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### AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

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### **SUMMARY OF THE GLOBAL MONITORING REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### **INTRODUCTION**

1. In the strategy for resource mobilization (decision IX/11), the Conference of the Parties decided that the Executive Secretary should prepare periodic global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties. The Conference of the Parties, at its tenth meeting, decided that the global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization should be prepared in time for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ordinary meetings, with national and regional participation, and should provide essential information on the status and trends in biodiversity financing and help to disseminate funding knowledge and know-how as related to biodiversity (decision X/3, paragraph 5). At its eleventh meeting the Conference of the Parties reiterated this decision and requested the Executive Secretary to prepare periodic global monitoring reports on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization (decision XI/4, paragraph 11).

2. The previous editions of the Global Monitoring Report were focused on the status of, and trends in, biodiversity finances, and much less on disseminating funding knowledge and know-how related to biodiversity. Since the overall latest status of, and trends in, biodiversity finances, as well as related recommendations are already provided in the working document UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/4, the present draft Global Monitoring Report is thus designed to promote sharing of more-detailed funding information, related knowledge and know-how.

3. While broadly following the structure of the strategy for resource mobilization, the present draft 2014 Global Monitoring Report is organized around the indicators on resource mobilization contained in decision X/3. It is presented to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, at its fifth meeting, for comments and suggestions, and if necessary, will be revised and finalized in time for the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

4. All the references used in the present note are provided on the website: <http://www.cbd.int/financial/>. Parties and relevant organizations are invited to submit additional information and/or provide comments to the

Secretariat by 15 August 2014, in order for the draft report to be finalized in time for the information of the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting.

## **1. NON-PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCIAL FLOWS (UNDER INDICATOR (1))**

5. The first indicator on resource mobilization is aggregated financial flows, in the amount and where relevant percentage, of biodiversity-related funding, per annum, for achieving the Convention's three objectives, in a manner that avoids double counting, both in total and in, inter alia, the nine categories, which are also reflected in other indicators except for private sector and non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia.

6. The indicator on non-public sector financial flows attempts to measure several strategic objectives of the strategy for resource mobilization:

- Strategic objective 2.6 - To establish enabling conditions for private sector involvement in supporting the Convention's three objectives, including the financial sector.
- Strategic objective 3.4 - To mobilize private sector investments in biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services.
- Strategic objective 4.4 - To explore opportunities presented by promising innovative financial mechanisms such as markets for green products, business-biodiversity partnerships and new forms of charity.
- Strategic objective 5.5. To enhance financial, scientific, technical and technological cooperation with international organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations and public institutions for biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services.

7. Annex 1 A provides a compilation of national examples concerning private sector engagement and involvement. 91 Parties, which is 47 per cent of the CBD membership, have demonstrated a wide range of enabling measures and partnership arrangements, such as training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives, development or exploration of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity, private sector management or co-management of biodiversity, decentralization to ensure increased private sector participation and decision making in environmental and natural resources management, recognition awards and sponsorship, investment programme and joint venture, access to credit, management contracts, voluntary covenants, public-private partnerships and trade associations.

8. Annex 1 B compiles available information on non-public sector funding, including a total of 15 Parties and seven major international organizations. Nine countries have established a time series of trends over six years in private sector financing for biodiversity and ecosystem services, and only one-fifth of the countries indicate some increase in private sector funding, with a downward trend for the rest. Ten countries with pertinent information and six out of seven major international and non-governmental organizations reported increased funding trends from non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia. Nevertheless, given the size of the Nature Conservancy, its decreased revenue stream has largely offset the increase by the six other international and non-governmental organizations.

## **2. DOMESTIC MOBILIZATION (INDICATOR 2)**

9. The second indicator is number of countries that have assessed values of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention; identified and reported funding needs, gaps and priorities; developed national financial plans for biodiversity; been provided with the necessary funding and capacity-building to undertake the above activities.

10. The indicator on domestic mobilization attempts to measure the following strategic objectives of the strategy for resource mobilization:

- Strategic objective 1.2 - To assess economic costs of the loss of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services, of the failure to take measures to fulfill the three objectives of the Convention, and benefits of early action to reduce loss of biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services.
- Strategic objective 1.3 - To improve priority-setting for guiding resource allocation to biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services.
- Strategic objective 2.1 - To strengthen institutional capacities for effective resource mobilization and utilization, including strengthening capacities of relevant ministries and agencies to make the case for including biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services in discussions with donors and relevant financial institutions.
- Strategic objective 2.2 - To prepare national financial plans in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans that can be implemented by local, national, regional and international stakeholders.
- Target - Endeavour for 100 per cent, but at least 75 per cent, of Parties provided with adequate financial resources to have prepared national financial plans for biodiversity by 2015, and that 30 per cent of those Parties have assessed and/or evaluated the intrinsic, ecological, genetic, socioeconomic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components.

11. Annex 2 A provides a list of Parties where examples of economic valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services are observed. A total of 126 Parties, which represents 65 per cent of the CBD membership, thus well above the target that by 2015, 30 per cent of those Parties have assessed and/or evaluated the intrinsic, ecological, genetic, socioeconomic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components. Many economic assessments have been undertaken at the national level, and can be used to inform national decision-making. This trend has gained more momentum through the United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and the Global Partnership for Ecosystem Valuation and Wealth Accounting.

12. The number of countries that have identified and reported funding needs, gaps and priorities, developed national financial plans for biodiversity, with the necessary funding and capacity-building is still vaguely defined as there is no elaborated framework to follow and thus serve as a criterion for judgment making. Only a few countries have made known their resource mobilization plan or strategy, including Burundi, Uganda, Bolivia, Nepal, Myanmar, Solomon Islands. To assess the progress, one proxy measurement is the process of developing national environment funds which normally involve the steps of needs assessment, gaps identification, priorities setting and financial planning. This proxy may also serve to measure the following strategic objectives:

- Strategic objective 2.5 - To consider the enhancement of existing, or the establishment of new, domestic funds and funding programmes through voluntary contributions, including for official development assistance, where biodiversity is identified as a priority by developing country Parties in poverty reduction strategies, national development strategies, United Nations development assistance frameworks and other development assistance strategies, that include innovative financing instruments to achieve the Convention's three objectives.
- Strategic objective 3.4 - To establish, as appropriate, new and additional funding programmes through voluntary contributions to support the three objectives of the Convention.
- Strategic objective 3.6 - To continue to support, as appropriate, domestic environmental funds as essential complements to the national biodiversity resource base.

13. Annex 2 B contains the list of countries where national and local environmental funds have been established or in the process of setting up. The 168 countries, some 87 per cent of the CBD membership, are broadly evenly distributed among different developing regions as well as in the developed world, and a large

number of countries have more than one environmental fund. A 2013 survey of thirty-six conservation trust funds, 49 per cent from Latin America and Caribbean, 28 per cent Africa and 25 per cent Asia and others, indicated over \$672 million in US equivalent dollars under their management. The contribution of environmental funds to biodiversity conservation can be significantly. Suriname Conservation Foundation covers 100 per cent of costs of Central Suriname Nature Reserve, lesser percentages of other protected areas. Peru's PROFONANPE provides for 75 per cent of costs of national protected area system, Bolivia's FUNDESNAP is responsible for 50 per cent of total costs of national protected area system, Ecuador's FAN shares 20 per cent of costs of national protected areas system, and Mexico's FMCN shoulders 14 per cent of total costs of the national protected areas system.

### **3. DOMESTIC FINANCIAL SUPPORT (INDICATOR 3)**

14. The third indicator is amount of domestic financial support, per annum, in respect of those domestic activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention. The indicator attempts to measure the target to endeavour for 100 per cent, but at least 75 per cent, of Parties provided with adequate financial resources to have reported domestic biodiversity expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities, by 2015, in order to improve the robustness of the baseline and to refine the preliminary targets, as appropriate.

15. Annex 3 tries to capture the picture of domestic financing for biodiversity and ecosystem services. Over 55 per cent of the CBD membership has made efforts to compile and report domestic biodiversity expenditure, but only 44 countries were able to establish time series data for certain periods of time. Over 86 per cent of the time series experienced some fiscal fluctuations in financing biodiversity, but their overall trends still went up nominally. Only six countries (14 per cent) saw that their budgetary allocations to biodiversity and the environment decreased consecutively over the years.

### **4. GEF FUNDING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INDICATOR 4)**

16. The fourth indicator is amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to biodiversity focal area. It is linked to strategic objective 3.1 - to enhance efforts in mobilizing co-financing and other modes of project financing for biological diversity.

17. Annex 4 reflects the trends in providing financial resources through the Global Environment Facility. Some 35 countries have pledged resources in the fifth and sixth replenishments of the GEF Trust Fund: 17 participating countries increased their pledges for the sixth replenishment over the fifth replenishment, 4 maintained their level, and 14 were not able to sustain their efforts. As the result, the grand total of the sixth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund increased by around 4 per cent nominally, and decreased by over 10 per cent in real term, over that of the fifth replenishment. The targeted allocation to biodiversity focal area was increased nominally by 7 per cent, from the fifth replenishment to the sixth replenishment.

### **5. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (INDICATOR 5)**

18. The fifth indicator is level of CBD and Parties' support to other financial institutions that promote replication and scaling-up of relevant successful financial mechanisms and instruments. As international financing for biodiversity and ecosystem services is largely in grant terms or concessional terms, the application of this indicator can look into the replenishment of grant facilities in international development finance.

19. The largest international grant and concessional loan facility is the International Development Association located within the World Bank Group, which provides a good representation of global trends in grants and concessional loans. Annex 4 documents the comparative pledges made by contributing countries to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> replenishments of the International Development Association. The total contribution to the 16<sup>th</sup> replenishment was SDR 17.327 billion while to the 17<sup>th</sup> replenishment SDR 17.15 billion. A total of 54 countries participated in the recent two replenishment pledges, and 30 countries increased their pledges to the

17<sup>th</sup> replenishment over the 16<sup>th</sup> replenishment. Over 44 per cent of the participating countries either decreased their pledges to the 17<sup>th</sup> replenishment.

## **6. INTERNATIONAL MAINSTREAMING (INDICATOR 6)**

20. The sixth indicator is number of international financing institutions, United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, and the development agencies that report to the Development Assistance Committee of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC), with biodiversity and associated ecosystem services as a cross-cutting policy.

21. The indicator on international mainstreaming is to measure the following strategic objectives of the strategy for resource mobilization:

- Strategic objective 5.1 - To integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services into the priorities, strategies and programmes of multilateral and bilateral donor organizations, including sectoral and regional priorities, taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.
- Strategic objective 5.3 - To integrate effectively the three objectives of the Convention into the United Nations development system, as well as international financial institutions and development banks.

22. Annex 6 provides the information on 29 DAC members and 26 international financial institutions and United Nations entities that report to the Development Assistance Committee of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Although some financial institutions and development agencies take biodiversity and the environment as a cross-cutting issue, it is far from consensus that the cross-cutting approach is only the best way to mobilize resources from financial institutions and development agencies. For instance, Switzerland decided not to make the environment a cross-cutting issue in the 2013-16 Dispatch as the environment is now an integral part of Switzerland's overall approach to development, which aims to support global sustainable development. Its two agencies, SDC and SECO, have guidance and policies for taking account of the environment in programming. Indeed, several development agencies opted to develop standing-alone environmental policies and strategies, together with institutional and human capacities.

## **7. DEVELOPMENT INTEGRATION (INDICATOR 7)**

23. The seventh indicator is number of Parties that integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in development plans, strategies and budgets.

24. The indicator attempts to measure the following strategic objectives of the strategy for resource mobilization:

- Strategic objective 2.3 - To strengthen capacity for integration of biodiversity issues and its associated ecosystem services into national and sectoral planning, and promote budgetary allocations for biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in national and relevant sectoral budgets
- Strategic objective 5.2 - To integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in economic and development plans, strategies and budgets of developing country Parties. Target is to endeavor for 100 per cent, but at least 75 per cent, of Parties to have included biodiversity in their national priorities or development plans by 2015 and have therefore made appropriate domestic financial provisions.

25. Annex 7 demonstrates the list of Parties that integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in development plans, strategies and budgets, using various approaches. A total of 165 Parties are known to undertake integration efforts, that is, 85 per cent of the number of Parties to the Convention has considered biodiversity in their national priorities or development plans. But the integration of biodiversity in national priorities or development plans does not necessarily lead to the availability of domestic financial provisions since many reported efforts appear to be incidental or random inclusion as they

are not institutionalized, intentional or planned. Only a dozen of countries indicated that biodiversity was explicitly considered in integrating into national budgetary processes, including Burundi, Chile, Comoros, Ecuador, France, Kyrgyz Republic, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Tunisia, Vietnam.

### **8. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION (INDICATOR 8)**

26. The eighth indicator is number of South-South cooperation initiatives conducted by developing country Parties and those that may be supported by other Parties and relevant partners, as a complement to necessary North-South cooperation. It is linked to strategic objective 6.2 - to identify, engage and increase South-South cooperation as complement to North South cooperation to enhance technical, technological, scientific and financial cooperation.

27. Annex 8 contains the information on South-South cooperation examples, including triangular cooperation. 35 Parties, including several developed countries, are known to have undertaken South-South cooperation initiatives, but account for less than one fifth of the CBD membership. While there are examples of biodiversity projects in South-South cooperation, information concerning biodiversity and ecosystem services in South-South cooperation is very limited, nor to mention any time series data.

### **9. TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING (INDICATOR 9)**

28. The ninth indicator is amount and number of South-South and North-South technical cooperation and capacity-building initiatives that support biodiversity. It is designed to measure: strategic objective 6.1 - to build local, national and regional capacities on resource mobilization skills, financial planning and effective resource utilization and management, and support awareness raising activities, and 6.3 - to promote exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity.

29. Annex 9 provides a list of standing-alone technical cooperation projects included in official development assistance contained in the Rio markers reporting. 12 developed countries indicated that the amount of technical cooperation funding have increased in the period 2010-2012, while 9 reporting developed countries, which represents nearly 43 per cent of the reporting countries, saw fluctuations, with decreasing trends, in their technical cooperation funding. In terms of the number of technical cooperation projects, there have been major fluctuations in the reporting countries, with 3 countries going straight down and 6 countries straight down.

### **10. GLOBAL AWARENESS INITIATIVES (INDICATOR 10)**

30. The tenth indicator is number of global initiatives that heighten awareness on the need for resource mobilization for biodiversity. The indicator attempts to measure strategic objective 8.1 of the strategy for resource mobilization - to raise public awareness of the importance of biological diversity and the goods and services that it provides at all levels in support of resource mobilization.

31. Annex 10 tries to document the number of global initiatives that heighten awareness on the need for resource mobilization for biodiversity. The strategy for resource mobilization continues to be taken up in the resolutions on biodiversity by the United Nations General Assembly, but it is not visible in other major international forums, such as Annual Ministerial Reviews and Development Cooperation Forums of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, annual meetings of governing boards of International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Group of Eight (G-8), Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (G-20).

### **11. INTERNATIONAL FLOWS FROM DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (INDICATORS 11 AND 12)**

32. The eleventh and twelfth indicators can be combined to measure the international flows of resources from developed countries to developing countries: amount of financial resources from all sources from

developed countries to developing countries to contribute to achieving the Convention's objectives; and amount of financial resources from all sources from developed countries to developing countries towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

33. The indicators are linked to strategic objective 3.2 - to strive to increase official development assistance associated with biological diversity, where biodiversity is identified as a priority by developing country Parties in poverty reduction strategies, national development strategies, United Nations development assistance frameworks and other development assistance strategies and in accordance with priorities identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans. The associated target is to double total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, by 2015 and at least maintaining this level until 2020, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to contribute to the achievement of the Convention's three objectives, including through a country-driven prioritization of biodiversity within development plans in recipient countries, using the preliminary baseline of the period 2006-2010.

34. Annex 11 provides the information on official development assistance marked for biodiversity objectives. Official development assistance is used as a proxy for detecting the overall trends in international flows of resources because this set of information is reasonably well organized and compiled consistently by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, using the OECD/DAC Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System. 14 countries showed a declining trend in biodiversity-related official development assistance, and thus outnumbered the countries that demonstrated increasing support to biodiversity in the period 2010-2012. That is, 40 per cent of developed countries increased official development assistance to biodiversity in the latest three-year available data.

### **13. FISCAL INCENTIVES (INDICATOR 13)**

35. The thirteenth indicator is resources mobilized from the removal, reform or phase-out of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, which could be used for the promotion of positive incentives, including but not limited to innovative financial mechanisms, that are consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations, taking into account national social and economic conditions.

36. The indicator attempts to measure the following strategic objectives of the strategy for resource mobilization:

- Strategic objective 2.4 - To develop and implement economic incentives that are supportive of the Convention's three objectives at local and national levels, consistent and in harmony with the other relevant international obligations.
- Strategic objective 4.3 - To explore opportunities presented by environmental fiscal reforms including innovative taxation models and fiscal incentives for achieving the three objectives of the Convention.

37. Annex 13 provides a list of fiscal measures undertaken by various countries. Half of the CBD membership has demonstrated certain fiscal measures in favor of biodiversity objectives. Subsidy reform, removal or phase out is mostly reported in the European countries, with influence from the European Union and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. There are diverse fiscal approaches to biodiversity and ecosystem services in different developing countries, from tax exemptions to green public procurement and intergovernmental fiscal transfers. Nevertheless, the resourcing impacts of these fiscal measures are yet to be determined, particularly with regard to subsidy reforms.

### **14. NEW AND INNOVATIVE FINANCIAL MECHANISMS (INDICATOR 14)**

38. The fourteenth indicator is number of initiatives, and respective amounts, supplementary to the financial mechanism established under Article 21, that engage Parties and relevant organizations in new and

innovative financial mechanisms, which consider intrinsic values and all other values of biodiversity, in accordance with the objectives of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization.

39. The indicator is linked to the six strategic objectives concerning new and innovative financial mechanisms, particularly:

- Strategic objective 4.1 - To promote, where applicable, schemes for payment for ecosystem services, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.
- Strategic objective 4.2 - To consider biodiversity offset mechanisms where relevant and appropriate while ensuring that they are not used to undermine unique components of biodiversity.
- Strategic objective 4.4 - To explore opportunities presented by promising innovative financial mechanisms such as markets for green products, business-biodiversity partnerships and new forms of charity.

40. Annex 14 A identifies examples of payment for ecosystem services in 97 countries, representing just above 50 per cent of the CBD membership. Annex 14 B observes examples related to biodiversity offsetting in 42 countries, roughly above one fifth of the CBD membership. Annex 14 C documents examples concerning market for green products in 82 countries, just above 42 per cent of the CBD membership. It is also noted that the literature on these innovative financial mechanisms has grown considerably over the past decade, moving from debating on pros and cons of each instrument to elaborating conditions for making best use of the instruments and avoiding potential negative impacts.

## **15. ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING IN SUPPORT OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION (INDICATOR 15)**

41. The fifteenth indicator is number of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms, consistent with the Convention and, when in effect, with the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of Their Utilization, including awareness-raising, that enhance resource mobilization.

42. The indicator on access and benefit sharing attempts to measure the following strategic objectives of the strategy for resource mobilization:

- Strategic objective 7.1: To raise awareness and build the capacity of different stakeholders to implement access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms
- Strategic objective 7.2: To promote exchange of experiences and good practices in access and benefit sharing

43. Annex 15 presents the information on examples of access and benefit-sharing initiatives, agreements and mechanisms. Less than one third of the countries have experienced cases of access and benefit-sharing agreements in their own countries. These cases are observed across all the regions, and also appear to concentrate in those countries that have high biodiversity richness, demonstrating some comparative advantages in using access and benefit sharing instruments. In a sample of 44 countries with access and benefit sharing agreements, 65 per cent of them are located in the top 40 countries (about one fifth of CBD membership) of the GEF benefits index for biodiversity. Latin America has seen higher frequency of agreements on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing than other regions. It is still not possible to compile information on the global status of resources generated from access and benefit sharing initiatives and mechanisms.



**Information Annexes**

## ANNEX 1 A. PRIVATE SECTOR, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, FOUNDATION AND ACADEMIA

Africa	Examples of non-public engagement and funding
Benin	Civil society organizations in agriculture, fisheries and ecotourism
Chad	Universities and private institutes provide human resources training
Comoros	Financial sector integration
Egypt	Siwa
Ghana	Integrated Tamale Fruit Company
Kenya	Growing farm timber: practices, markets and policies - The Meru timber marketing pilot programme case studies and reviews
Madagascar	A number of private sector enterprises/organizations, foundations. Privatization, The PHCF project. Ambatovy
Malawi	Public Private Partnership. The enabling environment for sustainable enterprises in Malawi (2013)
Mauritius	Filming in Parks, Eco-tourism activities, Hawkers Operations (sales), Green Fund from Private Company (IBL), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
Mozambique	Role of private sector
Namibia	Public Private Partnership, Changes in Ownership Rights, The Torra Conservancy. Appropriate Ownership Models for Natural Product-based Small and Medium Enterprises in Namibia (2003)
Nigeria	Private Land Tenure. Greening Banks: Highlights of 2012 International Green Credit Forum - Nigeria
Rwanda	Donations of private sources
Seychelles	Government, NGOs and Private Sector Partnership
South Africa	Private Sector Initiatives, Outgrower schemes. The South African Natural Heritage Programme (SANHP). Private Supply of Protected Land in Southern Africa: A Review of Markets, Approaches, Barriers and Issues (2002). Transforming or Tinkering? New Forms of Engagement between Communities and the Private Sector in Tourism and Forestry in Southern Africa (2003). Greening Banks: Highlights of 2012 International Green Credit Forum - South Africa. Integrating Mining and Biodiversity Conservation: Bushmanland Conservation Initiative. Integrated reporting on corporate governance and sustainability, engagement of the financial sector
Swaziland	Private Reserves. The enabling environment for sustainable enterprises: An "E2SE" Assessment (2011)
Tanzania	MEMA Project
Uganda	Role of private sector
Zambia	The enabling environment for sustainable enterprises in Zambia (2013)
Zimbabwe	Engagement with private sector
Americas	
Argentina	Annual Awards
Barbados	The enabling environment for sustainable enterprises in Barbados (2012)
Belize	Privately owned protected areas
Brazil	Various sectors. Natura, Votorantim Celulose e Papel; Natura's corporate responsibility matrix. Integrated public-private actions, LIFE institute, MEB, CEBDS, CNI. TEEB for Business: Preliminary Report. Instruments for sustainable private sector forestry in Brazil: An analysis of needs, challenges and opportunities for natural forest management and small-scale plantation forestry (2002). Legal Reserve Tradable Right Scheme, Private Natural Heritage Reserve
Canada	Environmental Protection Expenditures in the Business Sector. Land Trusts Easements and Covenants. Suncor. WWF and Lafarge partnership on biodiversity. Integrating Mining and Biodiversity Conservation: Tuktusiuqvaluk National Park, Tailings to Biodiversity Initiative. Creating markets for environmental goods and services from private land
Chile	Public Private Partnership. Timberline Gestion de Recursos Naturales; limited-liability business partnership between Lonko1 and Timberline. Adaptive co-management for conservation of the Llancahue watershed in Southern Chile. Privately protected areas, privatization of water utilities, corporate environmental performance
Colombia	Áreas protegidas en predios privados, Alianza estratégica público-privada Naturalmente Colombia, Más de 100 acuerdos públicos – privados – comunitarios incrementando la gobernanza y gobernabilidad en el manejo de los recursos naturales. Incorporación de la biodiversidad en el sector cafetero en Colombia. Business partnership between Nativa (Colombia) and Cosmetic Valley (France)
Ecuador	La Corporación Nacional de Bosques y Reservas Privadas del Ecuador (CNBRPE). Rainforest Preservation in Amazonian Ecuador. Fostering Environmentally Sustainable Tourism and Small Business Innovation and Growth in the Galapagos
Guyana	Benefit Sharing Partnership
Honduras	Co-management
Mexico	Engaging the private sector, greenhouse gas emission trading
Peru	Law for Private Investment. Enabling Private Cofinancing through Protected Area Administration Contracts
United States of America	Tools for Building Public-Private Partnerships. Foreign Assistance: Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). Private Sector Participation in the Provision of Environmental Services: Barriers and Incentives. Private Sector Initiatives to Improve Efficiency in Providing Public Purpose Environmental Services. Private land bank finds saving nature is profitable. Best Practices in Sustainable Finance - Self-Help Credit Union, ShoreBank, Wainwright Bank, Calvert, Bank of America, Citibank, Alternatives Credit Union, Permaculture Credit Union. The Use of Conservation Easements to Secure the Role of Private Forests in an Emerging Carbon Market. Private lands and public ecosystem benefits. Making Conservation Profitable. Strategies for Conserving Private Working Forests. Cooperative conservation, privately owned land, environmental NGOs, partnership involving business and industry
Asia	
Armenia	Incentives for private sector
Azerbaijan	BP- Azerbaijan
Bangladesh	Greening Banks: Highlights of 2012 International Green Credit Forum - Bangladesh
China	Credit policy for environmental protection, Alashan initiative, development of private forestry. Insurance scheme to protect Snow Leopards. Greening Banks: Highlights of 2012 International Green Credit Forum – China. WWF and Lafarge partnership on biodiversity. Private sector participation in water supply and waste water services, foreign direct investment and overseas investment
Georgia	Bank of Georgia

India	Private and market biodiversity expenditure (2006-2010). The watershed programme of India Tobacco Company Limited (ITC). Tata Power Ltd, Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIMB); Tata Steel and greenhouse gas accounting and reporting. Conserving wetlands through microfinance programs. Implementing Rio Conventions and Montreal Protocol through partnership initiatives in India. Do Stock Markets Penalise Environment-Unfriendly Behaviour? Evidence from India
Indonesia	Greening Banks: Highlights of 2012 International Green Credit Forum - Indonesia
Israel	Corporate social responsibility
Japan	Social Responsible Investment (SRI) fund by Nikko Asset Management Co., Ltd in 1999, equity fund by Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank to invest in Japanese companies that commit themselves to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity-related resources, Principles for Financial Action towards a Sustainable Society in November 2011. As of December 2013, the amount of SRI assets in Japan is JPY 86 billion, the assets of investment and bond are JPY 25 and 69 billion respectively. Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity (the number of member companies increased from 14 to 54 between 2008 and 2013) and Japan Business and Biodiversity Partnership (the rate of integration of biodiversity concept into corporate philosophy increased from 50% in 2010 to 85% in 2014, and the Partnership increased from 424 member organizations to 503 organizations September 2013)
Kazakhstan	The dynamics of private investments to development of hunting in the period from 2010 to 2013.
Kyrgyz Republic	Private Resources. Integrating Mining and Biodiversity Conservation: Community and Business Forum.
Lao	Managing Private Investment in Natural Resources: A Primer for Pro-Poor Growth and Environmental Sustainability (2011)
Lebanon	Private sector land management
Malaysia	Private Sector Participation
Mongolia	The enabling environment for sustainable enterprises and a framework for SME growth and development (2011). Under the Forest Tenure System 1,062 partnerships consisting of 21,000 members performing stewardship activities now own roughly 2.34 million ha of forest area.
Nepal	A cooperative's restoration measures
Oman	The enabling environment for sustainable enterprises: An "E2SE" Assessment (2011)
Pakistan	Corporate Social Responsibility. WWF-Pakistan. Green Office Certification
Philippines	A reforestation and community livelihood private sector initiative
Republic of Korea	Samsung Electronics announced the establishment of a course of action for the business plan. Eco-friendly products by Amore Pacific and the issuance of biodiversity conservation company certificate. Restoration project of Triton marine forest by POSCO. Protection of endangered species by S-OIL. Conservation of freshwater ecosystem by K-water. Greening Banks: Highlights of 2012 International Green Credit Forum - Korea
Singapore	Private Companies
Saudi Arabia	Formal Recognition
Sri Lanka 1.	Role of Private Sector. Holcim – IUCN Agreement on artificial reefs used to improve marine environment. Human-elephant conflict mitigation through insurance scheme
Thailand	The Economic Valuation of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for Business Sector, Thailand Business Centre for Sustainable Development. Greening Banks: Highlights of 2012 International Green Credit Forum - Thailand
Turkey	Private sector initiatives
Turkmenistan	Business Involvement
Vietnam	Greening Banks: Highlights of 2012 International Green Credit Forum - Vietnam
Europe	
Austria	WWF and Lafarge partnership on biodiversity
Belgium	Sector-specific platforms (Biodiversity and Enterprises), NGO Natuurpunt guidance sheets for private companies ( <a href="http://bedrijven.natuurpunt.be/">http://bedrijven.natuurpunt.be/</a> ), consultation group between Agency for Nature & Forests and private industries, nature activities of electricity, mineral water, brewery companies, ECOSEM, the Wallonia Nature Network, Consumers and biodiversity study, Business and biodiversity study, agreements with industry, environmental certification.
Bulgaria	Private/market funding (2012-2013)
Croatia	Forestry Advisory Service (FAS)
Czech Republic	Private environmental expenditure
Denmark	Economic Incentives for the Transformation of Privately Cultivated Forest Areas into Forest Reserves
Estonia	Private, market funding (2011). Private Forests
European Union	Natural Capital Financing Facility to support private investments in biodiversity-related projects, the EU B@B platform. Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe
Finland	Private and market biodiversity funding (2006-2011); Finnish Business and Biodiversity network; Business and Biodiversity Finland seeks to create public awareness and offers information about best practices concerning biodiversity management as well as tools for companies to implement in their own operations. The B@B network help companies to identify and manage their own impacts on nature. Private family forests, Private sector initiatives.
France	Private and market biodiversity expenditure (2007-2011). Lafarge's Sustainability Report, Driving Quarry Restoration. Public private partnerships
Germany	Enterprise Biological Diversity 2020 (the Federal Environment Ministry, the Federation of German Industry (BDI), the German Industry and Trade Council (DIHK), the Federal Economics Ministry (BMWi), the initiative "Biodiversity in Good Company" (BiGC), econsense, the Global Nature Fund (GNF, coordinator of the European Business and Biodiversity Campaign), the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) and the Federal Environment Agency (UBA), the Federal Association of the Energy and Water Industries (BDEW), the German Retail Trade Association (HDE), the Association for Environmental Management and Sustainability in Financial Institutions (VFU) and the nature conservation associations Bund für Umwelt- und Naturschutz Deutschland (BUND), Naturschutzbund Deutschland (NABU) and WWF Deutschland.). Private Foundations. Corporate social responsibility
Greece	Private and market biodiversity expenditure (2007-2013). Corporate social responsibility
Hungary	Technical Assistance to Business
Ireland	Promoting environmental performance of industry

Italy	Business investment in environmental protection, corporate social responsibility
Malta	HSBC Cares for the Environment Fund, Bank of Valletta (BOV plc.) initiatives, Environment Initiatives Partnership Programme (EIPP)
Netherlands	Subsidie Biodiversiteit en Bedrijfsleven (Subsidy Biodiversity and Business) - a (50-50) co-financing system: <a href="http://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/subsidieregeling-biodiversiteit-bedrijfsleven">http://www.rvo.nl/subsidies-regelingen/subsidieregeling-biodiversiteit-bedrijfsleven</a> ; VCA (Verified Conservation Areas's) funding; Green deals; Platform BEE (Businesses, Ecosystems and Economy); Business-biodiversity Partnerships: Communities of Practice, Cooperation on Transparency on Natural and Social Capital. Best Practices in Sustainable Finance: ABN AMRO, Rabobank, Triodos Bank
Norway	Corporate social responsibility
Poland	Private Sector Engagement
Portugal	Private environmental expenditure
Slovak Republic	Corporate environmental responsibility
Slovenia	Private environmental expenditure, corporate environmental responsibility, public-private partnership for preserving natural and cultural heritage
Spain	“Iniciativa Española Empresa y Biodiversidad”. Multiple tax incentives for private reserves. Biodiversity enhancement through quarry restoration in LAFARGE experience
Sweden	Business Initiatives. Environmental management and initiatives, private environmental expenditure
Switzerland	Environmental protection expenditures in the business sector 2009. Best Practices in Sustainable Finance: Swiss Re
United Kingdom	Partnership with business and industry. Business opportunities in ecosystem markets. Business & Biodiversity: A guide for UK-based companies operating internationally. Business and Biodiversity: A UK Business guide for understanding and integrating nature conservation and biodiversity into environmental management systems. Can a financial instrument improve the management of natural ecosystems? Is biodiversity a material risk for companies? An assessment of the exposure of FTSE sectors to biodiversity risk. Putting a bit back: A Guide to Nature Conservation for Small to Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). Best Practices in Sustainable Finance: Co-operative Financial Services (CFS), Co-operative Insurance Services (CIS), Aviva, HSBC Holdings plc, Morley Fund Management, Royal Bank of Scotland Group, Charity Bank, Ecology Building Society. Private enterprise environmental reporting
Oceania	
Australia	National Landscapes – Conservation partnerships with the tourism industry. Bush Blitz partnership between the Australian Government, BHP Billiton Limited Sustainable Communities and the Earthwatch Institute (Australia). Australian Business and Biodiversity Initiative (ABBI) and Integration of environmental considerations by the private sector. Enabling the Market: Incentives for Biodiversity in the Rangelands. Constraints on Private Conservation of Biodiversity (2001). Harnessing Private Sector Conservation of Biodiversity (2001). Integrating Mining and Biodiversity Conservation: Arid Recovery. Best Practices in Sustainable Finance - Westpac Banking Corporation
Fiji	Locally Managed Marine Areas Network
Micronesia	Ecological Sustainable Industry
New Zealand	The Sustainable Business Council. Conservation on Private Lands. Protection of Natural Heritage on Private Land. Grant funds to encourage biodiversity protection on private land, private environmental expenditure
Solomon Islands	Private Sources

