



## **Early Experience of Considering Finance in the Revised/Updated National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans**

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## **Overview**

In paragraph 7(d) of decision XI/4, the Conference of the Parties resolves to achieve the following:

“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.”

In other previous decisions (mainly IX/11 and X/3), the Conference of the Parties invited Parties to prepare country-specific resource mobilization strategies in the frame of revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

To promote the sharing of information and experience, this digest provides a single compilation of the funding information gathered from the revised/updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans up to 2020 which have been made available by 21 countries. No African country has made a submission. The distribution of the 21 countries is as follows:

Western Europe and Others (11): Australia, European Union, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malta, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom

Asia (4): Bangladesh, China, Myanmar, Timor-Leste

Eastern Europe (2): Belarus, Serbia

Latin America and the Caribbean (4): Colombia; Dominican Republic, Suriname, Venezuela

All the planning documents have considered financing but in varied details and approaches. The following points may be highlighted:

### **Get organized**

Bangladesh indicated that a consultative process involving not only scientists or policy makers but also the community peoples conserving biodiversity at the grassroots should be followed in the development and implementation phases of the project items under its programme of action. Belarus identified organizations in charge of funding-related provisions. Timor-Leste planned to establish an inter-agency committee to develop sustainable financing mechanisms. Venezuela indicated that a working group is to strengthen the physical, financial and technological capabilities.

### **Financial base-lining**

Colombia conducted a comprehensive assessment of domestic investment and external assistance. Dominican Republic undertook an assessment of budget expenditure and investment. Myanmar presented the annual expenditure of forest department. Serbia reviewed its financial framework for biodiversity protection.

Ireland reviewed the status of funding for biodiversity conservation. Italy had an annex on the current funding instruments to its national biodiversity strategy and action plan. Spain conducted a diagnosis of resource mobilization.

### **Cost estimation**

Bangladesh developed a ten-year programme of action involving nine focal areas and eighty projects along with indicative cost involvement. China presented a list of priority projects. Suriname gave a summary of the financial funds necessary for the various objectives and sub-objectives.

Spain conducted an estimation of budget requirements by objectives. Switzerland indicated that the detailed ascertainment of the actual requirements for all participating partners and the definition of the nature of the financing will only be possible in the context of the development of the action plan and any necessary legislative amendments.

### **Targets**

Australia set a target to achieve, by 2015, a doubling of the value of complementary markets for ecosystem services, to be achieved through increased use of markets, private expenditure and public-private partnership. Finland has developed a target that is similar to the one from the global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. France has presented a strategic goal to invest in a common good: our ecological capital with four targets: include preservation of biodiversity in economic decisions, develop innovations for and through biodiversity, develop and perpetuate resources for biodiversity, and turn biodiversity into a driver for development and for regional cooperation in the overseas entities. Ireland provided a target for substantially strengthened support for biodiversity and ecosystem services in external assistance.

Dominican Republic has a target to undertake, by 2016, a national campaign for financial support to the implementation of its national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

### **Country-specific resource mobilization strategy**

Bangladesh advocates that Government of Bangladesh should incorporate BPA 2020 into its development planning systems. The relevant departments or agencies like the Department of Environment, Forest Department, Department of Fisheries, and Department of Animal Resources have to incorporate relevant activities of BPA 2020 into the Sixth Five Year Plan as well as in the Annual Development Budgets of upcoming years. China planned to establish economic policies, increase resource input from all sources, seek to foster a diversified investment mechanism, and improve the use efficiency. Serbia developed three relevant objectives on protected areas system financing, financial framework, and financing the Strategy. Suriname presented a strategic objective for adequate financing via targeted budgeting and subsidies, project-based and programme financing by bilateral and multilateral agreements and donor funds, sustainable international financing. Timor-Leste provided a partnership strategy.

European Union planned to ensure a better uptake and distribution of existing funds for biodiversity, rationalize available resources and maximize co-benefits of various funding sources, and diversify and scale up various sources of funding. Italy discussed funding mechanisms for the implementation of the Strategy as well as Italy and biodiversity. Spain developed three related strategic goals: conserve global biodiversity and contribute to poverty alleviation in the world, contribute to green growth in Spain, and mobilize financial resources from all sources to achieve the objectives of biodiversity conservation. Switzerland proposed strategic goals to evaluate financial incentives, and strengthen international commitments.

### **National financial plan**

Dominican Republic developed a two-point action plan to achieve its national funding target. Serbia intended to develop a strategic financial plan to fund the implementation of the Strategy, and several activities were already proposed in the planning document. Timor-Leste indicated four actions to implement target 20 of the global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

European Union presented several points of action, such as to ensure adequate financing of Natura sites, mobilize additional resources for global biodiversity conservation, and “biodiversity proof” EU development cooperation. Japan discussed its support for and cooperation with developing countries, including promoting cooperation under comprehensive frameworks, and Japan’s contribution to the conservation of the global environment in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Malta had two themes related to resource mobilization: financing biodiversity (two actions), and pro-biodiversity business and a green economy (three actions). Spain developed nine action points under the objective to ensure adequate funding for biodiversity conservation policy. Switzerland discussed the action fields under its strategic goals to evaluate financial incentives, and strengthen international commitments. United Kingdom had two priority actions: develop new and innovative financing mechanisms to direct more funding towards the achievement of biodiversity outcomes, and establish a new, voluntary approach to biodiversity offsets and test our approach in pilot areas.

# 1. Australia

Australia's new national biodiversity strategy and action plan<sup>1</sup> covers the period 2011-2030, and is structured as follows:

<p>Introduction</p> <p><b>Setting the context</b></p> <p>Vision and Principles underpinning the Strategy</p> <p>Call to action</p> <p>Main threats to Australia's biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation</li> <li>Invasive species</li> <li>Unsustainable use and management of natural resources</li> <li>Changes to the aquatic environment and water flows</li> <li>Changing fire regimes</li> <li>Climate change</li> </ul> <p>Development of this Strategy—what we have learnt</p> <p><b>Priorities for action</b></p> <p>The Strategy's timeframe</p> <p>Priorities for action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Priority for action 1: Engaging all Australians</li> <li>Priority for action 2: Building ecosystem resilience in a changing climate</li> <li>Priority for action 3: Getting measurable results</li> </ul>	<p><b>Implementation and action</b></p> <p>Implementing action to achieve our outcomes and targets</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Priority for action 1: Engaging all Australians</li> <li>Priority for action 2: Building ecosystem resilience in a changing climate</li> <li>Priority for action 3: Getting measurable results</li> </ul> <p>Shared commitment and responsibility</p> <p>Monitoring and reporting on our progress</p> <p>Appendices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix 1: Roles and responsibilities for implementing the Strategy</li> <li>Appendix 2: Targets and actions</li> <li>Appendix 3: International context</li> <li>Appendix 4: Australian frameworks, policies, legislation and reports</li> </ul>
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## Priority for action 1: Engaging all Australians

### 1.3: Enhancing strategic investments and partnerships

Cooperation between different parts of the community is essential to increase effective engagement in biodiversity conservation. More private expenditure on biodiversity conservation and partnerships between sectors are necessary for successful outcomes. Governments need to partner with other sectors and, importantly, with the primary industries sector.

Society as a whole benefits, and future generations will also benefit, from protecting biodiversity. However these benefits are not fully reflected in our economic system. To ensure that biodiversity's importance as a public good is fully valued, we need to ensure that there are financial incentives for actions that protect or enhance biodiversity and that the cost of damage to biodiversity is accounted for in economic planning. One way of moving towards such a system is to stimulate the development and expansion of markets for biodiversity and ecosystem services, including initiatives such as the Australian Government's Environmental Stewardship Program, the Victorian Government's BushTender program and the New South Wales Government's BioBanking program.

Markets provide a way to value biodiversity so that it can be considered alongside economic and social factors. Although putting a price on the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services is difficult, well-

<sup>1</sup> Australia (2010). Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010–2030, prepared by the National Biodiversity Strategy Review Task Group convened under the Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council, 98 pp.

designed markets are one of the most effective policy instruments for attributing economic value to biodiversity and can be very effective in encouraging investment in biodiversity conservation. In using market-based approaches, we must ensure that new markets, such as those for carbon and water, are designed and implemented to avoid unintended negative consequences for biodiversity. We should seek multiple beneficial environmental outcomes wherever possible.

Strategic investments and partnerships are an increasingly important way of identifying, prioritizing and achieving conservation goals. For example, cooperation between governments and the private and non-government sectors has already resulted in major private land additions to the National Reserve System (NRS) which would not have been possible otherwise. Emerging markets for a number of ecosystem services are creating opportunities for long-term investments in biodiversity conservation. Market-based offset schemes are developing as a mechanism by which biodiversity conservation can be integrated into public and private land use decisions.

It is also important that we encourage increasing private investment in biodiversity conservation so that both the costs and the benefits of biodiversity use are distributed across relevant sectors. It is equally important that increased investment is prioritized and targeted for best effect.

#### **Outcomes for enhancing strategic investments and partnerships:**

- An increase in the use of markets and other incentives for managing biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- An increase in private expenditure on biodiversity conservation;
- An increase in public–private partnerships for biodiversity conservation.

**Target 3:** by 2015 to achieve a doubling of the value of complementary markets for ecosystem services.

#### **Implementation and action:**

Action	Responsibility
Subpriority 1.3 Enhancing strategic investments and partnerships	
A7 Develop and align, where appropriate, emerging markets for biodiversity with markets for other ecosystem services.	All governments, businesses
A8 Develop innovative mechanisms to encourage private investment and interest in biodiversity conservation.	All governments, businesses, non-government organizations

The document also provides several case studies:

- Environmental Stewardship (Australian Government);
- Indigenous fire management in Northern Australia; Back on Track;
- Arid Recovery—protecting Australia’s threatened animals and ecosystems;

- Integrating natural resource management into local government operations;
- SeaNet Program;
- Australia's Farming Future.

## 2. Bangladesh

Bangladesh presented a ten-year programme<sup>2</sup>, noting that the Action Plan as identified in NBSAP has to be updated with present understanding of the problems and solutions thereof. Considering the overall failures and successes, it is now a compelling necessity to design an ambitious but result-based future program of actions on biodiversity conservation. The development of the National Report has undergone a participatory process to identify the short and long term programmes to be undertaken for nine focal areas of biodiversity conservation in Bangladesh. These focal areas of biodiversity conservation were divided into various project activities and duration of implementation has been assessed along with indicative cost involvements. The project activities covered important habitats and ecosystems distributed all over the country. The program of action indicates timeframe to act upon and finally an implementation mechanism has also been outlined. Following are the focal areas upon which biodiversity programme of actions 2020 (BPA2020) has been built on.

Program Areas and Activities	Indicative Resource Requirement in million BDT*
<b>Focal Area 1: Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Conservation</b>	
Project 1: Study on present status of coastal and marine biodiversity with taxonomic inventory and identifying hotspots, which are not under conservation schemes.	20.00
Project 2: Coastal afforestation along the embankments/polders with suitable species	2000.00
Project 3: Co-management of marine fisheries towards ensuring sustainable use of fisheries resources	20.00
Project 4: Conservation of globally threatened Irrawaddy dolphins and other cetaceans, including finless porpoises, Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins, Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins and Bryde's whales, through the establishment of a network of protected areas in coastal waters off the Sundarbans and in the Swatch-of-No Ground submarine canyon	500.00
Project 6: Development of Guidelines/Regulations to ensure proper treatment and disposal of ballast water and sediments from marine ships in order to control IAS	10.00
Project 7: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of development activities and potential interventions in coastal and marine ecosystems	100.00
Project 8: Controlling land based pollution involving industrial proponents and local government agencies (under PPP mechanism)	100.00
Project 9: Provisioning of the alternative livelihoods for the communities living surrounding Sunderbans World Heritage Site	2000.00
Project 10: Updated study on the vegetation status and mapping of Sunderbans ecosystems	100.00
Project 11: Declaring Estuarine Ecologically Critical Area in river Baleshwar (from Sharonkhola to the mouth of Bay of Bengal) and conserve the area as estuarine sanctuary	200.00
Project 12: Augmentation of rivers and creeks of the Sundarbans	10000.00
Project 13: Establishment of geospatial database of coastal and marine biodiversity to address information gap in NRM	100.00
<b>Focal Area 2: Wetlands including Riverine Ecosystems and Fisheries Biodiversity Conservation</b>	
Project 1: Updated survey/study on the wetlands towards declaration and conservation of areas important to Biodiversity	100.00
Project 2: Development of Guidelines, Manuals and Rules/regulations for River and Wetlands Ecosystem management in participatory approach	50.00
Project 3: Community based wetland management with provisioning of livelihoods in all the declared wetlands	500.00
Project 4: Identification and Controlling Point Sources of River Pollution for Conservation of Hilsha Fish Habitats in River ecosystems	500.00
Project 5: Conservation and sustainable management of Halda natural Fish Breeding ground	200.00
Project 6: Conservation of crocodiles in Brahmaputra and Madhumati floodplain	100.00
Project 7: Community based conservation and management of riverine habitats for Cetaceans like globally threatened Gangetic River dolphins and Irrawaddy dolphins	200.00

<sup>2</sup> Bangladesh (2010). Fourth National Report (Biodiversity National Assessment and Programme of Action 2020), Ministry of Environment and Forests, January 2010, 112 pp.



<b>Focal Area 3: Agro-ecosystem and Agricultural Biodiversity Conservation</b>	
Project 1: In-situ conservation of local varieties in the hot spots of rice growing areas by involving communities	100.00
Project 2: Community Based Conservation of hot-spots of mango, litchi and date palm enriched ecosystems in Meherpur, Jessore and Natore district by controlling unwarranted interventions (like brick burning)	100.00
Project 3: Community based management and in-situ conservation of medicinal plants in tea estates, hilly districts and other hot-spots	200.00
Project 4: Strengthening Gene Banks at BRRI and BARI and collection of all traditional germplasm into the Gene Banks	200.00
Project 5: Development of marketing facilities of local varieties of crops, vegetables and pulses	500.00
Project 6: Development of genetic fingerprinting facilities and accomplish the finger printing of crop and medicinal plants	500.00
Project 7: Development of appropriate legal regime on biodiversity conservation, ITK ABS and IPR	15.00
Project 8: Development of biosafety infrastructures and implementation of NBF	100.00
Project 9: Conservation of pollinators and soil microorganisms (pilot project) in agri-potential areas	50.00
Project 10: Establishment of National Plant Genetic Resources Insitute	500.00
Project 11: Collection and Conservation of under-utilized Crops/Plants	50.00
Project 12: Conservation of Chittagong Red Cow	200.00
Project 13: Conservation of Scavenging Poultry (Desi Chicken)	100.00
Project 14: Conservation of Black Bengal Goat	200.00
Project 15: Community based Conservation of Khas land as nature reserve at Mouza level with appropriate legal mechanism to be established	300.00
Project 16: Community base d Conservation of Riparian Vegetation: declaring buffer space along the river for no physical intervention except needed by the government	300.00
Project 17: Distribution of Appropriate Saplings and Raising Awareness Campaign for enrichment of homestead biodiversity	200.00
<b>Focal Area 4: Hilly Ecosystems and Landscape Conservation</b>	
Project 1: Resource inventory and Strategic Environmental Assessment of development projects in the Chittagong Hill Tracts	50.00
Project 2: Community based management and in-situ conservation of medicinal plants in Chittagong Hill Tracts	100.00
Project 3: Conservation of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge (ITK), cultural integrity and language involving local communities	100.00
Project 4: Plantation program in Chittagong Hill Tracts in denuded Hills involving communities	500.00
Project 5: Development of land use planning and protection of hilly terrain through appropriate measures (by constructing retention wall, plantation, and drainage augmentation)	500.00
Project 6: Conservation of bamboo and cane in hilly ecosystems of Bangladesh	600.00
Project 7: Establishment of Community based Gene Bank	50.00
Project 8: Conservation and Development of Goyal at CHT region	200.00
Project 9: Conservation and Development of Chittagong Asil Chicken	100.00
<b>Focal Area 5: Forest Biodiversity and Conservation of Wildlife</b>	
Project 1: Development of Guidelines and Monitoring Indicators in order to apply ecosystem approach towards forest biodiversity conservation	20.00
Project 2: Development of Guidelines for access and benefit sharing of forest genetic resources	15.00
Project 3: Updated inventory of forest resources and demarcation of forested areas all over the country	100.00
Project 4: REDD+ project involving communities in suitable forest areas	100.00
Project 5: Prevention of illegal hunting in the forest areas involving local communities	100.00
Project 6: Development of conservation based forest management system and mainstreaming conservation in all forest activities from grassroots to national level	100.00
Project 7: Development of Forest Management System with application of modern information technology for divisional offices to central level	200.00
Project 8: Restoration and management of lands in the coastal belts through plantation of suitable species	200.00
Project 9: Conduct detailed study to identify the biodiversity rich forest ecosystems to be declared and managed as protected areas	50.00
Project 10: Conduct a comprehensive inventory on genetic diversity for determining the status, distribution pattern, habitat, association and biology of the wildlives in Bangladesh	100.00
Project 11: Monitoring impacts of invasive alien species on forest ecosystems and develop regulatory measures to control their further spread	40.00
<b>Focal Area 6: Biodiversity Conservation in the face of Climate Change</b>	
Project 1: Identification of species threatened due to climate change, adoption of conservation strategies and	100.00

implementation of long -term management plan for their survival	
Project 2: Plantation of wind resistant tree species in the coastal districts	200.00
Project 3: Integration of Climate Change consideration in Protected Area Management and other conservation efforts	15.00
Project 4: Introduction of climate resilient species suitable to conserve agricultural biodiversity	200.00
Project 5: Development of regulatory guidelines for adoption of ecosystem approach and biodiversity conservation issues in implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation projects	30.00
Project 6: Development of a monitoring system to assess the long-term impacts of climate change on various ecosystems and species diversity	200.00
<b>Focal Area 7: Poverty Reduction through Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits</b>	
Project 1: Developing better cultivation and marketing facilities of medicinal plants	100.00
Project 2: Valuation of common property resources on family nutrition and livelihoods security	10.00
<b>Focal Area 8: Impact Assessment, Impact Management and Monitoring</b>	
Project 1: Study the impacts of habitat fragmentation on biodiversity and documentation for public awareness	10.00
Project 2: Assessment of impacts of river pollution on biodiversity in major rivers, such as Buriganga, Sitalakhya, Balu, Turag, Banshi, Padma, Meghna, Karnafuli, Bhairab -Rupsha-Pasur and development of a monitoring system at the institutional level	300.00
Project 3: Development and application of environmental management system for the industries which discharge wastes into the wetlands and rivers	50.00
<b>Focal Area 9: Knowledge Management, Communication, Public Education, Awareness and Regulations</b>	
Project 1: Development and Enactment of Biodiversity Conservation Act/Rules and Biosafety related Rules – regulations	20.00
Project 2: District -wise inventory of habitats, ecosystems and biological resources leading to develop national database and maps using GIS and Remote Sensing techniques	200.00
Project 3: Review the impact of Plant and Animal IAS and development of regulatory measures to control their further spread	20.00
Project 4: Develop a handbook(s) on best practices in management of ecosystems/habitats in relation to wildlife, cultural heritage and landscape conservation	20.00
Project 5: Development of ethical code of conduct (Sui Generis System) for conservation of innovations, knowledge and practices	50.00
Project 6: National advocacy campaign to promote biodiversity conservation	50.00
Project 7: Develop a bio-matrix (information on biological components) of a river ecosystem as baseline for restoration of degraded river ecosystems	20.00
Total Resource Requirement for Implementation of BPA 2020 as estimated	25235.00

