ministers’ selected by the groups were given three minutes for their presentation and had to respond to the questions from ‘finance and economic development ministers’. After the exercise, participants subsequently expressed their appreciation for the need to be able to make a convincing case – noting the difficulties of making the case in economic terms such as in form of the return on investment.

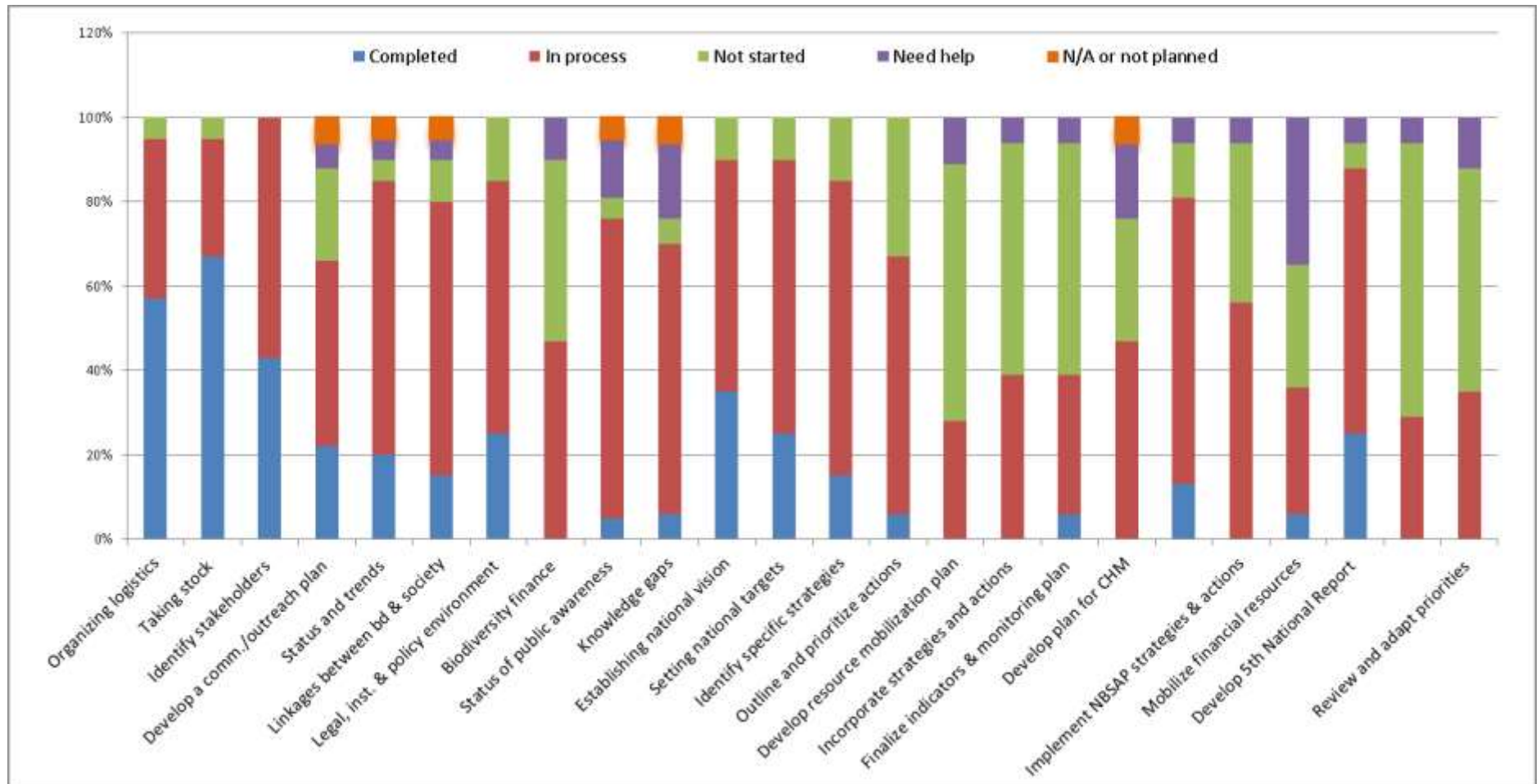
ITEM 8: CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

52. Participants were invited to complete a workshop evaluation questionnaire. A synopsis of the results of the survey is provided in annex III.