Source: compiled from <https://www.cbd.int/financial/privatefunding/>

## ANNEX 1 B. PRIVATE SECTOR, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, FOUNDATION AND ACADEMIA

Brazil	Private/market funding in millions US dollars: 5044.88 (2006), 4,905.14 (2007), 4,934.36 (2008), 4,674.12 (2009), 5,146.89 (2010)
Bulgaria	Private/market in euro: 29250 (2012), 26956 (2013) NGOs, foundation, and academia: 90494 (2012), 511439 (2013)
Canada	Millions of CAN\$ (current prices) Private/ Market: 1,013 (2006), 914 (2007), 810 (2008), 737 (2009), 678 (2010) NGOs, foundation, and academia: 402 (2006), 405 (2007), 563 (2008), 549 (2009), 480 (2010)
Denmark	NGOs, foundation, and academia in US dollars: 1,307,629 (2006), 1,681,237 (2007), 1,307,629 (2008), 934,020 (2009), 3,922,887 (2010), 44,646,193 (2011), 37,360,831(2012)
Estonia	Private/market in euro: 47,493,097 (2010), 28,000 (2011) NGOs, foundation, and academia: 643,604 (2010), 1,150,569 (2011)
Finland	Private/market in MEUR: 647.4 (2006), 709.6 (2007), 720.2 (2008), 726 (2009), 664.7 (2010), 804.5 (2011)
France	Private/market in euro (million): 390 (2007), 362 (2008), 355 (2009), 377 (2010), 405 (2011) NGOs, foundation, and academia: 119 (2007), 139 (2008), 148 (2009), 155 (2010), 166 (2011)
Germany	Private/market in euro (million): 94 (2009) NGOs, foundation, and academia: 170 (2010)
Greece	Private/market in euro (thousand): 95 (2009), 90 (2010), 95 (2011), 45 (2012), 63 (2013) NGOs, foundation, and academia: 280 (2007), 155 (2008), 475 (2009), 995 (2010), 1355 (2011), 1400 (2012), 1,225 (2013)
Japan	NGOs, foundation, and academia in JPY (Million): 509 (2006), 663 (2007), 716 (2008), 993 (2009), 943 (2010), 1,343 (2011), 954 (2012)
Mauritius	NGOs, foundation, and academia in Mauritian rupees: 40000 (2010)
Poland	NGOs, foundation, and academia in US dollars: 37,542,498 (2006), 30,777,592 (2007), 54,342,375 (2008), 73,742,408 (2009), 72,675,970 (2010)
Spain	Private/market in euro: 46,589,236 (2006), 64,857,736 (2007), 75,395,062 (2008), 39,937,424 (2009), 43,281,313 (2010), 41,870,402 (2011)
Switzerland	Private/market in million CHF: 98.1 (2009) NGOs, foundation, and academia: 112.2 (2006), 118.3 (2007), 124.7 (2008), 131.9 (2009), 142.3 (2010), 143.2 (2011)
United Kingdom	Private/market in GBP £m in 2012 prices: 2595 (2006), 2649 (2007), 2712 (2008), 3240 (2009), 1802 (2010), 1878 (2011) NGOs, foundation, and academia: 202 (2010), 205 (2011)
WWF	Revenues in million US dollars: 579.08 (2005), 674.34 (2006), 819.21 (2007), 816.28 (2008), 791.47 (2009), 881.67 (2010), 989.6 (2011), 927.51 (2012)
Birdlife International	Revenues in million US dollars: 15.46 (2005), 17.04 (2006), 19.5 (2007), 17.71 (2008), 16.94 (2009), 18.38 (2010), 18 (2011), 19.57 (2012)
Flora and Fauna International	Revenues in million US dollars: 19 (2005), 19 (2006), 19.28 (2007), 19.16 (2008), 20.03 (2009), 19.8 (2010), 19 (2011), 28.98 (2012)
Wildlife conservation society	Revenues in million US dollars: 205 (2005), 205 (2006), 205 (2007), 205 (2008), 205.4 (2009), 228.68 (2010), 256.11 (2011), 223.3 (2012)
World Resource Institute	Revenues in million US dollars: 20.02 (2005), 21 (2006), 23.63 (2007), 26.43 (2008), 27.91 (2009), 37.37 (2010), 37 (2011), 49.22(2012)
Conservation International	Revenues in million US dollars: 93.05 (2005), 108.24 (2006), 176.61 (2007), 232.93 (2008), 116.07 (2009), 77.82 (2010), 147.16 (2011), 138.14 (2012)
The Nature Conservancy	Revenues in million US dollars: 1085 (2005), 1085.67 (2006), 1277.44 (2007), 1107.35 (2008), 547.22 (2009), 990.19 (2010), 1172.36 (2011), 871.13 (2012)

Sources: compiled from <https://www.cbd.int/financial/ngos/> and <https://www.cbd.int/financial/privatefunding/>

**ANNEX 2 A. VALUE ASSESSMENT**

Eastern Africa	Examples of value assessment
Comoros	Economic assessments of reefs
Djibouti	Djibouti Biodiversity: Economic Assessment (1998)
Eritrea	Eritrea Biodiversity: Economic Assessment (1998)
Ethiopia	The Economics of Managing Crop Diversity On-farm (2011): Economic analysis of Ethiopian farmers' preferences for crop variety attributes: A choice experiment approach; Farmers' perceptions on replacement and loss of traditional crop varieties: Examples from Ethiopia and implications
Kenya	Green Economy Assessment: economic benefits estimated USD 45 billion by 2030 as well as greater food security, a cleaner environment and higher productivity of natural resources; opportunity costs of biodiversity conservation; Country Study; The Economics of Wildlife: Case Studies from Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, and Zimbabwe (1996); Economic Constraints to the Management of Marine Protected Areas: the Case of Kisite Marine National; Valuing the Subsistence Use of Forest Products in Oldonyo Orok Forest, Kenya
Madagascar	Valeurs économiques (commerce international, industrie et artisanat, tourisme, commerce intérieur), valeurs sociales (nourriture, matériaux de construction et produits ménagers, combustibles domestiques, médecine traditionnelle, emplois), valeurs culturelles, valeurs scientifiques, valeurs des services écologiques ; Economic analysis of protected area network; Valuing Tropical Forests: Methodology and Case Study of Madagascar
Malawi	Economic Study (2011)
Mozambique	Economic Analysis of Natural Resources; National accounting
Rwanda	Total economic valuation of ecosystem services in Nyungwe watershed and Mukura forest reserve; Economic Analysis of Natural Resource Management; State of the Environment
Seychelles	Seychelles Biodiversity: Economic Assessment (1997)
Uganda	Annual contribution of ecosystem services decreased from US\$5,097 million in 2005 to US\$4,405 million in 2010, economic value of forest resources, bequest and existence value of ecosystems, valuation of Murchison Falls Conservation Area and Budongo Central Forest Reserve; Economic valuation of protected areas, Contribution of the Forest Sub-sector to National Economy; Uganda Biodiversity: Economic Assessment (1999); Nakivubo Swamp, Uganda: managing natural wetlands for their ecosystem services; Economic benefits of biodiversity exceed costs of conservation at an African rainforest reserve
United Republic of Tanzania	The value of land resources in Tabora Region; Economic Valuation of Ihefu Wetland; Environmental flow assessment taking into account the value of ecosystem services, Pangani River Basin; Catchment Ecosystems and Downstream Water: The Value of Water Resources in the Pangani Basin; Towards Natural Resource Accounting in Tanzania: a study on the contribution of national forests to income (2002), by Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa
Zambia	Economic value of Barotse Floodplain: local economic dependence on wetland resources; The Economics of Managing Crop Diversity On-farm (2011): Consumers' attribute preferences and traders' challenges affecting the use of local maize and groundnut varieties in Lusaka, Zambia: Implications for crop diversity policy
Zimbabwe	The Economics of Wildlife: Case Studies from Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, and Zimbabwe (1996); Sustainable National Income and Natural Resource Degradation. Initial Results for Zimbabwe (1993), by CSERGE; Incorporating Fuelwood Production and Consumption into the National Accounts. A case study for Zimbabwe (1998), by FAO; Accounting for Forest Resources in Zimbabwe (2002), by Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa
Middle Africa	
Cameroon	Waza Logone Floodplain, Cameroon: economic benefits of wetland restoration
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Costs of protected areas in the Niger Delta – Congo Basin Forest Region
Northern Africa	
Algeria	Economic loss
Egypt	Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Lessons from Influential Cases - West Delta Water Conservation and Irrigation Rehabilitation Project (Egypt, 2006); Water transfer project influenced by ecosystem services valuation
Sudan	Economic benefits of biodiversity in Sudan 2001: economic history; economic development planning; the debt burden; drought displacement; war displacement; desertification; direct economic flow, including forests and woodland resources, non wood products, livestock, field crops, horticultural crops, agro-based industries, and Sudan export trade
Southern Africa	

Botswana	Economic Valuation of Communal Rangelands in Botswana: a Case Study; The Real Jewels of the Kalahari: Drylands Ecosystem Goods and Services in Kgalagadi South District, Botswana; Alternative Measures of the Value of Resource Rent and Natural Capital in Constant Prices (2006), by The Earth Institute at Columbia University; Environmental Accounting in Action: Case Studies from Southern Africa (2003), by Edward Elgar Publishing; Using Environmental Accounts to Promote Sustainable Development: Experience in Southern Africa (2003), by Blackwell Synergy
Namibia	Value of Devil's Claw, Hoodia, Kalahari Melon Seed, Marula, Ximenia, Commiphora (2010-2020); Economic Analysis of the Game Meat Value Chain completed in 2012; The Economics of Wildlife: Case Studies from Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, and Zimbabwe (1996); Park pricing and economic efficiency in Namibia (2002); Wildlife Use for Economic Gain the potential for wildlife to contribute to development in Namibia (1996); Tourists' willingness to pay for wildlife viewing and wildlife conservation in Namibia (1997); Economics without markets: Policy inferences from nature-based tourism studies in Namibia (2002); Alternative Measures of the Value of Resource Rent and Natural Capital in Constant Prices (2006), by The Earth Institute at Columbia University; Environmental Accounting in Action: Case Studies from Southern Africa (2003), by Edward Elgar Publishing; Using Environmental Accounts to Promote Sustainable Development: Experience in Southern Africa (2003), by Blackwell Synergy; An Approach to Sustainable Water Management Using Natural Resource Accounts: the Use of Water, the Economic Value of Water, and Implications for Policy (1997), by Ministry of Environment and Tourism; The Contribution of Resource Rents from Minerals and Fisheries to Sustainable Economic Development in Namibia (1997), by Ministry of Environment and Tourism; Fisheries Accounting in Namibia (2000), by National Statistical Coordination Board; The Value of Namibia's Commercial Fisheries (2003), by Ministry of Environment and Tourism; Technical Summary of Water Accounts (2006), by Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry; Environmental Accounting in Theory and Practice (1998), by Kluwer Academic; Lessons Learned from Environmental Accounting (2000), by IUCN - The World Conservation Union
South Africa	Baseline Valuation Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; Valuation of Biodiversity Conservation by the South African Khomani San "bushmen" community; Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Lessons from Influential Cases - Strategic Catchment Planning at uMhlathuze municipality (South Africa, 2006); The existence value of biodiversity in South Africa: how interest, experience, knowledge, income and perceived level of threat influence local willingness to pay; Economic Impacts of Transfrontier Conservation Areas: Baseline of Tourism in the Kavango-Zambezi TFCA; Water quality amelioration value of Fynbos Biome wetlands; Value of the San Rock Art in the uKhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage Site; Environmental Economic Accounts: Water Management Areas in South Africa (2010), by Statistics South Africa; Fishery Accounts for South Africa 1990-2010 (2012), by Statistics South Africa; Environmental Accounting in Action: Case Studies from Southern Africa (2003), by Edward Elgar Publishing; Using Environmental Accounts to Promote Sustainable Development: Experience in Southern Africa (2003), by Blackwell Synergy
Swaziland	Natural Resource Accounts for the state and economic contribution of forests and woodland resources in Swaziland (2002), by Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa
Western Africa	
Benin	Le Ministère en charge des finances, dans l'élaboration des SCRP, prend en compte les dimensions du développement durable.
Burkina Faso	Costs of Environmental Degradation; Economic Valuation of Natural Resources; Wetland valuation changes development policy perspectives in Burkina Faso
Ghana	The Economics of Wildlife: Case Studies from Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, and Zimbabwe (1996)
Guinea	Economic Values
Mali	Costs of Damages and Remediation
Mauritania	Costs and Benefits of Natural Resources Management; Costs of Degradation
Niger	Valeurs de la biodiversité et des services écosystémiques
Nigeria	Economic Importance of Wild Resources in the Hadejia-Nguru Wetlands
Senegal	The Economic Value of Wild Resources in Senegal: A preliminary evaluation of non-timber forest products, game and freshwater fisheries
Caribbean	
Antigua and Barbuda	Direct and Indirect Values
Bahamas	Environmental Accounting
Barbados	Economic Valuation
Cuba	Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana
Dominican Republic	Coastal Capital; Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana
Grenada	Economic Valuation of Parks and Protected Areas
Jamaica	Marine System Valuation: An Application to Coral Reef Systems in the Developing Tropics
Trinidad and Tobago	Value of Biodiversity

North and Central Americas	
Canada	Counting Canada's natural capital: assessing the real value of Canada's boreal ecosystems; Natural Values: Linking the Environment to the Economy; The Value of Natural Capital in Settled Areas of Canada; Human Activity and the Environment: Measuring ecosystem goods and services in Canada 2013; How Canadians Value Nature: A Strategic and Conceptual Review of Literature and Research; Valuation of Ecological Goods and Services in Canada's Natural Resources Sectors; The Marine Economy & the Regional District of Mt. Waddington in BC; Revealing the Economic Value of Biodiversity: A New Incentive Measure to Conserve and Protect It; Application of Environmental Damage Assessment and Resource Valuation Processes In Atlantic Canada; Natural Capital Valuation in the Credit River Watershed, Ontario; Environmental Accounting in Theory and Practice (1998), by Kluwer Academic; Lessons Learned from Environmental Accounting (2000), by IUCN - The World Conservation Union; National Accounts and the Environment - Papers and Proceedings from the Fourth Meeting of the London Group (1997), by Statistics Canada; Proceedings & Papers of the Ninth Meeting of The London Group on Environmental Accounting (2004), by Statistics Denmark; Concepts, sources and methods of the Canadian system of Environmental and Resource Accounts (2006), by Statistics Canada
Costa Rica	Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Lessons from Influential Cases - Payments for Environmental Services in Costa Rica (Costa Rica, 1997); Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana; Green National Accounts: Policy Uses and Empirical Experience (1996) by World Bank
El Salvador	Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana
Guatemala	Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana; Cuenta Integrada de Recursos Pesqueros y Acuicolas: Bases teóricas, conceptuales y metodológicas (2009), by Banco de Guatemala y Universidad Rafael Landívar; Cuenta Integrada de Residuos: Bases teóricas, conceptuales y metodológicas (2009), by Banco de Guatemala y Universidad Rafael Landívar
Honduras	Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana
Mexico	Economic and Ecological Accounts, El valor de los bienes y servicios que las áreas naturales protegidas proveen a los mexicanos; Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana; Green National Accounts: Policy Uses and Empirical Experience (1996) by World Bank; Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting - A case Study for Mexico (1991), by World Bank; Towards estimating Total Economic Value for forests in Mexico (1994), by Centre for Social and Economic Research on the Global Environment; Sistema de Cuentas Económicas y Ecológicas de México: Metodología (2005), by Instituto Nacional De Estadística Y Geografía (INEGI); Proceedings & Papers of the Ninth Meeting of The London Group on Environmental Accounting (2004), by Statistics Denmark
Nicaragua	Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana
Panama	Economic Valuation of Protected Areas; Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana
United States of America	Dozens of valuation studies
South America	
Argentina	Measuring Productivity in Unstable and Natural Resources Dependent Economies: Argentina; Alternative methods for estimating resource rent and depletion cost: the case of Argentina's YPF; Conservation could save commercial fishery in Argentina; Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana
Bolivia	Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana
Brazil	Ecosystem Services and Cost-Benefit Analysis: the case of BR-319 Road in Brazilian Amazon; Estimation of the Economic Value of the Pest Control Service Provided by the Brazilian Free-tailed Bat in the Winter Garden Region of South-Central Texas; Estimating Timber Depreciation in the Brazilian Amazon (1998), by FAO; Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana
Chile	The Value of Chilean Biodiversity: Economic, Environmental and Legal Considerations; Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana; Cuentas Ambientales del Recurso Agua en Chile (1999), by Comision Nacional Del Medio Ambiente
Colombia	La Cuenta Experimental de Ecosistemas como aporte a la Política Pública Ambiental Colombiana; Inclusión de los servicios ecosistémicos en las cuentas nacionales; Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana
Ecuador	Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana; Accounting for National Resources in Ecuador: Contrasting Methodologies, Conflicting Results (1996), by World Bank



Guyana	Using an income accounting framework to value non-timber forest products (2002) by FAO
Paraguay	Mapping the Economic Costs and Benefits of Conservation; Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana
Peru	Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana
Uruguay	Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana
Venezuela	Informe Final - Estado y Evolucion de las Cuentas del Medio Ambiente en America Latina (1997), by Fundacion Futuro Latinoamericana
Central Asia	
Kazakhstan	The first pilot assessment was conducted in 2013 in the Karkarala SSPA. Kazakhstan has adopted the Concept of transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to a "green economy".
Tajikistan	The Economic Cost of Agricultural Land Degradation in Tajikistan
Turkmenistan	Values of biodiversity
Uzbekistan	Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Lessons from Influential Cases - Aral Sea wetland restoration project (Uzbekistan, 1996)
Eastern Asia	
China	Economic values of biodiversity in China (1998): direct use values, indirect values, option values, existence values, economic loss of biodiversity destruction, and baseline values of endangered species, as well as national accounting of green GDP; Green GDP Accounting Study Report 2004; Costs and Benefits of Biodiversity Conservation in China; Mapping Ecosystem Function Conservation Areas to integrate ecosystem services into land use plans in Baoxing County; International experiences with "green GDP" (2006), by Statistics Norway; National Accounts and the Environment - Papers and Proceedings from the Fourth Meeting of the London Group (1997), by Statistics Canada; Proceedings & Papers of the Ninth Meeting of The London Group on Environmental Accounting (2004), by Statistics Denmark; A Study Report on China Environmental and Economic Accounting in 2004 (2004), by National Bureau of Statistics of China; Study on Forest Accounting Greened GDP on Hainan Island in China (2004), by Graduate Institute of Environmental Education - National Taiwan Normal University; Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting in China: Proposed Framework and Preliminary Findings (2006), by National Bureau of Statistics of China
Japan	Economic evaluations of the publicly beneficial functions of forests in 1972, 1991, and 2000, Evaluation of Multiple Functions of Agriculture and Forests in relation to the Global Environment and Human Livelihood (2001); Estimations of the monetary value of the multiple functions of forests, value of biodiversity which can be conserved by designating the Amami Islands as National Parks and value of biodiversity which can be conserved by implementing measures to control feeding damage by sika deer ( <i>Cervus nippon</i> ) on natural vegetation nationwide; The Case of Oze Area: Case Study on the Japanese Experience Concerning Economic Aspects of Conserving Biodiversity; Economic Valuation of Oku-Aizu Forest Ecosystem Reserve in Japan; Environmental Accounting in Theory and Practice (1998), by Kluwer Academic; Green National Accounts: Policy Uses and Empirical Experience (1996), by World Bank; National Accounts and the Environment - Papers and Proceedings from the Fourth Meeting of the London Group (1997), by Statistics Canada; The Development of Environmental Accounting Frameworks and Indicators for Measuring Sustainability in Japan (2003), by OECD; New System of Integrated Environment and Economic Accounting (Trial Calculation on Hybrid Accounting System integrating Environmental Pressures and Economic Activities) (2004), by Cabinet Office
Mongolia	Tuul River Watershed Services, Mongolia; The Economic Value of the Upper Tuul Ecosystem, December 2009
Republic of Korea	Korean Integrated System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (KORSEEA); Environmental Accounting in Theory and Practice (1998), by Kluwer Academic; Environmental accounting in Korea (2000), by UNESCAP; Pilot Compilation of Environmental-Economic Accounts - Republic of Korea (1998), by United Nations
South Eastern Asia	
Cambodia	Veun Sean Village, Stung Treng Ramsar Site, Cambodia: Rapid, participatory assessment for wetland valuation; Ream National Park, Cambodia: balancing the local opportunity costs of wetland protection
Indonesia	Environmental Accounting for Sustainable Growth and Development with Special Reference to a System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA): The Indonesian Experience; The Biodiversity Benefits of Coral Reef Ecosystems: Values and Markets; Integrating Ecosystem Services into Spatial Planning in Sumatra; Economic Analysis for Taka Bone Rate Marine Protected Area, Costs and Benefits of Coral Mining in Lombok; Green National Accounts: Policy Uses and Empirical Experience (1996), by World Bank; Indonesian Forest Resource Accounting With Special Reference on Rainforest Timber in Kalimantan Island (2000), by National Statistical Coordination Board
Lao	Balancing the Returns to Catchment Management: The Economic Value of Conserving Natural Forests in Sekong, Lao PDR; Participatory valuation of forests in subsistence economy in Sekong, Lao PDR
Malaysia	Economic Valuation of Forest Ecosystem Services in Malaysia; Net Accumulation of Timber Resources (1999), by Center for Environmental Economic and Policy in Africa

Philippines	Preservation or Conversion? Valuation and Evaluation of a Mangrove Forest in the Philippines. Environmental Accounting in Theory and Practice (1998), by Kluwer Academic. Lessons Learned from Environmental Accounting (2000), by IUCN - The World Conservation Union. Green accounting for a sustainable economy. Policy use and analysis of environmental accounts in the Philippines (1994), by Science Direct. Institutionalization of the Philippine Economic-Environmental and Natural Resource Accounting (PEENRA) system (2000), by UNESCO. Accounting For Environmental Services: Contrasting the SEEA and the ENRAP Approaches (2001), by International Association for Research in Income and Wealth
Thailand	Studies and Reports on the Economic value of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity; Sea Grass Ecosystem (year of completed: 2012). Economic Valuation of Mangroves and the Roles of Local Communities in the Conservation of Natural Resources: Case Study of Surat Thani, South of Thailand
Southern Asia	
Bangladesh	Wetland management and conservation, Hail Haor
Bhutan	Estimating the Value of Ecosystem Services in Bhutan
India	Green Accounting for Indian States and Union Territories (GAISP) 2004. Green Accounting Methodology for India and its States. The value of biodiversity in India's forests. Estimating the value of agricultural cropland and pastureland in India. The value of timber, carbon, fuelwood, and non-timber forest products in India's forests. Estimating the value of educational capital formation in India. Accounting for the ecological services of India's forests: soil conservation, water augmentation, and flood prevention. Accounting for freshwater quality in India. Economic valuation in India. Integrating Forest Resources into the System of National Accounts in Maharashtra, India (2000), by Environment and Development Economics, Cambridge University Press. Use of the Green Accounting Approach to Assess the Contribution of Watershed Values of the Forestry Sector to the Gross Domestic Product of Himachal Pradesh (2003), by FAO. The value of timber, carbon, fuelwood, and non-timber forest products in India's forests (2005), by The Energy and Resources Institute. Accounting for India (2006), by Ecological Economics, Elsevier. 13. The Value of Biodiversity in India's Forests (2006), by Green Accounting for Indian States Project. Natural Resource Accounting for Indian States: Illustrating the Case of Forest Resources (2007), by Ecological Economics, Elsevier
Maldives	The Economic Value of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity to the Maldives Economy
Nepal	The Economics of Managing Crop Diversity On-farm (2011): Valuation of rice diversity in Nepal: A trait-based approach; Commercialization and market linkages for promoting the use of local rice varieties: A Nepalese case study
Pakistan	Indus Delta, Pakistan: economic costs of reduction in freshwater flows
Sri Lanka	The Kala Oya River Basin, Sri Lanka: where small irrigation tanks are not really small; Valuation of management options for irrigation tanks in Kala Oya, Sri Lanka
Western Asia	
Azerbaijan	Use and values of biodiversity
Georgia	Total Economic Valuation of Georgian Forest
Israel	Economic aspects
Jordan	Direct and indirect values
Kuwait	Economics plan
Oman	The Economic Valuation of Biodiversity in Oman: A Working Paper for Preparing the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of Oman
Eastern Europe	
Bulgaria	Cost-Benefit Analysis on the Danube Islands, Land-use options on the Danube islands
Hungary	Assessment of the value of biodiversity. Loss of Value of the Szigetközwetland due to the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Barrage System Development: Application of Benefit Transfer in Hungary
Poland	Valuation of economic benefits from the use of forests, Evaluation of Non-Productive Forest Functions, Assessment of the Recreational Value of the White Stork in Stork Villages, Valuation of Public Greenery on the Example of Tree Stands in the City of Lodz, development and implementation of valuation mechanisms for biodiversity resources and ecosystem services in such a way that they become a permanent element of prosperity assessment and national statistics and serve as considerable premises in current economic decisions, on the level of shaping sector policies, economic decisions made by entrepreneurs, or individual consumption patterns
Republic of Moldova	Value of ecosystem services in tourism, forestry, agriculture, fishing, water supply, climate change and natural disaster mitigation in Moldovais (in 2011). Proceedings & Papers of the Ninth Meeting of The London Group on Environmental Accounting (2004), by Statistics Denmark
Romania	Manual for environmental and economic accounts for forestry: a tool for cross-sectoral policy analysis (2004), by FAO
Russian Federation	Impacts of economic transition, priorities, economic valuation and its importance, national green accounting, macroeconomic measures, specific economic measures and capacity building

Northern Europe	
Denmark	Development of green national accounting (Danish National Statistics Institute, 2013). Assessing recreational values of Danish forests to guide national plans for afforestation. Socio-economic importance of ecosystem services in the Nordic Countries: Assessing recreational values of Danish forests to guide national plans for afforestation. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests (2005), by Statistical Office of Estonia. National Accounts and the Environment - Papers and Proceedings from the Fourth Meeting of the London Group (1997), by Statistics Canada. Proceedings & Papers of the Ninth Meeting of The London Group on Environmental Accounting (2004), by Statistics Denmark. The Danish Environmental Accounts with Examples of its Use (2003), by OECD. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounts for Tradeable Carbon Dioxide Emission Permits (2005), by Statistics Denmark 8. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounts for Water and Waste Water Denmark 1999-2003 (2005), by European Commission. Regional Environmental Accounts Denmark 2003 (2005), by European Commission. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting (2007), by United Nations Statistics Division and Statistics Denmark
Estonia	The demand for protected forest by working age population of Estonia (2011); public benefits from different agricultural production types (2012); overview of ecosystem services and their economic value (2012); assessing the economic value of bogs, on the example of Kuresoo bog) (2012); assessing the economic value of forest, on the example of Järvselja nature conservation area (2013); study about changes in the land use, how it affects ecosystems services provided by nature and how to take it into account than planning land use (2015); socio-economic analysis of The Baltic sea - project in work; mapping and assessing of water related ecosystem services (sea, rivers, lakes) (starts 2014). Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests (2005), by Statistical Office of Estonia
Finland	The Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity Finland (2013–2014). Estimating economic benefits of protected areas in Finland – making a case for continued public investment. Socio-economic importance of ecosystem services in the Nordic Countries: Benefits of green infrastructure – socio-economic importance of constructed urban wetlands (Nummela, Finland); Estimating economic benefits of protected areas in Finland – making a case for continued public investment. Accounts for recreational and environmental functions of forests (2002), by European Commission. An Environmental Accountant's Dilemma: Are Stumpage Prices Reliable Indicators of Resource Scarcity? (2003), by National Institute of Economic Research. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests (2005), by Statistical Office of Estonia. National Accounts and the Environment - Papers and Proceedings from the Fourth Meeting of the London Group (1997), by Statistics Canada. Nordic Natural Resource and Environmental Accounting (1996), by Statistics Sweden. Proceedings & Papers of the Ninth Meeting of The London Group on Environmental Accounting (2004), by Statistics Denmark. The European framework for integrated environmental and economic accounting for forests - Results of pilot applications (1999), by European Commission
Iceland	Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests (2005), by Statistical Office of Estonia. Nordic Natural Resource and Environmental Accounting (1996), by Statistics Sweden. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Commercial Exploitation of Wild Fish Stocks (2000), by International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade (IIFET)
Ireland	Benefits and costs of biodiversity. Economic value of biodiversity. The Economic and Social Aspects of Biodiversity: Benefits and Costs of Biodiversity in Ireland. Environmental Accounts for Ireland 1996-2003 (2005), by Central Statistics Office
Norway	Valuation of Benefits Connected to Conservation or Improvement of Environmental Quality in Local Watercourses in Norway. The Norwegian Master Plan for Water Resources - A National Co-Ordinated Plan for Non-Developed Hydropower Sources: Application of a multicriteria approach. Socio-economic importance of ecosystem services in the Nordic Countries: Marine Ecosystem Services in the Barents Sea and Lofoten Islands, a scoping assessment. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests (2005), by Statistical Office of Estonia. International experiences with "green GDP" (2006), by Statistics Norway. Lessons Learned from Environmental Accounting (2000), by IUCN - The World Conservation Union. National Accounts and the Environment - Papers and Proceedings from the Fourth Meeting of the London Group (1997), by Statistics Canada. Nordic Natural Resource and Environmental Accounting (1996), by Statistics Sweden. Natural Resource Accounting and Analysis: The Norwegian Experience 1978-1986 (1987), by Statistics Norway. Natural Resource Accounting: The Norwegian Approach (1994), by Statistics Norway. Norwegian Economic and Environment Accounts (NOREEA) Phase 2 (2001), by Statistics Norway. Norwegian Economic and Environment Accounts (NOREEA) Project Report – 2001 (2001), by Statistics Norway. Norwegian Economic and Environment Accounts (NOREEA) Project Report 2002 (2002), by Statistics Norway. Norwegian Economic and Environment Accounts (NOREEA) Project 2003 - Final Report to Eurostat (2004), by European Commission. From natural resources and environmental accounting to construction of indicators for sustainable development (2006), by Statistics Norway. Natural resources and the environment 2005 (2006), by Statistics Norway. Pilot studies for the development of Environmental Accounting: Norwegian Economic and Environment Accounts (NOREEA) Project (2006), by European Commission
Sweden	The Value of Nature and the Nature of Value. Accounts for recreational and environmental functions of forests (2002), by European Commission. An Environmental Accountant's Dilemma: Are Stumpage Prices Reliable Indicators of Resource Scarcity? (2003), by National Institute of Economic Research. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests (2005), by Statistical Office of Estonia. Lessons Learned from Environmental Accounting (2000), by IUCN - The World Conservation Union. Manual for environmental and economic accounts for forestry: a tool for cross-sectoral policy analysis (2004), by FAO. National Accounts and the Environment - Papers and Proceedings from the Fourth Meeting of the London Group (1997), by Statistics Canada. Nordic Natural Resource and Environmental Accounting (1996), by Statistics Sweden. Proceedings & Papers of the Ninth Meeting of The London Group on Environmental Accounting (2004), by Statistics Denmark. Readings in International Environment Statistics (1993), by UNECE. The European framework for integrated environmental and economic accounting for forests - Results of pilot applications (1999), by European Commission. Forest Environmental and Economic Accounting (1997), by Statistics Sweden. SWEEA—Swedish environmental and economic accounts (1998), by Elsevier. Extended time series in the Swedish Environmental Accounts (1999), by Statistics Sweden. Constructing a partially environmentally adjusted net domestic product for Sweden 1993 and