## Implementation of BPA2020

Bangladesh's economic stability, flourishing, in a word, its existence is heavily dependent on maintaining her life supporting ecosystems and biodiversity thereof. In this context, Biodiversity conservation demands to be the priority development agenda of the country. Designing the BPA 2020 addressed the most burning conservation issues of the country; those once fully implemented may yield substantial difference in terms of establishing a prosperous nation with its enriched natural resource base within 2020. Government of Bangladesh should incorporate BPA 2020 into its development planning systems. The relevant departments or agencies like the Department of Environment, Forest Department, Department of Fisheries, Department of Animal Resources have to incorporate relevant activities of BPA 2020 into the Sixth Five Year Plan as well as in the Annual Development Budgets of upcoming years.

A consultative process involving not only scientists or policy makers but also the community peoples conserving biodiversity at the grassroots should be followed in the development and implementation phases of the project items under BPA. Existence of a glorious country without having enough biological

diversity is unimaginable. Government policy and planning has to provide special attention on sufficient resource allocation for conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity.

Global Environment Facility and all other development partners have to extend their hand for comprehensive implementation of the projects under BPA 2020. With the accelerated support of the government and development partners BPA2020 will become a great success for Bangladesh.

### 3. Belarus

Belarus' new strategy document<sup>3</sup> coincides with the period 2011-2020, and is structured as follows:

Chapter 1 - Introduction
Chapter 2 - Biological Diversity of the Republic of Belarus
Chapter 3 - State Administration in the Sphere of Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Biological Diversity
Chapter 4 - Main Problems in the Sphere of Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Biological Diversity in the Republic of Belarus
Chapter 5 - Aims and Main Directions of the Strategy
Chapter 6 - The Expected Results of the Strategy
Chapter 7 - Mechanism of the Strategy Implementation
Action Plan for the sake of the strategy on conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity for 2011 – 2020 implementation

The Action Plan contains the following provisions:

Event name	Organization in charge	Terms (years)
Improvement of the legal basis and economic mechanisms of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity		
4. Developing and approving methods of cost estimate of ecosystems services and cost estimate of biological diversity	Ministry of natural resources	2012 – 2013
5. Developing suggestions on forming an ecological and economic mechanism of stimulating conservation of biological diversity and ecosystems sustainable functioning based on ecological rent and target budget financing	Ministry of natural resources	2012 – 2013
Providing efficient protection of biological diversity and state regulation of its resources utilization		
19. Including matters of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity, its cost value into draft concepts, forecasts, state programs, connected with utilizing natural resources and affecting the environment, as well as schemes and projects of land-utilization, schemes of complex territorial organization of regions, forest organization projects, amelioration and land improvement projects etc.	State authorities and other organizations that process the above documents	2011 – 2015

<sup>3</sup> Belarus (2010). Strategy on conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity for 2011-2020, Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, dated November 11, 2010 No. 1707, 22 pp.

## 4. China

China's new plan<sup>4</sup>, issued in 2010, is structured as followed:

1. Status of China's biodiversity: Status of threatened biodiversity
2. Achievements, problems and challenges of biodiversity conservation: Status of the implementation of the Action Plan; Achievements of biodiversity conservation; Problems and challenges facing biodiversity conservation
3. Biodiversity Conservation Strategy: Guidelines; Basic principles; Strategic objectives; Strategic tasks
4. Priority areas for biodiversity conservation: Biodiversity conservation priority areas in land and inland waters; Marine and coastal biodiversity conservation priority areas
5. Priority areas and actions for biodiversity conservation
  - Priority 1: Improving biodiversity conservation and sustainable use policies and legal systems
  - Priority 2: Integrating biodiversity conservation into sectoral and regional planning to promote the sustainable use
  - Priority 3: Carry out biodiversity surveys, assessment and monitoring
  - Priority 4: Strengthen in-situ conservation of biological diversity
  - Priority 5: Carry out ex-situ conservation of biological diversity scientifically
  - Priority 6: Promote rational use and benefit sharing of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge
  - Priority 7: Strengthen safety management of invasive alien species and genetically modified organisms
  - Priority 8: Improve ability to address climate change
  - Priority 9: Strengthen biodiversity research and personnel training
  - Priority 10: Establish mechanisms of public participation and partnerships for biodiversity conservation
6. Support measures: Strengthen organizations and leadership; Implement supporting policies; Improve implementation capacity; Increase resources input; Strengthen international exchanges and cooperation
- Appendix: Biodiversity conservation priorities

### **Priority action 1: Establishment of policies to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use**

- (i) Set up, improve and promote a biodiversity-related policy system of prices, tax, credit, trade, land use and government procurement to provide price, credit and tax privileges for biodiversity projects;
- (ii) Improve ecological compensation policy to expand policy coverage and increase resource inputs
- (iii) Formulate incentive policy to encourage re-use of ecological resources and development of alternative technology.

### **6. Support measures**

#### **(4) Increase resource input:**

- Broaden the channels of inputs, increase national and local funding, and guide private, credit, and international capital to participate in the protection of biodiversity, and foster a diversified investment mechanism.
- Integrate existing dispersed funds in biodiversity conservation to improve the use efficiency.
- Increase fiscal support at all levels to biodiversity conservation capacity building, basic scientific research and ecological compensation.

The document presents 39 priority projects.

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<sup>4</sup> China (2010). China Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation (2011-2030), Chinese version, 65 pp.

## 5. Colombia

The revised policy document<sup>5</sup> is structured as follows:

1. Introduction
<b>2. Legal, regulatory and institutional background</b>
2.1 Users and institutional framework related to the management of biodiversity, types of conflicts between actors
<b>3. The importance of biodiversity to Colombia</b>
3.1 Components of biodiversity in Colombia: ecosystems, communities, species and populations, genes
3.2 Biodiversity to sustain ecosystem services and human welfare: provisioning services, regulatory and support services, cultural services
<b>4. Policy approach</b>
4.1 Integrated management of biodiversity and ecosystem services (GIBSE): key features of the integrated management of biodiversity and ecosystem services (GIBSE), operationalization of GIBSE
<b>5. Strategic diagnosis of the problems associated with the management of biodiversity</b>
<b>6. Strategic framework</b>
6.1 Guiding principles
6.2 Purpose
6.3 Overall objective
6.4 Thematic axes and strategic lines
Axle I - Biodiversity, conservation and care of nature
Axle II - Biodiversity governance and creation of public value
Axle III - Biodiversity, economic development, competitiveness and quality of life
Axle IV - Biodiversity, knowledge management, technology and information
Axle V - Biodiversity, risk management and provision of ecosystem services
Axle VI – Biodiversity, co-responsibility and global commitments
<b>7. Process of formulating the national action plan for the integrated management of biodiversity and ecosystem services</b>
<b>8. Follow-up, monitoring and evaluation</b>
8.1 CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Aichi targets
8.2 National policy for the integrated management of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the Biodiversity 2020 targets
8.3 Short-term priority actions (2014) for the GIBSE
9. Literature Cited
10. Glossary
Annex 1 - Scheme of relationships for the action of the integrated biodiversity management at national level (environmental aspects)
Annex 2 - Scheme of relationships for the action of the integrated biodiversity management at national level (sectoral aspects)
Annex 3 - Participating institutions

### 5.1.1.3. Availability and allocation criteria of financial resources

The factor analysis showed that the state did not provide sufficient financial resources for the management of public institutions directly related to environmental policy and management of biodiversity. The financial resources, allocated by the State, are concentrated mainly to strengthen and develop economic and sectoral policies that promote activities such as mining, energy development, agriculture, infrastructure, among others, allowing the strengthening of these sectors, often at the expense of the ecological basis of the territories. However, the lack of financial resources for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services can be aggravated by poor prioritization and allocation of resources relating to investment, which increases the feeling of the actors involved in environmental management, that resources are too scarce to produce a significant positive effect.

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<sup>5</sup> Colombia (2012). Política nacional para la gestión integral de la biodiversidad y sus servicios eco-sistémicos, ministerio de ambiente y desarrollo sostenible, 133 pp.

Additionally, this financial allocation does not take into account the value that society could derive from biodiversity in establishing priorities, which favors the sectors that make use of biodiversity, not considering its strategic value, not integrating into resource planning, production, management and allocation.

In numerical terms, the main contribution to the financing of environmental management has been from the various national government sources-national, regional and local environmental authorities and local authorities, representing just over 90% of spending in the last decade the country in this field. Operational spending and investment in environmental official entities for the period 2002 - 2008p reported that spending on environmental protection (GPA) by the government sector, amounted to 3.394 million pesos in 2000, to 6.436 million in the 2007, representing 0.33% of GDP in 2000 to 0.42% in 2007. On the other hand, total expenditure (current and investment) in Government sector environmental protection increased from 695,237,000 pesos in 2000 to 1,791,183 million in 2007. However, the Colombian public environmental investment remains below international standards, for example in Brazil and Mexico environmental investment represents 1% of GDP. However, with the new resource allocation of National Royalties Fund (10%) to finance projects for Science, Technology and Innovation, the country's investment in these areas could rise and be very close to 1% of GDP.

Environmental investment in Colombia in the period 2006 - 2010 was 12% of the resources allocated by the General Budget of the Nation (PGN) to the sector of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, Environment and Sustainable Development today. Total environmental investments for the period totaled 579.786 million pesos, from an investment of 76,512,000 in 2006 to 146,244,000 in 2010. In this sense, the effort of environmental protection is increasingly assumed by regional and local bodies, which implies various imbalances in their response capabilities in the context of decentralization and autonomy, but strong budget constraints in all levels of government and complex dynamics of reconstitution of territoriality and regional development in the country.

The budget allocated by the Nation to research institutes affiliated and linked to MADS between 2006 and 2010 was 112.387 million pesos (from 14,945,000 in 2006 to 29,248 in 2010), giving a total investment of management Institutes in the four years from 246.453 million pesos (MAVDT 2010c). In the case of the National Parks Unit (UAESPNN), the total budget for four years represented an increase of 50% from 20,015,000 to 46,821,000, while the investment budget was tripled from 9,425,000 to 30,278,000 (MAVDT 2010c). Regarding the Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs) for the period 2007-2010, the resources were made by 3.9 billion pesos. 78% of these funds (\$ 3.1 billion) was allocated for investment programs, with emphasis on programs to prevent and control environmental degradation, strengthening SINA for environmental governance and environmental planning in land management.

Other sources of funding for environmental issues are, the National Endowment Fund (FNR) and the Environmental Compensation Fund (FCA). In the first case, the resources allocated to the environment sector have increased significantly since 2006, from 246 million to \$ 103.513 million pesos in 2010. However, the majority of resources were focused on coastal protection (6 projects, 47.639 million,

corresponding to 46% of the resources of FNR) and reforestation (52 projects, corresponding to 33,297,000 32.2%). Topics such as strategic ecosystems, land use and desertification received only 9.9, 5.8 and 0.8% respectively of resources (MAVDT 2010c). The FCA, as a system of redistribution that has strengthened financing of the 15 corporations with fewer resources, was between 2006 and 2010 with a budget appropriation of \$ 139.712 million, of which \$ 31,264 million (24%) was allocated to operating expenses and \$ 108,737 million to fund 383 projects of 18 Corporations (228 Sustainable Development and 155 Regional Autonomous).

For municipalities, the main resources managed with environmental spending purposes were: 3% of gross sales of hydroelectric generation, 1.5% of gross sales of thermoelectric generation and 1% current revenues of municipalities for purchase and improvement of land to protect watersheds that supply municipal water systems (Art. 111 Law 99/93, as amended by Article 210 of Law 1450 of 2011). Regarding the latter, Rudas (2010) reports that investment by 447 municipalities and seven departments, for which information is available in its 15 years of implementation of the standard, was worth about \$ 159 billion (in current pesos), in contrast to the mandate of law requiring that these same local authorities, for this purpose had invested more than \$ 1.27 billion. That is, 0.12% of total revenues of local authorities with data available were invested in land acquisition providers, up from 1% set by law. The transfers of the electricity sector, in the period 2005 - 2009, amounted to \$ 382,433.4 million, while for the same period the revenue receipts paid by the remuneration rate and the rate of water use was \$ 245,567.1 and \$ 60,851.8 million.

In Colombia, one of the most important resources to support conservation management of biodiversity is international cooperation. In this sense, The Netherlands, Germany, European Union (through NGOs), United States (NGOs), Finland (via CAN), appear as the country's most important partners in this area in recent years. In this sense, by April, 2011, the country had 26 ongoing environmental projects in 24 departments, amounting to 54,647,526 million USD, corresponding to 7.36 of total cooperation (Social Action 2011). Regarding these aspects of cooperation, Sectoral Focus Programme 2007 - 2010, of Embassy of the Netherlands, was highlighted in recent years for the strengthening of SINA (cooperation of \$ 43.2 billion), on important issues such as environmental planning in land management, the integrated management of water resources, the knowledge, conservation and use of biodiversity, promoting sustainable and competitive processes, and prevention and control of environmental degradation.

Furthermore, the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) cofinanced in Colombia, from 2002 to date, a total of 29 projects with a total contribution of \$ 100,245.929. The biodiversity focal area has been represented with 19 projects, which received a total contribution by the Facility of \$ 77,339,029 dollars, allowing the management of national counterparts in the order of \$ 123,872,642 million USD.



## 6. Dominican Republic

The planning document<sup>6</sup> of Dominican Republic is structured as follows:

Presentation
1. Background
<b>2. Methodological process and institutions involved</b>
2.1. Methodological Procedures
2.2 Gender in the Process Of NBSAP
2.3. Technical Equipment
2.3.1. Team Coordinator
2.3.2. Technical Monitoring Team
2.3.3. Expanded Technical Team
2.3.4. Key Actors
<b>3. Evaluation of national biodiversity and its links to human wellbeing</b>
3.1. State and trends of biodiversity and biological resources of the Nation and the possibility to reduce losses
3.2. Factors causing loss of biodiversity (including invasive species, climate change, desertification, others)
3.2.1. Conversion and/or destruction of habitats
3.2.2. Degradation of habitats and ecosystem functions
3.2.3. Over-exploitation of native flora and fauna
3.2.4. Introduced /invasive species
3.2.5. Instable climate (Climate Change)
3.2.6. Direct causes and underlying causes
3.3. Possibility of reducing the loss of biodiversity
3.4. Relationship between biodiversity and human welfare
3.4.1. The participation of women in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
3.5. Legal, political and institutional framework of biodiversity
3.5.1. Laws
3.5.2. Policies
3.5.3. The National Protected Areas System (SINAPs)
3.5.4. Biodiversity Strategies
3.6. Genetic resources
3.7. Traditional knowledge
3.8. Biodiversity and biotechnology
3.9. Plans, programs and projects
3.9.1 Caribbean Biological Corridor
3.10. Budget expenditure and investments
3.11. Impacts on biodiversity loss
3.12. National capacity for biodiversity conservation
3.12.1. Relevant organizations
3.12.2. Technical and human capacity
<b>4. Development of the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2011-2020</b>
4.1. Vision and mission
4.2. Principles
4.3. Objective
4.4. Strategic objectives and goals
<b>5. Action Plan (2011 - 2020)</b>
5.1 Development of the action plan
<b>6. Integration with the National Development Strategy 2010-2030</b>

<sup>6</sup> Dominican Republic (2011). Estrategia Nacional de Conservación y Uso Sostenible de la Biodiversidad y Plan de Acción 2011-2020 (ENBPA), Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana. 115 páginas

**7. Integration with other multilateral environmental treaties**

**8. Implementation of the NBSAP**

**9. Monitoring and evaluation of implementation**

**10. National Reports to the CBD**

**Annexes**

ANNEX 1: Resolution 026/2011, which adopted the National Strategy for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2011-2020

ANNEX 2: List of Participating Institutions in the formulation of the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Action Plan (2011-2020)

### **3.10. Budget expenditures and investments**

The total budget, including affiliated institutions is \$4640.1 million. 65% to 70% corresponds to the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INDRHI), dedicated to fund irrigation infrastructure. The Program 11 on the conservation of protected areas and biodiversity has a budget of RD\$159.1 million (U.S.\$ 4.2 million). The Program 12, Sub-program 01 (forest resource management) has a budget of RD\$ 325.1 million and Sub-program 03 (marine coastal resources) has RD\$ 37.2 million (U.S.\$ 1 million). The budget of the Botanical Garden is RD\$ 48.2 million (\$ 1.3 million), the ZOODOM is RD\$ 39.8 (U.S. \$ 1.1 million), the National Museum of Natural History is RD\$ 23.5 million (U.S. \$ 0.6 million), and the National Aquarium RD\$ 34.0 million (U.S.\$ 0.9 million). Accurate segregation of the exact amounts of the national budget and international cooperation devoted to biodiversity is difficult because virtually all programs of the Ministry are investments for biodiversity, but are not yet formally considered as such.