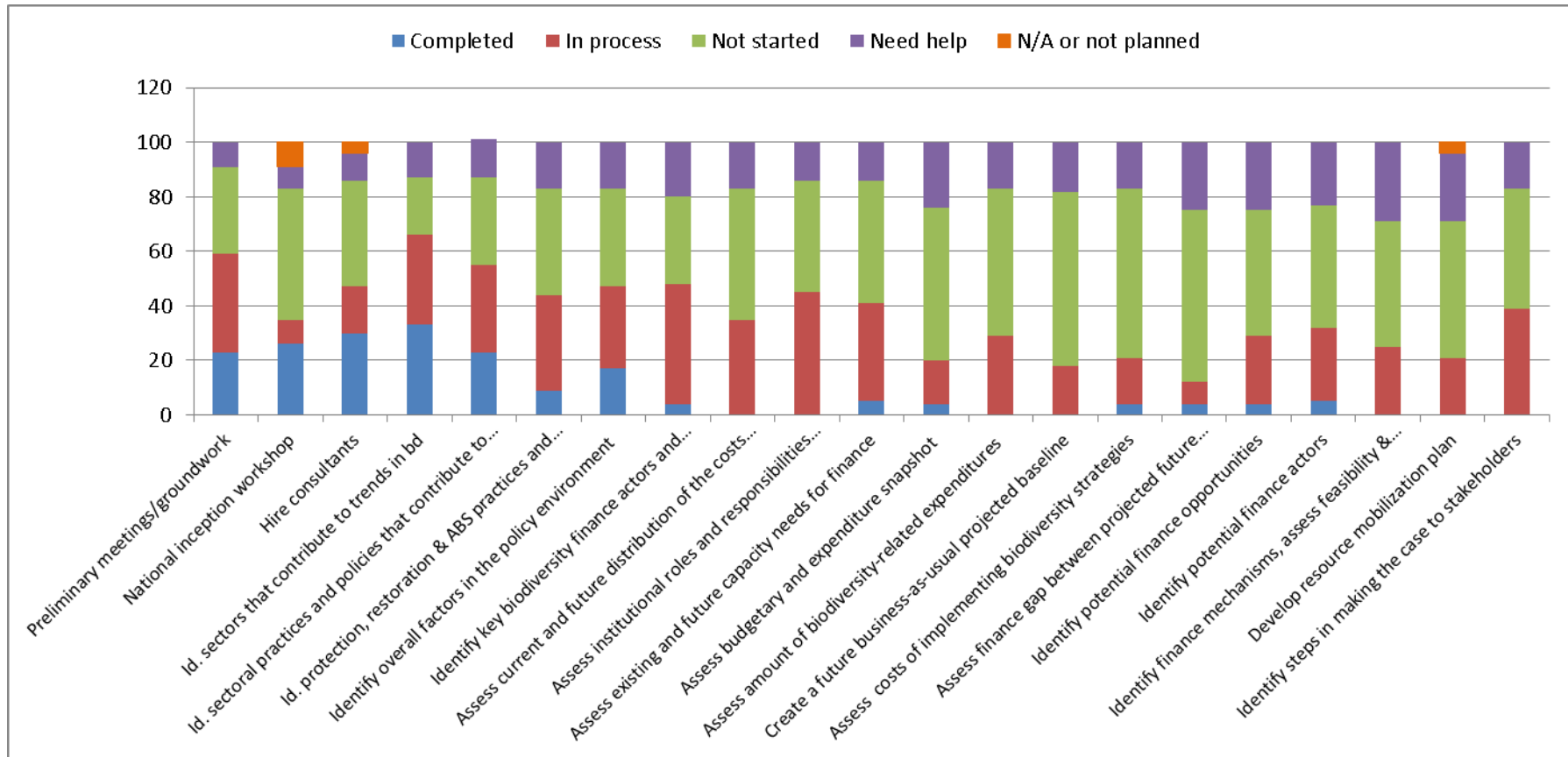
53. After the usual exchange of courtesies, the workshop was officially closed on April 17, 2014 at 4:00 pm

Annex I

Steps in revising NBSAPs: overview of progress in the region



Steps in developing national finance plans: overview of progress in the region



Annex II

**RESULTS FROM THE EXERCISE ON
INTEGRATING RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN INTO NATIONAL
PLANNING FRAMEWORKS**