	1997 (2001), by National Institute of Economic Research. Environmental Accounts for Forests. Test of a proposed framework for Non--ESA-SNA Functions (2001), by Statistics Sweden. Uses of environmental accounts in Sweden (2001), by European Commission/Statistics Sweden. Swedish Environmental Accounts Integration (2002), by Statistics Sweden. Monetary green accounting and ecosystem services (2003), by National Institute of Economic Research. Recent development in Swedish Forest Accounts (2003), by Statistics Sweden. Structural decomposition of environmental accounts data - the Swedish case (2003), by European Commission
United Kingdom	Dozens of valuation studies
Southern Europe	
Croatia	Freshwater ecosystem valuation study in the Danube basin, survey on willingness to pay
Greece	Natural Resources Accounts and Environmental Input-Output Tables for Greece 1988 – 1998 (2001), by European Commission
Italy	National Accounts and the Environment - Papers and Proceedings from the Fourth Meeting of the London Group (1997), by Statistics Canada. Proceedings & Papers of the Ninth Meeting of The London Group on Environmental Accounting (2004), by Statistics Denmark. Valuing Damages for Green Accounting Purposes: The GARP II Approach (2000), by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei. Integrating Fishing Accounting into the Italian System of National Accounts (2000), by University of York, UK. Development policies and the environment: using environmental accounts for better decision making (2005), by Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze
Slovenia	The use of methods for economic evaluation of ecosystem services in protected areas
Spain	Proyecto de Evaluación de Ecosistemas del Milenio en España, realizado por la Universidad Autónoma de Madrid con el apoyo de la Fundación Biodiversidad del Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente. Resultados. Cost-Benefit Analysis of the EBRO Water Transfer. Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Lessons from Influential Cases - National Hydrological Plan / Ebro water transfer works (Spain, 2006). Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests (2005), by Statistical Office of Estonia
Western Europe	
Austria	Biodiversity, Landscapes and Ecosystem Services of Agriculture And Forestry in the Austrian Alpine Region - An Approach to Economic (E)Valuation. Accounts for recreational and environmental functions of forests (2002), by European Commission. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests (2005), by Statistical Office of Estonia. The Weight of Nations (2000), by World Resources Institute
Belgium	Nature value explorer. BEES (Belgium Ecosystem Services). Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests (2005), by Statistical Office of Estonia
France	Valuing Forest Biodiversity from a National Survey. A Cost-Benefit Analysis of Biodiversity Conservation Programmes in the Garonne Valley. An economic approach to biodiversity and ecosystems services: Contribution to public decision-making (2009). Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress. Accounts for recreational and environmental functions of forests (2002), by European Commission. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests (2005), by Statistical Office of Estonia. Lessons Learned from Environmental Accounting (2000), by IUCN - The World Conservation Union. Manual for environmental and economic accounts for forestry: a tool for cross-sectoral policy analysis (2004), by FAO. Manual for environmental and economic accounts for forestry: a tool for cross-sectoral policy analysis (2004), by FAO. National Accounts and the Environment - Papers and Proceedings from the Fourth Meeting of the London Group (1997), by Statistics Canada. Proceedings & Papers of the Ninth Meeting of The London Group on Environmental Accounting (2004), by Statistics Denmark. The European framework for integrated environmental and economic accounting for forests - Results of pilot applications (1999), by European Commission. Les Comptes du Patrimoine Naturel (1986), by INSEE. Écologie et statistique : les comptes du patrimoine naturel (1987), by Journal De La Société Statistique De Paris. The carbon footprint of French consumption: evolution between 1990 and 2007 (2012), by Commissariat général au développement durable. The hidden face of materials mobilised by the French economy (2013), by Ministère De L'écologie, Du Développement Durable
Germany	German TEEB study. Valuing the benefits of implementing a national strategy on biological diversity—The case of Germany. Valuation of Ecosystem Services Provided by Biodiversity Conservation: An Integrated Hydrological and Economic Model to Value the Enhanced Nitrogen Retention in Renaturated Streams. Accounts for recreational and environmental functions of forests (2002), by European Commission. Comparison of environmental economic performance in South Korea and Germany (2003), by Federal Statistical Office of Germany. Environmental Accounting in Theory and Practice (1998), by Kluwer Academic. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests (2005), by Statistical Office of Estonia. Lessons Learned from Environmental Accounting (2000), by IUCN - The World Conservation Union. Manual for environmental and economic accounts for forestry: a tool for cross-sectoral policy analysis (2004), by FAO. National Accounts and the Environment - Papers and Proceedings from the Fourth Meeting of the London Group (1997), by Statistics Canada. Proceedings & Papers of the Ninth Meeting of The London Group on Environmental Accounting (2004), by Statistics Denmark. The European framework for integrated environmental and economic accounting for forests - Results of pilot applications (1999), by European Commission. The Weight of Nations (2000), by World Resources Institute. Valuing Damages for Green Accounting Purposes: The GARP II Approach (2000), by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei. MFA in the framework of environmental accounting in Germany (2000), by European Commission. Environmental Accounts for Water and Waste Water for Germany 1991-1998 (2002), by Federal Statistical Office of Germany. Environmental-Economic Accounting: Fourth and final opinion on the implementation concepts of the Federal Statistical Office (2002), by Federal Statistical Office of Germany. National experiences: Use of indicators from the Environmental-Economic Accounting on material flows for the German National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2006), by Federal Statistical Office of

	Germany. On monetary valuation of environmental degradation in the framework of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (2006), by Statistics Germany. Policy use of Environmental-Economic Accounting in Germany (2006), by Federal Statistical Office of Germany. Sustainable Development Indicators and Environmental-Economic Accounting (2006), by Federal Statistical Office of Germany. Economy and the use of environmental resources: explanation of the tables on Environmental-Economic Accounting 2007 (2008), by Destatis. Economy and Use of Environmental Resources: Tables on Environmental-Economic Accounting (2010), by Federal Statistical Office of Germany. Economy and Use of Environmental Resources (2013), by DESTATIS
Netherlands	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB). Digital Agenda Natural Capital (DANK). Green space and health. Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Lessons from Influential Cases - Extraction of natural gas from the Wadden Sea, Self-financing of marine protected areas in the Netherlands Antilles (Netherlands, 2006). Global estimates of the value of ecosystems and their services in monetary units. The Empirics of Wetland Valuation: A Comprehensive Summary and a Meta-Analysis of the Literature. Environmental Accounting in Theory and Practice (1998), by Kluwer Academic. Lessons Learned from Environmental Accounting (2000), by IUCN - The World Conservation Union. National Accounts and the Environment - Papers and Proceedings from the Fourth Meeting of the London Group (1997), by Statistics Canada. Proceedings & Papers of the Ninth Meeting of The London Group on Environmental Accounting (2004), by Statistics Denmark. Readings in International Environment Statistics (1993), by UNECE. The Weight of Nations (2000), by World Resources Institute. Valuing Damages for Green Accounting Purposes: The GARP II Approach (2000), by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei. Taking the Environment into Account: the NAMEA Approach (1996), by Review of Income and Wealth. Measurement and Valuation of Natural Gas and Oil Reserves in the Netherlands (1998), by Statistics Netherlands. Water Companies and the Protection of the Environment and Nature, 1990-1997 (2000), by European Commission. Integrated River Basin Accounting in the Netherlands and the European Water Framework Directive (2005), by IOS Press. Environmental accounts of the Netherlands 2009 (2010), by Statistics Netherlands.
European Union	A synthesis of approaches to assess and value ecosystem services in the EU in the context of TEEB. European Strategy for Environmental Accounting. Improving Measurement to Manage through the 7th EAP: the Role of Indicators and Accounting (IEEP, 2013). Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 on European environmental economic accounts. An experimental framework for ecosystem capital accounting in Europe. Economic benefits of the Natura 2000 Network
Switzerland	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity. Economic value of the pollinating service provided by bees in Switzerland
Oceania	
Australia	Value of fungi for biodiversity, Economic value of the GBR World Heritage Area (GBRWhA), Values of the Murray-Darling Basin. In 2012, the ABS produced a publication "Completing the Picture - Environmental Accounting in Practice". Guide to environmental accounting in Australia; About the Guide to environmental accounting in Australia. Cost of invasive species. Economic impact of weeds. Economic contribution of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. A Calculation of Genuine Savings for Queensland. Valuing Environmental Flows for Wetland Rehabilitation: An Application of Choice Modelling in the Macquarie Valley - Case Study: Australia. Accounting for the environment in the national accounts (2003), by Australian Bureau of Statistics. Ecosystem Services: Key Concepts and Applications (2010), by Australian Government: Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. Completing the Picture: Environmental Accounting in Practice (2012), by Australian Bureau of Statistics. Towards the Australian Environmental-Economic Accounts (2013), by Australian Bureau of Statistics. Victorian Experimental Ecosystem Accounts (2013), by Department of Sustainability and Environment, Victoria, Australia
Fiji	Benefits of Conservation
Kiribati	Monetary value of biodiversity
Marshall Islands	Evidences of biodiversity values
Micronesia	Impact of biodiversity loss
New Zealand	The New Zealand Treasury has produced the Living Standards Framework. The value of conservation: What does conservation contribute to the economy? (2006). Proceedings & Papers of the Ninth Meeting of The London Group on Environmental Accounting (2004), by Statistics Denmark. Physical Flow Account for Forestry Resources in New Zealand 1995-2000 (2002), by Statistics New Zealand. Monetary Flow Account for Forestry Resources in New Zealand 1996-1999 (2003), by Statistics New Zealand. Physical Flow Account for Fish Resources in New Zealand 1998-2001 (2003), by Statistics New Zealand. Fish Monetary Stock Account: 1996-2009 (2010), by Statistics New Zealand
Niue	Benefits of biodiversity
Palau	Importance of biodiversity
Papua New Guinea	An Application of Green Accounting to Papua New Guinea. 1995 Economic Study on Biodiversity. Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting - A Case Study for Papua New Guinea (1992), by World Bank
Samoa	Valuation plan, economic benefits, valuing Marine and Terrestrial Resources. An Economic Valuation of the Terrestrial and Marine Resources of Samoa (2001)
Solomon Islands	Benefits of biodiversity
Tonga	Valuation plan
Tuvalu	Economic significance of species



**ANNEX 2 B. ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDS**

Eastern Africa	Examples of environmental funds
Burundi	Fonds National d'Adaptation
Comoros	Fund for environmental management
Djibouti	National Environmental Fund
Eritrea	Eritrean National Desertification Fund (ENDF)
Ethiopia	National Desertification Fund; Trust Fund for the Conservation of Ethiopia's Protected Areas
Kenya	Forest Fund, National Biodiversity Trust Fund
Madagascar	La Fondation pour les Aires Protégées et la Biodiversité (FAPBM) ; La Fondation Tany Meva ; Foundation for Biodiversity; Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Fund ; Fonds d'Appui pour le Développement de l'Enseignement Supérieur ; Madagascar Trust Fund for Sustainable Protection of Nature Reserves; Fonds Forestier National
Malawi	Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust (MEET) ; Mount Mulanje Conservation Trust (MMCT) ; Environmental Management Fund ; Malawi Social Action Fund; Forest Development and Management Fund
Mauritius	National Environment Fund, National Parks and Conservation Fund, Fishermen Investment Trust, Food Security Fund
Mozambique	National Fund of Environment (FUNAB); National Research Fund; Forest and Wildlife Development Fund
Rwanda	National Fund for the Environment, National Forest Fund
Seychelles	Environment Trust Fund; Seychelles Island Foundation; National disaster emergency fund
Uganda	Bwindi Mghinga Conservation Trust; Environment Fund; Tree Fund; Uganda National Desertification Fund
United Republic of Tanzania	Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF); National Environment Trust Fund; Tanzania National Forest Fund; Eastern Arc Mountain Endowment Fund; National Fund for Protected Area Management ( NFPAM- Zanzibar); Amani Nature Conservation Fund; (Zanzibar) Forestry Development Fund; Tanzania Land Conservation Trust
Zambia	Feasibility study to develop a trust fund for the environment; Forest Revenue Fund; Forest Development Fund; Fund for Joint Forest Management
Zimbabwe	Establishment of an Environment Fund
Middle Africa	
Angola	Oil Fund; National Scientific and Technological Development Fund; reforestation fund; National Solidarity and Assistance Fund
Cameroon	Cameroon Foundation Tri-Nationale de la Sangha; Special Forestry Development and Wildlife Fund; Cameroon Mountain Conservation Foundation (CAMCOF); Foundation for Environment and Development in Cameroon (FEDEC); National Environment Foundation
Central African Republic	Compte d'Affectation Spécial (CAS); Forestry Development and Tourism Trust Fund; Tri-National Foundation; Trust Fund for Dzanga-Sangha Reserve
Chad	Fonds National de lutte contre la Désertification (FND) ; un fonds spécial en faveur de l'environnement
Republic of Congo	Sangha Tri-National Foundation (TNS Foundation) ; fonds de développement du secteur de l'électricité; Fonds d'aménagement et des ressources naturelles; Fund for Odzala National Park
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Fonds de Reconstitution du Capital Forestier
Gabon	Forestry Fund; Fund for Protected Areas
Sao Tome and Principe	Forestry Development Fund
Northern Africa	
Algeria	National Fund Regulatory and Development Fund (FNRDA); Fund for the fight against desertification and the development of pastoralism and steppe (FLDDPS); Fund for environmental and pollution control (FEDEP); Special Development Fund of the southern regions (FSDRS); National Fund for coastal protection and coastal areas; Special Fund for Economic Development in the highlands (FSDEHP); Rural Development Fund (FDRMVT); National Fund for the development of fisheries and aquaculture (FNDA); National Fund for Regional Planning and Sustainable Development (FNAT-DD)
Egypt	Fund for financing national programme, Social Fund for Development
Morocco	Industrial Pollution Control Fund, Fonds National de l'Environnement (FNE)
Sudan	National desertification fund
Tunisia	Fonds de dépollution (FODEP); fund for sylvo-pastoral development
Southern Africa	
Botswana	Tropical Forest Conservation Fund (TFCF), national environmental fund
Lesotho	Lesotho Fund for Community Development, Lesotho Highlands Revenue Fund, social funds, Roads Fund, Disaster Management Fund; Forest fund
Namibia	The Game Products Trust Fund (GPTF), Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia, Namibia Nature Foundation, National Disaster Management Fund
South Africa	Green Trust, Table Mountain Fund (TMF), Peace Parks Foundation, National Research Foundation, National Science Foundation, Fund for Research into Development, Growth and Equity; Fynbos Foundation; National Forest Recreation and Access Trust
Swaziland	Swaziland Environment Fund; Rural Electrification Fund
Peace Parks Foundation (Southern Africa)	
Western Africa	
Benin	National Fund for the Environment, Fond National de Lutte contre la Désertification, Fonds de Solidarité Nationale pour l'Emploi, fonds d'innovations du CBRST
Burkina Faso	National Environmental Fund, fonds d'aménagement forestier pour les aménagements, fonds de l'énergie; Fonds forestier
Cape Verde	Energy Security Fund

Cote d'Ivoire	Foundation for Parks and Reserves for Côte d'Ivoire, Fond National de l'Environnement, Fonds National d'Energie Electrique (FNEE), Fonds National de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau, Fonds de Développement et de Promotion des activités des Producteurs de Café et de Cacao (FDPCC); Foundation for the Financing of Protected Areas
Gambia	UTG Competitive Research Fund, Desertification and Biodiversity Trust Funds; National Forestry Fund
Ghana	Ghana Heritage Conservation Trust (GHCT), Social Investment Fund (SIF), Community Development Fund (CDF), District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), Energy Foundation, Biodiversity Trust Fund; *Ghana Heritage Conservation Trust
Guinea	Fonds de Sauvegarde de l'Environnement; Fonds Forestier
Guinea Bissau	National Environment Fund, National Investment Fund (PNIA)
Liberia	National Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)
Mali	Fond national de l'eau, fond d'entretien du réseau tertiaire (gestion paysanne), Fond climat du Mali, Fonds National pour l'Environnement
Mauritania	Trust fund for the PNBA; Fonds National de Développement Forestier
Niger	National Fund of Environment; Protected Areas Trust Fund
Nigeria	Ecological Funds (2% of annual Federal budget)
Senegal	Fond National de Développement Pétrolier (FNDP); Fond National de l'Energie (FNE); Fonds forestier national; National Environmental Fund
Sierra Leone	National Environment Fund
Togo	Establishment of a National Environmental Fund (NEF)
West Africa Rural Foundation	
Caribbean	
Antigua and Barbuda	Forestry fund, Emergency fund
Bahamas	National Conservation Fund, Protected Areas Trust Fund; The Bahamas National Trust
Cuba	National Environmental Fund, National Science and Technology Fund (FONACYT), National Forestry Development Fund (FONADEF), Fondo Financiero para la Eficiencia Energética
Dominica	Petroleum Stabilization Fund
Dominican Republic	National Fund for Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA Fund), Fondo Pro Naturaleza (PRONATURA), National Fund for Innovation and Technological Development (FONDOCYT); Special Fund, Forest Trust Fund
Grenada	Basic Needs Trust Fund, rural development fund
Haiti	Haiti Environmental Foundation; Fonds pour la Protection et la Conservation de la Biodiversité (FOPECOB)
Jamaica	Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ), Jamaica Protected Areas Trust (JPAT), Banana Insurance Fund, Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Island Resources Foundation
Saint Lucia	Biodiversity Trust Fund, Environmental Management Fund
Trinidad and Tobago	The Green Fund, Heritage and Stabilization Fund, Interim Revenue Stabilization Fund
Central America	
Belize	Protected Areas Conservation Trust, Mesoamerican Reef Fund (MAR Fund)
Costa Rica	Trust Fund for Protected Areas, CRUSA Foundation, Foundation "Fundecooperación" for Sustainable Development, Centro Agrícola Siquirres, Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Cordillera Volcánica Central (FUNDECOR); National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO)
El Salvador	Fund for the Americas Initiative, Fondo Ambiental de El Salvador (FONAES), Environmental Trust for Conservation Coffee Park (FICAFE)
Guatemala	National Fund for the Conservation of Nature (FONACON), Guatemalan Environment Fund (FOGUAMA), Central Fund for Sustainable Development (FOCADES), Trust for Conservation in Guatemala (Private) (FCG), National Land Fund, Sierra de Las Minas Water Fund; Special Forest Fund
Honduras	Honduras Environmental Funds; Honduran Fund for Protected Areas, Honduran Foundation for the Conservation of Nature, Fundación Hondureña de Ambiente y Desarrollo "Vida" (Fundación Vida), Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo Rural Sostenible (FONADERS), Fondo Hondureño de Inversión Social (FHIS)
Mexico	Mexican Nature Conservation Fund (FMCN), National Financial Trust Fund for Biodiversity (CONABIO), Protected Natural Areas Fund, Gulf of California Conservation Fund, Monarch Butterfly Conservation Fund, El Triunfo and Manantlan Conservation Fund, Support Fund for the Energy-Saving Program of the Electrical Sector (FIDE), Mexican Carbon Fund, Sectoral Fund for Environmental Research, Fund to Assist the Rural Population Affected by Climate Contingencies, Trust Fund for Energy Saving, Thermal Insulation Fund (FIPATERM), Trust Fund of Shared Risk (FIRCO), Fund for Natural Disasters (FONDEN), Mexico-U.S.A Science Foundation (FUMEC), Sectoral Funds that the National Science and Technology Council (CONACYT), Green Fund (PERGE), Fondo Nacional de Infraestructura (FONADIN), Fondo de Desastres Naturales (FONDEN), Fondo de Prevención de Desastres Naturales (FOPREDEN), Fondo para la Comunicación y la Educación Ambiental (FCEA); The Monarch Butterfly Conservation Fund
Nicaragua	Fondo Canadá - Nicaragua para el Manejo del Medio Ambiente, Fondo Nacional de Inversiones (FNI), Fundación Nicaragüense para el Desarrollo Sostenible (FUNDENIC); FONANIC
Panama	Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources, fondos marinos, Fundación Nacional de la Ciencia; Foundation Natura
Central American Fund for Environment and Development (FOCADES)	
South America	
Argentina	Fund for sustainable use of wildlife, Fondo para las Americas, Fondo Argentino de Carbono (FAC), Fondo Nacional de Incentivo Docente, Fondo para Investigación Científica y Tecnológica, national environmental fund
Bolivia	National Environmental Fund, Fundación para el Desarrollo del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (FUNDESAP), Fundación "Protección y Uso Sostenible del Medio Ambiente" (Fundación PUMA), Enterprise of the Americas Fund, Fondo



	Nacional de Adaptación, Fondo de Fideicomiso para la Reducción de Riesgos y Atención de Desastres y Emergencias (FORADE); National Fund for Forest Development (FONDOBOSQUE)
Brazil	Environmental Funds: Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO), National Environment Fund (FNMA), National Fund for Forest Development, National Climate Change Fund, Amazon Fund, Atlantic Forest Restoration Fund, Fund for the Defense of Collective Rights (FDD), MCT Sectoral Funds, Environmental Fund of the Federal District (FUNAM-DF), Piauí State Environment, Science and Technology, and Urban Development Fund (FEMAM-PI), Ceará State Fund for Environmental Management (FEMA), Santa Catarina Special Fund for Environmental Protection (FEPEMA-SC), Rio de Janeiro State Fund for Environmental Conservation and Urban Development (FECAM/RJ), Goiás State Environmental Fund (FEMA/GO), Campo Grande Municipal Environmental Fund (FMMA/Campo Grande/MS), Porto Velho Municipal Environmental Fund (FMMA/Porto Velho/RO), São Paulo Special Fund for the Environment and Sustainable Development (FEMA/São Paulo), Aracaju Municipal Socio-environmental Fund (FMMA/Aracaju/SE), Protected Areas Fund (FAP), Atlantic Forest Conservation Fund (AFCoF), State Foundations for Research Support (FAPs); Atlantic Forest Fund, Brazil: A Flexible Financing Tool for Biodiversity Conservation in the State of Rio de Janeiro; Reforestation fund, Carajás Forest Fund
Chile	CONAMA Environmental Fund (FAC), Fund of the Americas, Competitive Fund, Agricultural Research Fund (FIA), National Fund for Technology and Production (FONTEC), Fisheries Research Fund (FIP), SAG Fund, National Fund for Regional Development (FNDR)
Colombia	BioTrade Fund, Ecofondo, Natural Heritage Fund, Fund for Environmental Action and Childhood (FPAA), Colombian National Protected Areas Conservation Trust Fund; National Environmental Fund, Environmental Fund for the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Ecuador	Protected Areas Fund (PAF), National Environmental Fund, Community Forest Management Fund, Water Fund or private FONAG EcoFund, Funding for the Dry Forest Watch Colonche Chongón, Fondo Ecuatoriano para el Cambio Climático, Fondo Yasuní
Guyana	Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund, Development of a trust fund for biodiversity
Paraguay	Tropical Forest Conservation Fund
Peru	National Fund for Protected Areas (FONANPE), National Environmental Fund (FONAM), Americas Fund of Peru (FONDAM), Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo Pesquero, Fondo Nacional de Compensación y Desarrollo Social (FONCODES), Fondo Nacional de Vivienda (FONAVI), Fondo de promoción de microcentrales hidráulicas, Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo Pesquero (FONDEPES); Fondo de las Americas del Peru
Suriname	Suriname Conservation Fund (SCF)
Uruguay	Fondo de las Américas – Uruguay, Fondo de Eficiencia Energética, Fondo de prevención de los efectos de la sequía, Fondo Agropecuario de Emergencias (FAE), Fondo de Reconstrucción y Fomento de la Granja (FRFG); Forest Fund
Venezuela	National Fund for National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Fondo Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (FONAIAP), Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Centro Occidente (FUDECO), Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Ciencia y la Tecnología (FUNDACITE), Fundación Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho (FUNDAYACUCHO), Fundación Venezolana de Investigaciones Sismológicas (FUNVISIS), Fundación de Servicios para el Agricultor (FUSAGRI)
Northern America	
Canada	Environmental Damages Fund; Forest Resource Improvement Association of Alberta, Forest Renewal BC (British Columbia)
United States of America	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), Pest Inspection, Quarantine and Eradication Fund; Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF); Protecting Wetlands with the Clean Water State Revolving Fund; *Knutson-Vandenberg Fund, Reforestation Trust Fund, Rural Fire Disaster Fund, Land and Water Conservation Fund, America the Beautiful Act, Woodland Incentive Program fund (Maryland), Chesapeake Bay Trust (Maryland), Forest Resource Trust (Oregon); Alaska Permanent Fund
Central Asia	
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan's Fund for Conservation of Biodiversity; Aral Sea Salvation Fund; Kazakh State Environmental Protection Fund
Kyrgyzstan	Republic and Local Environmental Funds
Tajikistan	National Environmental Fund
Turkmenistan	Nature Protection Fund, state fund of energy efficiency
Uzbekistan	Fund for Reconstruction and Development; Republic and Sub-National Environmental Protection Funds
Eastern Asia	
China	Yunnan Biodiversity Fund; Local Environment Funds, special fund for Basic Energy Saving Construction, special fund for renovation in energy-saving technologies, National Natural Sciences Foundation of China, Special Fund for Demonstration Projects Using Renewable Energy in Buildings, Special Fund for Commercialization of Wind Power Generation Equipment, renewable energy development fund, Environment and Conservation Fund (Hong Kong), Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund, China Green Carbon Foundation, National Subsidy Fund for Management and Conservation of Key Ecological Forests
Japan	Green Fund; Global Environment Conservation Research Fund, Global Environmental Research Fund
Mongolia	National Environmental Fund, Sustainable Energy Fund
Republic of Korea	Petroleum Business Fund and the Energy Rationalization Fund
Southern Asia	
Afghanistan	National Emergency Fund
Bangladesh	Aranyak Foundation, Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Climate Change (MDTF), Bangladesh Climate Resilient Fund, Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), Tropical Forest Conservation Fund
Bhutan	Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation, Wildlife Endowment Fund
India	National Green Mission Fund; Watershed Development Fund, National Clean Energy Fund, Compensatory Afforestation Fund, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), National Energy Fund (NEF), Hydrogen Corpus Fund, India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF), State Carbon Fund, Environment Fund
Iran	Farmers income stabilization fund, income stabilization fund for livestock and poultry producers
Maldives	National Environment Conservation Fund
Nepal	Nepal Trust Fund for Biodiversity, King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation, User group funds
Pakistan	Mountain Areas Conservancy Fund, Protected Areas Management Fund, Wetlands Management Fund, Pakistan Science Foundation, Fund for Sustainable Development

Sri Lanka	Wild Life Trust Fund, Trust Fund under DWC, Namal Uyana Trust Fund, Protected Area Conservation Fund, National Science Foundation, Energy Conservation Fund, Forest Conservation Trust Fund, Forest Department Fund
South-Eastern Asia	
Cambodia	National Trust Fund for Environment
Indonesia	Reforestation Insurance Fund, Tesonelo NP Trust Fund, Heart of Borneo Trust Fund, and Yayasan Kehati (the Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation), Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF), Cenderawasih Conservation Fund, Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation; Reforestation Fund; West Papua Conservation Fund
Laos	Environmental Protection Fund; Forest and Forest Resource Development Fund
Malaysia	Marine Parks Trust, Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund, Taman Negara (National Park) trust Fund, State Trust Funds; Forest Development Funds
Myanmar	Rural Development Fund
Philippines	Foundation for the Philippine Environment, Batangas Scuba Divers Fund, Philippines Tropical Forest Conservation Fund, Foundation for Sustainable Societies, Inc. (FSSI), Special Deposit Revolving Fund; Batangas scuba divers fund
Singapore	Research fund for the built environment; Innovation for environmental sustainability fund; market development fund
Thailand	Thailand Environmental Fund, Fund for promotion of energy conservation, Thailand Research Fund
Timor-Leste	Consolidated Fund for East Timor (CFET); Trust Fund for East Timor (TFET)
Vietnam	Vietnam Conservation Fund (VCF); Forest Regeneration Fund
Western Asia	
Armenia	Renewable Energy and Energy Saving Fund, Forest Restoration and Development Fund, Environmental Purposeful Fund, Caucasus Trust Fund
Azerbaijan	Caucasus Protected Areas Fund (CPAF), energy efficiency funds, National Hydrometeorological Fund
Cyprus	Communal forest funds
Georgia	Caucasus Protected Areas Fund (CPAF), Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund, Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies; Draft Georgian Revolving Water Fund
Israel	Jewish National Fund, energy efficiency fund, Maintenance of Cleanliness Fund
Jordan	Jordan Fund for Nature, Road Maintenance Fund, National Disaster Fund, energy efficiency fund, National Aid Fund
Kuwait	Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences
Lebanon	National Environment Fund, transport fund
Qatar	Qatar Foundation
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Wildlife Fund
Syria	Fund for Integrated Rural Development, Environmental Fund, Modern Irrigation Fund
Turkey	NDF National Desertification Fund; TEMA The Foundation for Combating Erosion, Afforestation and Protection of Natural Assets; TKV Turkish Development Foundation
United Arab Emirates	Mohammed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, Clean Technology Fund
Yemen	Socotra Conservation Fund
Arab Environment Facility	
Eastern Europe	
Albania	Biodiversity Special Fund; Fund of the Directory General of Forest and Pasture
Belarus	State Environmental Fund, Ecological Fund/State Ecological Bank; Republican and regional/local environmental funds
Bulgaria	National Environmental Protection Fund, National Trust EcoFund (NTEF), Bulgarian Forest National Fund; Concessions Cost Recovery Fund; National Trust EcoFund
Czech Republic	State Environmental Fund, National Trust EcoFund (NTEF)
Hungary	Central Environmental Protection Fund (KKA), Regional Development Fund, Water Management Fund
Poland	Funds for Environmental Protection and Water Management, Ecofund Foundation, Foundation for Eastern Carpathian Biodiversity Conservation; Cracow Provincial Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
Republic of Moldova	National Ecological Fund, Energy Efficiency Fund, National Fund for Renewable Energy, National Environmental Fund, Chisinau Municipal Environmental Fund
Romania	Fund for the Environment
Russian Federation	Ecological Privatization Fund, Development and Environment Foundation, Far Eastern Biodiversity Conservation Fund; Federal Environmental Fund, National Pollution Abatement Facility, Novgorod Regional Environmental Fund
Slovakia	Foundation for Eastern Carpathian Biodiversity Conservation; State Environmental Fund
Ukraine	27 environmental funds; State Environmental Protection Fund of Ukraine
Northern Europe	
Estonia	Environmental Investment Centre (EIC); Estonian Environmental Fund
Latvia	Latvian Environmental Protection Fund; Environmental Investment Fund
Lithuania	Forest Fund; Environmental Investment Fund
Norway	Forest Trust Fund
United Kingdom	UK Flagship Species Fund; UK International Sustainable Development Fund; Bridge House Estates Trust Fund; Heritage Lottery Fund
Southern Europe	
Albania	Special biodiversity fund, National Fund for Environment
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ecofund, Fund for Environmental Protection, special fund for the climate change adaptation, MDG fund
Croatia	Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund; Fund for Regional Development; Simple biological reproduction account
Greece	National Fund to Combat Desertification
The former Yugoslav Republic	Fund for afforestation of bare areas, Environmental Fund, Fund for national and regional roads

of Macedonia	
Malta	Research fund for research work on local biodiversity
Montenegro	Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Fund
Serbia	Fund for Environmental Protection, Energy Efficiency Fund
Slovenia	Agricultural Development Fund, Water Fund; Vesna Vidic - Environmental Fund of the Republic of Slovenia; Slovenian Environmental Development Fund
Spain	Fondo de Proyectos de Restauración Hidrológico-Forestal
Western Europe	
Belgium	Minafonds in Flanders to deal with financial aspects of investments in the field of environment
France	Fonds Forestier National
Germany	Germany Allianz Foundation for Sustainability; German Environment Foundation; Germany Euronatur; German Experience in National Environmental Funds; North-Rhine-Westphalian Foundation for Environment and Development
Oceania	
Australia	Natural Heritage Trust, Australian Government Envirofund, Tasmanian Forest Conservation Fund; Australian Rainforest Foundation; A Revolving Fund for Biodiversity Conservation in Australia
Cook Islands	Establish a Biodiversity Trust Fund, Emergency Response Trust Fund
Fiji	Establishing a Biodiversity Conservation Trust Fund, Sovi Basin Trust Fund, Fiji Heritage Foundation (FHF)
Kiribati	Kiribati Revenue and Equalization Reserve Fund
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Micronesian Conservation Trust Fund (MCT)
Nauru	National Tidal Foundation, Nauru Phosphate Royalty Trust Fund
New Zealand	Nature Heritage Fund, Nga Whenua Rahui, Biodiversity Advice Fund, Biodiversity Condition Fund, Queen Elizabeth II National Trust (QEII)
Niue	Considering Conservation Trust Fund
Palau	Establish a Palau Conservation Trust Fund
Papua New Guinea	PNG Mama Graun Conservation Trust Fund, Environment Trust Fund
Samoa	Establish a Conservation Trust Fund, Clean Energy Fund
Solomon Islands	Need to develop a national Environmental Fund (ET); Establishment of a National Conservation Trust Fund; Forest Trust
Tonga	Climate Change Trust Fund. The Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT). A Fisheries Development and Export Fund (FDEF).
Vanuatu	Establishing a conservation environment trust fund; Forest Fund
Pacific Conservation Trust Fund (PCTF)	