The IDB (Garret, 2009) analyzed the national investment in environment and found that the national budget for 2008 was U.S.\$ 8.289 billion, of which a little less than 1% was devoted to environmental protection. The average investment in the environment between 2005 and 2008 was U.S.\$ 82.1 million, of which 90% were funds from the Ministry of Environment, and the remaining 10% from other ministries and the Presidency of the Republic.

The National Multi-Year Plan of the Public Sector (PNPSP) indicates that public investment scheduled for the quadrennial 2010-2013 for sustainable environmental management is only 0.6% of the national total (Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, 2010).

Bovarnick et al (2010) made an analysis of the investment in protected areas in 19 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In this the funds invested by the Dominican Republic amounted to U.S.\$ 10.4 million per year, ranking eighth in the region (this includes the total central government funds, extra-budgetary funds (donors, special funds, NGOs, etc..) and funds generated by SINAPs and reinvested in it.

In short we can say that given the financial and administrative systems employed, it is difficult to know the precise information on investing in biodiversity in the country. The current main sources are based on official information from the Ministry of Environment, IDB recent analysis (Garrett, 2009), consultation on financial sustainability of SINAPs and recent work on financial sustainability of protected areas in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bovarnick et al 2010). It follows that about 1% of the nation's annual budget is dedicated to protecting the environment, corresponding between 0.08% and 0.11% of

GDP, which is low compared to other countries in the region. Of the total annual investment for the environment (U.S.\$ 82/84 million), only 4.6% was invested in the conservation of protected areas and biodiversity. The total annual investment in protected areas of the Dominican Republic is U.S.\$ 10.4 million, placing the country in eighth place in the region and the annual investment per hectare per year is U.S. \$ 8.43, ranking fifth in the region.

The data presented may be a discrepancy, since it is reported that for 2007 the budget was U.S.\$ 1038 million, but only U.S.\$6.93 executed, leaving a deficit of 69%. The Ministry of Environment in monitoring the Environment Act created the National Fund for the Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA Fund), and the implementation of the GEF/UNDP/Ministry of Environment project and financing of TNC and other partners is expected to strengthen considerably financial sustainability for the proper management of biodiversity.

Budget 2011 Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	RD\$	U.S.\$
Total Budget	3181.6	84.2
Program 11 Protected Areas and Biodiversity	159.1	4.2
Program 12 Sub-program 01 Forestry	623.1	16.5
Program 12 Sub-program 03 coastal marine	37.2	1.0
Program 99 Botanical Garden	48.2	1.3
National Zoo	39.8	1.1
National Museum of Natural History	23.5	0.6
National Aquarium	34.0	0.9
Biodiversity Subtotal	964.9	25.6

#### 4. Development of national strategy for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

National Target 20: By 2016, there has been a national campaign of financial support to the implementation of the NBSAP, in order to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

Milestone: By 2016, the national budget available for biodiversity management has been strengthened, and the NBSAP has been implemented.

Indicator: Actions of the Action Plan implemented.

#### 5. Development of action plan

National Target 20: By 2016, there has been a national campaign of financial support to the implementation of the NBSAP, in order to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.				
No.	Actions	Responsible	Participants	Time
99	Urge the ministries and governmental and non-governmental institutions to consider in their budgets the actions given in the action plan of the NBSAP	MEPYD; Ministry of Environment	Biodiversity Committee	Short-term
100	Incorporate activities for applying NBSAP in the budget of Environment Ministry	Environment Ministry	Biodiversity Committee	Short-term

## 7. European Union

The new strategy<sup>7</sup> of the European Union is structured as follows:

1. Introduction
2. A new foundation for EU biodiversity policy
  - 2.1. A dual mandate for action: the EU mandate; the global mandate
  - 2.2. Valuing our natural assets to deliver multiple benefits
  - 2.3. Building on the biodiversity knowledge base
3. A framework for action for the next decade
  - 3.1. Conserving and restoring nature
  - 3.2. Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services
  - 3.3. Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries
  - 3.4. Combating invasive alien species
  - 3.5. Addressing the global biodiversity crisis
  - 3.6. Contributions from other environmental policies and initiatives
4. We are all in this together
  - 4.1. Partnerships for biodiversity
  - 4.2. Mobilising resources to support biodiversity and ecosystem services
  - 4.3. A common implementation strategy for the eu
5. Follow-up
- Annex

### 4.2. Mobilizing resources to support biodiversity and ecosystem services

Achieving the objectives of this strategy and ensuring the EU meets its global biodiversity commitments will depend on the availability and efficient use of financial resources. Within the current programming period and without preempting the outcome of the negotiations on the next Multi-annual Financial Framework, the Commission and Member States will work to:

- *Ensure a better uptake and distribution of existing funds for biodiversity.* Under the current programming period, € 105 billion under Cohesion Policy is foreseen to be used for environment and climate-related activities, including biodiversity and nature protection (COM(2011) 17). However, concerted efforts are needed to ensure optimum uptake of funds available (COM(2010) 110. By end September 2009, the uptake of funds allocated to biodiversity was lower than for other spending categories. At that time, the uptake for the two categories directly related to biodiversity (“promotion of biodiversity and nature” and “promotion of natural assets”) was 18,1% and 22% respectively, compared to an average of 27,1% for all cohesion policy funding. Member States are required to submit updated figures by the end of June 2011, hence consolidated data should be available in summer).
- *Rationalize available resources and maximize co-benefits of various funding sources,* including funding for agriculture and rural development, fisheries, regional policy and climate change. Indeed,

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<sup>7</sup> European Commission (2011). Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020, Brussels, 3 May 2011, COM(2011) 244 final, 16 pp.

investing in biodiversity can pay off in more ways than one and offers a cost-effective response to the climate change crisis. The inclusion of biodiversity objectives should be explored as part of the Common Strategic Framework under consideration by the Commission to prioritize funding under the five funding instruments under rural, regional, social and fisheries policies.

- *Diversify and scale up various sources of funding.* The Commission and Member States will promote the development and use of innovative financing mechanisms, including market-based instruments. Payments for Ecosystem Services schemes should reward public and private goods from agricultural, forest and marine ecosystems. Incentives will be provided to attract private sector investment in green infrastructure and the potential of biodiversity offsets will be looked into as a way of achieving a 'no net loss' approach. The Commission and the European Investment Bank are exploring the scope for using innovative financing instruments to support biodiversity challenges, including through Public Private Partnerships and the possible establishment of a biodiversity financing facility.

Two funding requirements stand out in particular. The first concerns the need for adequate financing to fully implement the Natura 2000 network, where Member State funding must be matched by funding from the EU (As required under Article 8 of the Habitats Directive) (estimated at approximately € 5.8 billion per year in total). This may require the Member States to develop multi-annual planning for Natura 2000, consistent with the prioritized action frameworks required under the Habitats Directive.

The second responds to the CoP10 commitment to increase substantially financial resources from all sources for effective implementation of the Nagoya outcomes. Discussions on funding targets in CoP-11 should recognize the need for increases in public funding, but also the potential of innovative financial mechanisms. Financial flows (own resources and innovative sources) required to meet identified needs should be set out in national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

These commitments could be met directly through dedicated additional funding for biodiversity, and indirectly by ensuring synergies with other relevant funding sources, such as climate finance (e.g. ETS revenues, REDD+) and other innovative financing sources, such as funds generated by the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. The reform of harmful subsidies, in line with the 2020 Strategy and the global CBD target, will also benefit biodiversity.

## **Annex**

### Action 2: Ensure adequate financing of Natura 2000 sites

2). The Commission and Member States will provide the necessary funds and incentives for Natura 2000, including through EU funding instruments, under the next multiannual financial framework. The Commission will set out its views in 2011 on how Natura 2000 will be financed under the next multi-annual financial framework.

### Action 5: Improve knowledge of ecosystems and their services in the EU

5). Member States, with the assistance of the Commission, will map and assess the state of ecosystems and their services in their national territory by 2014, assess the economic value of such services, and promote the integration of these values into accounting and reporting systems at EU and national level by 2020.

Action 6: Set priorities to restore and promote the use of green infrastructure

6a). By 2014, Member States, with the assistance of the Commission, will develop a strategic framework to set priorities for ecosystem restoration at sub-national, national and EU level.

6b). The Commission will develop a Green Infrastructure Strategy by 2012 to promote the deployment of green infrastructure in the EU in urban and rural areas, including through incentives to encourage up-front investments in green infrastructure projects and the maintenance of ecosystem services, for example through better targeted use of EU funding streams and Public Private Partnerships.

Action 18: Mobilize additional resources for global biodiversity conservation

18a). The Commission and Member States will contribute their fair share to international efforts to significantly increase resources for global biodiversity as part of the international process aimed at estimating biodiversity funding needs and adopting resource mobilization targets for biodiversity at CBD CoP11 in 2012.

18b) The Commission will improve the effectiveness of EU funding for global biodiversity inter alia by supporting natural capital assessments in recipient countries and the development and/or updating of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and by improving coordination within the EU and with key non-EU donors in implementing biodiversity assistance/projects.

Action 19: 'Biodiversity proof' EU development cooperation

The Commission will continue to systematically screen its development cooperation action to minimize any negative impact on biodiversity, and undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments and/or Environmental Impact Assessments for actions likely to have significant effects on biodiversity.

## 8. Finland

Finland's new planning document<sup>8</sup> is structured as follows:

1 Resolution
2 Introduction
Vision
Mission
3 Key challenges: Forests; Mires; Agricultural environments; Inland waters and shores; The Baltic Sea and its shores; Fish stocks; Arctic fells; Geological formations, soils and biodiversity; Biodiversity considerations in land use planning and substitute habitats; Species protection; Climate change; Invasive alien species; Access to genetic resources and the equitable sharing of benefits; The conservation of genetic resources for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge; Cross-cutting measures
4 Strategic goals and targets
Strategic goal 1: Mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity across government and society.
Strategic goal 2. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote its sustainable use.
Strategic goal 3. Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
Strategic goal 4. Safeguard the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
Strategic goal 5. Enhance implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 20. Finland assesses opportunities to increase the availability of financial, human and technical resources to facilitate the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as drawn up at CBD COP 10 and in line with decisions made at COP 11. Finland strives to obtain resources from all appropriate sources in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process defined in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization. National implementation depends on the availability of resources within spending limits set out in central government budget frameworks. This work will be steered in line with the needs assessments that are developed and reported by all Parties to the CBD.

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<sup>8</sup> Finland (2012). Government Resolution on the Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Finland for the years 2012–2020, 'Saving Nature for People', 26 pp.

## 9. France

France's new document<sup>9</sup> is structured as follows:

<b>Introduction</b>
A vision for action
A shared mission
Working together
Biodiversity in France
<b>The Twenty National Biodiversity Strategy Targets</b>
<b>Strategic goal A: Generate the willingness to act in favor of biodiversity</b>
Target 1: Foster, enrich and share a nature-oriented culture
Target 2: Reinforce mobilization and citizen initiatives
Target 3: Turn biodiversity into a positive issue for decision-makers
<b>Strategic goal B: Preserve life and its ability to evolve</b>
Target 4: Preserve species and their diversity
Target 5: Build a green infrastructure including a coherent network of protected areas
Target 6: Preserve and restore ecosystems and their functioning
Strategic goal C: Invest in a common good: our ecological capital
Target 7: Include preservation of biodiversity in economic decisions
Target 8: Develop innovations for and through biodiversity
Target 9: Develop and perpetuate resources for biodiversity
Target 10: Turn biodiversity into a driver for development and for regional cooperation in the overseas entities
<b>Strategic goal D: Ensure sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity</b>
Target 11: Control pressures on biodiversity
Target 12: Safeguard sustainability of biological resource use
Target 13: Share equitably the benefits arising out of the utilization of biodiversity on all scales
<b>Strategic goal E: Ensure consistency across policies and the effectiveness of action</b>
Target 14: Ensure consistency across public policies on all scales
Target 15: Ensure ecological efficiency of public and private policies and projects
Target 16: Develop national and international solidarity among territories
Target 17: Reinforce green diplomacy and international governance for biodiversity
<b>Strategic goal F: Develop, share and promote knowledge</b>
Target 18: Develop research, organize and perpetuate the production, analysis, sharing and dissemination of knowledge
Target 19: Improve expertise in order to build capacity to anticipate and act, mobilizing all sources of knowledge
Target 20: Develop and organize mainstreaming of biodiversity issues in all education and training courses
<b>Governance, monitoring and evaluation</b>
<b>Monitoring and evaluation of the NBS: principles, relevant bodies and indicators</b>
<b>Annexes</b>
Annex 1: Subscription to the NBS
Annex 2: Results of the public consultation on the NSB
Annex 3: Mapping between the Aichi (CBD strategic plan) and the NBS targets

### Strategic goal C: Invest in a common good: our ecological capital

Biodiversity is our common heritage and one of the pillars of the functioning of the biosphere. The resources which the living world provides for us enrich us and contribute to the well-being of humanity.

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<sup>9</sup> France (2011). National Biodiversity Strategy 2011-2020, Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement, 43 pp.



Safeguarding this heritage and viewing it as a common asset involves a commitment to new approaches so that this richness fosters our sustainable and equitable development for the future.

Biodiversity is a legacy from the past which requires us to devise very long-term economic strategies. Advances in science and technology mean that we can begin to understand biodiversity and its role and to benefit from this. However our economic rationale should not end with the immediate benefits conferred by exploiting it. It must also set out to protect and enhance biodiversity, which is our common heritage.

Investing in the physical and human resources required to protect and enhance this heritage simply constitutes good management of our relationships with life on Earth. It entails demonstrating a conviction that our natural heritage is one of key importance, our “ecological capital” and a source of benefit to humanity today and for the future.

Within the framework of the NBS, stakeholders make a commitment to use over the long term the ability to adapt and evolve which forms the basis of the biological story of our planet and the resources and services which nature provides for us, without jeopardizing them.

#### **Target 7: Include preservation of biodiversity in economic decisions**

Biodiversity and natural resources are affected by the current economic growth mode for which they also partially form the basis. In fact, business and economic activities more broadly, play a major role in biodiversity, either by the impacts (negative or sometimes positive) of their activities on species and natural environments, or by the benefits which they derive from the goods and services delivered by biodiversity. These costs and benefits are scarcely addressed in economic decision-making.

It is necessary to integrate biodiversity more fully into the economic sphere in order to reconcile public and private interests, ensure mainstreaming in the long term, raise awareness among businesses of their dependence on biodiversity and encourage economic stakeholders to invest in ecological capital and thus to play a role in developing this common asset.

In order to achieve this integration successfully, it is necessary first of all to reduce then withdraw incentives which harm biodiversity, to reform the tax system, develop new positive incentives, integrate the impacts on biodiversity into eco labeling, or even extend the “polluter pays” principle and enforce it more rigorously. In particular, public subsidies must be redirected in several areas to avoid contributing to the loss of biodiversity and must be subject to bio-conditionality measures.

#### **Target 8: Develop innovations for and through biodiversity**

Innovation in the field of valuing biodiversity as a source of natural technologies and as a basis for sustainable development activities must be increased. Furthermore, it is important to increase mainstreaming of biodiversity in areas in which innovation occurs, either in terms of direct or indirect impacts or through equitable sharing of the biosphere’s resources. A whole new area of research and practice (for instance ecological engineering) should be promoted and structured around this concept.

Transfer of knowledge to organizations supporting innovation (companies, local authorities, non-profit associations, and various excellence clusters, etc.) must be ensured by drawing on international best practice. This will facilitate the development of new projects capable of reconciling economic and social development with respect for the environment and biodiversity.

The NBS offers a permanent framework for priority development of new concepts and projects of all types, with particular emphasis on their value-added component for overseas territories and new promotion methods.

#### **Target 9: Develop and perpetuate resources for biodiversity**

Preserving, restoring and developing ecological capital constitute a major national policy which must develop in a coherent manner for the long term. In this respect, it must have access to increased financial, human and technical resources enabling it, on the one hand, to support initiatives throughout French territories and, on the other hand, to support France's international commitments, in particularly those made in Nagoya (an increase in state funding for development focusing on biodiversity).

