

**REQUESTS FROM THE COP-9 TO
PARTIES, GOVERNMENTS, AND RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS, IN RESPECT OF
FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM
(as derived from decisions IX/11 and 31)**

**THE SUBMISSION to the Notification No. 2008 - 122 – Decisions IX/11 and IX/31 requesting actions/submissions from
Parties, governments and relevant organizations**

Decision	Action/submission required by the ninth Conference of the Parties	Submissions requested by 31 July 2008	
X/11, A	1. <i>Encourages</i> the Parties and relevant organizations to improve the existing financial information through enhancing accuracy, consistency and delivery of existing data on biodiversity financing and improved reporting on funding needs and shortfalls for the Convention's three objectives, and, in this context, <i>requests</i> the Executive Secretary to regularly update and further develop the Convention's online network on finance;		<p><u>International:</u></p> <p>Germany regularly updates the brochure "Biodiversity in German development Cooperation", that gives a comprehensive overview about the partners and projects supported as well as the budget provided. Furthermore, the DAC is currently developing a marker system to identify biodiversity-related activities in order to enhance the reporting on biodiversity financing. The Life Web Initiative which was proposed by Germany and is now functional at the CBDF Secretariat with German support has the aim to create a electronic platform which enables parties to showcase their needs for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas.</p> <p><u>National:</u></p> <p>The Federal Environment Ministry presents on its homepage a general overview on public funding possibilities for nature conservation in Germany especially regarding the financing of Natura 2000. This includes a brochure with best practice examples for using EU funding</p>

			options as well as links to the 16 Federal States in Germany and to an EU Guidance Handbook.
	2. <i>Encourages</i> the Parties and relevant organizations to intensify efforts to assess, as appropriate, the economic costs of the loss of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services and of the failure to take measures to fulfil the three objectives of the Convention, as well as the benefits of early action to reduce loss of biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services, in order to inform decision-making and awareness-raising, <i>inter alia</i> through contributing to the "Global Study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity;"		<p>Germany as initiator and one of the core funders of TEEB is not only financially engaged in the process but also contributes to the content of the different deliverables, in particular the target report for decision makers.</p> <p>The German Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research UFZ is responsible for the scientific coordination of the TEEB process.</p> <p>In order to analyse the economic benefits of biological diversity as well as the costs of biodiversity loss in Germany, two comprehensive national projects have been launched in 2008. The results will help policy makers and local authorities in making decisions in the fields of rural development and climate change adaptation with respect to their responsibilities in safeguarding biodiversity.</p> <p>A further study is foreseen in order to analyse the results of the international TEEB study for Germany comprehensively.</p>
	4. <i>Urges</i> Parties and Governments, where appropriate, to create the enabling environment to mobilize private and public-sector investments in biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services;		<p><u>International:</u></p> <p>Tackling improvement of the enabling environment to mobilize resources/investments in biological diversity is 'state of the art' in capacity development activities of German development cooperation.</p> <p>Within the context of German development cooperation, alliances with the private sector are supported via public private partnerships.</p>