Source: compiled from <https://www.cbd.int/financial/environmentfunds/>

**ANNEX 3. DOMESTIC BIODIVERSITY EXPENDITURE**

Eastern Africa	Information on domestic spending
Burundi	Allocations from the budget to the Ministry in charge of Agriculture and Livestock have gradually increased to above 10% of the annual state budget (2014).  Allocations to environment in million US dollars: 1.81 (2006), 2 (2007), 3.34 (2008), 6.42 (2009)
Djibouti	The budget of the Environment Directorate is 3 million FDJ (USD16,667) per year (2006)
Eritrea	Government subventions of USD 55,000 to the Department of Environment for the period 1997 – 1998
Ethiopia	Directly related central biodiversity expenditure in millions US dollars: 2 (2006), 3 (2007), 5 (2008), 6 (2009), 10(2010)  Federal government allocated USD 4,789,050 regular and capital budget during the period July 1994 - June 2005
Kenya	Allocations to the Kenya Wildlife Service, Forest Department and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Environment Component) in millions US dollars: 11.28 (1994/95), 12.44 (1995/96), 12.16 (1996/97), 12.23 (1997/98), 11.85 (1998/99), 12.91 (1999/00), 13.56 (2000/01), 17.66 (2001/02), 24.14 (2002/03), 20.68 (2003/04), 18.37 (2004/05)
Madagascar	Budget allocations are voted annually, depending on the annual external funding. In 2005, the allocation amounted to USD4,468,785
Malawi	Directly related central biodiversity expenditure in US dollars: 2,000 (2010), 1,500 (2011), 3,000 (2012), 1,800(2013)
Mauritius	Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries: About 35 million USD annually (This includes both recurrent and capital measures on fisheries, environmental management, Parks management, agricultural services, waste water management, agricultural research and extension programme, support to NGOs through special fund) (2006)  Central biodiversity expenditure: USD8.349 million (2010)
Seychelles	Government allocation of approximately USD 10 million per year including solid and liquid waste management, fisheries, management of protected areas, agricultural research and extension programmes (2010)
Uganda	Since the 2005/06 financial year, the budgetary allocation for biodiversity conservation related investments at the national level have increased. Investments in tourism and wildlife management, environment management and agriculture have increased from \$20 to \$27.7 million, \$65 to \$82 million and \$59 to \$139 million for tourism and wildlife, water and environment and agriculture respectively. The financing gap for biodiversity conservation related investments in Uganda is estimated at \$455 million/year. The current financing is \$216 million while \$671 million is required. The largest financing gaps is in the agriculture sector at \$366 million/year.  Directly related central biodiversity expenditure in millions of US dollars: 163.37 (2006), 221.88 (2007), 41.82 (2008), 29.44 (2009), 283.59 (2010), 303.55 (2011), 65 (2012), 145.6 (2013), 152.8 (2014)
Zambia	Budgetary allocation of US\$1,000 for subscriptions (2006)
Zimbabwe	Nominal Zimbabwe government expenditure on issues related to biodiversity conservation (Z\$ million in real terms) (Forestry Commission, Natural Resources, National Parks, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Research, Water Resources): 276 (1987-88), 274 (1988-89), 187 (89-90), 237 (90-91), 187 (91-92), 272 (92-93), 202 (93-94), 169 (94-95), 162 (95-96), 137 (96-97)
Middle Africa	
Cameroon	Total public spending (2000-2001 and 2001-2002) of \$US48,220,000 on biodiversity within annual budget for Ministry of the Environment and Forestry (MINEF), Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) and Ministry of Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA)
Chad	Triennial Public Investment Programme (PTIP) 2004-2006 provided 15,781.019 million CFA for agriculture, livestock, environment and water. Triennial Public Investment Programme (PTIP 2008-2010) contained FCFA 129.901000.000 for the rural sector (agriculture, livestock, environment and water)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	USD 20,000 national budget (2005)
Northern Africa	
Algeria	29 billion Algerian dinars for the forestry program, the steppe ecosystem, biodiversity and management of natural resources (2005). As part of the five-year national economic and social development for 2005-2009, the budget for the protection of biodiversity, coastal and marine environment reached a total of 35.5 billion dinars.
Morocco	L'État accorde une importance particulière aux secteurs sociaux dans les programmes de développement mis en oeuvre. Elle se matérialise par la part de ces secteurs dans le budget général et qui représente 55% actuellement contre 36% en 1994. En ajoutant le budget alloué au RAMED (Régime d'assistance médicale) et à l'INDH (Initiative Nationale pour le Développement Humain), soit environ 5 milliards de DH en 2012, la part du budget des secteurs sociaux, dans le budget de

	l'État atteint, en 2012, 57% et 16,8% du PIB. Ce sont les secteurs de l'enseignement et de la santé qui ont enregistré l'évolution la plus importante au cours de cette période puisque leur budget a plus que triplé (respectivement 3,5 et 3,9 fois) entre 1994 et 2012. Ces deux secteurs représentent, en 2012, 90% du budget alloué aux départements sectoriels à caractère social et 46,2% du total des secteurs sociaux contre respectivement 87% et 74% en 1994. Le montant total indicatif pour la concrétisation des effets escomptés est de 147,7 millions de dollars US.
Southern Africa	
Lesotho	Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries: USD342,623 counterpart contributions (2005)
Namibia	Central biodiversity expenditure (2010) - approximately 2.9% of total expenditure and 0.9% of GDP was spent on biodiversity
South Africa	Budget of the national branch dealing with the achievement of the objectives of the Convention is approximately USD3,000,000 (2006)
Western Africa	
Benin	En ce qui concerne la mobilisation des ressources financières, il faut dire que les partenaires techniques et financiers ont été d'un grand soutien pour le Bénin dans la mesure où presque aucun des projets n'a été financé à 100% par le budget national. La conservation de la biodiversité n'est pas une activité économique rentable qui peut s'auto financer au Bénin. Les ressources publiques nationales n'arrivent pas à couvrir toutes les charges de gestion. Les parcs génèrent des recettes propres, mais insuffisantes d'où la nécessité de procéder au financement à long terme des Parcs Nationaux du Bénin. Dans ce cadre un nouveau Projet d'Appui à la Gestion des Aires Protégées (PAGAP) à vue le jour depuis Février 2012. D'un coût total d'environ 3 milliards 285 millions de francs CFA (environ 6,57 millions de dollars américains), conjointement financé par la Banque mondiale, le Fonds mondial pour l'Environnement (FEM) et la Coopération financière Allemande (KFW), ce projet étudiera également pendant son exécution les possibilités d'extension du réseau des aires protégées, notamment au centre et au sud du pays, et préparera la mise en place d'un mécanisme financier pour la prise en charge durable des coûts récurrents de la gestion des réserves de faune.
Burkina Faso	Summary of expenditures (in millions of F CFA): 3,338.97 (1992), 4,978.95 (1993), 6,487.02 (1994), 5,130.22 (1995), 4,677.98 (1996)
Cape Verde	The Government of Cape Verde has allocated the amount of 13,937,564 American dollars in 2006, for the Protection and Conservation of the Environment Program (2007)
Cote d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire spent 6.48 billion CFA francs for the preservation of biodiversity (2009)
Ghana	The Ministry of Environment and Science allocated an amount of €364,915,064 (equivalent to \$40,546.118) for activities relating to biodiversity conservation in 2004 and 2005
Niger	In 2002, the budgetary allocation for sectors related to biodiversity (Agriculture, Livestock, Wildlife and Forestry) was estimated at 241 631 822 000 FCFA (Investment of state: 107 828 000 000 FCFA, Multilateral donors: 687 878 257 140 FCFA, Bilateral donors: 5,111,554,735 FCFA, Communities and beneficiaries: 4,072,473,552 FCFA). For the period from 2005 to 2007, the funds used for the rural sector (agriculture, livestock, forestry, wildlife and water) were 144 765 411 000 FCFA (Ministry of Economy and Finance, 2005-2007)
Senegal	Evolution of financial resources of the environment sector (in million FCFA): 16792 (2003), 9793 (2004), 17870 (2005), 25379 (2006), 24880 (2007), 32325 (2008), 30546 (2009), 31481 (2010)
Sierra Leone	Government Funds 1995-96 for the forestry programme was estimated to be 123,227,009 Leones
Caribbean	
Antigua and Barbuda	Budget: 834,000USD (2007)
Cuba	Investment Plan for Environment in millions of pesos: 41.9 (1998), 102.4 (1999), 196.5 (2000), 250.8 (2001), 179.1 (2002), 220.2 (2003)  Environmental protection investment (2001-2012), biodiversity expenditure in millions of pesos: 399.2 (2010), 452.4 (2011), 488.5 (2012)
Dominican Republic	Division of Biodiversity and Wildlife: \$RD11, 225,102 (2006)
Grenada	Average annual US\$ 8,000 (2009)
North and Central Americas	
Belize	Allocations for Fiscal Year 2005-2006 for Forestry Department - US\$800,000, Agriculture Department – US\$2.6 million, Fisheries Department – US\$420,000
Costa Rica	The budget of the National System of Conservation Areas, SINAC MINAE has grown from 500 million in 1992 to about 2,500 million colones (to 2000), which represented an increase of almost 5 times more  Central government spending in millions: 75.96 (2007), 52.76 (2008), 87.64 (2009), 94.25 (2010), 140.43 (2011), 122.40

	(2012)
Honduras	Budget allocations of approximately U.S.\$400,000 for Biodiversity Management in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Department of Protected Areas and Wildlife (2008)
Mexico	Amount of budgets in million pesos: 217.0 (2000), 565.7 (2001), 512.1 (2002), 796.4 (2003), 645.2 (2004)
Canada	For 2005-2006, the total budget of Biodiversity Convention Office (BCO) of Environment Canada was approximately \$1.5 million  Federal, provincial and local biodiversity expenditure estimates in million Canadian dollars: 6,987 (2006), 7,823 (2007), 7,952 (2008), 7,959 (2009), 8,185 (2010)
United States of America	Budget Justifications and Performance Information Fiscal Year 2014 - National Park Service budget authority in billions US dollars: 3.01 (2012), 3.43 (2013), 3.12 (2014 request)
South America	
Brazil	Central, state and local biodiversity spending in million US dollars: 2,813.35 (2006), 2,868.52 (2007), 3,124.2 (2008), 3,407.29 (2009), 3,858.73 (2010)
Chile	Spending on renewable natural resource issues and biodiversity in approximately USD35.208 million for 2002 and USD25.39 for 2003, representing a 20.21% and a 20.01% respectively of total environmental expenditure. The 2009 Budget, provides resources for the protection of the environment-through CONAMA-by 19,870 million pesos (approximately U.S. \$ 38 million), which is a real increase of 9.5% over 2008
Colombia	Environmental expenditure in millions of 2002 pesos: 201.811 (1995), 182.686 (1996), 108.888 (1997), 66.129 (1998), 59.637 (1999), 54.734 (2000), 59.079 (2001), 64.561 (2002), 43.045 (2003)  The percentage share of the environmental sector was 0.71% in 1998, 0.27% in 2009, and 0.39% in 2013
Ecuador	The percentage of expenditure allocated to the environment, in 2003, accounted for 0.39% of the General State Budget. In 2005 the share was 0.40% - approximately \$ 29.7 million
Guyana	G\$ 88,609,145 (2004), G\$ 98,456,023 (2005), G\$ 135,211,683 (2006)
Paraguay	The national budget allocated 0.28% of its total to SEAM (2003)
Peru	Between 1990 and 1997, Peru had budget allocation of 79 million dollars, while 291 million dollars between 1999 and 2004
Central Asia	
Kazakhstan	Annually (2004-2005), the budgetary allocations from the republican budget to the CFH for development and maintaining protected areas is, at least, KZT 2,000 mln. =US \$15.4 mln. For conservation and restoration of fish resources the Fishery Committee receives, at least, KZT 1,000 mln. = US \$7.7 mln. The realization of the development of specially protected natural territories of the Republic of Kazakhstan allocated from the state budget: 2007 - 5.5 million tenge, 2008 - 72.33 million tenge, 2009 - 69.98 million tenge.  At the national level in accordance with existing state programs, in recent years there is a steady increase of the funds spent on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Thus, the current "Zhasyl Damu" Program for 2010 had total funding of 31914.1 million Tenge (about \$ 212 800 000), the plan for 2014 – 38 089.9 million Tenge (about \$ 253 900 000). Investments in the Concept of transition to a "green economy" will be made to an average of 1% of GDP until 2050.
Kyrgyz Republic	Information on financing and technical assistance provided to the organizations and institutions of the State Forestry Service in thousands of US dollars: 509.65 (1996), 736.03 (1997), 29.64 (1998), 1598.41 (1999), 1394 (2000), 1205.37 (2001), 2185.57 (2002), 2604.72 (2003), 2421.34 (2004), 2361.3 (2005). Information on financing of the state reserves by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations from the republican budget: 216.58 (1996), 171.8 (1997), 108.94 (1998), 98.85 (1999), 104.08 (2000), 95.63 (2001)
Tajikistan	In 2003-2004, the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center was allocated about 45 thousand somoni (US\$ 15 thousand).
Turkmenistan	Within 1996-2006 period, budgetary allocations accounted for 15% of total spending
Uzbekistan	Budget allocations (national, regional budgets, the budgets of the ministries) in thousand US dollars: 268 (1995), 294 (1996), 301.8 (1997), 330 (1998), 506.4 (1999), 508.6 (2000), 445.2 (2001), 655 (2002), 480.3 (2003), 637 (2004)
Eastern Asia	
China	During 1992-2004, China invested over 137 billion RMB for biodiversity conservation, equivalent to US\$16.6 billion.  Central biodiversity expenditure US dollars 2,005 million in 2010  Investments into biodiversity conservation (2001-2011). In recent years, China has increased substantially its investments into biodiversity conservation. The investments into projects, such as natural forest resources protection, wild animal and plant conservation, establishment of nature reserves and wetland conservation, have increased from 9.7 billion yuan RMB in 2001 to 21.77 billion yuan RMB in 2011, with the average annual increase of 13.7%, providing financial support to biodiversity conservation.

Japan	Central biodiversity expenditure in JPY million: 317,416 (2006), 285,056 (2007), 279,602 (2008), 261,233 (2009), 144,156 (2010), 144,732 (2011), 139,285 (2012). Central, provincial and local JPY million: 165,827 (2012)
Mongolia	In 2000, 40.5% of the total budget of 2.3 billion MNT, approved for the environment sector, was spent on nature protection and restoration activities.
Republic of Korea	Budgetary allocations 166.727 billion Korean Won in 2005
Southern Asia	
Afghanistan	\$5,000 per annum (2007)
India	Central, state and provincial biodiversity expenditure (billions of US dollars): 1.06 (2006), 1.17 (2007), 1.55 (2008), 1.7 (2009), 1.55 (2010)  Total estimated funding for biodiversity conservation during 2013-2014 (USD 1482.68 million - 23 Ministries and Departments, 77 schemes)
Iran	Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries were US\$ 500,000 to 1,000,000 (2005)
Nepal	Government has allocated development budget for the forestry and agriculture sector totalling about US\$ 43 million for all types of activities for the fiscal year 1997/98.  Trends and sources of funding for management of forestry programs (2003-2014), 84.4% from the government or internal sources, 14.1% from foreign assistance in the form of grants and 1.5% soft loans
Sri Lanka	6048.13 Rs million (2007)
South-Eastern Asia	
Cambodia	In 2003, the percentage of budget allocation for central Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries were approximately 0.27% and 1.06% of the total national budget allocated for expenditures at the central level respectively. At the provincial level, however the budget allocation for line departments of each of the two ministries above represents 25.3 and 41.15 % of the global budget allocated for each of the two ministries respectively. This figure has been increased in 2005 and 2006.
Indonesia	National Budget for Development (APBN) in billion Rp.: 302.19 (1999/2000); 464.2 (2001); 618.22 (2002); 569.88 (2003)
Philippines	At the national level, the budget given to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the primary agency responsible for biodiversity conservation is only Philippine Peso 5.1 billion for the year 2001. In 2007 and 2008, the DENR budget was PhP 7.5 Billion (0.67% of national budget) and PhP 8.3 Billion (0.68% of national budget), respectively, with about 80% allocated for personnel costs and capital outlay, leaving only a small portion for programs. For 2009, DENR proposed a budget of PhP 12.4 Billion, 40.71% higher than the 2008 budget. The 2009 budget represents roughly 1% of the proposed total national budget of PhP 1.415 Trillion.
Thailand	Central biodiversity expenditure: 31,000,000 (2006), 26,793,800 (2007), 22,966,000 (2008), 36,606,200 (2009), 32,425,400 (2010), 28,814,000 (2011), 31,788,400 (2012), 29,884,000 (2013)
Viet Nam	Budgetary allocations are annually estimated about USD 2 million for implementation of BAP of Vietnam (2006)
Western Asia	
Armenia	The budgets for conservation of forests, conservation of protected areas and reproduction and inventory of fish resources in thousands US dollars: 366.6 (1998), 372.7 (1999), 327.7 (2000), 483.4 (2001), 464.8 (2002), 496.9 (2003), 708.3 (2004), 1776.5 (2005). The state budget allots the following financing for protected areas management (AMD million): 2000 - 126.2, 2001 - 260.2, 2002 - 253.8, 2003 - 302.2, 2004 - 331.2, 2005 - 410.5, 2006 - 367.4, 2007 - 401.6, 2008 - 419.4. (Exchange rate - 1 USD = 304 AMD)
Georgia	The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources (hunting and fishing administration, programs), protected areas (administration, programs), forestry (administration, programs) in thousand US dollars: 4594.43 (1997), 2111.67 (1998), 925.32 (1999), 148.53 (2000), 192.51 (2001), 160.53 (2002), 176.49 (2003), 246.37 (2004), 668.04 (2005)
Israel	The budget of the Nature and Parks Authority for biodiversity activities is about \$10 million (2008)
Turkey	Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries: 15 000 000 \$ - 20 000 000 \$ (2007)
Eastern Europe	
Belarus	Activities for the conservation of biodiversity and research and development in thousands of US dollars: 736 (2001), 1129.3 (2002), 1659.2 (2003), 2071 (2004)
Bulgaria	Central biodiversity expenditure in millions of Euro: 15.82 (2012), 35.74 (2013)
Czech Republic	Directly related central biodiversity expenditure in millions of Czech crowns (CZK): 1879.16 (2006), 1285.91 (2007), 1100.04 (2008), 1510.08 (2009), 1986.22 (2010), 1703.33 (2011), 1426.95 (2012)
Hungary	Financial resources from the Ministry of Environment and Water and Other budgetary resources (million HUF): 3395

	(1998), 3912 (1999), 4998 (2000), 6388 (2001), 7712 (2002), 8950 (2003), 7404 (2004), 5992 (2005)
Poland	Central, state and local biodiversity expenditure in US dollars: 65,859,418 (2006), 690,916,980 (2007), 615,754,573 (2008), 600,869,598 (2009), 579,213,233 (2010)
Romania	The sums allocated for biodiversity conservation represented about 1.5-2% of the total sum available for environmental protections, representing about 1.8 million USD every year starting in 1994 until 2000
Russian Federation	Financing of state natural reserves and national parks in Russia in millions rubles: 1162.8 (2003), 1447.4 (2004), 1270.4 (2005), 1680.7 (2006), 2084.3 (2007)
Ukraine	Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries: 10 mln USD /year (core budget 2007)
Northern Europe	
Denmark	Central, state and local biodiversity expenditure in millions of US dollars: 226.59 (2006), 213.89 (2007), 288.98 (2008), 270.12 (2009), 209.03 (2010), 301.5 (2011), 370.43 (2012)
Estonia	Central and local biodiversity expenditure in millions of euro: 149.58 (2011).  The Environmental Programme supports 10 environmental areas. Nature Conservation Programme is directly related with biodiversity but also other programs have a greater or smaller impact on biodiversity –water management, waste management, environmental management, forestry, fisheries, environmental awareness, protection of atmospheric air, maritime and ground source programs. During 2008–2013, 234 million euros were allocated from the environmental program, 31 million euros of the amount was allocated via the Nature Conservation Programme. In 2013, 838 projects were supported for 37 million euros, including from the Nature Conservation Programme 141 applications for 5.9 million euros. As of 25.09.2013, the EIC has given loans with an intended purpose for 113 clients, with the loan portfolio of 103 million euros. Loan focus has been directed at local authorities and water companies for the development of water management projects.
Finland	Central and local biodiversity expenditure in millions of euro: 613.3 (2006), 640.4 (2007), 716.5 (2008), 646.1 (2009), 682.2 (2010), 649.1 (2011)
Ireland	The budget allocated for the National Parks and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government for the years 2002-2004 was €69.636m. Ireland's National Development Plan 2007-2013 (NDP) allocated €167 million the Natural Heritage Sub-Programme, €4.7 billion for the Water Services Sub-Programme. Almost €2.5 billion was spent on the Rural Development Strategy and Programme from 1994 to 2007.  The budget for the NPWS (not including salaries) increased from Eur 22 million in 2002 to Eur 34 million in 2007 to EUR 47 million in 2008.
Latvia	The direct budget allocations for the nature protection are approx. 2 M euro annually. Indirect allocations through the Latvian Environmental protection fund are 0.5 M euro annually.
Lithuania	In the period of 2004-2006 in the frame of the “Action Programme of Cohesion encouraging for 2004-2006” 39 mil. litas were allocated for protection of biodiversity and landscape (75% EU funds and 25% from the State budget) and 11 mil. litas were allocated for coastal zone management (75% EU funds and 25% from the State budget). In the frame of the State programme “Environmental Protection Promotion Programme” during the 2006-2008 year period 1,5 mil. litas were allocated for protection and management of biodiversity and landscape (including scientific studies of protected species, enforcement of control of use of nature resources, public information).
Norway	Ministry of Environment, County governor, County councils in millions of NOK: 2376.94 (2006), 2594.76 (2007), 2969.01 (2008), 3568.46 (2009), 3698.89 (2010)
Sweden	Budget appropriations that promote the environment rose from just over SEK 4bn to just under SEK 13bn annually in the period 1995–2006
United Kingdom	Central and local biodiversity expenditure (GBP £m in 2012 prices): 2606 (2006), 3034 (2007), 2656 (2008), 3349 (2009), 3437 (2010), 2832 (2011).  In 2010-11, £459 million pounds of public sector funding was spent on UK biodiversity. Since 2000-1 public sector spending on UK biodiversity has increased by 79 per cent (at 2010/11 prices). Over the same period GDP increased by 17 per cent.
Southern Europe	
Albania	Domestic budget from 600,000 to 800,000 US\$ per year (2007)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30.000 KM (Budget of Government o Federation BiH) (2005)
Croatia	Central and local biodiversity expenditure in millions of euro: 61.59 (2006), 65.88 (2007), 69.78 (2008), 69.97 (2009), 73.21 (2010)
Greece	Central and location biodiversity expenditure in millions of euro: 53.32 (2007), 57.75 (2008), 48.8 (2009), 76.11 (2010), 103.06 (2011), 95.55 (2012), 110.74 (2013)



Italy	State biodiversity expenditure in millions of euro: 872.46 (2006), 878.76 (2007), 972.6 (2008), 969.32 (2009). Central and state: 1,378.99 (2010), 1,889.38 (2011), 1,813.48 (2012); Availability of Financial Resources in Italy in 2010-2012 (“Biodiversity protection” and “Sustainable use and management”)
Portugal	The annual budget of the Institute for the Conservation of Nature in million Euros: 37.17 (2001), 36.46 (2002), 31.37 (2003), 27.64 (2004), 26.43 (2005), 28.45 (2006), 22.39 (2007), 24.34 (2008), 18.63 (2009)
Serbia	The level of environmental investments between 2001 and 2005 was about 0.3% of GDP
Slovenia	Directly related state biodiversity expenditure in millions euros: 8.595 (2007), 11.87 (2008), 109.434 (2009), 9.977 (2010), 11.675 (2011), 9.356 (2012)
Spain	Central, autonomic and local biodiversity expenditure in millions of euros: 1559 (2006), 1783 (2007), 1833 (2008), 2217 (2009), 1624 (2010), 1380 (2011)
Western Europe	
Austria	Allocations in federal agricultural and environment budgets: agrarian environment measures 316 Mio. € (budget item 1/60366), 191 Mio. € (budget item 1/60376) and within environmental expenses (budget item 1/61208) (2005)
Belgium	Public expenditure on biodiversity and landscape protection in Belgium amounted to EUR 130- 150 million annually during 2000- 03, an increase from EUR 90- 110 million a year during 1996- 99. The share of investment expenditure steadily increased, from 11% in 1996 to 44% in 2003
European Union	Central biodiversity expenditure in millions of euro: 6472.36 (2007), 6472.36 (2008), 6472.36 (2009), 6472.36 (2010), 6472.36 (2011), 6472.36 (2012)
France	Central, state and provincial, local and municipal biodiversity expenditure in millions of euro: 1064 (2007), 1184 (2008), 1292 (2009), 1394 (2010), 1589 (2011)
Germany	Central, state and provincial, local and municipal biodiversity expenditure in millions of euro: central 200 (2013), state and local 839 (2009)
Netherlands	Central and municipal biodiversity expenditure in millions of euro: 301.2 (2007), 419.6 (2008), 465.4 (2009), 551.2 (2010)
Switzerland	Central, state and provincial, local and municipal biodiversity expenditure in millions of CHF: 578.6 (2006), 661.4 (2007), 684 (2008), 714.3 (2009), 740.7 (2010), 748.8 (2011), central and state 690.3 (2012)
Oceania	
Nauru	3% of its total workforce of permanent staff that were employed in three key government agencies with environmental and for that matter biodiversity related mandates and roles – the Environment Office at the Department of Commerce, Industries and the Environment, the Lands and Surveys in its roles for land management and the office of Quarantine in terms of its pest or invasive species control and prevention role – for the years 2009 and 2011. This percentage dropped to 2% in 2013.
New Zealand	Central and municipal biodiversity expenditure in million NZD: 763.97 (2006), 761.13 (2007), 881.36 (2008), 917.24 (2009), 841.09 (2011). Central 729.87 (2010), 827.47 (2012)
Niue	Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries at \$60,000.00 in 2004-2005 annual budget
Palau	The National Government appropriates approximately 1.4 million fiscally to environment related programs within ministries
Samoa	The Government of Samoa has increased its national budget allocation for the implementation for the Biodiversity Conservation Unit since its establishment in 1990 from \$50,000.00 to \$510,145 (Samoan tala) in 1998/99
Solomon Islands	A baseline data from 2010-2014 shows that 37 % of biodiversity protection activities comes from official development, 28% from NGOs, 15% from the government and 20% from other public funds. Since 2013 there has been a significant increase of budget towards environmental protection from official development supports and national government as administered by the ECD.