In order to respond to these challenges, financial contributions will need to be substantially increased, firstly on the part of public stakeholders (the state, local authorities) but also from the private sector (company biodiversity budgets, environmental sponsorship, etc.) in order to invest in the preservation of biodiversity.

Moreover, examples of major environmental policies such as water, waste and energy saving demonstrate the benefits and effectiveness of the implementation of targeted resources managed within the framework of a multi-year plan drawn up jointly by the stakeholders. In addition to ensuring consistency between activities, such resources will create synergy with initiatives implemented by various private and public operators to preserve and develop our ecological capital. It is therefore appropriate to establish a mechanism of this type for biodiversity.

A growing number of professionals are working to protect biodiversity in all spheres of activity and in a variety of organizations: businesses, researchers, teachers, non-profit associations, managers of protected areas, local authorities, organizations for social and professional integration, etc. Recent studies carried out within the framework of the green economy plan for jobs and employment identify some forty different professions and over 30,000 jobs. Significant resources must be made available to reinforce the skills of active professionals (training, tools, methods, etc..) and develop these vocational areas.

#### **Target 10: Turn biodiversity into a driver for development and for regional cooperation in the overseas entities**

Insularity, or in the case of Guyana, its geographical location, mean that overseas territories are structurally extremely dependent on imports (energy, foodstuffs, equipment, etc.) which push up the cost of living as well as creating a large carbon footprint. Overseas territories are committed to a

development goal which is focused more clearly on their own potential. This is the “endogenous development” goal defined by the Inter-ministerial Council for Overseas Territories (CIOM) on 6 November 2009.

The promotion of natural resources, in particular, is a crucial asset for endogenous economic development in overseas territories. On the one hand, biodiversity is a source of innovation and research, hence the growth of specialist research companies developing and marketing products linked to biodiversity. On the other hand, the protection and promotion of the ecological assets of overseas territories is a growth factor for tourism, especially eco-tourism, although the impacts of tourism must be kept to a minimum.

Lastly, the protection and promotion of biodiversity provides a focus for regional cooperation\* between overseas territories and neighboring countries. This involves reinforcing cooperation and coordinating action between overseas collectivities, between overseas collectivities and neighboring countries, or with the rest of Europe. There is therefore scope to increase sharing of information and know-how for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity within the framework of regional cooperation by broad geographic zone (Caribbean, Indian Ocean, Pacific, South America). In addition, islands are developing original strategies and models which could be shared with or even transferred to mainland situations to positive effect: adaptation to climate change, and reduction in anthropic pressures, conservation and integrated sustainable management of biodiversity in the ecosystems exploited, etc.

## 10. Ireland

Ireland's new planning document<sup>10</sup> is structured as follows:

<b>1. Introduction</b>
<b>2. Strategy</b>
2.1 Global Action on Biodiversity
2.2 EU Action on Biodiversity
2.3 Relationships to other Strategies and Themes
2.4 Development of this Plan
2.5 Ireland's Vision for Biodiversity
2.6 The Key Players
<b>3. Actions for biodiversity</b>
3.1 Taking Responsibility
Objective 1: To mainstream biodiversity in the decision making process across all sectors
3.2 Strengthening Knowledge and Raising Awareness
Objective 2: To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation, management and sustainable use of biodiversity
Objective 3: To increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystems services
3.3 Protecting and Restoring Biodiversity in Ireland
Objective 4: To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside
Objective 5: To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment
Objective 6: To expand and improve on the management of protected areas and legally protected species
3.4 Protecting and Restoring Biodiversity Internationally
Objective 7: To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services
<b>Appendix</b>
List of objectives, targets, actions and indicators

### Funding for Biodiversity Conservation

Funding is allocated in the area of biodiversity from different sources and in various ways. Dedicated funding is provided under the annual Exchequer allocation to relevant Government Departments. State bodies with a biodiversity role also receive Exchequer funding or grants. In the current climate, scarcer resources will be under competing demand and prioritization will be a key action.

The European Union provides funds towards national agrienvironment schemes under the EU Common Agricultural Policy. These schemes are operated by the Department of Agriculture, Marine and Food. The EU also provides funds for other Irish programmes with relevance to biodiversity, such as the Water Services Investment Programme. EU LIFE-Nature, the EU's financial instrument supporting environmental and nature conservation projects, has cofounded many projects in Ireland. These include bog restoration, the reintroduction of the Golden Eagle and BurrenLIFE, a major farming and conservation initiative in the Burren, Co. Clare.

The Multi-Annual Financial Framework for the EU was issued in July 2011 by the Commission. It is envisaged that funding for biodiversity will be delivered primarily via the main funding instruments (e.g.

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<sup>10</sup> Ireland (2011). Actions for Biodiversity 2011-2016: Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 60 pp.

CAP) and through external action funding. This means that the integrated model for co-financing biodiversity and Natura 2000, as introduced in the context of the 2007-2013 financing framework, is expected to continue.

This entailed integrating biodiversity goals into different existing EU funds or instruments, including the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), European Fisheries Fund (EFF), Structural Funds (i.e. the European Fund for Regional Development – ERDF and the European Social Fund – ESF), the Cohesion Fund, the European financial instrument for the environment (LIFE+) and the 7<sup>th</sup> European Framework Programme for Research and Development (FP7).

The EU's approach to financing the Natura 2000 Network is currently under review. In its Spring 2010 Council, Environment Ministers emphasized the need to put in place adequate finance and effective management and restoration measures for Natura 2000. The Commission plans to issue a new Communication on financing Natura 2000, expected in 2011.

Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is also being examined at present, with a new CAP to be put in place post-2013. The targeted allocation of funding under CAP for biodiversity benefits will be particularly important in Ireland due to the level of agricultural practice.

Local authorities avail of financial support from State bodies such as the Heritage Council for biodiversity-related projects and the Heritage Officer and Biodiversity Officer programmes. The Heritage Council has also provided grants towards research and survey work, education and conservation and management.

Biodiversity Research is delivered via a number of organizations such as the EPA and Marine Institute and funding is provided through various channels, but particularly through the National Development Plan. The EU funds scientific research, currently through the FP7 programme.

The Exchequer provides grants for some NGO and local community projects, including some provided through LEADER programmes. Such projects may also receive financial support from EU LIFE, INTERREG and other EU funding programmes, as well as from international NGOs, and private and corporate funding.

One of the strategic objectives of this Plan is to engage the public at large in conserving biodiversity through a targeted educational and awareness-raising programme. In this regard, it is hoped that a number of private individuals will voluntarily undertake, or continue with, actions to conserve biodiversity.

**TARGET 1: Shared responsibility for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components is fully recognized, and acted upon, by all sectors**

## **Procurement**

The Government intends to adopt a policy of 'green procurement' in order to integrate environmental concerns into all public sector procurement. The European Commission defines green procurement as: "a process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured." To that end, the Government will publish Ireland's first National Action Plan for green public procurement in 2011.

### **Economic Value of Biodiversity**

The economic value of biodiversity needs to be further examined and integrated in state policies and processes. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity Initiative recommends a range of measures that can be taken by governments to integrate biodiversity into national accounting. Ireland is one of many countries that could use such guidelines to integrate biodiversity values into national accounting and work will begin to examine the possibility of how this can best be implemented in Ireland.

A recent report from the Convention on Biological Diversity on the role of economic incentives in shaping environmental behavior concludes that the removal of subsidies which lead to environmentally damaging practices, and the promotion of incentive schemes that promote positive ones, can produce economic and environmental benefits if they are coordinated and well implemented.

Reforming perverse incentives, in particular environmentally harmful subsidies that under-price natural resources or encourage unsustainable increases in production, has multiple benefits. It discourages environmentally harmful behavior, may remove wider economic distortions, and, in the case of harmful subsidies, may free up scarce fiscal resources. Removal or mitigation of perverse incentives can also reduce the need to introduce positive incentive measures.

Actions:

1.12 Develop and use the means to integrate the economic value of biodiversity and ecosystems into national accounts, national and local development strategies and planning processes.

1.13 Publish and implement the National Action Plan for Green Public Procurement.

1.14 Identify and take measures to ensure that incentives and subsidies do not contribute to biodiversity loss, and develop positive incentive measures, where necessary, to assist the conservation of biodiversity.

### **TARGET 6: Principal pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity substantially reduced by 2015**

Actions:

6.2 Continue investment in Water Service Investment Programme, and ensure biodiversity concerns are considered in the programme.

**TARGET 15: Natura 2000 network established, safeguarded, designated by 2012 (2014 for marine SPAs) and under effective conservation management by 2016**

The bulk of Ireland's areas of high biodiversity have been designated as part of the EU Natura 2000 network. Ireland's suite of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) extends to 423 sites countrywide and the eventual number will marginally increase when further marine sites are added. Some 143 Special Protection Areas (SPAs) have already been classified in accordance with the terms of the Birds Directive. A further 10 SPAs remain to be notified by the end of 2011. All Natura sites will also be formally designated through Statutory Instrument and this process is already underway. A further 60,000 ha of boglands are designated as Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs), the designation for nationally important areas of biodiversity.

Designated areas are widely used for agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, or recreation, and are subject to regulations with the aim of protecting biodiversity while allowing for sustainable use. Designated areas used for agriculture can attract payments under various EU funded schemes. There is a widely-held view that a further refinement and targeting of such schemes is necessary if Ireland is to meet the requirements of the EU Habitats and Birds Directives, and to succeed, this will require co-operation between Government Departments, farmers and other stakeholders.

**Actions:**

15.3 Work with the EU Commission to ensure that the Community funding instruments are used to ensure adequate financing for Natura 2000; identify national priorities for co-financing; distribute funds (national and Community) to beneficiaries; monitor cost effectiveness of actions financed (in terms of biodiversity outcomes); audit expenditure.

15.4 Ensure that agri-environmental schemes provide targeted and costed prescriptions that will contribute to favourable conservation status in farmed designated sites.

**OBJECTIVE 7: To substantially strengthen the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services**

As well as the actions set out above to conserve biodiversity in Ireland, there is also a role to be played globally through the overseas aid programme; by minimizing trade in endangered species; by reducing trade in commodities in cases where production causes damage to biodiversity; by Ireland's involvement in important global issues such as climate change and access to genetic resources; and by acting as an advocate for biodiversity in international fora.

**TARGET 18: Substantially strengthened support for biodiversity and ecosystem services in external assistance**

Overseas Development

Through its Overseas Development Aid Programme, administered by Irish Aid, Ireland has the opportunity to widen the scope of its activities to embrace biodiversity conservation, and in so doing, take advantage of the skills base in life sciences that Ireland possesses. Irish Aid has published an information booklet: Biodiversity and Poverty Reduction to accompany its Environment Policy for Sustainable Development. Key strategies for implementing this policy comprise (a) mainstreaming, where biodiversity is recognized as a critical part of sustainable development and is taken into account in all policies, programmes, activities and funding decisions; and (b) partnership, where Irish Aid works with national governments, multilateral organizations, international agencies and civil society organizations to contribute to sustainable development.

#### Actions:

18.1 Biodiversity will be made a component of Ireland's development cooperation programme; and support to, and co-operation with developing countries shall take into account biological diversity through the application of the CBD.

#### Indicators and outcomes:

- Progress on integration of biodiversity into development co-operation programme.

#### **TARGET 19: Enhanced contribution to international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services**

Ireland is a party to a number of international conventions and agreements regarding biodiversity. Ireland will continue to play a role in tackling biodiversity loss at EU and International level.

#### Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

The Convention on Biological Diversity recognizes that access to genetic resources (such as wild plants imported into Ireland from developing countries) must be by prior informed consent of the country that provides these resources and based on mutually agreed terms, including fair and equitable sharing of any resulting benefits. The Tenth CBD Conference of the Parties in 2010 agreed a protocol on access to benefit sharing of genetic resources and the international implementation of this protocol will take place during the lifetime of this plan.

Currently, there is little awareness of this issue in Ireland and it will be necessary to make progress in this area. The implications of the Protocol for Ireland need to be examined prior to any national ratification; the EU-led impact assessment will inform this process.

#### Actions:

19.1 International agreements will be serviced to ensure that Ireland plays a role in the future of international biodiversity policy, particularly in the area of mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services across all sectors.



19.2 Prepare for ratification of the Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits (ABS) and implement a national strategy, if ratified.

Indicators and outcomes:

- Level of interaction with international agreements, committees and meetings.
- ABS Protocol Ratified
- National Strategy on ABS adopted

**TARGET 21: Substantial reduction in impact of Irish trade on global biodiversity and ecosystem services**

International Trade

Ireland can also play a role in reducing the impact of trade on biodiversity and ecosystem services in other countries, and particularly those in the developing world. Despite the severe economic recession that began in 2008, Ireland remains a rich country, with resource consumption levels and lifestyles similar to those of many other EU countries.

In the Ecological Footprint Atlas (2009), Ireland's ecological footprint is identified as the highest in the EU and third highest of the 126 countries listed, mainly due to imports and consumption rather than production or exports.

Ireland can make a significant contribution to global biodiversity by minimizing or even eliminating imports (e.g. tropical timber, palm oil and biofuels, etc.) from unsustainable sources. The actions that Ireland proposes to take on timber imports is enshrined in EU legislation by way of the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) and Timber Regulations, which aim to ban the placing on the market within the EU of illegally sourced timber. The FLEGT ban is due to come into effect during 2012, with the Timber Regulation to apply during 2013.

Furthermore, this Plan proposes work to identify products whose imports drive deforestation and determine whether any effective means can be found to reduce the demand for and supply of such products.

CITES

CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The aim of the Convention is to regulate and monitor the international trade in certain species of animals and plants, and to ensure that trade does not threaten their survival in the wild. It is an international agreement between countries (known as Parties to the Convention) which was agreed in Washington in 1973. Over 170 Parties have signed up to the Convention and Ireland became a CITES Party in 2002. Over 4,000 animal and 25,000 plant species are included in Appendices I, II and III of CITES, which accord them varying degrees of protection.

Ireland will strive to ensure that CITES Regulations are adequately implemented and enforced, including the imposition of adequate sanctions for infringements of the Regulations.

In 2013, Ireland will, as holder of the Presidency of the EU, play a key role in the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the CITES Convention.

#### Data Sharing

Ireland joined the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) in 2007, and has since begun to provide Irish data through the national portal hosted by the National Biodiversity Data Centre. This allows users throughout the world to openly share and put to use vast quantities of global biodiversity data, thereby advancing scientific research in many disciplines, promoting technological and sustainable development, facilitating the conservation of biodiversity and the equitable sharing of its benefits, and enhancing the quality of life of members of society.

#### Actions:

21.1 Identify major impacts of trade on biodiversity and adopt measures to significantly reduce (in case of negative impacts) and/or enhance (in case of positive impacts) these impacts.

21.2 Ensure CITES Regulations are adequately implemented and enforced.

21.3 Analyze options for further legislation to control imports of illegally harvested timber into Ireland. Facilitate exchange of best practice in private and public sector procurement policies favoring wood products from sustainable sources, including certifiable wood products.

21.4 Identify non-wood imports driving deforestation and investigate the effectiveness of any potential measures to prevent, minimize and/or mitigate this deforestation.

21.5 Identify and implement measures aimed at substantially reducing the impact of Ireland's ecological footprint on biodiversity.

#### Indicators and outcomes

- Number and importance of impacts of trade on biodiversity identified
- Number and effectiveness of measures adopted to reduce or enhance the impact of trade on biodiversity
- Estimates of illegally harvested wood products imported
- A reduction in the level of non-wood products, that drive deforestation, imported

## 11. Italy

Italy's planning document<sup>11</sup> is structured as follows:

<b>Introduction</b>
<b>The Strategy's Path</b>
The implementation of the strategy
During, monitoring and evaluation of the strategy implementation
Evaluation indicators
Funding mechanisms for the implementation of the strategy
<b>The strategy framework</b>
Vision and key issues
Strategic objectives
<b>Work areas</b>
1. Species, habitats and landscapes
2. Protected areas
3. Genetic resources
4. Agriculture
5. Forests
6. Inland waters
7. Marine environment
8. Infrastructure and transportation
9. Urban areas
10. Health
11. Energy
12. Tourism
13. Research and innovation
14. Education, information, communication and participation
15. Italy and global biodiversity

### Funding mechanisms for the implementation of the Strategy

Since no specific financial instruments for biodiversity exist to date to implement the Strategy, the governance used for various sectoral policies will have to be strengthened, particularly by improving coordination and complementarity between financial instruments at a national and regional level, taking into account biodiversity and environmental costs in the allocation of funds.

Partnerships will also have to be established between the public financial sector and the private sector, thereby improving awareness and participation of the economic players involved.

This process should be followed up by a thorough check on the effectiveness of existing financial instruments in order to optimize resources and properly address future programs.

To that end, the Strategy can serve as a unitary reference framework to coordinate ordinary and additional financial resources and address priority measures.

Annex I provides a brief analysis of the current financial instruments.

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<sup>11</sup> Italy (2011). La Strategia Nazionale per la Biodiversità 2011 – 2020, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, 204 pp.

Based on the above, the Joint Committee will have to take action in the appropriate venues to increase the financial resources that are needed to implement the Strategy. This activity should primarily focus on the following aspects:

- in a way to ensure that a specific Axis is established in the future direction of the EU regarding the Rural Development Program providing exclusive support to Natura Network; the Axis should include specific measures not only to assist farmers but also territorial efforts to support the conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems;
- envisaging the development of “payments for ecosystem services” (PES), through regulatory and implementing arrangements, calling for a reform of the current financial instruments and the possible creation of new ones, so that the main ecosystem services provided by biodiversity can be accounted for through a tariff system, thereby providing specific investments aimed at maintaining the efficiency of resources that in this way can be reproduced;
- promoting the creation of a “National Foundation for Biodiversity” that can also collect donations to co-finance the drafting and implementation of Action Plans for Biodiversity as a matter of priority.