			<p><u>National:</u></p> <p>Nature conservation funding in Germany is based on three pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – public expenditures including public investments in ecosystem restoration and ecosystem development and PES (payments for ecosystem services) for biodiversity friendly forms of land use; the most important resources for public expenditure are EU funds (e.g. rural development funds or regional development funds) and support programmes of the 16 federal states (<i>Länder</i>) that are in general responsible for financing due to the constitutional order. On the federal level a support programme exists for the conservation of large-scale and nationally important landscapes with high nature value. – expenditures of private and public developers for measures to mitigate and compensate for negative effects on biodiversity and ecosystem services; – expenditures from the private sector (nature conservation associations, foundations, business). <p>The level of funding increased considerably during the last decades but the actual amount still lies below expert assessments of the financial needs to conserve biodiversity.</p> <p>There are initiatives underway to increase the engagement</p>
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			<p>of business in biodiversity conservation and mobilize private resources (e.g. auctions organized by NGO's) as well as to raise the supply of biodiversity friendly products and the awareness of the consumer that they can support biodiversity also by their buying decisions.</p> <p>A very important potential source for more government funding actually in the political debate is the <i>shifting of agricultural subsidies</i> from income support to increasing payments for providing ecosystem services and biodiversity.</p> <p><u>In detail:</u></p> <p>In Germany <i>payments for ecosystem-services</i> and biodiversity (PES) and similar or related instruments are applied in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – payment for farmers (and forest-owners) for land use practices that help to conserve living conditions for wild species on the farm area in the context of agri-environmental schemes; such payments are specifically important for the nature conservation situation in Germany, for nearly 50% of the biodiversity of Germany depends on traditional or low intensive forms of land use. – payments for a reduced (and/or more tailored) use of fertilizers and pesticides in groundwater
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			<p>extraction areas and thereby keeping the capacity of the area to deliver clean groundwater; these payments also help to conserve biodiversity by low intensive forms of farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – payments to farmers that practise forms of organic farming; besides other effects beneficial to environment organic farming generally also leads to higher biodiversity on the farmland – extra payments for power from biomass that originates from biodiversity friendly land use practices or is a by-product of nature-conservation management. <p>Examples for fees, charges and prices for ecosystem services are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – charge for discharging waste-water into surface- and groundwater (and thus using the biological self-purification effect of waters for the decomposition and fixation of harmful substances); – municipality fees for the sealing of the ground (and thus reducing the natural habitats and natural water infiltration capacity); – charge for groundwater extraction; – hunting tenures; – river and lake cruising fees; – fees for commercial fisheries and recreational
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			<p>fishing.</p> <p>German legislation obliges for all infrastructure and building activities (such as construction of buildings and roads; lowering of groundwater levels; river engineering; etc.) to avoid negative effects on biodiversity and ecosystem services and – if significant effects cannot be avoided – to compensate them in the same kind (resource to resource or service to service) or if not possible in a similar kind by renaturation or upgrading of other ecosystems or ecosystem services. If in kind compensations are not possible as a last resource offset payments could be paid.</p> <p>The development of markets for biodiversity friendly products is enabled or supported by the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – government financed projects to support the certification and marketing of environmentally and nature sound tourism products also in relation with protected areas; – creation of a national ecolabel for organic food products – government support to initiatives and projects for the marketing of agricultural and food products with extra benefits regarding quality, consumer safety or environment (incl. biodiversity);
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a rule for public procurement on the federal government level that demands for the purchase of wood and wood products of legal and sustainable origin. (For verification FSC, PEFC or equivalent certificates or verified production conditions are accepted.) <p>An innovative approach is realised in one Federal State (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) with a project known as "Waldaktie (Forest Share)". By the symbolic purchase of a piece of forest, tourists are given the chance to arrange their vacation in a way that has a neutral effect on the environment (10 square metres of climate forest can be acquired in Mecklenburg Western-Pomerania for ten Euros, which equals the costs of a forest share.</p>
	5. <i>Recommends</i> that Parties and relevant organizations identify, engage and increase South-South cooperation as a complement to North-South cooperation to enhance technical, financial, scientific and technological cooperation and innovations, for biological diversity;		<p><u>International:</u></p> <p>German development cooperation actively supports south-south exchange and cooperation, for example within the ABS Initiative for Africa that promotes a regional exchange of experiences regarding ABS. The support for the COMIFAC is another example for south-south exchange; e.g. through initiating a meeting with OTCA and ASEAN on conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.</p>
	6. <i>Urges</i> the Parties and Governments to continue to enhance national administrative and managerial capacities, thus enabling more efficient resource utilization and enhancing positive impacts;		<p><u>International:</u></p> <p>Capacity building and capacity development is an integral part of the support provided by Germany (technical and financial development cooperation). The increased funding (see below, IX/11 B 2) will lead to more support in this area as well.</p> <p><u>National:</u></p>

			In Germany the public nature conservation has a long tradition with established administrative structures on all levels. In addition the cooperation and dialogue with and between the private nature protection associations is important for an efficient resource use.
	7. Urges Parties, the Global Environment Facility, and relevant organizations to include gender, indigenous peoples and local communities perspectives in the financing of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services;		<p><u>International:</u> Gender equality is a basic principle in German development policy. The promotion of gender equality is a cross-cutting issue that touches all areas of German development cooperation and therefore also considered within all programs related to (financing of) biodiversity. Furthermore, through its programs, German development cooperation supports indigenous and local communities in practical ways in asserting their traditional rights. For instance in Cameroon, where indigenous communities are being helped to document the use of natural resources in accordance with traditional practices. On that basis, indigenous people can assert their traditional rights in local protected areas and actively help to manage the areas.</p> <p><u>National:</u> Gender equality is assured through the German Constitution. Nature protection projects can only be realized and financed on the basis of a comprehensive dialogue and participation process of all relevant groups.</p>
	9. Requests the Executive Secretary to compile existing guidelines and best practices for mainstreaming financing of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services into overall and sectoral planning as well as on financial needs+ assessment and make this	1. Financial needs assessment 2. Existing guidelines and best practices for mainstreaming financing of biodiversity	