Source: compiled from <https://www.cbd.int/financial/domesticspending.shtml>

**ANNEX 4. GEF FINANCING**

Donors	GEF-5 pledge (million SDR)	GEF-6 pledge (million SDR)	Changes (in nominal term)
Australia	40.47	58.54	45%
Austria	40.15	45.23	13%
Bangladesh		0.07	
Belgium	77.05	69.17	-10%
Brazil	4	9.2	130%
Canada	135.17	149.51	11%
China	9.79	13.24	35%
Czech Republic	4.6	4	-13%
Denmark	48.4	50.8	5%
Finland	56.2	60.43	8%
France	194.16	198.64	2%
Germany	312.64	304.8	-3%
Greece	4.35		
India	6.39	7.95	24%
Ireland	5.62	5.33	-5%
Italy	82.89	80.12	-3%
Japan	329.55	401.97	22%
Korea	4.89	5.3	8%
Luxembourg	4	4	0%
Mexico	6.53	12.97	99%
Netherlands	74.69	72.19	-3%
New Zealand	4	4	0%
Nigeria	4		
Norway	38.47	48.39	26%
Pakistan	4	4	0%
Portugal	4		
Russian Federation	7.1	6.62	-7% (just announcing increase)
Slovenia	4.71	4	-15%
South Africa	4.35	4.35	0%
Spain	27.76	26.83	-3%
Sweden	85.43	134.83	58%
Switzerland	74.31	89.45	20%
Turkey	4		
UK	198.7	214.56	8%
USA	375.23	361.69	-4%

Sources: Summaries of the results of the GEF-4 and GEF-5 replenishments

**ANNEX 5. SUPPORT TO OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (IDA)**

Contributing Members	IDA-16 Replenishment (SDR million)	IDA-17 Replenishment (SDR million)
Argentina	45	4.64
Australia	459.86	410.81
Austria	348.44	344.15
Bahamas	2.58	<b>2.7</b>
Barbados	0.45	
Belgium	351.1	<b>361.41</b>
Brazil	66.56	66.35
Canada	908.9	903.98
Chile	22.96	
China	107.02	<b>199.05</b>
Cyprus	4.49	
Czech Republic	12.15	<b>12.46</b>
Denmark	244.98	<b>252.24</b>
Egypt	1.56	<b>1.61</b>
Estonia	2.85	<b>3.34</b>
Finland	218.43	<b>227.53</b>
France	1128.42	<b>1134.16</b>
Germany	1448.04	1396.47
Hungary	13.48	<b>13.5</b>
Iceland	6.74	<b>6.92</b>
Indonesia		<b>12.08</b>
Iran	12.25	
Ireland		<b>78.16</b>
Israel	16.46	
Italy	529.02	495.04
Japan	2442.02	2310.1
Kazakhstan	2	
Korea	224.61	<b>253.9</b>
Kuwait	51.78	37.46
Latvia	2.25	<b>2.31</b>
Lithuania	2.05	<b>2.27</b>
Luxembourg	41.76	<b>43.77</b>
Malaysia		<b>17.91</b>
Mexico	66.14	<b>67.01</b>
Netherlands	671.43	649.28
New Zealand	27.14	<b>27.93</b>
Norway	300.42	<b>349.37</b>
Peru	10.32	
Philippines	7.52	
Poland	6.74	<b>6.92</b>
Portugal	19.62	8.68
Russia	115.5	<b>127</b>
Saudi Arabia	73.58	<b>77.58</b>
Singapore	32.62	<b>34.5</b>
Slovak Republic	2.25	<b>2.31</b>
Slovenia	5.97	3.04
South Africa	23.14	19.89
Spain	689.34	253.31
Sweden	663.56	<b>797.85</b>
Switzerland	471.68	<b>530.89</b>
Thailand		<b>3.28</b>
Turkey	13.07	<b>26.95</b>
United Kingdom	2696.08	<b>3000.79</b>
United States	2712.79	2568.64

Sources: Report from the Executive Directors of the International Development Association to the Board of Governors - Additions to IDA Resources: Sixteenth Replenishment, IDA16: Delivering Development Results, Approved by the Executive Directors of IDA on February 15, 2011 (and modified on March 18, 2011), and Report from the Executive Directors of the International Development Association to the Board of Governors - Additions to IDA Resources: Seventeenth Replenishment, IDA17: Maximizing Development Impact, Approved by the Executive Directors of IDA on March 25, 2014

**ANNEX 6. DAC DATA SUBMITTERS**

<b>DAC members</b>	Biodiversity and ecosystem services as a cross-cutting policy
Australia	Requirement by Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act; Environment Management Guide for Australia's Aid Program
Austria	The 2009 Strategic Guidelines on Environment and Development
Belgium	Law on International Co-operation includes the environment; Co-ordination Committee of International Environment Policy
Canada	Increasing environmental sustainability is one of Canada's crosscutting themes for international development
Czech Republic	Official aid provided through the Ministry of the Environment
Denmark	The main priority of Danish development assistance includes environmental assistance
EU Institutions	EU Council Conclusions on Integrating Environment in Development Cooperation
Finland	Finnish Development Policy Guidelines for Environment
France	"Environment and natural resources" is the first sector for AFD in terms of ODA funding
Germany	Joint Environmental and Climate Assessment
Greece	Protecting the environment and natural resources is one of the six major objectives defined for Greek development assistance
Iceland	
Ireland	Irish Aid Environment Policy for Sustainable Development
Italy	Environment as a priority in the Programming Guidelines for Development Co-operation
Japan	ODA Charter emphasises the importance of sustainable development and environmental conservation.
Korea	Environment as a cross-cutting issue in the Mid-term ODA Policy for 2011-2015
Luxembourg	Strategies relating to the environment and climate change
Netherlands	International Policy Programme on Biodiversity in the Netherlands
New Zealand	Environment as a crosscutting issue in the New Zealand aid programme
Norway	The Government elaborated a white paper covering a thematic priority: environment and climate change
Poland	
Portugal	Whole-of-government strategy on the environment
Slovak Republic	
Slovenia	Thematic priorities include protecting the environment
Spain	Plan Director de la Cooperación Española (2013-2016) promotes the integration of the environment as a cross-cutting issue
Sweden	Environment and climate change was identified as one of three thematic priorities
Switzerland	SDC's Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance (CEDRIC)
United Kingdom	
United States	Environmental impact assessments are required by law through the Code of Federal Regulations
<b>Multinational Organisations</b>	
AfDB and AfDF	African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System: Policy Statement and Operational Safeguards (2013)
Arab Fund (AFESD)	
AsDB and AsDB Special Funds	Environment Operational Directions 2013–2020; Environmental and Social Safeguards
BADEA	
CarDB	
EBRD	Environmental and Social Safeguards; Environmental and Social Policy 2008; Environmental and Social Procedures, April 2010
FAO	Environmental and Social Safeguards; Reviewed Strategic Framework 2010-19
IAEA	Guidelines for Remediation Strategies to Reduce the Radiological Consequences of Environmental Contamination, Technical Reports Series 475
IBRD and IDA	Environment Strategy 2012-2022: Toward a Clean, Green Resilient World (2012); OP 4.01 - Environmental Assessment; OP 4.03 - Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities; OP 4.04 - Natural Habitats; OP 4.07 - Water Resources Management; OP 4.09 - Pest Management; OP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples; OP 4.36 - Forests; OP 4.37 - Safety of Dams; OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways
IDB and IDB Sp.Fund	Environmental and Social Safeguards; Establishment of the BES Program and the Multidonor Fund
IFAD	Environmental and Social Safeguards; Climate change strategy; IFAD Strategic Framework 2011-2015
IFC	IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability - Effective January 1, 2012
IMF and IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)	
Islamic Development Bank	
Nordic Development Fund	
OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)	
UNDP	Environmental and Social Safeguards; United Nations Development Programme Biodiversity and Ecosystems Global Framework 2012-2020

UNECE	
UNEP	Environmental and Social Safeguards
UNFPA	Population Matters for Sustainable Development
UNHCR	
UNICEF	
United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	
United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance (UNTA)	
WFP	
WHO	Biodiversity and health

**SOURCE: COMPILED FROM [HTTPS://WWW.CBD.INT/FINANCIAL/DONORENTITIES/](https://www.cbd.int/financial/donorentities/)**

**ANNEX 7. NATIONAL INCLUSION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**

Eastern Africa	Sector involved
Burundi	agriculture, education, mining, health, forest, finance, trade and industry
Comoros	environmental sector, agricultural sector, livestock, education, health, rural development, fishing, forestry, mining, tourism, finance, commerce, industrial sector
Djibouti	biodiversity considerations in laws, sectoral and cross-sectoral development strategies and plans
Eritrea	agriculture sector, marine and coastal sector, transport sector, mines sector, tourism sector, water sector, education sector, as well as macro policy, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, National Environmental Management Plan, land tenure and land use policy, biotechnology sector, and environmental impact assessment of development
Ethiopia	relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral institutions, the processes and measures taken by stakeholders at different levels
Kenya	mainstreaming processes
Madagascar	tourism, education, scientific research, health, agriculture, fishing and halieutic resources, livestock, energy, forestry, mining, water, public works and meteorology, trade, industrial sector, transport
Malawi	sectoral biodiversity coordination, cross sectoral biodiversity coordination, cross cutting national programmes and strategies, National Strategy for Sustainable Development for Malawi, Malawi Growth and Development Strategy, Malawi National Adaptation Programmes of Action, Agricultural Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp)
Mauritius	sustainable agriculture
Mozambique	Ministry for the Coordination for Environmental Action, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Public Works and Habitation, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Plan and Development, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health
Rwanda	agriculture, livestock and fisheries; trade, industry and tourism; energy and mining; infrastructure and transport; human settlement and sanitation; water
Seychelles	Environmental Management Plan for Seychelles 2000-2010 (EMPS), management of the Development Cycle, sectoral strategies
Uganda	national environment management policy, agriculture policy, national fisheries policy, energy policy, tourism policy 2003, draft national policy on plant genetic resources, national policy on biotechnology and biosafety (2008), decentralization policy (1994)
Tanzania	national strategy for growth and reduction of poverty; strategy for urgent actions on land degradation and water catchments; national wetlands management strategy; national environmental policy; agricultural sector; livestock sector; forestry sector; wildlife sector; fisheries sector; mining sector
Zambia	policy for national parks and wildlife, national forestry policy, fisheries policy, national agricultural policy, national energy policy, national lands policy, mines and minerals development policy; sector programmes, like Zambia forestry action programme, provincial forestry action programme, agricultural support programme, food security pack, environment and natural resources management and mainstreaming programme; *Creating and protecting Zambia's wealth: experience and next steps in environmental mainstreaming
Zimbabwe	Wildlife based land reform policy, forest based land reform policy, draft national agricultural policy, national energy policy, water and sanitation sector policy, environment education policy
Middle Africa	
Angola	national, subregional and regional integration.
Cameroon	integrating into other strategies and programmes
Central African Republic	Ministry of Planning, Economy and International Cooperation, Ministry of Communication, Citizenship, National Reconciliation and Dialogue Monitoring, Ministry of Justice, General Secretariat of the Government, Ministry of Public Service, Social Security and Youth Opportunities, Ministry of National Security and Public Order, Ministry of Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture, Ministry for the Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises, Informal Sector and the Single Window, nongovernmental organizations and civil society, such as Council Inter NGO Central (CIONGCA), unions and associations of human rights
Chad	rural development, agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and aquaculture, hydraulic, mining, energy, health, crafts, culture, tourism, education
Congo	sectoral strategies, plans and programs
Democratic Republic of the Congo	agriculture and rural development, transport and communication, mines and hydrocarbons, energy, health and social protection
Equatorial Guinea	integration of biodiversity into sectors: civil society and gender; integration of biodiversity in budget plans; mainstreaming biodiversity in the National Strategy to Combat Poverty
Sao Tome and Principe	food security, energy and forestry
Northern Africa	
Algeria	agriculture and forestry, land planning, environment and tourism, agriculture, forests, fisheries, water, health, population and habitat, education, high training, scientific research, industry and mining, tourism
Morocco	integration of biodiversity in sectoral strategies and action plans
Sudan	forestry, wildlife, natural resources & environmental studies education
Tunisia	Ministry of Economic Development and International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Technology, Ministry of the Interior and Local Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Cultural Affairs
Southern Africa	
Botswana	level of integration of biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and plans
Lesotho	National Forestry Policy 2008, Water and Sanitation Policy 2007, Lesotho Food Security Policy 2005, Energy Policy for the Kingdom of Lesotho (Draft), Transport Sector Policy, 2006, Environmental Education Strategy towards 2014: A

	Strategic Plan for Education for Sustainable Development in Lesotho (2009), Lesotho Electricity Company: Safety, Health, Environmental and Quality (SHEQ) Management System
Namibia	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Environmental Investment Fund Act, Draft Wetland Policy (2005), Tourism Concessions Policy (2007), Protected Area and Wildlife Management Bill (2010), National Policy on Human Wildlife Conflict Management (2009), Draft National Climate Change Policy (2009), Coastal Zone Management White Paper (2010), Draft National Policy on Mining and Prospecting in Protected Areas (2009), Draft National Policy on Protected Areas, Neighbours and Resident Communities (2009), Draft National Environmental Education Policy), Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) (National Forest Act and Policy (2001), National Water Resources Management Act (2004), Draft National Seed Policy (2005), Green Scheme Policy (2004 and revised 2008), Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policy (2008)), Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) (Aquaculture Act (2002), Inland Fisheries Act (2003)), Ministry of Health and Social Services (the Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act (2005)), Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (the Communal Land Reform Act 2002), Ministry of Mines and Energy, National Planning Commission (National Poverty Reduction Action Programme (NPRAP 2002))
South Africa	cross-sectoral coordination
Swaziland	cross-sectoral biodiversity coordination in national plans and strategies
Western Africa	
Benin	public health sector; energy, mining and water sector; land planning and local communities; handicrafts and tourism sector; agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector; high education and scientific research
Burkina Faso	programs and projects in sectors other than environment; civil society and private organizations such as associations and producer groups in subsectors forests, wildlife and fisheries, private operators in sub-sector forest, wildlife and fishing, operators of subsector improvement of life, environmental associations and NGOs; media
Cape Verde	environment and water resources; environment, health and basic sanitation; environment and biodiversity; environment and planning, infrastructure and civil construction; environment and education, training, information and awareness; environment and tourism; environment and agriculture, forestry and livestock; environment and fisheries; environment and industry, energy and commerce
Cote d'Ivoire	development of sustainable agriculture, forest management, national reforestation programme, water management, land management
Ghana	forestry, fisheries, livestock, crops
Guinea	forestry, livestock and animal production, protected areas, agriculture and rural infrastructure, mining; health, tourism, fisheries, education
Guinea-Bissau	Policy Letter for Agricultural Development, Tropical Forestry Action Plan, Forest Act, Law of Wildlife, Support Programme of Integrated Management of Natural Resources in upstream Niger and Gambia, Broad Policy Letter of Livestock Development, Strategic Plan for the Development of Fisheries, National Plan for Health Development
Liberia	forest biodiversity, agriculture biodiversity, inland water, health, fisheries and livestock, mining
Mali	land management
Mauritania	environmental sector, education sector, research and training sector, agriculture, fisheries, oil sector
Niger	agriculture, breeding, forestry, wildlife, fishing, land planning, mines, energy, trade and private sector, sports and youth, health, crafts, tourism, culture and art, equipment
Senegal	land planning, energy, industry and mining, livestock, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, education and training, transport and infrastructure
Togo	agriculture, transport and infrastructure, energy, water resources, industry and mining, education, and environmental sector
Caribbean	
Antigua and Barbuda	physical planning, public sector budgetary process, environmental education
Bahamas	tourism plan, agricultural plan
Barbados	Tourism Plan, Agricultural Plan, land use planning and decision-making
Cuba	National Forest Programme 2000-2015, National Science and Technology Programmes, Branches and Territorial, National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought, National Environmental Education Strategy, Strategy and National Program for fire management, National Action Plan on Biosafety; processes of integration
Dominica	physical planning
Dominican Republic	agriculture, rural development, fisheries and aquaculture, mining, education, health, tourism, trade, industry, National Water Resources Institute
Grenada	policy on integration, financing for integration, communication for integration
Saint Lucia	processes for mainstreaming
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	forestry sector plans and policies, tourism sector plans, fisheries sector policy, agricultural sector policies
Trinidad and Tobago	success stories in mainstreaming biodiversity
South America	
Argentina	national organizations, provincial agencies, research and education centers, nongovernmental organizations; biodiversity and education
Brazil	pharmaceutical and cosmetic products; biotechnology; agriculture including integrated production in agriculture certification, family production, organic agricultural production, on-farm conservation, moratorium on soybean from Amazon Deforestation – ABIOVE and ANEC; fisheries and aquaculture; forestry, including deforestation, forest fire, non-timber forest products, sustainable forest management; biofuels; extractive activities; mining; livestock; health; industry; construction sector; science and technology; commerce; education; bank and administrative services; tourism; general initiatives for the economic sectors; ecological and economic zoning and priority areas; pollution, including water quality, agricultural pollution, mining pollution and degradation, air pollution
Chile	agriculture, forestry, rural development, fisheries and aquaculture, mining, education, health, tourism, finance,

	commerce, industry
Colombia	mining
Ecuador	agriculture, education, health, fisheries, water resources, mining and oil, tourism, finance, commerce and industry, decentralized autonomous governments
Guyana	processes taken to integrate biodiversity into the sectors
Peru	environment, production, agriculture, education, health, trade and tourism, energy and mining, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, research and development
Suriname	mining, including gold mining, agriculture such as rice, forestry
Uruguay	agriculture and rural development, environmental education, participation in biodiversity management, biodiversity and health, fishing and marine and coastal biodiversity, forest resources, tourism, energy and industry
Venezuela	national project Simón Bolívar 2007-2013; National Land Plan; National Environmental Plan.
North and Central Americas	
Belize	forest act, forests (mangrove protection) regulations, fisheries act, Belize tourism policy, national lands act
Costa Rica	social education sector, tourism sector, food-agriculture sector
Guatemala	national planning, sectoral plans, the academic
Honduras	forest, protected areas and wildlife policy, policy for the agrifood sector and rural areas of Honduras, National Ecotourism Strategy, Forest Action Plan, Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and Drought, National Sustainable Tourism Strategy, business sector, education sector, civil society, media
Mexico	Federal Public Administration (APF), development banks
Nicaragua	more forests for the future; conservation of water sources; control and reduction of pollution
Panama	national coordination mechanisms
Canada	1. fisheries, forest products, mining and prospecting, energy, tourism, agriculture and agri-foods, human health
Central Asia	
Kazakhstan	biotechnology, Agriculture, Water, State forest fund, Hunting, Fisheries, Forestry, Nature reserve fund, and Ecotourism
Kyrgyzstan	agriculture, environmental education and public awareness, public health, forestry, mining industry, development of rural rayons, tourism, finance, trade and industry
Tajikistan	research and scientific cooperation, cooperation in the field of education, advocacy and information dissemination, cooperation Initiative NGO, and cooperation with local authorities
Turkmenistan	scale of integration
Eastern Asia	
China	agricultural sector, forestry, urban and rural development sector, marine sector, water resources sector, education sector, science and technology sector, poverty alleviation and development sector, land and resources management sector, commerce sector, customs sector, traditional Chinese medicine management sector, intellectual property management sector
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	forest sector, agriculture sector, public health, fishery, efforts to raise public awareness of nature and ecological environment
Japan	agriculture, forestry and fisheries, forests, urban areas, official development assistance (ODA), local governments, private enterprises, scientific bodies
Mongolia	agriculture; public health; mining industry; environmental education and public awareness
Republic of Korea	central government, local government and the private sector
South-Eastern Asia	
Brunei Darussalam	Ninth National Development Plan (9th NDP) (2007-2012), National Forestry Policy (1989), National Physical Plan
Cambodia	environment sector, forest sector, fisheries sector, agriculture sector, water resources sector, energy sector and mining, tourism sector, environmental education, financial sector
Indonesia	process of integrating
Lao People's Democratic Republic	forestry, water resources, energy, fisheries, road/infrastructure development, trade and industry, agriculture (sustainable agriculture strategy, conserving agricultural biodiversity), tourism, actions on integrating biodiversity conservation into development activities
Malaysia	National Forestry Policy (1992), National Wetlands Policy (2004), National Agriculture Policy (2006), National Physical Plan (2005), National Urbanisation Policy (2006), National Biotechnology Policy (2006)
Myanmar	agricultural sector, educational sector, forestry sector, trade sector, health sector, mining sector, livestock breeding and fishery sectors, science and technology sector, rural development scheme for income generation and upgrade livelihood
Philippines	integrated watershed management, integrated coastal management (ICM), marine protected areas, integrated river basin and coastal area management
Singapore	Ministry of National Development (MND), Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA), Building and Construction Authority (BCA), Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA), National Parks Board (NParks), Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources (MEWR), National Environment Agency (NEA), Public Utilities Board (PUB), Ministry of Education (MOE); tertiary and research institutions; biodiversity interest groups; private sector
Timor-Leste	forestry and protected areas, fishery, tourism, energy, agriculture
Viet Nam	the sector of natural resources and environment, the sector of agriculture and forestry, the sector of fishery, the sector of tourism, the sector of industry and trade, the sector of science and technology, the sector of finance, the sector of training and education
Southern Asia	
Afghanistan	Decree on the prohibition of forest harvesting, Decree on the prohibition of hunting, draft Water Law, draft Protected Area Regulations, draft Fauna Conservation and Hunting Regulation, draft Rangeland Law, draft Forest Law, other draft legislation, draft Land Policy
Bangladesh	Forest Policy 1994, National Land Use Policy 2001, National Fisheries Policy 1998, National Water Policy 1999, Coastal Zone Policy 2005, Livestock Development Policy 1992, National Seed Policies



Bhutan	agricultural policy, energy policy, industrial policy, surface transport policy, Forest Act of Bhutan 1969, Forest and Nature Conservation Act 1995, Environmental Assessment Act 2000, Livestock Act of Bhutan 2000, Biodiversity Act 2003, Mines & Minerals Act 1995; National Environment Commission, the Department of Forest, Department of Agriculture, the Department of Livestock, other line agencies and organizations, the National Biodiversity Center, Natural Resources Development Corporation Limited, Druk Seed Corporation, Royal Society for the Protection of Nature, Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation, Sustainable Development Secretariat
India	1. agriculture, livestock genetic resources and animal husbandry, forestry and wildlife (promotion of wildlife based eco-tourism, livelihoods from non-timber forest products, medicinal flora and fauna), inland waters and marine fisheries, land use planning, research and technology
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	integrating biodiversity into relevant sectors
Maldives	integration
Nepal	mainstreaming biodiversity considerations
Pakistan	agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry and plantations, education, tourism
Sri Lanka	decentralisation
Western Asia	
Armenia	agriculture; forestry; industry; fishing and fisheries, education; tourism and recreation
Azerbaijan	agriculture, forestry, fisheries, industry, construction, mining industry, energy and oil extraction, transport and tourism
Cyprus	agriculture, forest, water and wetlands, coastal and marine environment
Georgia	forestry, agriculture, fishery
Iraq	institutional structure
Israel	National Sustainable Development Strategy, and Ministry activity within the NCSD; environmental quality and sustainable use of resources; forestry; agriculture; regional planning; research, monitoring and education
Jordan	National Master Plan Jordan 2010, State Budget Strategy 2007-2010, the National Strategy for Agricultural Development 2002-2010, sustainable Jordanian Agenda 21, National Tourism Strategy 2004-2010
Lebanon	forestry, including National Reforestation Plan and National Strategy for Forest Fires, hunting, agriculture, fishery, urban planning, industry, economy and trade, water & energy, tourism, communication, education
Oman	program integration, policy integration
Syrian Arab Republic	environmental impact assessment
Turkey	sectoral policy
Yemen	agricultural policies, including plant production policies, seeds and fertilizer production policies, forestry and anti-desertification policies, agriculture research policies, livestock policies, fisheries sector strategy; education and public awareness
Oceania	
Australia	working with States and Territories, greenhouse gas emissions trading and biodiversity, Environmental Stewardship, National Landcare Program, Australia's Farming Future
New Zealand	industry, agriculture, education, rural development, forestry, fisheries, mining, tourism
Fiji	Ministry of Primary Industries – Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Ministry of Lands, Mineral Resources & Energy, Ministry of Public Works Department, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing and Environment, Department of Tourism
Papua New Guinea	regional approach
Solomon Islands	agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, energy, water resources, education, health, tourism
Micronesia (Federated States of)	infrastructure, fisheries, forestry, energy, agriculture, tourism
Cook Islands	National Environment Service, Ministry of Marine Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, non-government organizations
Niue	National Integrated Strategic Plan
Samoa	agriculture, fisheries, forestry, water resources, education sector, tourism sector, National Land Use Policy, Waste Management Policy
Tonga	sectoral responsibilities
Tuvalu	relationship of the NBSAP to MDGs
Eastern Europe	
Belarus	spatial planning and urban development, transport and road construction, agriculture and land use, forestry and hunting, fisheries, water resources and irrigation, industry and energy, defense, tourism and recreation, education
Bulgaria	forestry, game management and hunting, agriculture, fishery, water sector, economy, energetics, transport, regional development, tourism, science and education
Czech Republic	ecological sustainable tourism, environmental education, financial support mechanisms
Hungary	agriculture, forestry, fisheries, regional development, land use planning, transport, energy, tourism, education
Poland	forest management, agriculture, fishery, and tourism
Republic of Moldova	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI), State forestry agency "Moldsilva", Ministry of Local Public Administration (MLPA), local public authorities (LPA), agriculture, forestry, rural development, trade, industry, health, research and education
Romania	ecological sustainable tourism
Russian Federation	forestry, fisheries, rural development and agriculture, development of tourism, research programs, system of environmental education, the media, social organizations, programs of the fuel and energy complex, mining and oil and gas industries
Slovakia	Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy including National Sustainable Development Strategy of the Slovak Republic (NSSD) and State Tourism Policy of the Slovak Republic (ŠPCR), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Culture

Ukraine	forestry, land use, agriculture, fisheries, education and awareness-raising
Northern Europe	
Denmark	2. spatial planning, municipal cooperation, agriculture, forestry, fishery and aquaculture policies, extraction of raw materials, infrastructural development, such as railways and highways; financing and expenditure; fiscal policy; education; international co-operation
Estonia	national development plans, environment, economy, communication, transportation, housing and communal services, agriculture and primary sector (fisheries, forestry), tourism, education and science, health, social care and youth, regional development and regional policies, defense and security, foreign policy
Finland	governance structure, international co-operation, including EU co-operation
Ireland	National Development Plan 2007-2013; Rural Development Strategy and Programme 2007-2013 (RDP), Ireland's overseas development assistance (ODA) and biodiversity
Latvia	environment, economy, communication, transportation, agriculture, forestry, tourism, education and science, defense
Lithuania	agriculture and rural development, fisheries, transport, tourism, energy, education and information
Norway	1. Ministry of Children and Equality (BLD), Ministry of Finance (FIN), Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs (FKD), Ministry of Defence (FD), Ministry of Health and Care Services (HOD), Ministry of Justice and the Police (JPD), Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (KRD), Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs (KKD), Ministry of Education and Research (KD), Ministry of Agriculture and Food (LMD), Ministry of Trade and Industry (NHD), Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (OED), Ministry of Transport and Communications (SD)
Sweden	agriculture, forestry, fisheries, physical planning
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	agriculture, woodlands, marine and coastal, water and wetlands, air quality, invasive non-native species, infrastructure development, climate change, public engagement
Southern Europe	
Albania	sectors in protection of environment and biodiversity
Bosnia and Herzegovina	institutional framework
Croatia	agriculture, forestry, hunting, freshwater fisheries, marine fisheries, use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), water management, tourism, transport, energy, mining; general inter-sectoral integration, including education, research and monitoring, public information and participation, physical planning
Italy	Rural development and agriculture, forests, fishing, quarries and mines, tourism, human health policies related to biodiversity, food security
Malta	agriculture & rural development, fisheries & aquaculture, tourism, air quality, climate change, development control and land use planning, water
Montenegro	Tourism Development Strategy
Portugal	land use planning, agriculture, hunting, forests, fisheries, tourism
Serbia	agriculture, forestry, fishery, hunting, water resource management, energy, mining and industry, tourism, and traffic
Slovenia	agriculture, forestry, hunting, fisheries, water management, industry and energy sector, transport (road transport, greenhouse-gas emissions), tourism, spatial management, monitoring, education, training and communication (partnership)
Spain	agriculture, rural development, forestry, fishing, regional and territorial development, transport, hunting, tourism and energy, international cooperation
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	National Master Plan of the Republic of Macedonia, State Budget Strategy 2008-2012, Sustainable Macedonia 21 (SM21), Coalition agreements of the government, Sectoral development plan 2007-2010, Research and preservation, Sectoral development plan 2008-2012, Strategy for accomplishment of basis for population policy 2006-2015, Development Plan for Support to Civic Initiative 2010, Economy: Long-term Public Fuel, Energy Sector Development Plan 2006-2015, The Macedonian Communication Strategy for Environment (2006-2020), The Public Transport Development Programme 2008-2015, The Rural Development Plan 2008-2015, National Fisheries Development Plan 2006-2010, National Forestry Development Plan 2006-2010, National Hunting Activities Development Plan 2006-2010, The National Tourism Development Plan 2006-2020, The Development Plan for e-learning 2008-2015, The National Education Strategy 2006-2015; health, social care and youth; regional development and regional policies
Western Europe	
Austria	agriculture, forestry, spatial planning, tourism, hunting and industry/energy/traffic
Belgium	Water management, agriculture, forestry, military areas, business, local authorities, private public partnership, land use planning, budgets, construction, economy, development cooperation, and science policy
France	Agriculture, land policy, forestry, fisheries, finance, tourism, mining industry, industry, commerce, education, public awareness and information, rural development program, climate change adaptation strategy, sustainable development strategy, environmental plan, infrastructure and transport, urbanization, international cooperation and research
Germany	Agricultural policy, rural development policy, forestry policy, fisheries policy, settlement and traffic policy, nature-friendly expansion of renewable energy sources, tourism, sport and health
Liechtenstein	forest, agriculture, land use planning, tourism, research (basic research, applied research), education and public outreach (education at schools, public information, cooperation with private institutions and NGOs)
Luxembourg	land use, agriculture / forestry
Netherlands	Agriculture, education, health, rural development, forestry, fishery, mining, tourism, finance, trade, industry
Switzerland	Spatial development, transport and mobility, tourism and leisure, energy, hydropower and renewables, soils, defence, environment related taxes, innovation, research and training for sustainable development, agriculture, forests, inland waters, drylands, mountain ecosystems, trade
European Union	Agriculture, maritime and water policies, research policy, external policies

Source: Compiled from <https://www.cbd.int/financial/bioinclusion/>

**ANNEX 8. EXAMPLES OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION**

Africa	Examples of South-South cooperation
Benin	Programme for South-South Cooperation between Benin, Bhutan, Costa Rica and the Kingdom of the Netherlands
Cameroon	COMIFAC: un modèle de coopération sous régionale (Sud -Sud). La COMIFACa été créée pour concrétiser les engagements souscrits en mars1999 dans la «Déclaration de Yaoundé» par les Chefs d'Etat d'Afrique Centrale sur la conservation et la gestion durable et concertée des écosystèmes forestiers de la sous-région. La COMIFAC regroupe ensonsein, dix pays membres d'Afrique Centrale dont le Cameroun. La COMIFACest chargée de l'orientation, de l'harmonisation et du suivides politiques forestières et environnementales en Afrique Centrale.
Guinea	Agence Guinéenne de Coopération Technique (AGCT)
Mauritius	Indian Ocean Rim initiative - Integrated Regional Indian Ocean Commission Project
Morocco	Le Maroc a fait de la coopération Sud/Sud, particulièrement dans son espace africain et arabe, une priorité de sa politique étrangère. À cet effet, le Maroc a créé, en 1986, l'Agence Marocaine de Coopération Internationale (AMCI), avec comme objectif d'en faire un véritable levier de cette forme de coopération. Au titre de l'année 2010, le Maroc a été le 2ème investisseur africain dans le Continent avec une enveloppe de 582 millions de Dirhams, soit près de 91% des investissements marocains directs à l'étranger. Les investissements marocains réalisés en Afrique durant les cinq dernières années s'élève à plus de 1,7 milliard de DH. Le Maroc a initié avec de nombreux pays africains, une coopération multilatérale ou triangulaire riche et diversifiée, fondée sur un véritable partenariat et une solidarité effective. Moroccan International Cooperation Agency (AMCI)
Namibia	KAZA Tranfrontier Conservation Area (co-managed by Namibia, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana) Ai-Ais Richtersveld Tranfrontier Conservation Area (co-managed by Namibia and South Africa through technical working groups on tourism; security and safety; finance; and conservation)
Rwanda	Burkina Faso designs a National Environment Fund (FIE) with financial assistance from the Governments of Luxembourg and Sweden, and had a south-south exchange visit to Rwanda that established and operationalized a National Fund for Environment and Climate Change (FONERWA) in 2011
South Africa	South-South Cooperation and as a donor of ODA
Tunisia	Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation (ATCT)
Regional South-South and Triangular Cooperation and its implications for the Eastern Africa: sub-region Report for the UN Economic Commission for Africa – Subregional office for Eastern Africa	
Asia	
Bangladesh	South-South Cooperation
Bhutan	Programme for South-South Cooperation between Benin, Bhutan, Costa Rica and the Kingdom of the Netherlands
China	New progress made in South-South cooperation. In recent years the Government of China has been actively undertaking South-South cooperation in the field of biodiversity, by signing agreements of cooperation with many developing countries in areas related to biodiversity. China has organized a number of capacity development workshops for developing countries from the sub-regions such as South and Southeast Asia. China has also established a Center for China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation, the first platform China has established for South-South environmental cooperation and regional environmental cooperation.
India	India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Trilateral
Indonesia	Indonesia South South and Triangular Cooperation
Japan	JICA's platform for South-South technical cooperation & capacity building - Integrated Biodiversity and Ecosystem and Management in Sabah, Malaysia (previously Program for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservations (BBEC) (2007- 2012)); Future scenario of Japan's Triangular Cooperation; South-South/Triangular Cooperation and Capacity Development
Kuwait	Kuwait Fund for Development; Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED)
Qatar	Development assistance
Saudi Arabia	Development assistance; Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)
Singapore	Singapore Cooperation Programme
Turkey	Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA)
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)	
Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)	
OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)	
UNESCAP South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Asia-Pacific: Towards a New Paradigm in Development, 2009	
Latin America and the Caribbean	
Argentina	South-South and Triangular Cooperation of Argentina, Argentine Fund for horizontal Cooperation (Fo.ar), Ministry of foreign Affairs, international trade and Worship, Secretariat of Coordination and international Cooperation, General Directorate of international Cooperation; International Coordination and Cooperation Secretary
Bolivia	Vice Ministerio de Inversión Pública y Financiamiento Externo- Cooperación Internacional
Brazil	Brazil's bilateral cooperation, South American cooperation, Brazilian International Cooperation Agency, Group of Likeminded Megadiverse Countries, Agreement of the Lusophone Countries, Dialogue Forum India-Brazil-South Africa, Brazil-Africa Transatlantic Commission, and capacity issues
Chile	International Cooperation Agency of Chile
Colombia	Colombia's Presidential Agency of International Cooperation
Costa Rica	Programme for South-South Cooperation between Benin, Bhutan, Costa Rica and the Kingdom of the Netherlands
Ecuador	Technical Secretary of International Cooperation
Mexico	Triangular cooperation and as a donor, Mexican Agency for Development Cooperation
Peru	Peruvian Agency of International Cooperation
Uruguay	Uruguayan Agency of International Cooperation

Civil Society Organizations and Inclusive Partnerships for South-South Cooperation in Latin America	
The New Boom in South-South Cooperation: The Experience of Ibero-America	
Public Goods and Regional Cooperation for Development: A New Look	
IDB: Regional Public Goods: an innovative approach to South-South Cooperation	
UNDP: Mapping Multilateral Support to South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean: Towards Collaborative Approaches, November 2011	
Europe	
Germany	Exchange between Brazil, India and Germany on TEEB to promote joint learning; global programme 'ValuES' which aims at gathering and sharing methods for integrating ecosystem services into policy, planning, and practice; dialogue on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol among India, Brazil, South Africa, Mexico, Malaysia, as well as Germany and the EU; the global project 'Blue Solutions' aims at strengthening cooperation and knowledge sharing on the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity ( <a href="http://bluesolutions.info">http://bluesolutions.info</a> ); framework agreements on triangular cooperation with Brazil and South Africa; Triangular Cooperation in German Development Cooperation
Netherlands	Programme for South-South Cooperation between Benin, Bhutan, Costa Rica and the Kingdom of the Netherlands
Switzerland	Switzerland funds specific development projects and knowledge platforms for enhanced south-south cooperation and knowledge sharing: The Aid Effectiveness Network (SDC-AEnet) and the Agriculture and Food Security (A+FS) Network
Oceania	
Solomon Islands	South-South Cooperation through (SPREP) on capacity building and awareness on the Nagoya protocol on equity under the proposed project 'Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the Countries of the Pacific Region" South-South integration through regional institutions such as the USP, SPREP, SPC, FFA