## **15. Italy and global biodiversity**

Biodiversity is a common good whose integrity is essential for reducing poverty and for guaranteeing firm and defined development projects for poorer countries. Three quarters of the billion people that survive on less than one dollar a day live principally in rural areas and base their livelihood on natural resources and on ecosystem services, and they are the ones that suffer the most from environmental deterioration and the loss of biodiversity.

The connections between biodiversity and poverty are much more complex and dynamic than the interdependence existing between rich and poor countries. Based on the Millennium Development Goals and on the Countdown 2010, a vast potential synergy exists among the objectives regarding biodiversity and sustainable development established internationally.

Each country’s international responsibility and commitments can “strategically” affect the protection of biodiversity in developing countries by improving international governance to include, within a globally responsible framework, the impacts of national policies and action on the biodiversity of third countries.

In order to achieve this improvement, it is essential to promote coherence among Italian policies on issues regarding development cooperation, international trade and utilization of natural resources of third countries. This is what is discussed in the work areas of this Strategy.

The areas of development cooperation that involve biodiversity are particularly the topics of distribution of knowledge and of bio-safety for what regards transferring GMOs from one country to another, agrobiodiversity and equal benefit sharing deriving from the use of genetic resources and of nutritional safety, topics that are all discussed in their respective work areas.

Our country's commitment for reaching the objective of eradicating poverty materializes in international cooperation projects, particularly with the countries that do not belong to the European Union, with which we intend to contribute to preserve biodiversity through:

- preservation and sustainable use of eco-systems and habitats that are characterized by a high level of diversity, are inhabited by a vast number of endemic species, threatened or migratory, representing basic evolutionary processes or other biologic processes, having a social, economic, cultural or scientific importance;
- supporting the managing of protected areas, aimed at improving management capacity, promoting shared management approaches, developing compatible economic activities in the same areas or in neighboring areas;
- preserving threatened species and communities, or those having medicinal, agricultural, forestry, etc. value;
- preserving types of genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance;
- equally distributing benefits deriving from the use of genetic resources;
- protecting migratory species, even by promoting protected areas or sanctuaries in international waters shared among various different countries and using ecologically protected areas beyond the "country's territorial waters" (Law No. 61/2006).

As part of these projects, Italy has implemented many "best practices" whose results represent an interesting and effective example to be followed by enhancing, strengthening and expanding them also to other similar contexts.

Strengthening Italy's international image on preserving biodiversity is necessary also as part of providing a new impetus to the role of the European Community for guaranteeing greater synergy and coherence among the measures for governance, international exchanges (including bilateral agreements) and cooperation for development.

This commitment, to be manifested also through strengthening and increasing financing for biodiversity, would represent a more effective and significant contribution in implementing the CBD and its relative Protocols.

In view of the above, it is essential to sensitize both public and private companies that operate in third countries in order for them to consider in planning and implementing their activities aimed at preserving biodiversity, their ecological integrity and consequently, the small scale community economies that depend on functional eco-systems.

These activities mainly take place in developing countries and are generally linked with energy production sectors (dams, deviation of waterways, agro-fuel), with raw materials trade as well as agriculture and breeding with serious consequences in terms of hydrologic cycle alteration,

deforestation, and soil contamination. This can also inevitably generate potential conflicts owing to different interests for using scarce resources, such as water, for example.

It is, therefore, necessary to support adopting a code of conduct that guarantees ecological integrity in projects and in measures to be implemented, as part of international cooperation.

All the expected initiatives are also conducted within the context of offering new knowledge and new sustainable development tools to be integrated (and not replaced) with culture, traditions, habits and the activities of indigenous populations that are respectful of biodiversity in all of its aspects.

By 2020, the specific objectives established by the European Action Plan must aim at:

1. strengthening the effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and the eco system services in order to pursue the effective global implementation of the CBD and integrating biodiversity in global processes;
2. increasing in real terms the financial resources intended for projects that directly support biodiversity, also through the general contribution for biodiversity of the member states of the European Union through a substantial 4th Consolidation of the Global Environment Facility (GEF);
3. drastically reducing the impact of the measures and of the international exchanges on biodiversity and the ecosystem services globally, based on identifying and assessing the principal effects of such activities on the biodiversity of third countries.

Priority measures have been identified as follows:

- a) intensifying initiatives regarding biodiversity in cooperation projects, also through promoting sustainable rural development, strengthening local communities and recognizing the rights of indigenous populations;
- b) promoting integration of biodiversity into the policies of partner countries;
- c) increasing the consideration of protecting biodiversity as part of interaction with partner countries;
- d) improving coherence with the objectives of this Strategy of policies and of economic agreements that do not specifically focus on biodiversity, particularly those for development and commerce;
- e) strengthening the complementary nature between cooperation and development of Italy and of the European Union as well as preserving biodiversity;
- f) defining verification tools for including biodiversity in development cooperation;
- g) applying the Strategic Environmental Assessment of programs and strategies and the Environmental Impact Assessment of projects financed by Italy in third countries;

- h) strengthening the commitment for improving equal access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization (ABS);
- i) promoting consumer awareness with respect to the impact of various product consumer habits in terms of biodiversity impact in other countries;
- j) promoting training of co-operators with respect to biodiversity issues as well as of conservation operators in developing countries (DC).

## Measures

The general objectives of development cooperation are established in the community and multilateral framework. In the multilateral field, the principal point of reference is represented by the “Millennium Declaration”, approved in 2000 during the Special Session of the UN General Assembly that sets the central objective of halving absolute poverty by 2015. This objective is divided into eight points (Millennium Goals), based on international cooperation and among which, in point 7, environmental protection.

“Biodiversity for development” is one of the transversal themes of the seven major work programs established by the CBD and the “Biodiversity for Development Initiative” was launched within the COP9 (Conference of the Parties 9) with the fundamental purpose of promoting the integration of biodiversity within sectoral policies and strategies.

Internationally, through mandatory, voluntary and technical support, Italy supports both the principal international agencies and organizations that are active on environmental protection issues (such as UNEP, FAO, IUCN), and the financial support tools for implementing the Rio Convention and other multilateral agreements (for example, Global Environment Facility, IFAD, Global Mechanism to Combat Desertification), which all develop, among other things, action that is directly aimed at protecting biodiversity or having positive implications and effects in this sense.

The European framework is an essential point of reference for Italian cooperation since, even if aid given by the Commission is classified internationally (Ocse/Dac) as being multilateral, for certain aspects it is more similar to bilateral aid. Nearly one third of Italian public aid for development is channelled through the European Commission for two distinctive goals:

- as a national share owed to the European Development Fund (Fes/Fed), for financing activities included in the new Acp-EU agreement of 2000;
- as Italy’s contribution (approximately 13%) for ordinary activities included in the community budget for development aid.

The European Union has undertaken ambitious commitments in economic cooperation for development, starting from the commitment taken in 2001 at the Goteborg Council in which the EU undertook to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010. Crucial steps were taken by the “Malahide Message” in 2004,

specifically (objective 11) for economic cooperation and development aid, by the “Paris Message”, adopted in 2006 by the Conference on biodiversity in European development cooperation and by the COM(2006) 216, which stated the need for increasing financing for biodiversity and for strengthening action that includes biodiversity within the development aid area.

With regard to reducing the impact of international exchanges, the CITES represents a fundamental tool for controlling the trade of wild species. Moreover, within the European Union, through the FLEET Regulation, the problem of the impact resulting from trading tropical forest wood is being faced and integration is being promoted of the environmental aspects in international exchanges through the Sustainability Impact Assessment Program (STA) of the Commission relative to the trade that includes a number of sector studies (i.e., agriculture, forests and forest products, as well as fishing zones) as part of the multilateral agreements (WTO, negotiations underway on the Agenda for the Development of Doha) and/or of regional/bilateral agreements for free exchange (i.e., EPA with ACP Countries).

Through various channels and modalities used for implementing public aid initiatives for development (bilateral, multilateral, multi-bilateral, various types of partnerships, programs promoted by the NGOs etc.) Italy supports activities and projects directly aimed at preserving natural resources and biodiversity.

Italian cooperation with developing countries is presently regulated by Law No. 49 dated 26/2/1987 and by the relative implementation of: DPR No. 177 dated 12/4/1988. Law 49/87 defines the NGOs that are suitable for managing cooperation projects following highly selective research carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

#### **Annex. The current funding instruments**

Currently the main sources for funding of conservation of Biodiversity are available through different instruments related to the ordinary resources of the central government and regional budgets and additional resources, represented by the Structural Funds, Fund for Agricultural Development, Fund for the fishing and the Framework Programme for research. A minor portion is also played by the EU LIFE + as an additional and complementary tool.

In the 2007-2013 perspective, it was decided to not create a specific fund for biodiversity at Community level, since most of the co-financing has been channeled through existing funds, with the aim of improving rural, regional and marine development across the EU. Moreover, the sustainable use of resources and the strengthening of synergies between environmental protection and economic growth are strongly encouraged in the context of the Lisbon Strategy.

In this perspective, therefore, the national and regional development programs, supported by EU funds, have been prepared for the period 2007-2013, which are included among the beneficiaries of finance, including biodiversity, especially with regard to the ERDF (National Strategic Framework and its Regional Operational Programmes) and EAFRD (NDP, RDP and the National Program for the National Rural Network to fund assets).



The accessibility to funds for projects related to biodiversity was also provided in the Operational Programmes concerning additional national resources (FAS Resources for underdeveloped areas). In particular, the Operational/Implementation Programmes for Interregional Cultural, Tourism and Natural Attractions provide a direct role of the MATTM and financing of actions for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity. In this context it is crucial to highlight the contribution that the National Strategic Framework 2007-2013 can provide to the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy, linking the actions under the different Areas of Work of the same strategy with the priorities set by the NSF.

The NSF, the result of the comparison between the different levels of government and the economic and social partners and the subject of Community Decision of 13 July 2007 - the implementation arrangements which were defined by the CIPE resolution n. 166/2007 - directs resources of cohesion policy in the areas of the South and in the Centre-North. In its general approach, but especially in the articulation of its priority themes, great importance is placed - and thus substantial financial resources is provided in - Priority 5 "Enhancement of natural and cultural resources for attractiveness and development" and Priority 3 "Energy and environment: sustainable and efficient use of resources for development ", which in turn identifies actions with a strong positive impact on the quality of the environment, which also produce significant effects on biodiversity.

In addition to these actions explicitly aimed at protecting the environment, further action is then identified and addressed to integrate environmental aspects in the implementation of other priorities.

Another aspect outlined in the NSF, relevant to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, is about consistency and complementarity between cohesion policy and rural development policy.

Between the lines of action identified by the rural development policy aimed at safeguarding biodiversity, there are in fact measures improving the environment and the countryside, pursuing "the development of an integrated human resources, natural and cultural, including landscape and quality production ", but especially providing a connection for the actions of different relevance" that contribute to the protection of biodiversity (including forests), the conservation of soil and water resources; activation of bioenergy, to safeguard management and planning of landscapes, habitats and cultural identity (in the nature of public goods). "

In this context, the NSF involved valuing the assets that is supported by the EAFRD, and made available, for example by creating supply chains based on the production of bioenergy and economic sectors around the park area.

## 12. Japan

Japan's new planning document<sup>12</sup> is structured as follows:

Preamble 1

### **Part 1 The Strategy towards Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity**

*Chapter 1 Importance of Biodiversity and Rationales for Achieving a Society in Harmony with Nature*

Section 1 What is biodiversity?: 1 Origin of the earth and the birth of life; 2 Mass extinction and human activities; 3 What is biodiversity?

Section 2 Biodiversity that supports life and livelihoods: 1 What are ecosystem services?; 2 Biodiversity that supports life and livelihoods; (1) Atmosphere and water produced by organisms (supporting services); (2) Basis for human life (provisioning services); (3) Supporting cultural diversity (cultural services); (4) Our life secured by nature (regulating services)

Section 3 The rationales for achieving a society in harmony with nature supported by biodiversity

*Chapter 2 The Current Situation and the Challenges concerning Biodiversity*

Section 1 Summary of the outcomes of COP 10 and COP-MOP 5

Section 2 The current situation of biodiversity in the world and its connection to Japan: 1 Biodiversity in the world; 2 Characteristics of biodiversity in Japan from the global perspective; 3 Japan causing impacts on global biodiversity

Section 3 The structure of the biodiversity crisis: 1 First crisis (caused by human activities including development); 2 Second crisis (caused by reduced human activities); 3 Third crisis (caused by artificially-introduced factors); 4 Fourth crisis (caused by changes in the global environment);

Section 4 The current situation of biodiversity in Japan: 1 Japan Biodiversity Outlook; 2 The current situation of wildlife, etc.; 3 The current situation of ecosystems; 4 Impacts of the Great East Japan Earthquake on biodiversity

Section 5 The current status for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components: 1 Overview of the legal system for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components; 2 Overview of area designation systems for the conservation of biodiversity; 3 Efforts for the Conservation and Management of Wildlife; 4 Reconstruction Efforts after the Great East Japan Earthquake

Section 6 Challenges towards the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components: 1 Understanding of and action for biodiversity; 2 Securing human resources and cooperation; 3 Recognition of the "socio-ecological sphere" connected through ecosystem services; 4 Conservation and management of national land in light of the decreasing population, etc.; 5 Increasing scientific knowledge

*Chapter 3 Targets for the Conservation of Biodiversity and the Sustainable Use of Its Components*

Section 1 Japanese targets

Section 2 Grand design for national land in a society in harmony with nature: 1 Basic approaches set forth in the "Centennial Plan"; 2 The overall picture of the grand design for national land; 3 A grand design in accordance with national land characteristics; (1) Natural mountain areas; (2) Satochi-Satoyama/rural areas (including areas where artificial forests prevail); (3) Urban areas; (4) River/wetland areas; (5) Coastal areas; (6) Oceanic areas; (7) Island areas

*Chapter 4 Basic Policies for the Conservation of Biodiversity and the Sustainable Use of Its Components*

Section 1 Basic perspectives: 1 Scientific recognition and a preventive/adaptive attitude; 2 Community-based efforts; 3 The wide-area view; 4 Coordination and collaboration; 5 Mainstreaming biodiversity in socio-economic systems; 6 Integrated viewpoint; 7 The long-term merits of sustainable use

Section 2 Basic strategies: 1 Mainstreaming biodiversity in our daily life; 2 Reviewing and rebuilding relationships between man and nature in local communities; 3 Securing linkages between forests, the countryside, rivers and the sea; 4 Taking action from a global perspective; 5 Strengthening the scientific foundation and utilizing it in policies

Section 3 The roles of different entities and coordination/ collaboration

### **Part 2 Roadmap for the Achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity**

#### **Targets**

1 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 (Aichi Biodiversity Targets)

2 Establishment of Japan's National Targets for the Achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

### **Part 3 The Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity**

<sup>12</sup> Japan (2012). The National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012-2020: Roadmap towards the Establishment of an Enriching Society in Harmony with Nature, 28<sup>th</sup> September 2012, 305 pp.