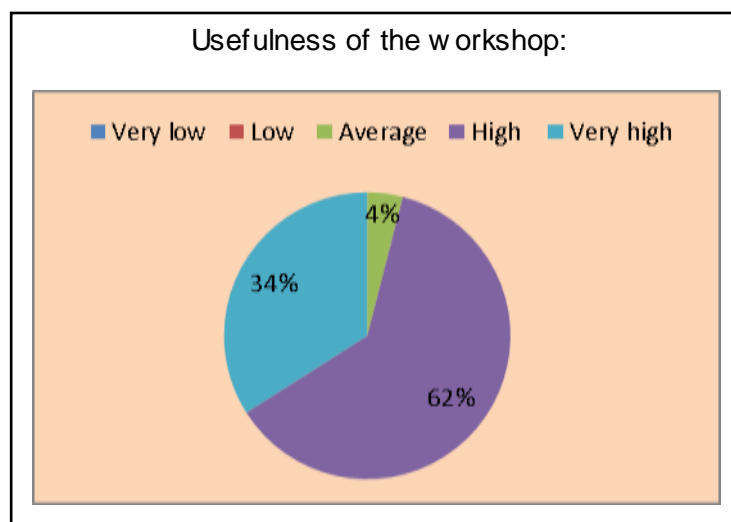
GROUP	Synergies	Entry Points
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism and Eco-tourism Plan • Land use and spatial plans, agricultural plans and forestry plans • Disaster risk reduction and climate change and coastal zone • Water management and waste management • Energy • Food security, and fisheries management plan and poverty reduction • National Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism • Debt reduction • Fiscal management • Energy • Agriculture/Food security • Disaster risk management • Poverty reduction
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Plan • Tourism and Eco-tourism Plan • Food Security Plan • Water Security Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Energy Plan • National Growth Acceleration Plan • Agricultural Plan • Fisheries Management Plan
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National climate – related plans • Agricultural and livestock plans • Forestry plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National protected areas plans • Water security plans (rural health plans – food security)
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Development Plans • Sectoral Plans • Spatial Planning • Laws • Communication and education 	

*Annex III***WORKSHOP EVALUATION**

- 26 workshop evaluation questionnaires were completed and the general ratings of the workshop were good to excellent.
- 96% of participants rated the usefulness of the workshop as high or very high and some participants made reference to the usefulness of the tools presented. One participant noted however that some of the themes were repetitive.
- Two thirds of participants indicated that the workshop contributed to their ability to mobilize and prepare resource and financial plans. Some participants mentioned that the workshop provided the necessary knowledge, tools, steps, exercises and new ways of mobilizing resources. One participant mentioned that it was good to learn about BIOFIN.
- The survey results showed that the majority of the participants (more than 80%) thought that there was enough time for discussion and interaction, to exchange experiences and visions among participants and organizations, one participants commented that the discussions could have been more practical (know-how), and 2 other participants mentioned that there was not enough feedback from facilitators, from the exercises' results. Participants noted the importance to continue this dialogue in the region since it is important to develop South-South cooperation.
- Participants noted in the evaluation that they gained clarity on acquired commitments about resource mobilization (assigning a focal point, formulating a national strategy, etc).
- Almost all of the participants (more than 90%) were satisfied with the overall logistical organization. It was brought up by one participant, the option of having only one hotel in future meetings to allow participants to continue exchanging experiences outside of the workshop.
- Suggestions for course improvements:
 - Allowing time for feedback when presenting the results of the exercises;
 - Include the participation of people from finance or planning;
 - Availability of printed material of case studies, those presented at the workshop and others. The need of having case studies on islands was noted;
 - Involve more organizations working in the region on resource mobilization;
 - Work on a plan during the workshop so that participants can bring back to their country a finished product.
- The survey indicated that participants had gained experience in the following:
 - The step-by-step, and guides for resource mobilization
 - The BIOFIN methodology
 - The importance of drafting a resource mobilization plan to complement the NBSAP, as well as the importance of integrating the different financial mechanisms in the strategy
 - Articulating the NBSAP with the national agenda (through BIOFIN)
 - Integrating environmental accounting in planning and budgeting
 - The correct way of finding resources for biodiversity and resources in general and the correct way to communicate the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services
 - Identifying the best financial mechanisms to implement the NBSAP
- As a follow-up to the workshop, participants noted the following needs:
 - More training on resource mobilization, workshops, case studies, etc.
 - Continue the exchanges with participants to improve South-South cooperation

- A sub-regional workshop for the Caribbean on resource mobilization to implement the NBSAP
- Capacity building to identify the best financial mechanisms
- Guidelines on the elaboration of resource mobilization plans

Questions	1 low	2	3	4	5 high
How do you rate the overall usefulness of the workshop?			4%	62%	34%
How well has this workshop contributed to your ability to mobilize resources and prepare financial plans?			38%	50%	12%
In your opinion, has enough time allowed for discussion and interaction?			19%	43%	38%
Did you consider the daily time schedule to be appropriate?			23%	42%	35%
Please rate your satisfaction on the overall logistical organization of the workshop?			12%	34%	54%
Please rate your satisfaction on the venue and its facilities?			4%	38%	58%



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