Source: compiled from <https://www.cbd.int/financial/southsouth.shtml>

**ANNEX 9. TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING**

## Standing-alone technical cooperation projects

Donor country (in million US dollars, current price)	2010		2011		2012	
	Amount of funding	Number of projects	Amount of funding	Number of projects	Amount of funding	Number of projects
Australia	160.81	91	123.56	98	116.95	193
Austria	12.62	54	10.17	28	16.10	33
Belgium	81.48	199	84.80	145	4.33	39
Canada	40.80	188	10.50	243	45.05	62
Denmark	0.92	1	0.39	1	4.28	5
EU Institutions	30.43	5	14.04	5	131.11	11
Finland	68.24	53	84.91	53	29.92	24
France	59.61	653	9.59	80	278.92	676
Germany	957.18	3066	1237.49	1466	979.65	1363
Italy			8.59	109	4.24	33
Japan	145.08	533	155.26	519	195.67	821
Korea	2.66	31	8.49	174	2.26	76
Netherlands	2.64	8	5.58	4	31.09	11
New Zealand	2.44	8	9.49	16	3.57	13
Norway	33.16	82	4.84	56	16.35	66
Portugal	3.14	11	3.26	17	0.03	2
Spain	37.94	265	34.42	221	8.62	147
Sweden	2.64	5	94.64	57	105.78	70
Switzerland	17.32	21	14.24	13	35.98	18
United Kingdom	8.88	73	76.50	196	71.51	412
United States	1.49	11	22.90	125	62.71	332

Source: <https://www.cbd.int/financial/oda/>

**ANNEX 10. GLOBAL INITIATIVES TO RAISE AWARENESS**

Major international process	Consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services
Annual meetings of governing boards of International Monetary Fund and the World Bank	
Annual Ministerial Reviews	
Development Cooperation Forums	
Group of 77 (G77)	
Group of Eight (G8)/(G7)	
Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (G20)	
United Nations Economic and Social Council	
United Nations General Assembly	Annual resolution on the Convention on Biological Diversity

Source: compiled from <https://www.cbd.int/financial/capacities.shtml>

**ANNEX 11. REPORTED OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR BIODIVERSITY**

Country (current prices, US\$ million)	2010		2011		2012	
	Number projects	Sum of funding	Number projects	Sum of funding	Number projects	Sum of funding
Australia	131	428	230	393	477	382
Austria	63	16	38	18	19	16
Belgium	442	179	467	170	12	2
Canada	251	50	567	104	175	348
Czech Republic			0.4	9	5	31
Denmark	305	253	30	163	36	121
European Union	55	678	50	540	57	902
Finland	83	119	90	194	49	43
France	327	450	99	328	475	444
Germany	539	584	832	1220	457	971
Greece	46	4			7	0.5
Iceland					10	4
Ireland	130	41	112	18	44	36
Italy	97	9	271	89	236	61
Japan	441	1083	348	1476	384	450
Luxembourg	43	3	1	...	67	12
Netherlands	55	99	24	116	53	138
New Zealand	18	11	21	15	18	5
Norway	156	584	140	337	204	496
Portugal	20	4	28	5	10	0.7
Republic of Korea	39	4	195	15	84	6
Spain	471	303	277	98	217	15
Sweden	108	199	131	201	161	275
Switzerland	71	55	42	134	82	88
United Kingdom	279	598	324	148	97	71
United States of America	539	255	428	292	336	36

Source: compiled from <https://www.cbd.int/financial/oda/>

**ANNEX 13. FISCAL MEASURES**

Africa	Examples of fiscal measures
Botswana	Management of forest reserves
Cameroon	The Forestry Taxation System and the Involvement of Local Communities in Forest Management in Cameroon; Structural Adjustment and Sustainable Development in Cameroon: A WWF Study; Incentive Measures for Sustainable Use and Conservation of Agrobiodiversity: Experiences and Lessons from Southern Africa – Commercialization as an incentive and threat for <i>Gnetum Spp.</i> (Eru) in Cameroon
Chad	Le tarif des permis de pêche sont revus à la hausse. La Loi 14/PR/PM du 10 juin 2008 en son article 230 interdisant la pêche sans permis ; article 240 interdisant la pêche à la palangre et l'usage des filets prohibés ; article 241 interdisant l'usage des explosifs, armes à feu, substances toxiques, poisons d'origine industrielle ou végétale, ou procédés d'électrocution destinés à étourdir, endormir, affaiblir, blesser ou tuer les ressources halieutiques.
Ethiopia	Incentive Measures for Sustainable Use and Conservation of Agrobiodiversity: Experiences and Lessons from Southern Africa – Experiences with community seed banks in Ethiopia
Ghan	Removal of fuel subsidies
Kenya	Tax exemption on tree planting, Study on Stumpage Fee Reform, Entrance Fees; Livelihood and market incentives for sustainable land use in natural woodland areas of Kibwezi, Financial and policy instruments for the conservation of Mount Kenya Forest; Structural Adjustment and Environmental Linkages: A Case Study of Kenya
Madagascar	Tax exemption on equipment and materials; des recettes d'exportation des produits forestiers (en Ariary) (2010-2012), Les recettes des Droits d'Entrée dans les Aires Protégées (DEAP) (2009-2013)
Malawi	Tax waiver on paraffin; , Fertilizer vouchers; Guidance note on how to integrate the environment into the budget process in Malawi (2010)
Mali	Structural Adjustment and Sustainable Development in Mali: A WWF Study
Mauritius	Reforming the Tax System to Promote Environmental Objectives: An Application to Mauritius (2011)
Morocco	Des mesures fiscales et exonérations existent déjà comme notamment l'exonération totale et permanente des revenus des plantations sylvestres, non fruitières destinées à préserver les sols de l'érosion due aux vents et aux pluies. Des projets de réformes sont en cours d'étude pour identifier les meilleures mesures fiscales environnementales lesquelles doivent être appuyées sur des principes environnementaux identifiés dans la Charte de l'environnement (mutualisation des moyens et principe de responsabilité).
Namibia	Environmental taxes (Carbon Dioxide emission tax on motor vehicles, incandescent light bulbs and motor vehicle tyres); Incentives affecting biodiversity conservation and sustainable use: the case of land use options in Namibia (1996)
Rwanda	Review of Existing and Potential Environmental Fiscal Reform; Exemptions by law on donations in general , Tax exemption on subsidy on Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Water user fees for irrigation, Annual Environmental Award for Best (Industrial) practice, Property rights for communities to participate in reforestation and afforestation on public land in all districts
Senegal	Harmful practices: removal of subsidy on butane gas in energy, fertilizer subsidy in agriculture, exemption from customs duties on inputs for fishing, tax exemption on fuel for outboard engines. Positive: vessels conversion in fisheries, participatory management in forestry, mining sector to take better account conservation of biodiversity, intensification program in livestock sector
Seychelles	Tax exemptions for environmental projects, for example on equipment imports
South Africa	Environmental Fiscal Reform for Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction - South Africa; greening the tax system (energy tax, toward a carbon tax), removing environmentally harmful subsidies (energy subsidies, agricultural support), reducing harmful subsidies and introducing positive fiscal measures
Sudan	Perverse incentive to farmers in mechanized farming system
Uganda	Non-tax revenues generated by Uganda Wildlife Authority (2002-03 to 2011-12), National Forestry Authority generated revenues (2005-2010), Sustainable Fisheries User Levy, National Environment Fact: environmental levy on used vehicles, environmental tax on polythene bags and plastic containers and goods, exemptions from import duty on garbage trucks; high taxes on second hand commodities including cars, polythene; Incentives for urban wetlands conservation in Nakivubo, Uganda ; Removal and Mitigation of Perverse, and the Promotion of Positive, Incentives Measures for Biodiversity use and Conservation: Experiences from Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania	Trend of revenues accrued from Trophy hunting, live animal trade and photographic tourism (2009-2014); Use of Economic Instruments ; Tax exemptions on imported equipment and materials (NR3), Market arrangements between local communities and the private sector in the North-west Serengeti, Tanzania; Budget Support, Aid Instruments and the Environment: Tanzania Country Case Study (2008)
Zambia	Incentive Measures for Sustainable Use and Conservation of Agrobiodiversity: Experiences and Lessons from Southern Africa – Seed legislation in Zambia and possible incentives for use and conservation of agrobiodiversity



Central Asia	
Kazakhstan	Payment for using natural resources, environmental licenses
Uzbekistan	Use permits, pollution charges, environmental taxes (1% of the cost of production and service inputs)
Eastern Asia	
China	Transfer payments in 2010; Enacting or revising laws and creating sound legal foundation, economic policies favorable to the conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity, conducting commending activities of various forms, establishing and implementing economic incentives, working out and establishing social, cultural and ethical incentives in favor of conservation of biological diversity, supervising and inspecting the implementation of incentives; Emission fees; Environmental Fiscal Reform for Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction – China; Subsidies in World Fisheries: A Reexamination (1998) – China; sectoral subsidies, environment-related taxes, user charges for public water supply, user charges for urban waste water treatment, pollution charge for industry, farm input subsidies, abstraction charges and irrigation water pricing, emission trading; tax reduction or exemption policies to promote ecological construction for nature conservation; Awards for nature management, preferential taxation on incomes under the Western Development Programme
Japan	Forest environmental tax in 33 prefectures out of 47 (around 70%), mostly as a five-year temporary measure (fixed amount ranging from JPY 500 to 1000 per person and 5 to 11% of prefectural cooperate taxes per company); Conserving forest environments with tax revenues: Tochigi Prefectural Tax for Healthy Forest-Making; increased tax rates for the Prefectural Inhabitant Tax on individuals to fund water source environment programmes (Kanagawa Basic Policies for Conservation and Restoration of Water Source Environment, and Kanagawa Five-Year Action Plan for Conservation and Restoration of Water Source Environment); Subsidies in World Fisheries: A Reexamination (1998) – Japan; Reforming Energy and Transport Subsidies: Environmental and Economic Implications - The Social Costs of Motor Vehicle Use in Japan; green public procurement, fiscal policy and the environment, environmental dimension of fiscal stimulus packages, greening the tax system, subsidies to promote environment-friendly products, prefectural forestry protection tax, Yokoyama greenery tax, carbon tax, emission trading
Mongolia	Policy environment for green development involving tax exemptions on income from more efficient, environmentally friendly equipment, support sustainable use of natural resources and reduce environmental pollution and waste. The law on income tax (article 18, 18.1.8, article 19, 19.11) provides a list of 41 instruments which are approved by the government meeting in June 2012. A decision by Parliament in June, 2013 ensured that afforestation, forest industry and wooden goods from import shall be exempt from custom tax and VAT until December, 2017. Agricultural regulations were developed to provide tax incentives on the use of registered efficient and environmentally sound equipment and technologies; tax exemption, Annual Prize for the Environment, natural resources payment
Republic of Korea	Using the liquor tax to finance environmental infrastructure, environment-related taxes, green tax reform, entrance fees and liability charge, Fishing permit system; Case Study on Korean Experiences Relating to the Conservation of Biodiversity in Mount Chiri, With Special Attention to the Poaching of Bears
Southern Asia	
Afghanistan	Taxation and revenue sharing
India	Counting organic farming assistance; Subsidies, green procurement and purchase; Indo-British Rainfed Farming Project; Environmental Fiscal Reform for Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction – India; Water Cess, Indira Priyadarshini Vrikshamitra (Friend of Trees) Awards, Rajiv Gandhi Wildlife Conservation Award; Discounts on entrance fees for exercising in Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur; Equitable sharing of benefits in Sukhomajri; The Use of Subsidies for Soil and Water Conservation: A Case Study from Western India; Reform of subsidy for chemical fertilizer; Public Expenditures and Subsidies in Indian Surface Irrigation: Who Benefits?
Iran	Green Prize, ISO 14001 and Environmental honouree medal, tax exemptions
Nepal	Annual revenue generated from tourism in protected areas (2003-2012); Entrance Fees; Annapurna Conservation Area; A Review of Current Practices of Revenue Generation from Natural Resources for the Local Bodies of Nepal
Pakistan	Maintaining Biodiversity In Pakistan With Rural Community Development, Sustainable Resource Use in Bar Valley, Malakand/Dir Social Forestry Project (MSFP)
South-Eastern Asia	
Cambodia	Correcting perverse incentives for unsustainable logging and raising royalties on forest exploitation
Indonesia	Removal of pesticide subsidies
Lao PDR	Investment incentives for sustainable development: The case of Lao PDR
Philippines	Scuba Diving Fees; Grassland pricing reform; Watershed protection fee for the Mount Makiling Forest Reserve; Benefit sharing as key to conserving the Tubbataha Reefs; User's Fee, Integrated Protected Area Fund for Protected Areas, Export Fees; Environmental tax
Western Asia	
Armenia	Tax exemptions, environmental fees, special environment conservation account of the Central Bank of Armenia
Georgia	Fees, Taxes

Israel	Green public procurement, green dimension of government budgets, taxation policy and the environment, environmentally harmful subsidies to fossil fuel production and consumption, agriculture, and car ownership and use, levies, fees and fines
Jordan	Tax exemption
Lebanon	Award, tax incentives
Syria	Tax, incentives
Turkey	Seed capital: Externally financed development of premium bulb markets; environmentally-related taxes, environmentally harmful subsidies, user charges and pollution fees, environmentally-related financial assistance, the Bank of Provinces
Americas	
Antigua and Barbuda	Public Sector Budgetary Process and incentives
Belize	Entrance fees
Brazil	Green VAT (ICMS Ecológico), Private Reserves of the Natural Heritage (RPPN), payment for environmental services, market for sustainable timber and non-timber forest products, rural development, economic instruments for a discovery corridor, implications of biodiversity loss, off-season fishery insurance, environmental licensing; Biodiversity Conservation and Cattle Ranchers in the Brazilian Pantanal; Water charge for river basin access; Timber discounts for reforestation; Subsidy for traditional rubber production
Canada	Subsidy Reform and Sustainable Development: Economic, Environmental and Social Aspects - Subsidies and the 2003 Cod Fishery Closure in Canada; Ecological gifts, stumpage fees, water charges, reducing environmentally harmful subsidies in energy, agriculture and fishery sectors, environmentally related taxes on energy and transport, taxation of resource-based activities; Ecological fiscal reform (EFR); Capital Gains Tax Exemptions, Conservation Agreements, Ecogifts, NRTEE Ecological Fiscal Reform Program; Using the Income Tax Act of Canada to Promote Biodiversity and Sensitive Lands Conservation
Chile	Taxation of road fuel, water subsidies, environment-related subsidies, entrance fees, subsidies to afforestation, trading in water rights, trading in air pollutant emission permits, individual transferable fishing quotas
Colombia	Compras públicas sostenibles; Timber discounts for reforestation; Colombia Water Tax; How Well has Colombia's Wastewater Discharge Fee Program Worked and Why? Economic Incentives for Micro-Watershed Management; Tax exemptions
Cuba	Forestry Tax, Havana Bay User Tax, Tariff allowances to the import environmental preferable technologies
Dominican Republic	Leveraging existing subsidies for environmental protection: Soil conservation
Ecuador	Entrance fees
Mexico	Support policy to agriculture and fisheries, greening the tax system, water charges and pricing, waste charges, rewarding environment-friendly goods and activities, removing environmentally harmful subsidies (energy subsidies, agricultural support, fishery support, access fees; Reengineering of agricultural subsidies, Elimination of tax exemptions to agrochemicals, Decreased irrigation subsidy; Incentives to Peasant Creativity and Research for the Conservation and Efficient Management of Biodiversity in the Center Mountain Region of the State of Guerrero; Structural Adjustment, Market and Policy Failures: The Case of Maize
United States of America	Road Tolls, Hotel Room Taxes, Taxes on Hunting, Fishing and Other Recreational Equipment; Tools for raising revenues (taxes, fees and special charges), acquiring capital (bonds, loans, grants), enhancing credit and lowering costs, accessing state and local financing, financing and encouraging pollution prevention and recycling, financing community-based environmental protection, financing brownfields redevelopment, financing small businesses and the environmental goods and services industry; Renewable portfolio standards in the US: Bringing market forces to transitional subsidies; Subsidies in World Fisheries: A Reexamination (1998) - United States; Reforming Energy and Transport Subsidies: Environmental and Economic Implications - The Climate Change Implications of eliminating U.S. energy Subsidies; Reforming Energy and Transport Subsidies: Environmental and Economic Implications - Transport Subsidies: U.S. Case Study; Pesticide tax, water pricing and trading, sectoral subsidies, environmentally related taxes; US Experiences with Incentive Measures to Promote the Conservation of Wetlands; Using Economic and Regulatory Incentives to Restore Endangered Species: Lessons Learned from Three New programs; A Guide to Federal Tax Incentives for Brownfields Redevelopment
Venezuela	Timber discounts for reforestation
Eastern Europe	
Belarus	Taxes, compensations
Bulgaria	Incentives
Czech Republic	Analysis of Public Subsidies; Subsidy Reform and Sustainable Development: Economic, Environmental and Social Aspects - Reform of Industrial Zone Subsidies in the Czech Republic; National Subsidy Programmes, European Subsidy Programmes; sectoral subsidies, environmentally related taxes, green tax reform, pricing of municipal services, charges
Hungary	Environmental Taxes in Hungary; Fiscal innovations; environmental load charge, entrance fees, environmentally harmful subsidies, subsidies for environmental investment, environmentally related taxes, green public procurement

Poland	Use of environmental criteria in public procurement (green procurement); Fees, fines, taxes, credits; charges, fines, subsidies, tax relief, greening of sectoral taxation and price signals, cost recovery of environmental services
Republic of Moldova	Economic instruments
Romania	Environmental Accounts, Final Report; Standard tax tables
Russian Federation	Reforming Energy and Transport Subsidies: Environmental and Economic Implications - Greenhouse Gas Impacts of Russian Energy Subsidies; Subsidies in World Fisheries: A Reexamination (1998) – Russia
Slovakia	Tax exemption, incentives; environmentally harmful subsidies, environmentally related taxes, fees, fines, property tax reduction on land used for nature
Ukraine	Tax exemption, incentives
Northern Europe	
Denmark	<p>Decisions on investment in infrastructure and tax reforms; Subsidies for draining removed from agricultural grant schemes, subsidies stopped for draining and building roads in woodlands under the woodland improvement scheme, pesticide tax reallocated to stimulate the reduced use of those pesticides resulting in the highest load with respect to human health and the environment, specific subsidy schemes under the national Rural Development Programme set up for protection of threatened species living on open land and in woodland, advisory scheme with information on the national subsidy schemes under the Rural Development Program. The Green Growth Agreement (2009) with significant amounts earmarked in recent years for protection and care of Natura 2000 and Article 3 areas, for restoration of nature and to improve the aquatic environment, and ensure more water in the countryside. 5 year environment and organic schemes promoted by caring for grass and natural areas, including 1-year subsidy schemes for extensive farming; The Partnership for Green Public Procurement, Forum for Sustainable Procurement and several specific projects, including the "Responsible Purchaser" web portal, to promote consideration for the environment in public sector procurement.</p> <p>Introduction of NACE Rev. 2 in the Danish Accounts for Environmental Taxes and Subsidies; Danish pesticides tax, Compensation, subsidies, pesticide tax; Implementing Environmental Fiscal Reform: Income Distribution and Sectoral Competitiveness Issues - The Danish Tax Reforms in the 1990's; water pricing, environmentally harmful subsidies, environmentally related taxes, green tax packages, water tax, waste water tax, financial support to afforestation; Environmentally Harmful Subsidies: Linkages between subsidies, the environment and the economy (2005); Environmental taxes and subsidies in the Danish NAMEA (2000), by European Commission</p>
Estonia	Occurrence of subsidies harmful to biodiversity is analysed in SEA-s prepared for sectorial development plans and, if needed in EIA reports of planned activities. Through Environmental Investment Centre (EIC), subsidies are paid out from the national Environmental Programme, which collects money from environmental charges (part of the environmental charges are directed for paying environmental loans). According to the State Statistical Office, 484.3 million euros of environmental charges were collected to the state. Since the implementation of the ecological tax reform in 2005, the share of the environmental taxes in gross domestic product has increased from 2.3% to 2.8% by 2012, exceeding the EU average share of environmental taxes in 2008. Environmental Charges Act was adopted in 2006. Environmental charges make 2.8 per cent of GDP. Money from the environmental is directed back into the environment through the EIC. Environmental charges and the environmental subsidies that are directed back to protect the biodiversity are expected to increase significantly from 2016. Use of Environmental Tax Statistics for Monitoring of Environmental Tax Reform in Estonia: Summary, Final report; Ecological tax reform
Finland	Survey of environmentally harmful subsidies; An extensive survey of environmentally harmful subsidies; Environmental taxes by economic activities; Subsidies; national strategy on SCP, 2009 resolution on sustainable procurement, Forest Diversity Programme METSO; Environmental subsidies for agriculture, METSO Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland; Tax concessions, environment-related taxes, environmentally harmful subsidies, water and waste water charges, fishing licence fee, fees related to recreational hunting
Ireland	Environmental tax system, payments; Implementing Environmental Fiscal Reform: Income Distribution and Sectoral Competitiveness Issues - Income Distribution Concerns in relation to compensation in Ireland; water pricing, environmentally related taxes, tax concessions, subsidies
Latvia	Pilot Study on environmental taxes in Latvia in 2007; Natural resources tax, tax exemption
Lithuania	Pilot Project on Environmental Taxes; Natural resources tax, pollution charges
Norway	Pilot studies for the development of Environmental Accounting: Norwegian Economic and Environmental Accounts (NOREEA) Project 2005 - Final report; Environmentally related taxes in Norway; Environmental Goods and Services Sector, NAMEA, Air and Environmental Related Taxes, (Activity Report); Expand the NAMEA Environmental related tax accounts; Green taxes and fees, review of subsidies, pesticide tax, green public procurement; Subsidies in World Fisheries: A Reexamination (1998) – Norway; Reforming Energy and Transport Subsidies: Environmental and Economic Implications - The Market Reforms in the Norwegian Electricity Sector; Subsidy Reform and Sustainable Development: Economic, Environmental and Social Aspects - Subsidy Reform in the Norwegian Fisheries Sector; generational accounting and the fiscal rule, environmentally related taxes, environmentally harmful subsidies, taxation of farm inputs, green public procurement, fishery subsidies, individual vessel quotas
Sweden	Subsidies; Improving the Environment through Reducing Subsidies (2000) - Effects of Government Subsidies on the Environment: the Case of Electricity and Newsprint Production from a Swedish Perspective; green tax shift, distributional effects of green tax shift, environmentally harmful subsidies, environmentally motivated subsidies; Environment taxes and

	environmentally harmful subsidies in Sweden (2000), by European Commission
United Kingdom	Industrial analysis of environmental taxes; Review of Environmental Taxes in the UK Environmental Accounts; Landfill Tax Credit Scheme (LTCS); Gift Aid scheme; Study on tax incentives for sustainable housing; The Case for Green Fiscal Reform: Final Report of the UK Green Fiscal Commission; Tax incentives for sustainable housing; Reforming Energy and Transport Subsidies: Environmental and Economic Implications - Electricity-Related Supports in the United Kingdom; water pricing, environmental taxation and distributive effects, green taxes, transferable permits, tax relief and exemptions; Industrial analysis of environmental taxes (2004), by United Kingdom Office for National Statistics; UK environmental taxes: classification and recent trends (2006), by Office for National Statistics; Government revenues from environmental taxes (2011), by United Kingdom Office for National Statistics
Southern Europe	
Albania	Tax exemptions, financial stimulation
Croatia	Permits, concessions, entrance fees, vignettes for marine vessels, 'Green taxes' in the field of forestry, State subsidies
Greece	Tax incentives, cash subsidies, petrol tax; environment-related taxes, access fees to national parks, environmental subsidies; Incentives for the Conservation of the Nesting Grounds of the Sea Turtle Caretta Caretta in Laganas Bay, Zakynthos, Greece (1999)
Italy	Environmental tax system; Reforming Energy and Transport Subsidies: Environmental and Economic Implications - Environmental Implications of Supports to the electricity Sector in Italy; Greening the tax system, tax concessions, Environmental components of the 2011-12 fiscal consolidation and growth packages, green public procurement
Malta	Environmental Taxes
Portugal	Pilot Study on Environmental Taxes; Corporate Income Tax incentives, certification incentives, Permanent Forest Fund, Ecological Fiscal Transfers, environmentally-related taxation and tax expenditures; "green" measures included in Portugal's fiscal stimulus package, environmentally related taxes, subsidies to agriculture and fisheries, tourist eco-charge, taxes on greenfield development
Slovenia	A new budget line "Implementation of biodiversity goals" has been established and adopted in December 2013 in the state budget for 2014 – 2015; Improvements and upgrading of the existing Environmental Accounts (Environmentally related taxes); Mandatory forest management plans, public advisory institution and financial incentives; taxation policies and the environment, environment-related subsidies, green public procurement
Spain	Measures and mechanisms to account for the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services in decision -making, including the review and updating of NBSAPs; valuation of natural assets of Spain and Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Spain; perverse incentives for sectors that can potentially affect biodiversity; positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; collaboration with companies on ways and means to contribute to the national implementation of the Convention; sustainable consumption and production including Green Public Procurement Plan; Environmental tax system, general aid, application of European system; Plan de Contratación Pública Verde de la Administración General del Estado y sus Organismos Públicos y las Entidades Gestoras de la Seguridad Social; water pricing and charges, sectoral subsidies, environmentally related taxes, ecological fiscal reform
Western Europe	
Austria	Subsidies; Improving the Environment through Reducing Subsidies (2000) - Environmental and Economic Effects of Support to the Austrian Pulp and Paper Industry; Subsidy Reform and Sustainable Development: Economic, Environmental and Social Aspects - Reforming Counterproductive Subsidies in Austrian Transport; greening the tax system, removing environmentally perverse incentives, better targeting environmentally motivated incentives, environment-related components of the fiscal stimulus packages
Belgium	Agri-environmental subsidies, Natura 2000 remunerations for the farmers and for the forestry sector, dispensation of property tax and of succession and donation rights within Natura 2000, subsidies for biological agriculture, supplementary subsidies for agri-environmental measures in Natura 2000 sites and in the main ecological structure areas (SEP), subsidies for the planting of hedges, tree rows and orchards, subsidies attributed through the 'Plan Communal de Développement de la Nature', for delayed mowing, hedges, for the program 'combles et clochers', within river contracts, for the Maya Plan, for natural parks, for the action 'Semaine de l'Arbre', etc, subsidies for the regeneration of broadleaved and conifer species, subsidies for the management of open spaces, subsidies for the acquisition of land that will be designated as nature reserve, subsidies to nature associations for management or for communication and awareness purposes  Adoption of biodiversity criteria in public procurement policies - use of certified wood in public works; Environmental Tax Accounts for Belgium (1997-2002); Environmental Tax Accounts for Belgium (1990-2007); The Belgian Environmental Tax Accounts, Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts, Air Emission Accounts (Summary); Grants and subsidies, public procurement; environmentally-related taxes, greening fiscal measures, agricultural subsidies, green procurement, environmental charges, water charges, pesticide ecotax; Environmental Tax Accounts for Belgium 1997-2002 (2005), by European Commission
European Union	Environmental taxes: statistical guide 2013 edition; Public procurement, tax incentives, Public procurement (2004), Environmental taxes and charges, deposit-refund schemes, Environmental tax reform, Subsidies, subsidy reform, support schemes and green purchasing; Subsidies in World Fisheries: A Reexamination (1998) - European Union; Environmental Taxes: Recent Developments in Tools for Integration (2000)
France	Comité pour la fiscalité écologique, Réformes fiscales environnementales engagées depuis 2011 ; La fiscalité

	environnementale en France : un état des lieux ; Inventaire des taxes environnementales en France ; Les aides publiques dommageables à la biodiversité ; Study on incentives; Improving the Environment through Reducing Subsidies (2000) - Environmental Impacts of Agricultural Support: Cereal Irrigation in France; taxe d'aménagement, Fonds de dotation pour la gestion d'espaces naturels ; Reforming Energy and Transport Subsidies: Environmental and Economic Implications - Evaluation of the External Costs of Road Transport in France and the Consequences of Cost internalization; Implementing Environmental Fiscal Reform: Income Distribution and Sectoral Competitiveness Issues - Eco-Taxes and Competitiveness Issues: Lessons Learned from the Carbon-Energy Tax Project in France in 1998-2000; department tax for sensitive natural areas, accommodation taxes, parking fees, hunting licence fees, general tax on polluting activities, farm subsidies, environment-related taxes
Germany	Tax deductions, subsidies; ecological tax reform, greening tax system, environmentally-related taxes, removing environmentally perverse subsidies, environment-related components of the stimulus and consolidation packages, water pricing, environmental goods and services; Incentive Measures Appropriate to Enhance the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity (2000); Incentive Measures for the Conservation of Agrobiodiversity
Luxembourg	Water pricing and charges, environmentally related taxes
Netherlands	Environmental fees, Environmental taxation, VAMIL/MIA (fiscal provision/facility to stimulate private sector investments in environmental friendly assets); Government procurement (central, provincial, municipal, education etc.); Ecotaxes, tax exemptions, high VAT-taxes, accelerated depreciation, Green funds scheme; Environmental taxes at industry level; quality improvement; Improving the Environment through Reducing Subsidies (2000) - Environmental Effects of Changes in Taxation and Support to Agriculture; water charges, environmental taxes, environmentally harmful effects of subsidies, green taxes, environmental charges, hunting licence fees, environmentally related fiscal measures
Switzerland	Study on existing financial incentives (i.e. subsidies) having negative impacts on biodiversity (Ecoplan 2013); environmentally related taxes, green tax reform, sectoral subsidies, green public procurement, eco-labels
Oceania	
Australia	Tax incentives, rate rebates and concessions, voluntary instruments; Reforming Energy and Transport Subsidies: Environmental and Economic Implications - Modelling "Support" to the Electricity Sector in Australia; Subsidy Reform and Sustainable Development: Economic, Environmental and Social Aspects - Water Reform and the Agricultural Sector in Australia; water trading, pollution charges, water prices, user-pays pricing and water trading rights, grant programmes, taxation measures, revolving funds, environmentally related taxes, grant programmes, taxation measures, revolving funds, environmentally related taxes, Greening of Government Program Framework Action Plan, sustainable procurement; Taxation Policy, Ownership and Use Rights, Accreditation Schemes, Biodiversity Prospecting Contracts and the Commercialisation of Wildlife
Marshall Islands	Fines and penalties
New Zealand	Cost recovery charges, tax exemptions; Subsidy Reform and Sustainable Development: Economic, Environmental and Social Aspects - Subsidy Reform in the New Zealand Agricultural Sector; Conservation of the Pae O Te Rangi Area; Removal of agricultural and fisheries subsidies; greening of government procurement, phasing-out of agricultural support
Niue	Fuel subsidy for local Niueans with aluminium boats for fishing, Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)
Palau	Scuba diving fees
Solomon Islands	Licenses and permits, tax exemptions