*Chapter 1 Measures and Policies for National Land*

Section 1 Ecological networks: 1 Ecological networks

Section 2 Conservation of priority areas: 1 Nature Conservation Areas, etc.; 2 Natural parks; 2.1 Designation and other measures for natural parks; 2.2 The Protection and management of natural parks; 2.3 Promoting the use of natural parks; 2.4 Natural park development; 3 Wildlife Protection Areas; 4 Natural Habitat Conservation Areas; 5 Places of scenic beauty, natural monuments and cultural landscapes; 5.1 Places of scenic beauty and natural monuments; 5.2 Cultural landscapes; 6 Forest reserves and protection forests; 7 Special green space conservation districts, etc.; 8 Ramsar Sites; 9 World heritage sites; 10 Biosphere Reserves; 11 Geoparks; 12 Local voluntary management areas

Section 3 Nature restoration: 1 The steady implementation of measures for nature restoration; 2 The promotion of new measures for nature restoration;

Section 4 Environmental impact assessments and other measures; 1 Environmental impact assessments; 2 Other major efforts to reduce environmental impacts;

Section 5 Forests: 1 The desirable conditions of forests for maintaining their priority functions and how to develop such conditions; 2 Promoting the development of diverse forests; 3 The National Campaign for the Promotion of “Utsukushii Mori Zukuri (Fostering Beautiful Forests)””; 4 Appropriate forest conservation and management; 5 The promotion of measures to control wildlife damage to forests; 6 Promoting human resource development, exchange between cities and mountain villages and the settlement of new residents in mountain villages; 7 Forest operations that take account of biodiversity; 8 Promoting forest development activities with citizen participation and diverse forest uses; 9 Expanding forest environmental education and human-forest interaction; 10 The development of forestry and the timber industry mainly through expansion of domestic timber uses; 11 Promoting administration and management of national forest including forest reserves and green corridors; 12 Promoting forest resource monitoring; 13 Promoting sustainable forest management on a global scale

Section 6 Rural and Satochi-Satoyama areas: 1 Promoting agricultural production that has an enhanced focus on biodiversity conservation; 2 Promoting soil cultivation, fertilization and pest/weed control with an enhanced focus on biodiversity conservation; 3 Promoting the management and conservation of Satochi-Satoyama areas with the aim of reducing wildlife damage; 4 Promoting the conservation of networks of ecosystems and water environments including paddy fields, waterways and reservoirs; 5 The conservation and utilization of rural environments and agricultural development using local resources; 6 Promoting the creation of spaces where people can experience rich natural environments; 7 Promoting the improvement, conservation and utilization of grasslands; 8 Promoting activities to improve, conserve and utilize Satoyama forests

Section 7 Urban areas: 1 The development of ecological networks in urban areas; 2 The formulation of comprehensive plans on the conservation, restoration, creation and management of green spaces; 3 Promoting measures and policies for the conservation, restoration, creation and management of green spaces and waterside areas; 3.1 The development of city parks; 3.2 Consideration for biodiversity conservation in road development; 3.3 The conservation of biodiversity in sewage systems; 3.4 Special green space conservation districts and green space conservation districts; 3.5 Suburban Special Green Conservation Areas and Suburban Green Conservation Areas; 3.6 Special historic landscape preservation areas and historic landscape preservation areas; 3.7 Scenic districts; 3.8 Civic green spaces; 3.9 Productive green zones; 3.10 The conservation of protective groves around residences, coppices, etc.; 3.11 Promoting the creation of greenery on private land, the greening of rooftops and walls; 3.12 The securing of green spaces on factory sites; 4 Raising public awareness about greenery conservation, restoration, creation and management; 4.1 Promoting public awareness campaigns on greenery; 4.2 Raising public awareness about biodiversity conservation in sewage systems

Section 8 Rivers, wetlands, etc.: 1 The conservation and restoration of habitats for living organisms; 1.1 Nature-oriented river works; 1.2 The conservation and restoration of ecosystems in rivers, wetland areas, etc.; 1.3 Environmental consideration in dam construction; 1.4 Environmental consideration in landslide disaster prevention measures for mountain streams and slopes; 1.5 Integrated soil management from the mountain to the seashore; 1.6 The designation and conservation of wetlands; 1.7 The conservation of fishing grounds in inland waters; 1.8 Alien species control measures in rivers, wetland areas, etc.; 2 The improvement of water environments; 2.1 The improvement of water quality in rivers, lakes, etc.; 2.2 Ensuring clear water in rivers; 2.3 The improvement of river environments through conducting tests on “flexible dam management”; 3 Cooperation and collaboration with residents; 4 Environmental education and nature experience activities using rivers; 4.1 The “Children’s Waterfront” rediscovery project; 4.2 Promoting nature experience river activities conducted by citizen groups; 4.3 Kodomo Hotarangers (Kid Firefly Rangers); 5. Surveys and research into river environments; 5.1 National Census on River Environment; 5.2 Academic research on river ecology; 5.3 Aqua Restoration Research Center; 5.4 Aquatic life survey

Section 9 Coastal and oceanic areas: 1 The comprehensive conservation of biodiversity in coastal and oceanic areas; 1.1 The conservation of marine biodiversity based on scientific findings; 1.2 Protected areas for the conservation of marine biodiversity; 1.3 The conservation and restoration of seagrass beds and tidal flats; 1.4 The conservation and restoration

of coral reefs; 1.5 The conservation of island ecosystems; 1.6 The protection and management of marine life; 2 Fisheries in Satoumi and the Ocean; 2.1 Promoting the conservation of important fishery environments such as seagrass beds, tidal flats, etc.; 2.2 Promoting fishery infrastructure projects that take biodiversity into consideration; 2.3 Promoting the conservation and utilization of fishing village environments by tapping into local resources; 2.4 Promoting the conservation and management of marine resources that takes biodiversity into consideration; 2.5 The continuing promotion of resource management under the framework for implementing the resource management guidelines and the resource management plans; 2.6 Propagation that takes biodiversity into consideration and sustainable aquaculture production; 2.7 Promoting biodiversity conservation while considering the protection and management of rare species; 2.8 Promoting measures to prevent fishery damage caused by wildlife; 3. Coastal environments; 4 Port and harbor environments; 5 Marine pollution control measures; 5.1 Measures to control pollution caused by marine activities; 5.2 Water purification measures in sea areas; 5.3 The conservation of water environments in closed ocean areas

#### *Chapter 2 Cross-Sectoral and Fundamental Measures and Policies*

Section 1 Promoting the mainstreaming of biodiversity: 1 Promoting communication and public involvement; 2 Interaction with nature; 2.1 The promotion of nature interaction activities; 2.2 Providing places for interaction with nature; 3. Education, learning and experience; 3.1 School education; 3.2 Out-of-school activities and lifelong education; 4 Recruiting and developing human resources; 5 Economic valuation; 6 Promoting efforts by businesses and consumers

Section 2 Appropriate conservation, management and other measures for wild organisms: 1 The conservation of threatened species and their habitats; 1.1 The Red List; 1.2 The conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; 1.3 Ex-situ conservation; 2 The conservation and management of wildlife; 2.1 The designation and management of Wildlife Protection Areas; 2.2 Regulations on the capture of wildlife; 2.3 Scientific and systematic conservation and management; 2.4 Surveys and research into wildlife habitats; 2.5 The prevention of illegal capture; 2.6 Wildlife relief systems, etc.; 2.7 Raising public awareness; 2.8 Avian influenza, etc.; 3 Welfare and proper management of animals; 3.1 Promoting the appropriate management of animals; 3.2 Promoting the use of identification devices; 3.3 Comprehensive public awareness measures

Section 3 Measures to control alien species and other factors causing disturbances to ecosystems; 1 Alien species control measures; 2 Genetically modified organisms, etc.; 3 Abiotic factors including chemical substances

Section 4 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries: 1 Biodiversity in agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Section 5 Ecotourism: 1 Ecotourism

Section 6 Sustainable use of biological resources: 1 The use and preservation of genetic resources; 1.1 The use of genetic resources; 1.2 The preservation of genetic resources; 2 The use and preservation of microbial resources; 2.1 The use of microbial resources; 2.2 The preservation of microbial resources; 3 Access and Benefit-sharing of genetic resources (ABS)

Section 7 Promotion of international efforts: 1 Japan's international contribution based on the outcomes of COP 10; 1.1 Japan's international leadership and international coordination; 1.2 Promoting the *Satoyama* Initiative; 1.3 Cooperation related to information on biodiversity conservation in the Asia-Pacific region; 2 The implementation of biodiversity-related agreements; 2.1 Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; 2.2 Ramsar Convention; 2.3 The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); 2.4 World Heritage Convention; 2.5 The International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990 (OPRC Convention); 2.6 Antarctic Treaty; 2.7 The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); 2.8 Bilateral treaties and agreements for the protection of migratory birds; 2.9 The International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM); 2.10 The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention); 2.11 The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGR) (tentative name); 2.12 The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); 2.13 The Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention); 3 The implementation of international programs; 3.1 Conservation of migratory waterbirds in the Asia-Pacific region; 3.2 The International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI); 3.3 The Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB Programme); 3.4 Sustainable forest management and measures to prevent illegal logging; 3.5 The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF); 3.6 The intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES); 3.7 The development of information systems for biodiversity; 3.8 The Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET); 3.9 Measures for the Northwest Pacific region; 3.10 The Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP); 3.11 The Group on Earth Observations (GEO); 4 Support for and cooperation with developing countries; 4.1 Promoting cooperation under comprehensive frameworks; 4.2 Japan's contribution to the conservation of the global environment in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Section 8 Promotion of information management and technological development; 1 The comprehensive assessment of biodiversity; 1.1 The comprehensive assessment of biodiversity; 1.2 The development of biodiversity indicators in the

field of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 2 The promotion of surveys and information management; 2.1 The promotion of the National Survey on the Natural Environment and other surveys; 2.2 Integrated ecosystem monitoring systems; 2.3 The preparation of wildlife inventories and information on samples; 2.4 The provision and publication of natural environment information; 2.5 The development of centers and the establishment of systems for biodiversity information; 2.6 Promoting forest monitoring; 2.7 Information development for river environments; 2.8 The improvement of the marine environment database; 2.9 Centralized management and provision of oceanographic data; 2.10 Information development for the natural environment in National Parks; 3 Promoting research and technology development; 3.1 Surveys and research in the environmental field; 3.2 Technology development for the conservation and maintenance of forests; 3.3 Surveys and research in urban areas; 3.4 Surveys and research on rivers; 3.5 Surveys and research at ports and harbors; 3.6 Surveys and research in sea areas

Section 9 Promoting mitigation of global warming and adaptation to its impacts from a biodiversity standpoint; 1 Promoting mitigation of global warming and adaptation to its impacts from a biodiversity standpoint;

Section 10 Integrated efforts towards a society in harmony with nature, a recycling-oriented society and a low-carbon society; 1 Promoting integrated efforts towards a society in harmony with nature, a recycling-oriented society and a low-carbon society;

*Chapter 3 Reconstruction and Restoration after the Great East Japan Earthquake*

Section 1 Reconstruction and restoration after the Great East Japan Earthquake; 1 The establishment of a Sanriku Reconstruction (Fukko) National Park; 2 Measures in response to the accident at the nuclear power station; 3 The utilization of disaster-prevention forests

Section 2 Efforts to establish a new type of society in harmony with nature; 1 Efforts to establish a new type of society in harmony with nature

## **4 Support for and cooperation with developing countries**

### **4.1 Promoting cooperation under comprehensive frameworks (Specific measures and policies)**

- By taking into consideration the needs of developing countries, international trends surrounding biodiversity and global issues such as climate change, the government will promote international cooperation in environmental fields including biodiversity more effectively and efficiently. (MOFA)
- The government promotes the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS). Its objectives are to obtain new findings that will contribute to solving global problems and improving scientific and technological standards in such fields as environment and bioresources which include biodiversity-related research, based on the needs of developing countries. It also aims to develop human resources in developing countries and improve their problem-solving abilities. To achieve these aims, SATREPS implements international joint research projects with a concept of applying research outcomes to future utilization, in combination with ODA technical cooperation. (MEXT, MOFA)

[Current situation] The number of biodiversity-related projects implemented: 12 (May 24, 2012)

### **4.2 Japan's contribution to the conservation of the global environment in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries (Specific measures and policies)**

- The government will promote international cooperation for sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries through the utilization of Japan's experience and knowledge accumulated in Japan and

abroad, and make vigorous contributions to conservation of global environment including prevention of desertification, sustainable use of water resources and climate change measures. (MAFF)

- As for bilateral cooperation, the government will conduct technical cooperation through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and promote sustainable forest management in developing countries. (MOFA, MAFF)
- As for multilateral cooperation, the government will promote projects that aim at promoting sustainable forest management including illegal logging prevention measures in developing countries, through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and other organizations. (MOFA, MAFF)
- With regard to multilateral cooperation for fisheries, the government will promote projects that aim at promoting international resource management and fishing village development for sustainable fisheries, through financial contributions to FAO, the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), etc. (MAFF)

## 13. Malta

Malta's planning document<sup>13</sup> is structured as follows:

Targets
Theme 1: Genetic Resources and Diversity
Theme 2: Species and Habitats
Theme 3: Ecological Network of Protected Areas
Theme 4: Biological Introductions
Theme 5: Sustainable Use of Biological Resources
Theme 6: Sustainable Use of Natural Resources: Soil, Water and Land
Theme 7: Climate Change
Theme 8: Pro-biodiversity Businesses and a Green Economy
Theme 9: Financing Biodiversity
Theme 10: Communication, Education and Public Awareness
Theme 11: Participatory Conservation
Theme 12: Enforcement
Theme 13: Environmental Assessment
Theme 14: Research & Development
Theme 15: Biodiversity Monitoring
Theme 16: Networking & Information Exchange
Theme 17: Capacity Building
Theme 18: Other Sectoral Integration
Annex I – CBD and EU Biodiversity Targets
Annex II – Linkages between the NBSAP Targets and Thematic Areas
Annex III – Timeline for implementation of NBSAP Actions Annex IV – Examples of Indicators to Assess Progress in Implementation of the NBSAP

### Theme 8: Pro-biodiversity business and a green economy

BE1: Increased cooperation and involvement of the private sector and businesses in biodiversity conservation is encouraged, including the promotion of private sector voluntary initiatives/green business schemes, the support/uptake of pro-biodiversity business projects and by including biodiversity safeguards in corporate plans and programmes, as appropriate following guidance issued by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and other organizations as well as by learning and sharing experiences and best practices through the EU Business@Biodiversity Platform.

BE2: Eco-efficient facilities, which adopt the cleaner production approach, and use environmentally sound and innovative technologies, are increasingly established.

BE3: The economic valuation of ecosystem services is assessed and integrated into green accounting and reporting systems at a national level by 2020.

### Theme 9: Financing biodiversity

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<sup>13</sup> Malta (2012). Malta's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2020: working Hand-in-Hand with Nature, Ministry for Tourism, Culture and the Environment, 33 pp.

FB1: European Community and new funding opportunities for biodiversity, including public and private investment and innovative financing of biodiversity conservation and protected areas, are identified at a national level bearing in mind the findings of “The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity” (TEEB) study, and incorporated in a national biodiversity financial plan by 2014. The purpose of this biodiversity financial plan is to assist resource allocation and uptake of funds towards supporting projects that adopt effective and innovative approaches to advancing biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the Maltese Islands.

FB2: Market-based instruments (such as economic incentives, fiscal instruments, environmental certification schemes, labeling/branding and green public procurement) that have the potential to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as improve the sustainability of supply chains, are explored, and where feasible, established and implemented. Moreover, instruments/standards that recognize the value of goods of production systems that sustain biodiversity and the diversification of niche markets at a local level are also identified and fostered, including for those goods and services produced by protected areas.



## 14. Myanmar

Myanmar's national strategy and action plan<sup>14</sup> is structured as follows:

### **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1. Myanmar and its Natural Resources
- 1.2. Objective of NBSAP Myanmar and its Guiding Principles
- 1.3. Methodology of NBSAP

### **CHAPTER 2: MYANMAR BIODIVERSITY AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE**

- 2.1. Habitat and Ecosystem Diversity; 2.2. Species Diversity and Endemism; 2.3. Globally Threatened Species; 2.4. Agricultural Biodiversity; 2.5. Livestock Biodiversity; 2.6. Status of Invasive Species

### **CHAPTER 3: CONTEXT OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN MYANMAR**

- 3.1. National Environmental Policy and Agenda 21; 3.2. Existing Institutional and Legal Framework for Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation; 3.3. Performance Assessments and Gaps in Biodiversity Conservation; 3.4. Performance of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Biodiversity; 3.5. Performance of Biosafety Measures; 3.6. Major Threats to Biodiversity Conservation; 3.7. Over-exploitation of Natural Resources; 3.8. Habitat Degradation and Loss; 3.9. Root Causes

### **CHAPTER 4: CONSERVATION PRIORITIES AND MAJOR THREATS**

- 4.1. Conservation Priorities: 4.1.1. Species Outcomes; 4.1.2. Site Outcomes; 4.1.3. Corridor Outcomes; 4.1.4. Priority Outcomes for Conservation Investment
- 4.2. Issue of Sustainable and Equitable Use of Biological Resources

### **CHAPTER 5: STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN MYANMAR**

- 5.1. Outline of Overall Strategies for Biodiversity Conservation
  - 5.1.1. Strengthening Conservation of Priority Sites
  - 5.1.2. Mainstream Biodiversity into Other Policy Sectors
  - 5.1.3. Implement Focused Conservation Actions for Priority Species
  - 5.1.4. Support Local NGOs and Academic Institutions to Engage in Biodiversity Conservation
  - 5.1.5. Create Capacity to Coordinate Conservation Investment in Myanmar
  - 5.1.6. Enhance Capacity for Participatory In-situ and Ex-situ Conservation of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery Biodiversity and Genetic Resource Management
  - 5.1.7. Expedite the Process of Implementing National Biosafety Framework
  - 5.1.8. Promote the Initiative to Manage IAS
  - 5.1.9. Facilitate the Legislative Process of Environmental Protection and Environmental Impact Assessment
  - 5.1.10. Enhance Communication, Education and Public Awareness on Biodiversity Conservation
- 5.2. NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN (2011-2030)
  - 5.2.2. Five-year Action Plan Toward Sustainable Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management
  - 5.2.3. Five-year Action Plan Toward Sustainable Freshwater Resource Management
  - 5.2.4. Five-year Action Plan Toward Sustainable Management of Coastal, Marine and Island ecosystems
  - 5.2.5. Five-year Action Plan Toward Sustainable Management of Land Resources
  - 5.2.6. Five-year Action Plan Toward Sustainable Management of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (Linking with Agriculture and Livestock Biodiversity)
  - 5.2.7. Five-year Action Plan Toward Sustainable Ecotourism
  - 5.2.8. Five-year Action Plan Toward Enhancing Environmental Quality Management and Biosafety
  - 5.2.9. Five-year Action Plan Toward Sustainable Management for Mineral Resource Utilization

### **CHAPTER 6: MECHANISMS FOR AN EFFECTIVE NBSAP**

- 6.1. Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Implementation of Biodiversity Conservation
- 6.2. Monitoring and Evaluation of NBSAP
- 6.3. Sustainability of Actions under Myanmar NBSAP

### **REFERENCES**

- Annex 1. National Steering Committee for Formulating NBSAP
- Annex 2. Thematic Working Groups for Formulating NBSAP.

<sup>14</sup> Myanmar (2011). National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, 135 pp.