	information publicly available; 10. <i>Encourages</i> Parties and other Governments to build on existing knowledge of biodiversity and poverty alleviation mainstreaming to integrate biodiversity into national development policies and plans.		<p>Poverty reduction is the overarching goal of German development cooperation; biodiversity conservation is recognized as cross cutting issue. Numerous bilateral cooperation programmes combine the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity with development measures designed to reduce poverty, from community-based resource conservation to national-level legislation.</p> <p>In order to underline the biodiversity and development interlinkages, Germany is a member of the Equator Initiative. This partnership of donors and non-governmental organisations under the umbrella of the UNDP supports local communities in the tropics to reduce poverty through sustainable biodiversity management. Germany also provides funds to the CBD Secretariat for the mainstreaming of biodiversity in development cooperation. The focus of the German support is to strengthen the Secretariat's capacities in building bridges between the Convention's objectives and the overarching goal of poverty alleviation.</p>
IX/11, B	2. <i>Also invites</i> the Parties and relevant organizations, including United Nations development system, the World Bank, regional development banks and all other relevant international and regional bodies, as well as non-governmental organizations and business sector entities to take prompt actions to implement the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's		<p><u>International:</u></p> <p>Germany is considerably strengthening its internal cooperation for the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention (see response to next question).</p> <p>Germany is financing the CBD workshop on innovative financing resulting from the resource mobilization strategy.</p> <p>Germany is the initiator and one of the main funders of the global study on the economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services – TEEB which strongly supports the aim of the resource mobilization strategy to better</p>

	three objectives;		integrate the valuation of biodiversity in economic decisions. National: See answer to question 4 under IX/11, A
	3. <i>Invites</i> Parties to come forward with early commitments of additional funding in support of the strategy for resource mobilization in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention;		At CBD COP 9 German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, has committed additional 500 million Euros for the conservation of forests and other ecosystems worldwide until 2012 and half a billion Euros per year for biodiversity conservation from 2013 onwards. (Baseline: German development cooperation spending for biodiversity in 2008 – appr. 210 Mio. EUR).
	4. <i>Invites</i> Parties to come forward with new and innovative financing mechanisms in support of the strategy for resource mobilization in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, <i>requests</i> the Executive Secretary to support diffusion of such initiatives and <i>requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to support diffusion, and facilitate replication and scaling-up, of such initiatives that have proved to be successful;	3. Early commitment of additional funding as well as new and innovative financing mechanisms in support of the strategy for resource mobilization	International: Within German development cooperation, several approaches exist to generate experiences with new and innovative financing mechanisms, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trust funds to solve the financial constraints of protected areas, for example in Madagascar, Brazil and the caucasus region, as well as in central africa (Tri national de la Sangha conservation area, TNS) - Payments for Environmental Services (PES), support for the design, implementation, monitoring and financing of starting initiatives (until 2008, 15 initiatives have been promoted i.a. in Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, the Dominican Republik, Paraguay), while new initiatives are starting, - Promoting concepts for REDD / Reducing emissions from deforestation forest degradation, e.g. in Indonesia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Laos With the International Climate Initiative (ICI) Germany is implementing an innovative financing mechanism for the

			<p>conservation and sustainable use of climate relevant biodiversity (generation of the funds through the auctioning of CO2 credits in the European emission trading system).</p> <p>Germany has proposed and actively supports the CBD LifeWeb Initiative, an innovative clearinghouse for global protected areas financing.</p> <p><u>National:</u> See answer to question 4 under IX/11, A</p>
	<p>6. <i>Invites</i> Parties to submit views on concrete activities and initiatives including measurable targets and/or indicators to achieve the strategic goals contained in the strategy for resource mobilization and on indicators to monitor the implementation of the strategy;</p> <p>7. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary to prepare a compilation of the information provided in accordance with paragraph 6 of the present decision, including options on monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives of the resource mobilization strategy, and make it available three months prior to the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention</p>	<p>4. Concrete activities and initiatives including measurable targets and/or indicators to achieve the strategic goals contained in the strategy for resource mobilization and indicators to monitor the implementation of the strategy</p>	<p><u>International:</u> outstanding</p> <p><u>National:</u> outstanding</p>
IX/11, B, annex	12. The strategy for resource mobilization is intended to assist Parties in establishing national	5. Resource mobilization focal point	

	<p>targets, goals and objectives as well as actions and timeframes, and in considering the establishment of financial mechanisms and other options, to implement the financial provisions of the Convention at all levels, based on success stories and good practices. Each Party should consider appointing a “resource mobilization focal point” to facilitate national implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization. National implementation should include, as appropriate, the design and dissemination of a country-specific resource mobilization strategy, with the involvement of key stakeholders such as non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, environmental funds, businesses and donors, in the frame of updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans.</p>		
IX/31, A	<p>5. <i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary, for consideration by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:</p> <p>(a) To invite Parties to submit assessments of their future funding needs based on their updated national biodiversity</p>	<p>6. Assessments of future funding needs based on their updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans</p>	<p>Germany proposed and actively supports the CBD LifeWeb Initiative. The aim of the initiative is to facilitate the assessment and expression of funding needs for the comprehensive implementation of the programme of work on protected areas.</p>

	<p>strategies and action plans;</p> <p>(b) To compile these national submissions;</p> <p>(c) To prepare, in consultation with the Parties, draft terms of reference for a full assessment of the amount of funds needed for the implementation of the Convention for the sixth replenishment period of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility</p>	<p>7. Draft terms of reference for a full assessment of the amount of funds needed for the implementation of the Convention for the sixth replenishment period of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility</p>	
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