Source: Compiled from <https://www.cbd.int/financial/fiscalreform/>

**ANNEX 14A. PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**

Africa	Examples of payment for ecosystem services
Burkina Faso	Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Sustainable Energy Project
Burundi	l'adoption du système de paiement des services des écosystèmes ; Watershed Approach to Sustainable Coffee Production in Burundi (GEF 2011)
Cameroon	Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: The African International Cooperative Biodiversity Group (ICBG) - biodiversity access rights; Access rights for bioprospecting; The Green Sahel Reforestation Programme
Cote d'Ivoire	Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Shade cocoa in the Upper Guinean forest
Ethiopia	Land leasing agreements; Prospect of Reconciling Conservation and poverty Reduction in the forest Coffee landscapes of Ethiopia: the Role of PES (2010)
Gabon	CBSP: Sustainable Management of the Mbe River Forested Watershed through the Development of a Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) Mechanism (GEF)
Ghana	Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Shade cocoa in the Upper Guinean forest
Kenya	Agricultural Productivity and Sustainable Land Management (GEF 2005); Case studies for landscape beauty markets: Mwaluganje Community Wildlife Reserve Ltd. - access to landscape beauty & wildlife, Illngwesi Co.Ltd. - access to landscape beauty and wildlife; Wild Life Conservation in Amboseli, Kenya: Paying for Nonuse Values (2006); Sasumua Water Treatment Plant: Private payments to local farmers for improved water quality using payments for ecosystem services in Kenya; Watamu Beach Turtle Watch Nest Protection Programme, Kenya
Madagascar	Le paiement des services environnementaux (PSE). Habitat Conservation: the dynamics of direct and indirect payments. The Potential for Conservation Contracts to Contribute to Biodiversity Conservation in Madagascar
Malawi	Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust – biodiversity company shares, Mulanje Mountain Conservation Trust – protected area; Case studies for watershed protection markets: Escom-watershed protection contracts, Waterboards - watershed protection contracts, Waterboards - protected area contracts
Morocco	A circular economy approach to agrobiodiversity conservation in the Souss Massa Drâa region of Morocco; MENARID Participatory Control of Desertification and Poverty Reduction in the Arid and Semi Arid High Plateau Ecosystems of Eastern Morocco (GEF 2008)
Namibia	Case studies for landscape beauty markets: LianshuluLodge, Mudumu National Park, Caprivi Region - access rights & management agreements
Nigeria	Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: The African International Cooperative Biodiversity Group (ICBG) - biodiversity access rights
Regional	Maloti-Drakensberg Conservation and Development Project Lesotho, South Africa (GEF 2000), Sahel and West Africa Program in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Nigeria (with PES projects) (GEF 2011)
Rwanda	PES regulatory framework under preparation; PES around the Nyungwe National Park; PES and poverty reduction; Case studies for landscape beauty markets: National Park - access rights; Payment for Ecosystem Services and Poverty Reduction in Rwanda (2010)
South Africa	Biodiversity stewardship programmes, Land Reform Biodiversity Stewardship Initiative, People and Parks Programme, the budget of Working for Water grew by 151% from R477 million in 2009 to R1.196 billion in 2013. Working for Water (WfW) programme, C.A.P.E. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development Project (GEF 2003), National Grasslands Biodiversity Program (GEF 2007); Biodiversity stewardship programme and payment for ecosystem services; Case studies for watershed protection markets: Stream flow reduction licences (SFRL); Case studies for landscape beauty markets: Access rights and ecotourism activities in Kwa-Zulu Natal; Partnership for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development: Supporting South Africa's Cape Action for People and the Environment (CAPE) Program in the Cape Floristic Region; Experiences with the Natural Resources Management (NRM) programmes in South Africa: Reflecting on PES; Conservation Stewardship: Options for landowners; Conservation Stewardship: Pilot projects in the Swartland and Overberg; Payments for Ecosystem Services: towards improved biodiversity conservation and water security in South Africa, a semi-arid, developing country; Addressing social and environmental problems with payments for ecosystem services in South Africa; Working for Water Programme in South Africa (2010); Scientific challenges in the field of invasive plant management (2004); Invasive alien plants and water resources in South Africa: current understanding, predictive ability and research challenges (2004); Biological control in the management of invasive alien plants in South Africa, and the role of the Working for Water programme (2004); Payments for Environmental Services in South Africa
Tanzania	Equitable Payments for Watershed Services; Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Tree Farms AS carbon forward option; Paying for Results: WCS experience with direct incentives for conservation - Paying local communities not to convert grasslands to crops; Direct Payments & other mechanisms for ecosystem conservation: The Tanzania Land Conservation Trust in the Maasai Steppe , The Wildlife Conservation lease program in Kitengela
Uganda	Limited to small projects, about US\$2 million per year, Project on testing the effectiveness of payment for ecosystem services; Developing an Experimental Methodology for Testing the Effectiveness of Payments for Ecosystem Services to Enhance Conservation in Productive Landscapes in Uganda (GEF 2010); Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Mgahinga-Bwindi Impenetrable Forest Conservation Trust – protected area; Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Uganda Wildlife Society – a FACE project, Tree Farms AS - carbon forward option; Case studies for landscape beauty markets:

	Budongo Forest Ecotourism Project - package tourism & access rights, Kyambura Game Reserve – conservation agreements; Assessing the Market: Conversations with Private Sector Businesses About Payments for Ecosystem Services – A Letter from Uganda (2007)
Zambia	Paying for Results: WCS experience with direct incentives for conservation - Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO)
Zimbabwe	Case studies for watershed protection markets: Integrated Catchment Management in Dryland Areas - watershed protection contracts; CAMPFIRE and payments for environmental services
Americas	
Argentina	Establishment of Incentives for the Conservation of Ecosystem Services of Global Significance (GEF 2008); Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: La Plata/Fontana, Patagonia
Belize	Management and Protection of Key Biodiversity Areas (GEF 2011); Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: The Belize Protected Areas Conservation Trust – protected areas, Rio Bravo Conservation and Management Area - land acquisition & private protected area; Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Rio Bravo Conservation Project; Case studies for landscape beauty markets: Toledo Ecotourism Association - package holiday, Belize Audubon Society - protected area ecotourism & entrance permits
Bolivia	Removing Obstacles to Direct Private-Sector Participation in In-situ Biodiversity Conservation (GEF 2002); Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Logging rights purchase, Debt for nature swap; Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Noel Kempff Climate Action Project; Case studies for watershed protection markets: Bermejo River - watershed protection contracts; Selling two environmental services: In-kind payments for bird habitat and watershed protection in Los Negros, Bolivia; Bees for Water – Bolivia; Compensation for Hydrological Environmental Services in Los Negros Cloud Forest (2006); Rapid Hydrological Analysis of the Los Negros Watershed in support of a Compensation-for-Watershed Services (CWS) Mechanism; Fair deals for watershed services in Bolivia (2007)
Brazil	Green Grant Program – Bolsa Verde, Acre State Carbon Project; Ecosystem Restoration of Riparian Forests in Sao Paulo (GEF 2004), Espirito Santo Biodiversity and Watershed Conservation and Restoration Project (GEF 2007), Recovery and Protection of Climate and Biodiversity Services in the Paraiba do Sul Basin of the Atlantic Forest of Brazil (GEF 2012), Sustainable Land Management in the Semi-Arid Sertao (GEF 2004); Brazil-EU Dialogue on PES; Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: CONAMA - park mitigation requirement, National Environmental Fund – protected areas, Reserve requirement offsets; Case studies for bundled environmental services: ICMS Ecológico; Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Peugeot investment in carbon offsets, Atlantic Forest protection for carbon; Case studies for watershed protection markets: SEMAE - watershed restoration contract; Conserving Forests Through Periodic Grants: Bolsa Floresta, Brazil (2010); Payment for Environmental Services: Subsidy to Rubber-Tappers in the State of Acre (Ac) –Imazon Study, Actors and Development in the Municipality of Gurupá and the Challenges of Ces – Fase Study, Populations and Environmental Services in Fully Protected Conservation Areas: The Case of Jaú National Park – Fva Study, Conservation, Development and Environmental Services in the Area of the Mata Atlântica: The Case of Vale Do Ribeira, Sp –Vitae Civilis Study (2002); The Development of Markets and Economic Incentives for Sustainable Forestry: Application to the Brazilian Amazon (2002); Implementation of Payment for Ecosystem Services Schemes by Local Governments: the Water Conservation Project of Extrema/Minas Gerais, Brazil (2010); Chico Mendes Law: Addressing social and environmental problems with payments for ecosystem services in Brazil; Workshop on Payment Schemes for Environmental Services: Market-Based Innovation for Environmental Conservation in Brazil (2002)
Canada	Agri-environmental measures in Canada; Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: GHG Emission Reduction Trading (GERT) scheme, Pilot Emission Reduction Trading (PERT) scheme - trading air pollutants, e.g. NOx, volatile organic compounds, SO <sub>2</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> , KEFI-exchange - carbon credit trading; Case studies for landscape beauty markets: Parks Canada increasing self-financing - access rights; Conservation Agreements, Alberta's Land-Use Framework and Land Stewardship Act
Chile	Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Private protected areas; Case studies for watershed protection markets: Water share trading and payments for watershed protection
Colombia	Colombian National Protected Areas Conservation Trust Fund LAC (GEF 2005), Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Dry Ecosystems to Guarantee the Flow of Ecosystem Services and to Mitigate the Processes of Deforestation and Desertification (GEF 2012), Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Palm Cropping in Colombia with an Ecosystem Approach (GEF 2010), Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Sustainable Cattle Ranching (GEF 2008); Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: ECOFUNDO –protected areas, Conservation coffee; Case studies for watershed protection markets: Valle del Cauca - land acquisition and land management contracts, National watershed management contracts, Compoalegre Users Association - land acquisition; Forestry project for the basin of Chinchina river (PROCUENCA); Regional Integrated Silvopastoral Ecosystem Management Project – Costa Rica, Colombia and Nicaragua; Linking People and Nature through Watershed Conservation in the East Cauca Valley, Colombia; National Strategy for Environmental Services Payment
Costa Rica	Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) program Strategy; Conservation, Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, and Maintenance of Ecosystem Services of Internationally Important Protected Wetlands (GEF 2012); Ecomarkets (GEF 1999); Mainstreaming Market-based Instruments for Environmental Management Project (GEF 2006); Workshop on Payment Schemes for Environmental Services: The Use of Market Instruments for Environmental Services in Costa Rica, Institutional Arrangements, Contracts, Monitoring, and Evaluation in Costa Rica (2002); Increasing the efficiency of conservation spending: the case of payments for environmental services in Costa Rica (2007); PES as a strategy to minimize risk: The Case of La Esperanza Hydroelectric Power Company, Costa Rica (2010); Certificate for Environmental Services (2010); What are we learning from experiences with markets for environmental services in Costa Rica? A review and critique of the literature (2003); Financing Environmental Services: The Costa Rican Experience and its Implications (1998); Enabling the legal framework for PES, Costa Rica (2010); The Guanacaste Conservation Area (GCA) in Costa Rica; Regional Integrated Silvopastoral Ecosystem Management Project – Costa Rica, Colombia and Nicaragua; The social impacts of payments for environmental services in Costa Rica: A quantitative field survey and analysis of the Virilla watershed (2003); Costa Rica - Introducing Water Use Charges To Pay For Environmental Services; Procuencas Project

	(2010)
Dominican	Republic Demonstrating Sustainable Land Management in the Upper Sabana Yegua Watershed System (GEF 2005), Payment for Ecosystem Services in Las Neblinas Scientific Reserve as a Pilot Approach to Ecosystem Management that Promotes the Sustainability of Protected Areas (GEF)
Ecuador	The Yasuni-ITT Initiative: rationale for the initiative, valuation, support and donors to the Initiative, Yasuni ITT Trust Fund, government guarantee, governance, anticipated level of funding, moving forward, and closure; Pimampiro payments for watershed services scheme, Strategy on PES; National Protected Areas System (GEF 2001); Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Ethno-bioprospecting-access rights, Debt-for-nature swaps, The Tagua Initiative – biodiversity friendly accessories; Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Programme FACE de Forestación (PROFAFOR) – a FACE project, Bilsa Biological Reserve; Case studies for watershed protection markets: Water Conservation Fund in Quito, Cuenca City - land acquisition & watershed protection; Case studies for landscape beauty markets: TropicEcological Adventures - access rights and management agreements, Cofan Ecotourism project - access rights and package holiday, Transturi's Flotel in Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve - access rights, Sionas, Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve - tourism services, Maquipucuna Reserve -ecotourism access rights, FUNEDESIN-land purchase & management agreements, Kapawi Ecodge and Reserve - leasing forest land & management agreement; Markets and contracts for ecosystem services; The Socio Bosque Program in Ecuador; A long-term financial mechanism for conservation agreements in the Ecuadorian Chocó (2012); Decentralized Payments for Environmental Services: Comparing the Cases of Pimampiro and PROFAFOR in Ecuador (2005); Inter-municipal cooperation in watershed conservation through the establishment of a regional water fund – FORAGUA – in Southern Ecuador (2012); The impacts of payments for watershed services in Ecuador: Emerging lessons from Pimampiro and Cuenca (2004); Payment for Environmental Services at the Local Level: Comparing two Cases in Ecuador; Payments for Watershed Services: Maintaining natural forest cover and ensuring clean water supplies with payments for ecosystem services in Ecuador; Payment for Water-Based Environmental Services: Ecuador's Experiences, Lessons Learned and Ways Forward (2005)
El Salvador	Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Biodiversity-friendly coffee; Case studies for watershed protection markets: El Imposible National Park - protected area contract
Guatemala	Sustainable Forest Management and Multiple Global Environmental Benefits (GEF 2011); Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Reforestation and carbon sequestration; Case studies for watershed protection markets: Montagua River, Sierras las Minas; Case studies for landscape beauty markets: Community tourism in Alta Verapaz Cloud Forest - package holiday, Bird watching - access rights in private lands; Conservation Concessions in the Maya Biosphere Reserve: Why payments for ecological services were not successful in Guatemala; When Money Flows Upstream: Payment for Watershed Services in Guatemala (2003)
Guyana	Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Conservation Concession; Conservation Incentive Agreements and other PES-type initiatives (2004)
Honduras	Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Biomass power generation (USJI project); The importance of precision and targeting in Copan Ruinas watershed, Honduras (2010)
Jamaica	Integrated Management of the Yallahs River and Hope River Watersheds (GEF 2011); Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Debt-for-nature swap; Case studies for watershed protection markets: Watershed protection contracts & fees
Mexico	Conservation of Coastal Watersheds to Achieve Multiple Global Environmental Benefits in the Context of Changing Environments (GEF 2012), Environmental Services Project (GEF 2005), Mainstreaming the Conservation of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity at the Micro-watershed Scale in Chiapas (GEF 2009); Paying for biodiversity benefits, hydrological ecosystem services programme and programme to develop ecosystem services markets for carbon sequestration and biodiversity and to establish and improve agro-forestry systems, forest land use change compensation programme; Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve – Biodiversity-friendly coffee, Northern Chihuahua – biodiversity management contract, Biodiversity-friendly cocoa; Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Agroforestry in Scolel Te (AIJ) - protocarbon credits, Community silviculture in Sierra Norte, Oaxaca (AIJ), Chiapas carbon offsets, Halophyte Cultivation in Sonoro (registered USJI project); Case studies for landscape beauty markets: Community recreational park near Mexico City - package tours, Community ecotourism in Oaxaca - package tours; Bundling of ecosystem services in agroforestry, Mexico (2009); Defining Environmental Goods and Services: A Case Study of Mexico (2005); Payments for hydrological environmental services (PSAH) programme; Manual para el Desarrollo de Programas de Pago por Servicios Ambientales Hidrológicos Locales (2005); An Assessment of Mexico's Payment for Environmental Services Program (2005); Payment for Forests Watershed Environmental Services in Mexico; Mexico City State forests hydrological services, Temporary Employment Program (PET), Transferable hunting rights
Nicaragua	Regional Integrated Silvopastoral Ecosystem Management Project; Integrated Management in Lakes Apanas and Asturias Watershed (GEF 2010); Payments for hydrological Ecosystem Services in the Gil González Watershed - A Public-Private-Partnership Case Study (2013)
Panama	Second Rural Poverty, Natural Resources Management and Consolidation of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project (GEF 2005); Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Reforestation in Chiriqui Province (USJI), Reforestation bonds in Darien; Case studies for watershed protection markets: Darien - Committee for saving the Filo del Tallo hills, Chagres watershed payments scheme; Case studies for bundled environmental services: Sale of environmental services in Darien
Paraguay	Case studies for bundled environmental services: Mbaracayu initiative
Peru	Conservation and Sustainable Use of High-Andean Ecosystems through Compensation of Environmental Services for Rural Poverty Alleviation and Social Inclusion in Peru (GEF 2012), SFM Sustainable Management of Protected Areas and Forests of the Northern Highlands of Peru (GEF 2009), Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation through the National Protected Areas Program (GEF 2007). Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Biodiversity-friendly coffee, Rainforest Cookies; Case studies for landscape beauty markets: Private ecotourism concessions, Posada Amazonas - joint ecotourism venture in the Amazon - tour package, Peru Verde's joint ecotourism ventures - package tour; Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Applied Energy



	Services, Inc. Shady Point; Compensation scheme for upstream farmers in municipal protected area, Peru (2010); Rewarding water-related ecosystem services in the Canete Basin, Peru (2013)
Suriname	Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: International Cooperative Biodiversity Group project – biodiversity access rights
United States of America	Dozens of case studies
Venezuela	Biodiversity Conservation in the Productive Landscape of the Venezuelan Andes (GEF 2005); La Experiencia Venezolana en Esquemas de Pagos por Servicios Ambientales (2006); Conserving Biodiversity and Commercializing Non-timber Forest Products in Venezuela's Caura Basin (2013)
Asia	
Bhutan	Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation - protected areas
Cambodia	Paying for Results: WCS experience with direct incentives for conservation - Paying local people to protect crane nests and Paying not to convert wetlands into flooded rice paddies
China	Dozens of examples
India	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREG) Act in 2005 (total financial outlay of MGNREGS for 2012-2013 is USD 5.5 billion); Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Paying for ethno-biological knowledge and access rights in Kerala, Harda (MadhyaPradesh) – protected areas; Case studies for landscape beauty markets: Ecotourism Sikkim - access rights, Paying for landscape beauty in Sikkim - management agreements; Case studies for watershed protection markets: MYRADA - land management contracts, Inter-state watershed protection contract, Water harvesting in the Arvari catchment - reduce siltation and water table regulation, Tradable water rights system and user fees; Alternatives to PES for Securing Delivery of Environmental Services; Fair deals for watershed services in India (2007); Hiware Bazaar- A village of millionaires, Maharashtra, India (2010); Bhoj Wetland watershed services, India (2007)
Indonesia	Promoting Sustainable Production Forest Management to Secure Globally Important Biodiversity (GEF 2009); SFM Strengthening Community Based Forest and Watershed Management (SCBFWM) (GEF 2007); Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Wasur Project – protected areas; Case studies for watershed protection markets: Sumber Jaya Lampung - land management contracts, Payments for improved water quality; Case studies for landscape beauty markets: Tourism licences/concessions in protected areas, Gunung Halimun National Park (Java) - ecotourism package; Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Reduced Impact Logging in East Kalimantan (USIJ); Integrated Marine Management Concessions – A New Approach to an Old Problem; A Role for Effective, Efficient, and Equitable Conservation Concessions in Conserving Natural Resources in Indonesia (2003); Payments for Environmental Services as an Alternative to Logging under Weak Property Rights: The Case of Indonesia; Review of the Development Environmental Services Market in Indonesia (2005); Institutional Constraints and Opportunities in Developing Environmental Service Markets: Lessons from Institutional Studies on RUPES in Indonesia (2005); Outcome based payments for improved water quality, RUPES, Indonesia (2013); Getting Started Before You Begin: Experiences from Environmental Service Benefit Transfer Schemes in Indonesia (2005); Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme implemented in the Cidanau Watershed, Indonesia (2010); Designing Payments for Environmental Services in the Context of Weak Property Rights and Commercial Interests
Israel	Agri-environmental schemes
Japan	Conserving water through upstream-downstream relationships: Yahagigawa River water source forest profit-sharing afforestation project; river basin tariffs for trans-border water source management in Fukuoka City; conserving water by recharging groundwater in Kumamoto; afforestation activities by fishermen of the sea; payments for environmentally friendly farming, paying for ecosystem services: the Yodo river; Japanese Approach on Positive incentive in Biodiversity (e.g. PES) (2009); Kabukuri Wetlands Win-Win Solutions for Conservation and Development, Osaki City, Miyagi, Japan (2013); Payments for forest and agriculture land management; Restoring Rice Paddy Field Habitats to Reintroduce the Oriental White Stork in Toyooka City (2010); Tap water fee for forest management, Japan (2010)
Lao	Paying for Results: WCS experience with direct incentives for conservation - Incentive payments for Eld's deer conservation in Savannakhet Province
Malaysia	Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine (CFS) Landscape - IC-CFS (GEF 2012); Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Infapro - a FACE project, Reduced impact logging in Sabah
Nepal	Conservation based on PES principle conducted by the Rupa Lake Rehabilitation Fisheries Cooperative Ltd. in Kaski district, and some other sites; Case studies for landscape beauty markets: Annapurna Conservation Area – access rights & management agreements, Ghalekharka-Sikles area, southern Annapurna - package of ecotourism services, Royal Chitwan National Park - buffer zone ecotourism services, Lodge tax in Langtang National Park - management projects, Muir's Tours-natural resource management projects, National Park payments for landscape beauty - access rights
Pakistan	Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Northern Pakistan – protected areas; Case studies for watershed protection markets: Mangla Dam - watershed protection contracts
Philippines	Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Foundation for the Philippine Environment - debt-for-nature swap, World Land Trust – land acquisition; Case studies for watershed protection markets: Makiling Forest Reserve - protected area contracts, National Power Corporation Watershed rehabilitation fee; Case studies for landscape beauty markets: Protected areas access rights, Makiling Forest Reserve - access rights; Case studies for bundled environmental services: Integrated Protected Areas

	Fund - payments for environmental services; Developing pro-poor markets for environmental services in the Philippines (2003); Environmental Service "Payments": Experiences, Constraints and Potential in the Philippines (2003); In Bakun, indigenous people use modern mechanisms for selling environmental services to preserve a traditional way of life without its poverty traps; Rewards for Environmental Services in the Philippines Uplands: Constraints and Opportunities for Institutional Reform; Payment for Ecosystem Services, Sibuyan Island, Philippines (2010)
Republic of Korea	'Biodiversity Management Contract' was developed by local governments and residents. Under this contract, farmers left some crops for migratory birds and then local governments compensated them for the loss (6.66 billion and 3 billion KRW in 2011 and 2012, respectively). Compensation payments in river basin management, agri-environmental payments based on area planted, payments based on input constraints
Sri Lanka	Review of Developments of Environmental Services Markets in Sri Lanka (2004)
Thailand	SFM: Integrated Community-based Forest and Catchment Management through an Ecosystem Service Approach (CBFCM) (GEF 2010); Case studies for landscape beauty markets: Kanchanaburi Ecotourism Cooperative Company - ecotourism services
Turkey	Agri-environmental policies
Vietnam	SFM Promotion of Sustainable Forest and Land Management in the Vietnam Uplands (GEF 2009); Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Plantations in central and southern Vietnam – AIJ; Case studies for watershed protection markets: Government watershed management contracts; Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: International Cooperative Biodiversity Group- biodiversity access rights; Payments for Environmental Services in Vietnam: Assessing an Economic Approach to Sustainable Forest Management (2006); The Pilot Payment for Forest Environmental Services in Lam Dong Province (2009); Rewarding Upland Farmers for Environmental Services: Experience, Constraints and Potential in Vietnam (2004)
Europe	
Albania	Environmental Services Project (GEF 2012); right to seek compensation
Austria	BIOSA network of land owners for nature conservation - mission, targets, contract conservation, Styrian Natural Forest Cells - Contract Conservation in Styria, pilot and research projects
Belarus	Ecobank, international ecological rent
Belgium	Agri-environment schemes
Bulgaria	Rural Development Programme
Croatia	Agri-environmental programme, Paying Agency for Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development; Strengthening the Institutional and Financial Sustainability of the National Protected Area System (GEF 2012)
Czech Republic	Agri-environmental subsidies; Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Krkonose (Giant Mountains) National Park – a FACE project, Sumava National Park – a FACE project
Denmark	Afforestation initiatives, agri-environmental measures. Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Emissions trading scheme for electricity plants
Estonia	The subsidy for the management of semi-natural communities paid for semi-natural communities located on Natura 2000 areas. This is an agro-environmental subsidy. Subsidy for the management of wooded meadows is 238 EUR/ha per year; for other semi-natural communities it is 186 EUR/ha per year. In case of subsidy for the management of semi-natural habitats for one site, other Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) area-based payments cannot be taken. In 2012, management support for 25,000 ha was paid in total of 4.4 million euros. The total budget for 2007–2013 is 26.8 million euros. Natura 2000 subsidy for private forestland is paid to compensate for nature conservation restrictions of forest management for lost revenue. Subsidy rate is 110 EUR/ha per year, or 60 EUR/ha per year, depending on the extent of the restrictions. In 2012, subsidies were paid for 55,000 ha in total of 3.7 million euros. The total budget for 2007–2013 is 25.5 million euros. Woodland key habitats on private land are also funded from the state budget. A landowner can enter into a 20-year notarial agreement, under which the compensation is paid to the landowner for loss of earnings. As of 01.01.2014, the area of woodland key habitats on commercial forest area was 8,900 ha, about 5% of key habitats on private land were covered with key habitat protection agreements and payments were made for 148,000 euros (in 2007: 54,000 euros). The protection of woodland key habitats on private land is funded from the state budget. In 2013, the amount of payment per hectare increased by 21%. Natura 2000 subsidies for agricultural land are paid to compensate for nature conservation restrictions. Subsidy rate is 32 EUR/ha per year. In 2012 subsidies paid for 23,000 ha in 0.8 million euros. The total budget for 2007–2013 is 8.7 million euros, and it is paid in addition to other area-based CAP subsidies. For endangered breeds of livestock a total of 0.4 million euros were paid for the period 2004–2006, for the period of 2007–2013, the total budget for endangered breeds of livestock and the cultivation of local varieties of plants was 4.4 million euros. Environmental subsidies were paid in the sum of 80 million euros from the RDP budget during the period of 2004–2006. During the period of 2007–2013, the preservation of environment and locality was funded in the sum of 328 million euros (or 35%) from the RDP budget. Since 2008 Natura payments have increased 6.7 times (payments for private forest land were added). Payments for semi-natural habitats management have increased 1.6 times since 2008 due to the increase of the managed area. During the period 2008–2013 different environmental subsidies amounted to 35% of financing under the RDP. Compared to 2008 the environmental subsidies payable under the MAK have increased 1.3 times.
European Union	Reform of the Common Agriculture Policy, Reform of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP); Agri-Environment Measures (AEM), Support to low-intensive agricultural systems and less favoured areas (LFAs), Rural Development Programmes
Finland	Payment for Ecosystem Services - Forest Diversity Programme METSO. Agri-environmental support
France	Dispositifs de paiement pour services environnementaux (PSE) ; Vittel, The Vittel payments for ecosystem services: a "perfect" PES case?; agri-environmental support, Evaluation des Mesures Agro-Environnementales (2005) ; The 'Make or Buy' Decision in Private

	Environmental Transactions (2006); Payments for improved watershed management practices
Germany	Agro-environmental measures (1994-2010); Grassland Conservation Pilot Tender, Auction trial with outcome-based payment scheme; Payments for Environmental Services in German Financial Cooperation; “Marketing” Environmental Services: Lessons Learned in German Development Co-operation (2005)
Greece	Agri-environmental measures; Implementation of E.U. Regulation 2078/92 for agricultural practices compatible with the need for environmental protection and nature conservation
Hungary	The National Rural Development Strategy 2012-2020 sets a target to maintain financial schemes that support agricultural biodiversity and to revise harmful subsidies. National Agri-Environmental Programme (NAEP)
Ireland	Rural Environment Protection Scheme (REPS); Rural Environment Protection Scheme –agri-environmental measures
Italy	Rural Development Program 2007-2013- Axe 2 “Environment”: State of progress for measure of public expenditure and comparison with total RDP. Update at 31-12-13.
Latvia	Compensation for economic loss
Lithuania	Agri-environment payments
Luxembourg	Agri-environmental contracts; agricultural land under contracts “biodiversity”
Malta	National Rural Development Plans (RDP)
Netherlands	Agri-environmental measures; Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Emission Reduction Units (EMUs) Permit Trading (ERUPT); Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services; Payment for biodiversity; Ecological Effectiveness of Agri-Environment Schemes in Difference Agricultural Landscapes in the Netherlands (2004); Green Investment Funds: PIM Project
Norway	Compensation payments for voluntary forest conservation
Poland	Agro-Environmental Programme. Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: Wroclaw – a FACE project; Case studies for bundled environmental services: National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management
Portugal	Program for Rural Development in Mainland Portugal
Romania	Case studies for watershed protection markets: Paying for improved water quality
Russian Federation	Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Talan - payments by an ecotourism company for biodiversity protection; Case studies for carbon sequestration markets: RUSAFOR Saratov Afforestation Project – USJI, Vologda reforestation project – USJI, Energy Carbon Fund. Paying for Results: WCS experience with direct incentives for conservation - Linking community development and biodiversity conservation in the Russian Far East
Slovak Republic	Agri-environment payments, financial compensation for restriction on land use imposed by the Nature Act and for damage to livestock caused by protected species
Slovenia	Rural Development Programme
Spain	Agri-environmental measures
Sweden	Rural Development Programme (2007-2013 and 2014-2020). Blue mussel farming to improve water quality in Lysekil Municipality, agri-environmental programme – production of biodiversity by grazing
Switzerland	Switzerland Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Ecological compensation programme – biodiversity management contracts; Swiss Agricultural Policy: Objectives, tools, prospects; Ecological Direct Payments as Agri-Environmental Incentives & Activities of the Foundation for the Conservation of Cultural Landscapes (1998); Direct Payments for Biodiversity Provided by Swiss Farmers: An Economic Interpretation of Direct Democratic Decision (2002); Ecological Compensation Areas (ECAs)
United Kingdom	Dozens of examples
Oceania	
Australia	Dozens of examples
Fiji	Case studies of biodiversity markets for forest environmental services: Strathclyde Institute -access rights, Trust Fund for biodiversity conservation; Case studies for landscape beauty markets: Koyoyanitu ecotourism initiative - package holiday
New Zealand	Case studies for landscape beauty markets: Ecotourism concessions
Papua New Guinea	PAS Community-Based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management in PNG (GEF 2009)
Solomon Islands	The proposal on sustainable finance and Payment of ecosystem services (PES): Royalty are paid towards the water sources owner especially water catchment that supplies water to urban area. The link between protecting the water catchment from ecosystem services perspective is still poor. It is arguable that PES for water is much more appropriate than the concept of royalty where payment is made in the form of rent for ownership.