Annex 3. List of Myanmar's Globally Threatened Species 2010.  
 Annex 4. Key Protected Species by Protected Areas (Established and Proposed).  
 Annex 5. Preliminary List of KBA in Myanmar.  
 Annex 6. Preliminary List of Conservation Corridors in Myanmar.

The document indicated that low investment for biodiversity conservation is one of the underlying causes that lead to ineffective biodiversity conservation. The Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division (NWCD) within the Forest Department (FD) is responsible for managing protected areas including financial expenditure on wildlife conservation. According to an environmental performance assessment carried out by National Commission for Environmental Affairs (NCEA) during the period 2004 –2006, total expenditure of FD allocated for NWCD (at constant price level of 1988 base year) declined over the period. In the National Forest Policy of 1995, it was clearly stated that at least 25% of revenue generated by the Forestry Sector should be used for conservation investment. However, this is yet to happen and attention of policy makers is needed on this matter.

Table: Annual Expenditure of Forest Department at 1988 Constant Price Level (Million Kyats).

Year	Forest Reserve	Natural Regeneration	Plantation	Research, training, NWCD, personnel, administration	Total
1988	0.11	0.08	48.3	126.76	175.25
1994	0.04	0.05	22.3	76.93	99.31
1995	0.07	0.04	22.76	69.03	91.89
1996	0.15	0.12	22.89	68.52	91.68
1997	0.64	0.43	39.78	75.4	116.24
1998	0.44	0.27	35.94	68.43	105.08
1999	0.7	0.62	45.25	84.34	130.9
2000	0.98	1.3	56.46	165.71	224.45
2001	0.61	2.9	44.16	132.1	179.76
2002	0.42	2.03	42.25	105.95	150.65

Source: FD (2005) & CSO (2002).

International assistance given for biodiversity conservation is also minimal with a small amount of assistance being received through NGOs. Very limited overseas assistance is given to NWCD, which is a key institution for managing protected areas and biodiversity conservation in Myanmar. Investment in human resource development, particularly to advanced education and training, is very limited, and results in a shortage of qualified professionals in the field of nature and biodiversity conservation.

## 15. Serbia

Serbia's planning document<sup>15</sup> is structured as follows:

Introduction

### **Principles of Biodiversity Conservation**

#### **1. Biological Diversity of the Republic of Serbia**

1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Species Diversity, 1.2.1 Endangered species; 1.3 Ecosystem Diversity, 1.3.1 Habitat Types; 1.4 Genetic Diversity, 1.4.1 Genetic Resources; 1.5 Protection of Biological Diversity, 1.5.1 Protected area system, 1.5.2 Ecological networks, 1.5.3 Protected species, 1.5.4 Other protected natural goods

#### **2. Institutional, legal and financial frameworks for biological diversity protection in the Republic of Serbia**

2.1 Institutional framework for biodiversity protection, 2.1.1 Government Institutions, 2.1.2 Research and educational institutions, 2.1.3 Non-governmental organizations; 2.2 Legal framework for biodiversity protection, 2.2.1 Laws and Strategies, 2.2.2 International treaties, conventions and agreements; 2.3 Financial Framework for biodiversity protection

#### **3. Threats to Biodiversity in the Republic of Serbia and Underlying Causes**

3.1 Introduction: building a conceptual model of stresses, threats and causes;; 3.2 Stresses and Direct Threats to Biodiversity, 3.2.1 Stress - Habitat Loss, Fragmentation and Degradation, 3.2.1.1 Direct threat - Conversion of Native Habitats for Agricultural, Forestry, Residential and Commercial Uses, 3.2.1.2 Direct Threat - Alteration of Flow Regimes of Natural Waterways, 3.2.1.3 Direct Threat - Construction, Use and Maintenance of Transportation Infrastructure, 3.2.1.4 Direct Threat – Logging, 3.2.1.5 Direct Threat - Livestock Grazing and Absence of Grazing, 3.2.1.6 Direct Threat – Mining, 3.2.1.7 Direct Threat - Tourism and Outdoor Recreation; 3.2.2 Stress - Population Declines in Wild Species, 3.2.2.1 Direct threat - Overexploitation and Illegal Harvesting of Plant and Wildlife Species, 3.2.2.1.1 Hunting & Fishing, 3.2.2.1.2 Gathering; 3.2.3 Stress - Pollution/Contamination; 3.2.4 Stress - Invasive, Non-native Species and Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs); 3.2.5 Stress - Climate Change;; 3.3 Summary of Known Sectoral Impacts, 3.3.1 Impacts of the Agricultural Sector, 3.3.2 Impacts of the Forestry Sector, 3.3.3 Impacts of the Water Resources Management Sector, 3.3.4 Impacts of the Transportation Sector, 3.3.5 Impacts of the Mining Sector, 3.3.6 Impacts of the Natural Resources Management Sector, 3.3.6.1 Hunting, 3.3.6.2 Fishing, 3.3.6.3 Gathering of wild flora and fauna, 3.3.7 Impacts of Invasive Species, 3.3.8 Impacts of Climate Change; 3.4 Indirect Threats to Biodiversity in the Republic of Serbia, 3.4.1 Ineffective and inadequate Protected Areas system, 3.4.2 Failure to understand and demonstrate the economic value of biodiversity, 3.4.3 Inadequate legal mechanisms and financing for biodiversity conservation; Weak enforcement and implementation of existing mechanisms, 3.4.4 Lack of integration of biodiversity issues into sectoral laws and policies, 3.4.5 Lack of information, capacities and coordination related to biodiversity conservation and management, 3.4.6 Low level of public awareness of the importance of biodiversity

#### **4. Strategic Areas, Objectives and Activities for Biodiversity Conservation in the Republic of Serbia**

4.1 Biodiversity Conservation: 4.1.1 Threatened Biological Diversity, 4.1.1.1 Threatened Species, 4.1.1.2 Threatened Ecological Communities and Habitats, 4.1.1.3 Ecological Restoration, 4.1.1.4 Ex-situ Conservation ; 4.1.2 Managing Threatening Processes, 4.1.2.1 Non-native species and genetically modified organisms (GMOs), 4.1.2.2 Pollution/Contamination, 4.1.2.3 Fire

4.2 Protected Area System: 4.2.1 Protected Area System Effectiveness; 4.2.2 Protected Area System Financing

4.3 Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Access and Benefit Sharing and Economic Valuation: 4.3.1 Sustainable use of biodiversity; 4.3.2 Access and benefit sharing; 4.3.3 Economic valuation of biodiversity

4.4 Policy, legal, institutional and financial frameworks for biodiversity conservation: 4.4.1 Policy framework; 4.4.2 Legal framework; 4.4.3 Institutional framework; 4.4.4 Financial framework

4.5 Integration of Biological Diversity Conservation into Other Sectors: 4.5.1 Integrated policies and guidelines; 4.5.2 Integration of biodiversity into other sectors, 4.5.2.1 Agriculture, 4.5.2.2 Forestry, 4.5.2.3 Wildlife resources, 4.5.2.4 Mining, 4.5.2.5 Water resources, 4.5.2.6 Tourism and outdoor recreation

4.6 Knowledge Base: 4.6.1 National Biodiversity Information System; 4.6.2 Biodiversity Monitoring; 4.6.3 Biodiversity Research

4.7 Capacity Building: 4.7.1 Technical Capacity building; 4.7.2 Infrastructure and Equipment

<sup>15</sup> Serbia (2011). Biodiversity Strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2011 – 2018, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Belgrade, February 2011, 138 pp.

4.8 Education, Public Awareness and Participation: 4.8.1 Formal education; 4.8.2 Public awareness; 4.8.3 Participation
4.9 International Cooperation: 4.9.1 Coordination with other international instruments for biodiversity conservation; 4.9.2 Regional and international cooperation
4.10 Climate Change: 4.10.1 National action on climate change; 4.10.2 Climate change research, monitoring, and evaluation; 4.10.3 Climate change awareness
4.11 Implementation of the Strategy
4.11.1 Financing the Strategy
4.11.2 Coordination, review and updating of the Strategy
<b>5. Action Plan</b>
Annex 1: List of Protected Areas in the Republic of Serbia
Annex 2: Map of protected areas in the Republic of Serbia
Annex 3: List of Internationally Important Bird Areas (IBA), Inter nationally Important Plant Are as (IPA) and selected are as for butterflies (PBA) in the Republic of Serbia
Annex 4: List of potential “Emerald areas” in the Republic of Serbia
Annex 5: List of regulations relevant for biodiversity protection in the Republic of Serbia
Annex 6: List of international treaties and conventions

## Financial framework for biodiversity protection

Environmental financing sources in the Republic of Serbia involve funds from the national budget which are allocated through ministries, institutions and funds, local self-government budgets and funds sourced from many bilateral and multilateral treaties. The most significant international funds are EU pre-accession funds.

Basic competences in this area lie within the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning. This institution has passed through many transformations since its foundation in 1991 (it was merged with other sectors, was a directorate etc.), and often found itself marginalized and observed as a “cost” by higher level decision makers and other economically stronger sectors. This also affected funding of this area and it was only when the Environmental Protection Fund was established that activities in this area began being financed in an organized manner, in addition to receiving regular budget allocations for the operation of competent institutions. The majority of sectors still see biodiversity only declaratively as an economic category, thus substantial changes to strategic orientation are still lacking. The Law on Environmental Protection Fund (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, Issue 72/09) stipulates utilization of earmarked finances.

The Fund’s resources are used in compliance with the law, the statute and the Fund’s working programme. They are used, inter alia, for the following:

- 1) Protection, conservation and improvement of air quality, water, soil and forest quality, as well as mitigating climate change and protecting the ozone layer;
- 2) Protection and conservation of biodiversity and geodiversity;
- 3) Encouraging sustainable use of protected areas;
- 4) Encouraging sustainable development of rural areas;

5) Incentives for education, research and development studies, programmes, projects and other activities, including demonstration activities;

6) Financing eco education programmes and public awareness raising related to environmental issues and sustainable development.

Of the Fund's total 2008 budget of 1.5 billion RSD, about 20 million RSD was allocated for the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, which is only 1.3% of total funds. In 2009 the Fund's total budget for all activities amounted to approximately 2 billion RSD.

Protected area funding is mostly provided from the budget, utilization of natural resources, revenues gained from tourism, donations and other sources. Most of the budget funds which flow into the protected areas are spent to cover current costs of institutional financing and staff salaries. The Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, as the ministry responsible for protected areas at the national level, finances activities in protected areas through various projects, thus contributing to a higher degree of utilization of funds intended for the protection and development of biodiversity in natural areas. Activities financed through such projects include the marking and maintenance of paths, rehabilitation of degraded areas, development of information systems, the construction of visitor centres, monitoring, reintroduction programmes and general status improvement in protected areas. In order to obtain funds for such activities, protected area managers submit their projects to the Ministry. The Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning allocated about €2.5 million for protected areas in 2007, about €1 million in 2008, and a total of €1.3 million allocated in 2009.

Average amounts received from the government at the protected areas system level through competent institutions vary by around 25%. In total, protected areas with currently available funds still lack about 50% needed to cover basic functioning costs and about 75% for optimal functioning.

The Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning also finances the development of applied projects in the area of biodiversity protection, primarily within protected areas, as well as financing the development of individual action plans for the protection of endangered species, development of Red Books and Red Lists of endangered plant and animal species.

It is worth noting that although the country has significant external debt (in 2009 it was estimated at €22.2 billion, with external public sector debt amounting to €7.1 billion), there have been no attempts to introduce a debt conversion mechanism or any bilateral negotiations about such a mechanism.

Certain funds are allocated from the budget of the government of AP Vojvodina to the Provincial Secretariat for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development. Funds allocated in 2009 for biodiversity and protected area development amounted to approximately 30 million RSD. The Provincial Secretariat financially supports various project activities in protected areas, such as sanitation and revitalization of sensitive, variable ecosystems (saline, steppe, old forests, wet meadows, grasslands and shallow ponds), monitoring of sensitive ecosystems of strictly protected and protected wild species of

plants and animals, protection of biodiversity, infrastructure development for ecotourism in protected areas, capacity building and education of protected area managers and rangers.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management provides financial support to protected areas for certain activities. The Directorate for forests, which is part of the Ministry, approves and finances projects related to afforestation, improvement of habitat conditions, production of seeds and seedlings, nurseries, construction of forest roads for afforestation and protection against fire, as well as for scientific projects. In 2009 the available budget for these activities amounted to around 450 million RSD.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management also finances the work of the Expert Council for Biosafety. This Ministry uses incentives to support the conservation of autochthonic plant sorts and animal breeds. For example, conservation of animal genetic resources is based on the principle of direct payment per domestic animal head and until 2008 it also encouraged the development of farms with autochthonic breeds, the procurement of new breeding heads, preservation and maintenance of the national and reserve seed collections, maintenance of the national database for plant genetic resources, quality control and multiplication of samples in the national seed collection for gene bank needs, maintenance and sustainable use of collection nurseries of fruit and vines, collections of forage, industrial and medicinal and vegetable crops, as well as maintenance of autochthonic plant genetic resources in small husbandries. The Ministry also provides financial support for organic production development through the introduction of direct payments per head or per hectare.

On the basis of competition procedure, the Ministry of Science finances the development of basic, technological and innovation projects in various scientific areas, thus supporting research related to biodiversity protection and biosafety.

In 2008, financial support from the National Investment Plan (NIP) for environmental projects amounted to 455 million RSD. About 60% of that amount was allocated for six regional landfill projects.

The European Commission introduced a unified financial instrument for pre-accession assistance – IPA – for the budgeting period 2007-2013, which consolidated all previous pre-accession funds. This unique instrument is intended to support EU candidate countries and potential candidate countries. The Republic of Serbia, as a potential candidate for EU membership, currently has access to the first two IPA components: 1) support to transition process and development of institutions and 2) regional and cross-border cooperation. In 2009 the Republic of Serbia gained access to €190 million from IPA funds for development projects. The planned measures contained in the Rural Development Programme relating to the conservation of traditional breeds should be financed through IPARD funds as of 2011, in the amount of €937,500 annually (compared to €600,000 in 2007). This would support 1,000 agricultural husbandries, i.e. between 4,000 and 10,000 endangered autochthonic breeds. A significant contribution to the preservation of plant genetic resources has been achieved through participation of the Republic of Serbia in the Regional Network for Plant Genetic Resources of South East Europe (SEEDNet), funded by SIDA.

In addition to IPA funds, the Republic of Serbia obtains certain funding for environmental projects from donations, loans, international assistance funds, UN funds and instruments, programmes and funds of international organizations, such as the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the German Organization for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and others. The Memorandum of Understanding signed with the EU in June 2007 enabled the Republic of Serbia to legally participate in the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP 7).

The level of environmental investments in the Republic of Serbia is currently low (between 2001 and 2005 it was about 0.3% of GDP, while estimates of the revised Memorandum on Budget and Economic and Fiscal Policy were 0.4% of GDP in 2008), while financing from industry and the private sector is insufficient. During their pre-accession period, new EU member states from Central Europe invested between 1.5 and 2.5% of GDP in the environment. Based on the Sustainable Development Strategy, it is planned that 1.5% of GDP be allocated for environmental investments in 2014, while achieving target allocation of 2.5% of GDP for the environment is foreseen by 2017.

### **Protected areas system financing**

Objective 2.2: Ensure the availability of sufficient financial resources for maintenance and expansion of the PA system of the Republic of Serbia, while enhancing the long-term financial sustainability of the system.

Activities:

- 1) conduct national level PA financial analysis;
- 2) develop a sustainable PA system financing plan;
- 3) prepare guidelines for the development of individual PA financial plans;
- 4) prepare or update individual PA financial plans;
- 5) provide and maintain sufficient resources, including trained staff, to implement management plans.

### **Financial framework**

Objective 4.4: Strengthen and expand financing for biodiversity conservation and provide incentives for biodiversity conservation within all sectors.

Activities:

- 1) Research and develop financial and other incentives for biodiversity conservation in all relevant sectors (e.g., tax deductions for conservation easing, biodiversity friendly or organic farming in areas

surrounding Pas, combined with promotion of organic products as a value-added approach to increasing income from such strategies; value-added activities in areas surrounding PAs ,such as sustainably harvested non-timber forest products);

2) Diversify funding for biodiversity conservation at all levels and in all sectors by seeking funding from a range of public and private sources, bilateral and multilateral donors;

3) Incorporate expenditure and revenue projections resulting from biodiversity conservation (economic valuation) into the budgets of relevant institutions;

4) Strengthen the capacities of MESP (Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning), PSEPSD (Provincial Secretariat of Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development), INC (Republic Institute for Nature Conservation), PINC (Provincial Institute for Nature Conservation), local authorities and PA managers to find funding for biodiversity conservation activities (e.g., training in the preparation of proposals and implementation of projects financed by bilateral and multilateral donors);

5) Increase contributions from the National Environmental Protection Fund for biodiversity conservation projects;

6) Promote the financing of biodiversity conservation programmes and activities within the private sector.

## **Financing the Strategy**

Objective 11.1: Ensure a diverse portfolio of sources and strategies for the long-term funding of the Strategy, and ensure that the costs of biological diversity conservation are shared equitably among institutions and stakeholders so that they reflect contributions to degradation and benefits from protection or use.