**ANNEX 14 B. BIODIVERSITY OFFSETTING**

Africa	Examples of biodiversity offsetting
Burundi	Mécanisme de compensation de la biodiversité
Cameroon	Decree 2013/0065/PM of 13 January 2013 requires the study of environmental and social impacts and mitigating, avoiding, eliminating or compensating for adverse effects on the environment
Egypt	Law for the Environment
Ghana	Akyem gold mine offset project
Guinea	Rio Tinto Simandou offset project
Liberia	The Agenda for Transformation, government giving tax break as incentive for concessionaires undertaking biodiversity off programmes, 15 companies and concessions are complying
Madagascar	Ambatovy and Rio Tinto mining offsets, Voluntary projects
Mozambique	Pilot offsets with Dutch companies
Namibia	Strategic environmental management plan
South Africa	National biodiversity offsets policy framework; Provincial guidelines on biodiversity offsets in Western Cape, Status 2011; environmental liability; Wetland Mitigation Banking: Assessing the Appropriateness of Wetland Mitigation Banking as a Mechanism for Securing Aquatic Biodiversity in the Grassland Biome of South Africa (2007)
Uganda	Kalagala –Itanda Offset Falls (part of IDA/World Bank Bujagali Hydropower Project), including the Mabira central forest reserve and the Nile Bank central forest reserve); Compensatory conservation, Biodiversity offset policy
Americas	
Argentina	Environmental compensation fund
Brazil	Environmental Compensation; Forest code offsets, industrial impact compensation Status 2011
Canada	Conversion to Native Grasslands Offset Project Protocol Framework; Fish habitat banks, wetland compensation; Wetland restoration for carbon sequestration in Prairie Canada (2010)
Chile	Voluntary offset in mining
Colombia	Estrategia de compensaciones por pérdida de biodiversidad; Estrategia Nacional de Compensaciones por Pérdida de Biodiversidad y su Listado Nacional de Factores de Compensación para Ecosistemas Naturales Terrestres; Compensation for the deterioration of Biodiversity Projects Subject to Environmental Licensing
Mexico	Compensation fund; General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection; Carbon offsets for sustainable land use, Scolel Te Plan Vivo Program, Mexico (2010)
Paraguay	Environmental services certificates
United States	Dozens of examples
Venezuela	Brisas Gold and Copper Project
Asia	
China	Guarantee funds for ecological restoration and environmental improvement of mining sector (In 2006, the Ministry of Finance, together with the Ministry of Land Resources and the State Environmental Protection Administration developed guidance for establishing a responsibility system for ecological restoration and environmental improvement of the mining sector. The guidance requires the mining sector to provide guarantee funds out of their mining product sales incomes for ecological restoration and environmental improvement) (30 provinces established such funds for ecological and environmental restoration in the mining areas)(By the end of 2012, 80% of the mines have paid their guarantee funds, totaling 61.2 billion yuan RMB and accounting for 62% of the total funds that should be paid). Forest vegetation restoration fee, Saipan's upland mitigation bank; Policy of “the exploiters protect, the destroyers recover and the users compensate”
Indonesia	Ecosystem restoration license
Japan	2001 municipal compensatory mitigation ordinance, Satoyama banking; Offsetting industrial groundwater consumption through partnerships between industry and farmers
Kyrgyzstan	Mitigation for open pit gold mine
Laos	Compensation from hydropower facility
Malaysia	Voluntary Malua Biobank
Mongolia	The 2012 Law on Environmental Impact Assessment included the requirements for offset methods (companies should submit an environmental management plan with a budget for its implementation for a given project, and must submit 50% of the

	budgeted cost to MEGD beforehand); The Nature Conservancy with MEGD developed the handbook of offset methodology. Methods for conducting technical and biological restoration in areas degraded by mining activities were adopted in 2009 and methods for calculating the cost of conducting restoration in areas degraded by mining activities and assessing environment damage costs and calculating offsets were adopted in 2010. Professional training for governmental and non-governmental workers has also been conducted
Republic of Korea	Ecosystem conservation cooperation charge (Natural Environment Conservation Act, Article 46-1) has remained unchanged (250 KRW/m <sup>2</sup> ) since its initiation in 2001. Considering loss of biodiversity and ecosystem service value due to development, reasonable adjustment is necessary. The amount of charge should be readjusted every year through official notification. Forest Resource Replacement Charge, which has a similar concept to Ecosystem Conservation Cooperation Charge, the charge is 3,070 KRW/m <sup>2</sup> for semi-conservation mountain area, 3,990 KRW/m <sup>2</sup> for conservation mountain area and 6,140 KRW/m <sup>2</sup> for alteration restriction zone. These figures are about 10 to 25 times of that of Ecosystem Conservation Cooperation Charge as of 2013.
Vietnam	Compensation for damage to biodiversity
Europe	
Belgium	Environmental liability policy
Czech Republic	Financial reserve and liability insurance
European Union	Green Infrastructure Strategy and the EU No Net Loss initiative; EU Habitats and Birds Directives, Environmental Liability Directive, Status 2011, EU Environmental Liability Regime, Liability and compensation, EU Environmental Liability Regime
France	Mesures compensatoires; Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (CDC) – Biodiversité ; Mitigation hierarchy in France
Germany	Impact Mitigation Regulations (IMR)
Luxembourg	National environmental compensation; compensation programmes for biotopes destroyed by public works
Netherlands	Trees for travel, Support to offset program
Slovak Republic	Deterioration fee for destruction of protected species and habitats (by infrastructure development)
Spain	Bancos de conservación de la naturaleza
Sweden	National ecological compensation system; Compensation in road building
United Kingdom	In April 2012, Government launched a biodiversity offsetting pilot scheme to test an approach to biodiversity offsetting in England (Defra 2013d). The six pilots finished at the end of March and will require several months of analysis before they can fully inform our thinking. In September 2013, Government launched a consultation on biodiversity offsetting and is considering responses. The Scottish Borders Biodiversity Offset scheme is an example of work that aims to compensate for the residual impacts of renewable development, in line with a 'no net loss' policy in the local development plan. This has delivered improved habitats for Black Grouse at a range of locations.
Oceania	
Australia	<p>In October 2012, the Australian Government released an environmental offsets policy and offsets assessment guide. The policy provides upfront guidance on the role of environmental offsets in the environmental impact assessment process, and how consideration is given to the suitability of a proposed environmental offset for matters protected under the EPBC Act. The guide gives effect to the policy's requirements through quantifying impacts and offsets for nationally threatened species and ecological communities. The policy seeks to improve the environmental outcomes that result from offsets whilst also delivering greater clarity and certainty to industry. The policy requires offsets to deliver conservation outcomes that improve or maintain the viability of the aspect of the environment that is being impacted, such as a particular type of threatened species habitat or heritage place. The policy and guide also encourage greater avoidance and minimisation of impacts by project proponents through enabling developers to clearly anticipate future costs associated with delivering offsets.</p> <p>The New South Wales Government's BioBanking program is a market-based scheme that provides a streamlined biodiversity assessment process for development, a rigorous and credible offsetting scheme as well as an opportunity for rural landowners to generate income by managing land for conservation. BioBanking enables 'biodiversity credits' to be generated by landowners who commit to enhance and protect biodiversity values on their land through a biobanking agreement. These credits can then be sold, generating funds for the management of the site. Credits can be used to counterbalance (or offset) the impacts on biodiversity values that are likely to occur as a result of development. The credits can also be sold to those seeking to invest in conservation outcomes, including philanthropic organisations and government. Under the BioBanking Scheme, as of 23 March 2012, nine biobanking agreements have been approved, conserving over 450 hectares of native vegetation and threatened species in perpetuity. A total of 1,272 ecosystem credits have been retired and over AU\$2.4 million have been deposited into the BioBanking Trust Fund. Credit prices have ranged from AU\$2,500 to AU\$9,500 per credit. Over AU\$530 000 in management payments have been paid out to landowners from the BioBanking Trust Fund</p>
New Zealand	Ecological compensation, encompassing biodiversity offsets and mitigation, is increasingly being offered in New Zealand as a form of environmental redress and is set as a condition of approval for development to occur. Brown et al. (2013) investigated compliance with 245 conditions relating to ecological compensation set under the Resource Management Act across 81 case studies. They found overall compliance in 64.8% of cases, demonstrating that the anticipated benefits from ecological compensation mechanisms are not being achieved in approximately one-third of cases. Since 2009, there has been a multiagency programme of work to investigate the concept of biodiversity offsetting in New Zealand. Biodiversity offsets seek to counter-balance the unavoidable impacts of development on biodiversity by enhancing the state of biodiversity elsewhere.

	<p>and are defined as: Measurable conservation outcomes resulting from actions designed to compensate for significant residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from project development after appropriate prevention and mitigation measures have been taken. The goal of biodiversity offsets is to achieve no net loss and preferably a net gain of biodiversity on the ground. (BOP 2012). What differentiates biodiversity offsetting from other forms of impact management is that it requires: A mitigation hierarchy to be followed to identify the residual adverse effects that may be offset; Explicit measurement and balancing of biodiversity that is predicted to be lost and gained; and A goal of no net loss and preferably a net gain of biodiversity to be reasonably demonstrated and then achieved on the ground. Guidance on Good Practice Biodiversity Offsetting in New Zealand is to be released in early 2014 as a non-statutory document to inform developers and decision-makers about good practice in demonstrating no net loss via a robust biodiversity offsetting process. It is supported by a series of detailed technical resources that are intended for offset designers, and practitioners will provide tools to address the drawdown of natural capital associated with development projects.</p>
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Source: <https://www.cbd.int/financial/offsets/>

**ANNEX 14C. MARKET FOR GREEN PRODUCTS**

Africa	Examples of green market measures
Ethiopia	Specialty market and co-management of Bale Wild coffee
Ghana	Increasing incomes and food security of small farmers in West and Central Africa through exports of organic and fair-trade tropical products (2009)
Kenya	Good Wood, Rainforest Alliance Certification
Madagascar	La promotion de l'écotourisme. L'écotourisme génère des bénéfices nationaux qui sont constitués, d'une part, des Droits d'Entrée dans les Aires Protégées (DEAP) collectées par Madagascar National Parks (MNP), et, d'autre part, de la valeur ajoutée nationale (transport, hôtellerie, restauration, artisanat, guidage). Par conséquent, les communautés locales peuvent en bénéficier directement. Une part de ces recettes est versée aux communautés locales pour mettre en oeuvre des projets sociaux dans les zones périphériques des aires protégées (AP).
Mali	Better Cotton Initiative
Mauritius	Organic farming
Namibia	Organic certification developed; Forestry Stewardship Council certification for Charcoal; Team Namibia; Eco awards Namibia Programme; Communal area conservancies
Rwanda	Promotion of organic fertilizers use (through Girinka program), a policy of one cow per poor family; composting technologies dissemination to replace harmful chemical fertilizers in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts to soil fertility and human well-being
Sierra Leon	Increasing incomes and food security of small farmers in West and Central Africa through exports of organic and fair-trade tropical products (2009)
South Africa	Green markets in biodiversity and information disclosure scheme, nature-based tourism. Tourism Certification, National Standards and Biodiversity Conservation, South Africa
Swaziland	Improving Primary Producer Incomes through Organic Certification: The Marula Case Study from Swaziland (2007). Organic Certification – Sustainable Harvesting Volume (2004)
Tanzania	FSC Certification for maintaining ecosystem services, Tanzania (2012)
Tunisia	Opportunities for Promoting Aromatic, Medicinal and Non-Ligneous Plants in Arid Regions in Tunisia (2007). Organic agriculture and the law – Tunisia (2012)
Uganda	Coffee, beans, cotton, maize and simsim from organic farming; Biotrade; Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management in the National Biotrade programme – Case of Uganda
Zambia	Community Markets for Conservation
Asia	
China	China has actively promoted development of organic farming. By 2012, China has had 20,000 km <sup>2</sup> of land for eco-farming, ranking top in Asia. Eco-farming initiatives and demonstration projects for rural new energy were undertaken to enhance capacities for sustainable agricultural development, with focus on reuse of straw, use of biogas and solar energy in rural areas and establishment of eco-farming bases, with a view to increasing eco-farming efficiency and farmers' income and improving the rural environment. So far more than 41 million rural households have used biogas and more than 150 million people benefited from this. Harnessing Ecosystem Services for Local Livelihoods: the Case of Tea Forests in Yunnan, China. Development of ecological agriculture, logging quota system
India	Organic farming is being promoted across the country under the National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), a central sector scheme ( <a href="http://www.ncof.dacnet.nic.in">www.ncof.dacnet.nic.in</a> ) continuing since India's 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007). A variety of incentives are disbursed to farmers under the NPOF scheme to encourage organic farming, which reduces negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity. Area under certified organic farming increased from 42,000 hectares during 2003-2004 to 10,50,000 hectares in 2009-2010. 'Green certification', such as the Green Thumb Certification Programme of the Applied Environmental Research Foundation, Pune, encourages conservation initiatives taken up by the private sector. National Programme for Organic Production(NPOP).launched in 2004. Certification costs and managerial skills under different organic certification schemes - Selected Case Studies: India (2007); Organic agriculture and the law – India (2012); Sikkim – One of the organic states; Participatory Guarantee Systems for organic agriculture
Indonesia	Indonesia Certification program. Non-governmental standard development and certification for Palm Oil: Ecosystem services and local administrators in the case of the "Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil" (RSPO)(2010)
Iran	Organic farms
Israel	Markets for eco-tourism
Japan	90 million and 40 million hectors certified by FSC and Sustainable Green Ecosystem Councils (SGEC) (Public Procurement Policy in 2001, Wood Procurement Guidelines in 2006), 8,782 wood producers certified by March 2013, certified rice sold in average 30% higher than uncertified. Conserving Satoyama through environment-friendly rice production - Kabukuri-numan and surrounding



	rice paddies; restoring rice paddy habitats to reintroduce the oriental white stork in Toyooka City; reintroducing the crested ibis and rice production; fish cradle rice paddies project. Eco-labelling. Restoring agricultural wetlands benefits both farmers and geese. Organic agriculture and the law – Japan (2012). Reintroducing the Japanese Crested Ibis in Sado, Japan (2010). Fertilizing the fields with ducks, Japan (2013)
Kazakhstan	The amount of financial resources (from all sources), spent for fishery activities in the period from 2010 to 2013. Positive incentives for use of fish resources are realized by granting fishery ponds to users on a long-term basis. To date, 1791 fishery ponds (sites) are secured for 1004 users who have signed fishery contracts for 10 years. Users invest their own funds for the protection and reproduction of fish resources, researches and strengthening the material - technical base. During 2006-2013 users invested over 10 billion tenge (about \$ 67,000,000) to these spheres.
Lebanon	Tax incentives for local production. Business for the poor: Healthy Basket, a socially responsible company trading in organic produce in Lebanon and the Middle East
Malaysia	Introduction of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to be implemented by farmers. The Malaysian Good Agricultural Practices (MyGAP) initiative was launched in 2013. It is essentially a rebranding and consolidation exercise of three schemes namely the Malaysian Farm Certification Scheme for Good Agricultural Practices, the Livestock Farm Practices Scheme and the Malaysian Aquaculture Farm Certification Scheme. It is a comprehensive certification scheme for agricultural, aquaculture and livestock sectors which is implemented based on the Malaysian Standard (MS). The Malaysian Organic Scheme (MOS) is a certification programme to certify farms that are operated using organic methods according to the criteria and guidelines stipulated within the Malaysian Organic Scheme Standard. The Standard is based on the Malaysian Standard entitled 'MS1529:2001 The Production, Processing, Labelling and Marketing of Plant Based Organically Produced Foods'. It also covers the conditions and criteria regulated by law in relation to impacts to environment, food safety and as well as employee health and safety. Benefits derived from such a certification can be summarised as follows: Yield produced from farms that have been certified can be labelled as an organic product and have the right to use the Malaysian Organic label on these products. Consumers are provided the assurance that the products purchased are truly organic and do not contain unwanted chemical residues as the product has been endorsed as being in compliance to the MOS. As the use of chemical fertiliser and pesticide are prohibited under the organic farming scheme, it directly translates to the fact that no contamination to the environment or the possibility of poisoning among manufacturers or workers has occurred.
Myanmar	Organic fertilizer standard developed, and government approval required for certification
Nepal	Himalayan biotrade
Philippines	The 60/40 Scheme for Turtle Egg Use
Qatar	Ecotourism
Republic of Korea	Eco-labelling scheme
Thailand	Certification costs and managerial skills under different organic certification schemes - Selected Case Studies: Thailand (2007)
Turkey	Organic Farming
Americas	
Argentina	Organic agriculture and the law – Argentina (2012)
Bolivia	Cupuazu: pulp production and commercialization
Brazil	Certified Forest Products Buyers Group; Applying Capitalism to Protect Dwindling Brazilian Forestland (2008); Certification costs and managerial skills under different organic certification schemes - Selected Case Studies: Brazil (2007)
Canada	Certified forests, environmental certification; Just Us, Coffee Roasters, Nova Scotia and Mexico Fair Trade Cooperative (2010). Organic agriculture and the law – Canada (2012)
Colombia	Alas de Colombia (Colombian Wings): breeding of native butterflies. Market creation and promotion for bio-products
Costa Rica	Bioprogramme, sustainable tourism
Ecuador	Jambi Kiwa: medicinal plants from Chimborazo. Fishery certification. National biotrade programme. Engaging local and national stakeholders' in sustainable trade of natural products. The BioTrade Initiative: Linking the sustainable use of biodiversity with poverty alleviation
Guatemala	Marketing strategy
Mexico	Projects, tourism certification
Perú	AEDES: Agro-export and ecotourism
United States of America	Forest Management and Stump-to-Forest Gate Chain-of-Custody Certification Evaluation Report for the Collins Lakeview Forest (2008). Analysis of the Status of Current Certification Schemes in Promoting Conservation (2002). Organic agriculture and the law – USA (2012)
Venezuela	The Caiman and the capybara: commercial use of wildlife
Europe	

Belgium	Increasing areas under organic farming, legislation concerning the production and labelling processes of biological products as well as concerning grants for organic farming in the Walloon Region, BioForum Wallonie (coordination), and the Bio Pilot Centre (technical guidance structure), strategic plan for the development of biological agriculture to 2020, the Wallonia Nature Network - Catalogue of actions, certified forest land (nearly 90% on public land). Biodiversity criteria in public procurement policies, forest certification, organic farming.
Bulgaria	Biological agriculture
Croatia	Markets for green products - Green Business Support Programme
Czech Republic	Certification of environmentally sound tourism, organic farming. Certification costs and managerial skills under different organic certification schemes - Selected Case Studies: Czech Republic (2007)
Denmark	Development in total organic production area 1995-2012. Forest certification, eco-labelling
European Union	Organic Farming, EU Eco-labelling and Eco-Management and Audit Scheme, EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS). Organic agriculture and the law – European Union (2012). Promoting Sustainable Fishing Initiatives under the European Fisheries Fund (2007)
Finland	Field area under organic farming 1990–2012 and development of the market for organic products 2011–2013 and a target set for 2015 by Pro Luomu; There are two voluntary forest certification schemes in operation in Finland: FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) promotes responsible forestry and the first national standard came into force in spring 2011. So far, a bit less than 500 000 hectares of forests have been certified <a href="http://fi.fsc.org/index.htm">http://fi.fsc.org/index.htm</a> (in Finnish), predominantly by forest-based industry companies as well as private forest owners under group certification of the companies. The regulations regarding management and use are revised at five-year intervals in the standard development group under Forest Stewardship Council Finland (in Finnish). PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes) promotes ecologically, socially and economically sustainable forestry throughout the world. The PEFC system includes requirements for forest management and use, verification of origin of wood raw material, as well as for the independence and competence of the auditors. The regulations regarding management and use are revised at five-year intervals. The Finnish PEFC standards are now under revision. The Finnish PEFC system is maintained and developed by PEFC Finland – Finnish Forest Certification Council. The rules of the council can be found here (in Finnish). Approximately 20.7 million hectares of Finnish production forests are certified under the Finnish PEFC system. The Finnish system was endorsed for membership of PEFC in the year 2000. Ecological sustainability criteria take into account biodiversity widely e.g. by preserving typical forest habitats and ensuring species survival. For example, as a result of PEFC certification the number of retention trees at clear felling sites has increased being nowadays about ten per hectare. Finnish Forest Certification System. The Act on the Financing of Sustainable Forestry and the Development of Forest Certification: Finnish Case Study on Biodiversity Incentive Measures (2002)
France	Organic farming
Germany	Organic farm (1994-2010), 5.9 per cent of agricultural land used for organic farming. Percentage of forestry land certified (2000-2011) by PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes) and FSC (Forest Stewardship Council): in 2011, PEFC-certified forests about 70%, and FSC-certified forests about 5% of the total forest area in Germany
Hungary	Area of organic farming and the number of organic farmers between 2005-2012 . The National Action Plan for the Development of Ecological Farming 2014-2020 adopted in January 2014 aims to integrate environmental risk mitigating measures into ecological farming, to support biodiversity conservation measures and to protect beneficial living organisms (e.g. non-cultivated edges and bands, sowing edge plants for providing nutrients to pollinating insects). It also determines the areas where different aspects of ecological farming can be integrated with other agricultural programs, like gene conservation, backyard gardening, habitat management, etc.. Certification costs and managerial skills under different organic certification schemes - Selected Case Studies: Hungary (2007)
Italy	Trend in the number of companies and UAA under organic farming (1990-2011), Certified forest areas in Italy according to the schemes PEFC and FSC (1998-2012). At the end of 2009 about 12% of national forested areas have been acknowledged under at least one of the two certification schemes, PEPC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) or FSC (Forest Stewardship Council). By the end of 2012 forested areas with the double certification totalled to 34,725 ha, with 5,800 in Tuscany, 16,347 in Lombardia and 12,578 in Trentino. Organic Agriculture in Protected Areas: The Italian Experience (2010). Voluntary certification
Liechtenstein	Sustainable farming
Luxembourg	Certification systems for sustainable forest management
Malta	Organic farming, eco-certification
Netherlands	Increasing area used for organic farming in the Netherlands (1994-2012): organic farming which is still only 2.6% of the total land used within the agricultural sector. Forest area (ha) in the Netherlands with a FSC-label (1996-2012), certification label approved by the Timber Procurement Assessment Committee (TPAC). To date the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC), Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS) and Timber Legality & Traceability Verification (TLTV). No less than 65.7% of timber products sold in the Netherlands was FSC or PEFC certified in 2011. The consumption of Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) labeled fish is increasing.  Green Investment Funds: Organic Farming (1997). Market Creation: Organic Agriculture in the Netherlands (2002). Policy programme ‘Biodiversity works: for nature, for people, forever’
Norway	Organic farming, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Standard

Poland	Forest Stewardship Council, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification, sustainable agriculture and organic farming
Portugal	Forest certification
Republic of Moldova	Ecological agricultural and food products
Romania	Ecological sustainable tourism
Russian Federation	Linking Economic Development and Biodiversity Conservation in the Russian Far East through Tiger Friendly Certification. Organic farming in private protected area, Russia. A new Tweed from "Forest Sheep" Wool Quality production and the use of a sheep genetic resource for extensive pasturing
Serbia	Organic farming
Slovak Republic	Organic farming
Spain	Superficie Forestal Certificada (2008-2012)
Sweden	Forestry certification within the Forest Steward Council (FSC) system and/or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) (More than 60 per cent of forest areas are certified). The area of organic agriculture is 15.7 % of arable land
Switzerland	<p>Around 5,600 farms follow the provisions for organic farming (BioSuisse, 10%) and 20,000 those of IP Suisse, the association for environmentally friendly agriculture. These farms make targeted use of the agricultural policy direct payments incentives for additional ecological services (e.g. through the designation of additional ecological compensation areas) and obtain higher market prices for their products. If all farms were to fulfil the criteria of these labels, Swiss agriculture would have considerably fewer environmental deficits.</p> <p>Sustainable forest management: Environmentally friendly, socially and economically sustainable forest management is documented through certification. Both of the certification systems (FSC and PEFC) are used in Switzerland. Approximately 53% of Switzerland's forest area is currently certified. 189 In 2009, the certified area was highest, encompassing a total of 706'000 ha. Since then, the certified area has declined by 7% (2012), due to renounced recertification.</p>
United Kingdom	Organic farming, sustainable forestry certification
Oceania	
Australia	Compendium of Sustainable Agriculture Programs, Activities and References (2004)
Cook Islands	Organic Agriculture and Fair Trade in Pacific Island Countries - Cook Islands (2009)
Fiji	Organic Agriculture and Fair Trade in Pacific Island Countries - Fiji (2009)
Kiribati	Organic Agriculture and Fair Trade in Pacific Island Countries - Kiribati (2009)
Micronesia	Environmental certification
New Zealand	Forest certification, fishery quota management system, official organic assurance programme
Niue	Organic Agriculture and Fair Trade in Pacific Island Countries - Niue (2009)
Papua New Guinea	Eaglewood management areas. Organic Agriculture and Fair Trade in Pacific Island Countries - Papua New Guinea (2009)
Samoa	Environmental certification (green products), organic farming. Organic Agriculture and Fair Trade in Pacific Island Countries - Samoa (2009)
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands Government Policy on Organic Agriculture Systems (2010). Benefits of Forest Certification – a case study from the Solomon Islands (2012). Organic Agriculture and Fair Trade in Pacific Island Countries - Solomon Islands (2009)
Tonga	12 Organic Certified sites. Organic Agriculture and Fair Trade in Pacific Island Countries - Tonga (2009)
Vanuatu	The Vanuatu Organic Cocoa Growers Association (VOCGA): A Case Study of Agriculture for Growth in the Pacific (2009). Organic Agriculture and Fair Trade in Pacific Island Countries - Vanuatu (2009)

Source: compiled from <https://www.cbd.int/financial/greenproducts/>

**ANNEX 15. ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING MEASURES**

<b>Africa</b>	Examples of access and benefit sharing agreements/measures
Botswana	The commercialisation of the Devil's Claw
Burundi	Droit sur la bioprospection ; Gustave, the Lake Tanganyika Monster at Gatumba; long-lasting inequitable use of Lake Tanganyika cichlid fishes; inequitable use of Kibira National Park snakes
Cameroon	An International Cooperative Bioprospecting Effort and the Evolution of Legislation; Ancistrocladus korupensis: A Species with Pharmaceutical Potential from Cameroon; Sustainable Harvesting of Prunus africana on Mount Cameroon: Benefit-Sharing between Plantecam Company and the Village of Mapanja; Prunus africana as a genetic resource
Ethiopia	Benefit sharing in the Teff case; The Access and Benefit-Sharing Agreement on Teff Genetic Resources; Institute of Biodiversity Conservation of Ethiopia and Vernique Biotech Ltd (UK)
Ghana	Access to, equity and protection of genetic resources in Ghana: The case of tilapia ( <i>O. niloticus</i> )
Kenya	Bioprospecting for enzymes in protected areas; Millennium Seed Bank Project – Kenya; The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), The International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), and Novozymes and Diversa (Verenium) Corporation: Agreements in the Industrial Biotech Sector
Madagascar	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and Centre National d'Application et des Recherches Pharmaceutiques/Madagascar
Malawi	Three permits have so far been issued to Transglobe Produce Limited and Tree Crops Limited for export of genetic materials; Generating benefits with wildlife trade
Mali	Programme test de gestion décentralisée de la pêche dans le Delta Central du Niger au Mali 1997
Morocco	Argan oil
Namibia	Three ABS agreements relating to Hoodia, Marula and Commiphora Resin; Eudafano Woman's Cooperative, CRIAA SA-DC, Phytotrade Africa, Aldivia S.A. of France
Niger	Metarhizium anisopliae var acridum from Niger (LUBILOSA); Contract for the Production of Hybrid Sorghum Seeds between INSORMIL, WINROCK and INRAN, represented by the Ministry of Rural Development, National Institute of Agronomic Research, Niger and Mr Abdou Garba, Producer, 2000
Nigeria	Fund for Integrated Rural Development and Traditional Medicine (FIRD-TM)
Seychelles	Bioprospecting of coco de mer
South Africa	79 notifications for the discovery phase of bioprospecting have been registered. Fifteen bioprospecting permits have been approved and 69 Material Transfer Agreements and 19 Benefit Sharing Agreements have been approved by the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs; Farmer to Pharma programme; Traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights – The San & Hoodia; South Africa National Botanical Institute and Ball Horticulture Company (NBI-Ball Agreement); Integrated export and Bioprospecting permit; Rapitrade
Uganda	Research Fee, PIC, MTA and Access Permit, Revenue Sharing Programme
United Republic of Tanzania	Traditional Knowledge in the Parakuiyo Community (Maasai)
Zimbabwe	CAMPFIRE programme; University of Lausanne – Phytera
Regional Drug Development and Conservation of Biodiversity in West and Central Africa	
<b>Asia</b>	
China	Topotecan with United States National Cancer Institute; Syngenta Crop Protection AG – HUBEI Academy of Agricultural Sciences; Pipa Horticultural Company. Ltd.
India	TBGRI-Kani, Tropical Botanic Garden Research Institute (TBGRI) – Kani, Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI); Topotecan; Know How Licencing Agreement between The Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute, Kerala, India (TBGRI) and The Arya Vaidya Pharmacy (Coimbatore) Ltd, Coimbatore, India (the PARTY), dated November 10th, 1995
Japan	NIAS Genebank & Conservation and Sustainable Use of Microbial Resources
Laos	University of Illinois at Chicago/UIC and Traditional Medicine Research Center/Laos
Lebanon	Access and Benefit-Sharing Agreement between the Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute, Tal Amara, Rayak, Lebanon and The Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 3AE United Kingdom
Malaysia	Calanolide with United States National Cancer Institute; National Cancer Institute (NCI) – Sarawak; Interests and policies of the state of Sarawak, Malaysia regarding intellectual property rights for plant derived drugs; Recent Initiatives to Develop Access and Benefit-Sharing Regulations

Mongolia	Japan's National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE) and Mongolia's Academy of Sciences (MAS)
Pakistan	Cambridge University Botanic Garden – Pakistan
Philippines	Bioprospecting under Presidential Executive Order 247; University of Utah ABS agreements; Evolving Access and Benefit-Sharing Regulations
Sri Lanka	University of Peradeniya (Sri Lanka) – « Company »; Agreement for the Testing of Plant Extracts between the Company and the University (Sri Lanka), dated January 1st, 2000
Thailand	Research Fee, Revenue Sharing Programme, PIC , MTA and Access Permit; Access Regulation to Plant Genetic Resources of the Pathumthani Rice Research Centre of Thailand
Vietnam	University of Illinois at Chicago/UIC and National Center for Science and Technology/Vietnam, Cuc Phuong National Park/Vietnam
Americas	
Argentina	University of Arizona and Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria/Argentina
Brazil	NCI–UNIP Bioprospecting Agreement; Rio de Janeiro Botanic Garden case study; Aveda – Yawanawa; Natura, Brazil: The Use of Traditional Knowledge and Community-Based Sourcing of “Biological Materials” in the Personal Care and Cosmetics Sector
Canada	Germplasm License Agreement for "Line Ten" between Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada (Licensor) and Company Canada Inc. (Licensee); Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) Germplasm and Unregistered Lines between the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Foods, Canada (AAFC) and several public breeding institutions; Agreement between Montreal Botanical Garden and Private Companies; Final research agreement for a project on Iiyiyiu Anti-Diabetic Plant Medicines; Cree Iiyiyiu Anti diabetic Plant medicines
Chile	Early Attempts to Develop Access and Benefit-Sharing Regulations; University of Arizona and Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile/Chile
Colombia	Bioprospect under Decision 391; Attempt to Bioprospect in Colombia (MMA –BioAndes); Benefit Sharing in Practice : Ecoflora
Costa Rica	Research Collaborative Agreements and Bioprospecting in Costa Rica; Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad de Costa Rica (INBio) – Merck & Co.; Costa Rican International Cooperative Biodiversity Group: Using Insects and Other Arthropods in Biodiversity Prospecting
Guatemala	Croda International – Guatemala
Mexico	Novartis-UZACHI Biolead Project; International Cooperative Biodiversity Groups (ICBG) – Maya; Maya Medicine in the Biological Gaze; When Nature Goes Public
Panama	The Panama ICBG; Exploitation of plant defenses in Panama; Linking bioprospecting with sustainable development and conservation: the Panama case
Peru	Medicinal gel; Agreement on the repatriation, restoration and monitoring of agrobiodiversity of native potatoes and associated community knowledge systems; Benefit Sharing in Practice: Hersil
Suriname	ICBG Project, International Cooperative Biodiversity Groups (ICBG) – Suriname
United States	International Cooperative Biodiversity Groups (ICBG) Program; Genetic Resources Recognition Fund; UC Davis Genetic Resources Recognition Fund; Yellowstone National Park and the Diversa Corporation; National Cancer Institute: Letter of Collection Agreement
Europe	
Denmark	African – European Environment Ministers Conference on ABS, ABS Capacity Development Initiative, Copenhagen ABS Business Dialogues
Estonia	Development plan for collection and conservation of genetic resources of agricultural plants for 2007-2013and for 2014-2020
France	International Rice Genome Sequencing Project. Member Institution Registration Agreement between Genoscope ("Principal Investigator") and Pharmacia Corporation (Extract of contract provided)
Germany	ABS Capacity Development Initiative; German bilateral development cooperation projects (e.g. Mexico, Morocco and projects under development in several countries)
Netherlands	ABS Capacity Development Initiative for Africa
Norway	Norwegian Prawns to Spice Up Chinese Noodles
Russian Federation	Experimental Licensing Contract between the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute for Selections of Fruit Cultures (Licensor) and the Foreign Fruit Selection Organization, France (Licensee); Scientific and Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Horticultural Science Research Institute (Russia) and the All-Russian Plant Science Research Institute
Switzerland	ABS Management tool (ABS-MT) Update 2012; ABS within the scientific community Swiss Academy of Sciences SCNAT
United	Review of the Experience of Implementation by UK Stakeholders of Access and Benefit Sharing Arrangements

Kingdom	
Oceania	
Australia	Between January 2009 and December 2013, 175 permits have been issued under the access and benefit-sharing provisions of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000; Australian Sandalwood: Aveda-Mt Romance-Aboriginal Community Sourcing Partnerships in Western Australia; Marine Bioproducts Project; Griffith University, Queensland-Astrazeneca: The Natural Product Discovery Unit (NPD) Partnership
Fiji	University of the South Pacific–Strathclyde Institute of Drug Research Bioprospecting Agreement; University of the South Pacific – Strathclyde Institute; USP-BCN project: The Role of a Fijian Community in a Bioprospecting Project
New Zealand	Anti-cancer agent: Halichondrin B from the New Zealand marine sponge, <i>Lyssodendoryx</i> species
Papua New Guinea	University of British Columbia and Papua New Guinea and the development of the hemiasterlins
Samoa	Anti-AIDS drug from an indigenous tree (UC Berkeley); Ensuring Equitable Benefits: The Falealupo Covenant and the Isolation of Anti-Viral Drug Prostratin from a Samoan Medicinal Plant

Source: compiled from <https://www.cbd.int/financial/abs/>

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