### **Activities:**

1) Develop a strategic financial plan to fund the implementation of the Strategy that identifies a diverse range of funding sources (in-country and international, private and public) and strategies for ensuring long-term implementation, monitoring and refinements of the Strategy and coordination with other relevant strategies and policies. The financial plan should provide a multi-year budget that includes: anticipated costs of priority activities of the Biodiversity Strategy of the Republic of Serbia; amount of funding that can be expected for implementation from the national government's budget; identification of additional fundraising opportunities associated with sustainable activities depending on biodiversity (tourism, sustainable sport fishing and hunting, scientific tourism etc.); mechanisms for collecting revenue from these activities (e.g. annual rent, permit fees, visitor entrance fees, levies for utilities etc.); mechanisms to ensure that revenue collected will be channelled to the correct agency and used to implement the Strategy and its relevant activities.



2) Incorporate expenditure and revenue projections resulting from the implementation of the Strategy into the budgets of relevant institutions.

The Action Plan of the Biodiversity Strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2011 - 2018 contains activities, responsible institutions and timeframes, as well as potential source of financial resources for implementation of the Strategy.

## 16. Spain

Spain's second planning document<sup>16</sup> is structured as follows:

I. Introduction
II. Reference framework
III. Principles of the Strategic Plan
IV. Long-term perspective
<b>V. Diagnosis:</b> Knowledge about biodiversity; Protected areas and natural resource management; Ecosystems services, connectivity and ecological restoration; Cataloging and conservation of habitats and species; Invasive alien species; Conservation and development of game and fishery species; Conflict with wildlife; Genetic resources; Geodiversity and geological heritage; Agricultural system and livestock; Forest planning and management; Erosion and desertification; Inland waters; Coastal and marine environment; Maritime fisheries; Urban environment; Tourism in nature; Environmental assessment; Climate change; Global impact, international cooperation and development cooperation; Custody of territory; Communication, education and citizen awareness; Governance and administrative structure; Environmental crime; Green growth and biodiversity; Green public procurement; Resource mobilization.
<b>VI. Goals, objectives and actions of the Strategic Plan</b>
Objective 1.1 Apply the Spanish Inventory of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity and continue inventory & monitoring of biodiversity.
Objective 1.2 Organize, update and disseminate information about the inventory, status and monitoring of natural heritage and biodiversity, considering international and Community requirements
Objective 1.3 Promote research and innovation in biodiversity for conservation, management and sustainable use.
Objective 2.1 Plan and manage consistently protected areas networks and promote customary use of natural resource.
Objective 2.2 Promote ecological restoration, environmental connectivity of land and landscape protection;
Objective 2.3 Contribute to the conservation and restoration of natural habitats and wildlife.
Objective 2.4 Establish mechanisms for the prevention of the entrance, detection, eradication and control of invasive alien species.
Objective 2.5 Protect native fauna species in relation with hunting and fishing continental.
Objective 2.6 Develop technologies and applied experiences in wildlife management for the prevention of damage and risk of transmissible diseases.
Objective 2.7 Regulate access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits derived from their use.
Objective 2.8 Increase the knowledge about geodiversity and geological heritage and increase their protection.
Objective 2.9 Improve cooperation and collaboration between administrations and national and international organizations related to geodiversity conservation and geological heritage
Objective 3.1 Advance the knowledge, consideration and integration of biodiversity in land practice and policy, coordination with Autonomous Communities, intersectoral cooperation, and participation of the involved sectors.
Objective 3.2 Promote sustainable forest management.
Objective 3.3 Contribute to monitoring and improvement of forest health and evaluate its contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
Objective 3.4 Contribute to conservation of biodiversity by fighting forest fires.
Objective 3.5 Contribute to conservation of biodiversity by soil protection and conservation actions.
Objective 3.6 Increase integration of biodiversity in water planning and management.
Objective 3.7 Continue the Wetlands Conservation Policy.
Objective 3.8 Know the status of marina biodiversity conservation in Spanish water.
Objective 3.9 Establish monitoring programs of marine biodiversity.
Objective 3.10 Establish an integrated planning of the marine environment to reduce the impact of human activities on the biodiversity.
Objective 3.11 Establish marine protected areas and Natura 2000 network in the marine environment and ensure consistent management.

<sup>16</sup> Spain (2011). Plan estratégico del patrimonio natural y de la biodiversidad 2011-2017, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, y Medio rural y Marino, 30 de septiembre de 2011, 210 pp.

Objective 3.12 Adopt measures for protection of marine habitats and species.

Objective 3.13 Protect and conserve the maritime terrestrial public domain.

Objective 3.14 Achieve a balance between exploitation and conservation of marine natural resources, ensuring a level of sustainable capture.

Objective 3.15 Apply effectively the environmental assessment procedures.

Objective 3.16 Promote sustainability of nature tourism.

Objective 3.17 Promote coherence and positive synergies between biodiversity conservation policies and fighting against climate change.

Objective 4.1 Help the Third World in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and reduce the impact of Spanish activities on biodiversity and natural resources in the Third World.

Objective 5.1 Promote land stewardship for conservation of biodiversity.

Objective 5.2 Promote the information, awareness and participation of the society for conservation of biodiversity.

Objective 6.1 Reposition and apply the conclusions of the supranational processes about biodiversity, and state conservation policy.

Objective 6.2 Establish mechanisms of necessary coordination and governance for the implementation of the Strategic Plan of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity.

Objective 6.3 Increase the effectiveness of environmental crime prosecution.

Objective 7.1 Consider biodiversity and ecosystems services, including economic value in public and private activities.

Objective 7.2 Promote green employment and consideration of biodiversity in the economic activities.

Objective 7.3 Reduce the impact of public purchase and procurement on biodiversity.

Objective 8.1 Ensure adequate funding for the biodiversity conservation policy.

VII. Cooperation, collaboration and coordination between administrations

VIII. Sectoral integration

IX. Estimation of budgetary needs

Annex I. Monitoring program

Annex II. Glossary

## V. Diagnosis

### Resource mobilization

The fulfillment of the objectives set out in this Strategic Plan, which are responding to the main pressures on biodiversity in Spain and liabilities arising from the implementation of state legislation and international commitments in the field, requires adequate funding. Failure to ensure the provision of minimum financial means can threaten biodiversity in Spain and the provision of environmental goods and services.

Therefore, it is essential to mobilize resources from all sources to achieve the objectives of biodiversity conservation. It is necessary to explore all possible sources, both public and private, to mobilize resources and explore and encourage the development of new financing mechanisms.

In addition, policies and actions for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity must optimize the use of available resources through efficient use of resources, consistent and balanced with the results to be achieved.

It is also necessary to optimize the use of resources, taking into account the mutual benefits between policies of biodiversity conservation and other policies, such as the fight against climate change and adaptation and mitigation measures.

Law 42/2007 establishes the Fund for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity in order to implement measures aimed at the achievement of the objectives thereof. This Fund is statutorily regulated, which is an opportunity to ensure consistency with the Strategic Plan and the funding requirements for the fulfillment of its objectives.

The Natura 2000 network also requires adequate funding to achieve its full implementation, as recognized by the recent EU strategy on biodiversity. In this sense, the European Commission is preparing a Communication on financing Natura 2000 that will provide updated estimates of the costs of Natura 2000, will highlight the benefits of effective management of the network and take into account the experiences generated and lessons learned from the current integration approach in order to identify ways to improve funding of the Network for the forthcoming financial perspective period.

Adequate financing of the Natura 2000 network requires close cooperation between Member States and the European Commission as outlined in Article 8 of the Habitats Directive. This provision recognizes the need for support from the EU for the management of sites through co-financing through the financial instruments of the Community, taking into account a prioritized action framework of measures to be taken and involving co-financing.

Considering the above circumstances, the recent EU strategy on biodiversity expected that Member States are required to develop a multi-year planning for Natura 2000 consistent with the priority frameworks established by the Directive. It is therefore essential and urgent to begin work on a framework for priority action for the Natura 2000 network to identify goals and priorities in relation to the co-financing of the European Union for the conservation of Natura 2000.

Some subsidies have unwanted harmful effects on natural heritage and biodiversity. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) defines subsidies harmful to the environment as all types of financial supports and regulations that are established to improve the competitiveness of certain products, processes or regions and that, in combination with the current tax system, unintentionally discriminate against sound environmental practices. The Green Paper on the Use of Market Instruments in Environmental Policy and other related policies of European Commission recognized that the reform or abolition of these subsidies could become the main public fund for the environment if the aid is reinvested in support of practices that have positive effects on employment, on development and on natural heritage and biodiversity.

Furthermore, the conclusions of the Council of Ministers of the Environment of the European Union of 15 March 2010 estimated that the financial means to support biodiversity should be addressed through reform, suppression and redirection of subsidies that are harmful to biodiversity. The elimination or reform of subsidies harmful to biodiversity and the development of positive incentives for the

conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is also one of the targets set in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Meanwhile, the Law 42/2007 establishes the duties of public authorities, the identification and, if possible, elimination or modification of incentives contrary to the conservation of the natural heritage and biodiversity, and the promotion of fiscal incentive of private initiatives in nature conservation and de-motivation of those with negative impact on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural heritage.

In recent years the green tax reform has become part of the political debate, and environmental criteria have been introduced in some existing taxes, such as the vehicle registration tax. However, it has not yet faced deep fiscal reform that includes measures to encourage or discourage, as appropriate, activities that affect the natural heritage and biodiversity.

The need to promote eco-efficient economy through changes in national income, from taxing workers and businesses to taxing the use of resources and energy, has been recommended by the Community authorities and the OECD.

In Spain, the market-based instruments for biodiversity conservation have been applied at the margins. There is still a huge potential for development and implementation of these instruments, which can be effective tools for achieving these objectives.

In the Council Conclusions of March 2010, it is recalled that an effective policy for biodiversity conservation will require adequate mobilization of resources from all sources, noting that the public and private financing, and in particular innovative forms of financing should include payments for ecosystem services.

According to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, two-thirds of the services provided by ecosystems and high nature value areas in the world are in decline and legal regulations are insufficient to protect against the push of economic interests. Some private economic activities generate positive environmental externalities that are not recognized by the market. By contrast, there are other private activities that benefit natural heritage without charge or negative externalities not computed in the price of their products. Creating markets to internalize environmental costs into the prices of products and services that use biodiversity as "raw material" is being piloted successfully in other countries to maintain sustainable uses of it.

Article 73 of Law 42/2007 recognizes the services provided by ecosystems and urges regulatory incentives to reward positive externalities in natural spaces with custody agreements. But homogeneous compensation payments based on the calculation of lost profits do not always ensure the proper conservation of biodiversity in marginal areas, which rarely meets the principle of "he who provides collects".

The few cost-benefit studies that have been conducted in Spain in protected areas and in its socioeconomic environment demonstrate the generation of net book profits. However, many costs of protected areas are borne locally while benefits are received globally or are perceived by traders other than those who bear the costs. Redistributive mechanisms are lacking among those providing the public good and those who benefit from it. In addition, revenue from environmental services provided by protected areas usually is not reinvested in the management of these areas or local economies.

Payment systems for environmental services can be effective mechanisms for a direct causal relationship is always established between an activity and the amount of natural asset generated. These systems of public intervention may also serve as a tool for conflict prevention in the use of natural resources between regions, and improve social and territorial cohesion between urban and rural areas. Payments for environmental services accompanied by market mechanisms have been effective in creating new business opportunities for those who act in favor of conservation, and receive supplemental income to their normal activities, by giving a monetary value to environmental services provided by their activities. The aim is to promote the mechanisms of supply and demand that operate in line with the interests of conservation and make it a profitable activity.

If the allocation of funds for conservation and maintenance activities depends exclusively on public subsidies and traditional economic activity of the areas hosting biodiversity that run the risks of abandonment and of a continued decline of biodiversity associated with these activities. So environmental services markets should be explored, which could be an effective tool to exploit the potential financial services provided by biodiversity.

## VI. Goals, objectives and actions of the Strategic Plan

<b>Goal 4</b>	<b>Conserve global biodiversity and contribute to poverty alleviation in the world</b>
Objective 4.1 Assist the Third World in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to reduce the impact of the activities of Spain on biodiversity and natural resources in the Third World.	
4.1.1	Conduct the evaluation of international trade of wildlife in Spain.
4.1.2	Monitor the implementation of the CITES Convention and Community law in the field in Spain.
4.1.3	Update and revise periodically the common protocol between CITES Management and Scientific Authorities to prepare the required reports on imports, exports or reintroductions of CITES specimens in Spain.
4.1.4	Establish and maintain a database with information on CITES species and the application of the Convention in Spain.
4.1.5	Promote the development of a specific legislation sanctioning infringements in the field of CITES and EU rules that allow returning economic sanctions for the conservation of biodiversity.
4.1.6	Promote education and training mechanisms on CITES.
4.1.7	Establish mechanisms to monitor all imported wood and forest products in order to meet the requirements of EU legislation.
4.1.8	Designate the competent authorities in Spain to implement European regulations concerning imports of wood and the obligations of operators who purchase timber and timber products.
4.1.9	Comply with the obligations of the International Cooperation Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (ICP Forests) in Spain.
4.1.10	Ensure full integration of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in programs, projects and activities in international cooperation and planning tools that are developed in the future in Spanish cooperation.
4.1.11	Promote collaboration between public administrations for the implementation of programs, projects and development cooperation in the conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services and poverty reduction
4.1.12	Ensure that international cooperation activities in the fields related to this Strategic Plan and the fight

against climate change are consistent. Ensure synergies and avoid unwanted effects.
4.1.13 Develop programs and projects of international cooperation and development cooperation for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Take into account especially the CBD and the fulfillment of commitments under international environmental conventions signed by Spain.
4.1.14 Develop programs and projects of international cooperation and development cooperation with regard to sustainable forest management with particular attention to FLEGT and REDD + program.
4.1.15 Develop training programs in third countries on communication, education and awareness for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and local development.
4.1.16 Ensure effective compliance with the requirements for companies eligible to receive financial support from the Central Government.
<b>Goal 7. Contribute to green growth in Spain.</b>
Objective 7.1 Consider biodiversity and ecosystem services, including its economic value in the public and private activities
7.1.1 Promote the consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services, including economic value in the design of policies of the General Administration of the State.
7.1.2 Encourage consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services, including economic value, in the activities of Spanish companies.
7.1.3 Establish the Natural Heritage Accounting under national accounts.
7.1.4 Develop environmental indicators related to human welfare in addition to GDP indicator for incorporation into the social and political debates.
Objective 7.3 Reduce the impact of Public Procurement on biodiversity.
7.3.1 Promoting Green Procurement Plan, particularly in relation to forest products.
7.3.2 Study the advisability of revising the Green Procurement Plan to include specific criteria on biodiversity.
<b>Goal 8. Mobilize financial resources from all sources to achieve the objectives of biodiversity conservation.</b>
Objective 8.1 Ensure adequate funding for biodiversity conservation policy.
8.1.1 Adopt and implement the rules of the Fund for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, taking into account the objectives of the Strategic Plan.
8.1.2 Develop incentive systems for positive environmental externalities.
8.1.3 Establish a working group of the Central Government to study fiscal mechanisms that favor conservation of biodiversity.
8.1.4 Analyze state subsidies with detrimental effects on biodiversity and its potential for removal or conversion.
8.1.5 Promote the use of innovative mechanisms for financing biodiversity.
8.1.6 Consider establishing payment systems for environmental services.
8.1.7 Study and regulate, if necessary, the implementation of biodiversity banks.
8.1.8 Include in grant aid to the Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine specific assessment criteria relating to the conservation of biodiversity.
8.1.9 Develop a prioritized action framework for Natura 2000 that identifies the objectives and priorities for the co-financing of the EU for the conservation of Natura 2000.

## VII. Cooperation, collaboration and coordination between administrations

### D. Promote consistency in conservation policies and funding mechanisms

#### D.1 Promotion of strategic planning of biodiversity conservation and development of corresponding actions in the Autonomous areas for the Strategic Plan

Foster a coherent planning of biodiversity conservation in the different administrations to promote synergies in the area and increase the effectiveness of the measures undertaken.

Encourage, in coordination with the Autonomous Communities, the consideration of the goals of the Strategic Plan at the regional level and the development of equivalent actions to contribute to more consistent and effective conservation of biodiversity.

## D.2 Co-financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation

The Royal Decree of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity Fund will be the financial framework for the implementation of measures to support the achievement of the goals of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity contained in the Strategic Plan. It will operate as a co-financing instrument and support from the Central Government of the State to the autonomous communities for the development of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use measures.

Through the signing of cooperation agreements, activities of mutual interest to the General State Administration and the Autonomous Communities may be developed and implemented to achieve the objectives of the Strategic Plan. In this case, the execution shall be the concerned Autonomous Community and a co-financing of between 25% and 75% will be established with the Central Government, according to budget availability.

The selection of projects to be co-funded will confirm the priorities established. In addition, procedures will be established for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of these actions.

Also, activities of general interest, whose execution and financing correspond entirely to the Central Government, can be declared for achieving the determined objectives of the Strategic Plan.

## IX. Estimation of budget requirements

This chapter includes an estimate of the budget that would be considered necessary for proper development of the actions contained in the Strategic Plan over its six-year life. This estimate is made as provided in Article 12 of Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, of 13 December.

The financing of the actions are finally adjusted to annual availability contained in the State General Budget for both the Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs and other departments of the Central Government.

Moreover, certain objectives of the Strategic Plan may be achieved through activities of general interest, whose execution and financing shall be the Central Government of the State.

### Estimated budget requirements

Objectives	Euros in million
Goal 1. Having the best knowledge for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services	
Objective 1.1 Apply the Spanish Inventory of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity and continue the work of inventory and monitoring of biodiversity	69
Objective 1.2 Organize, update and disseminate information on the inventory and monitoring of natural heritage and biodiversity considering international and EU requirements	4
Objective 1.3 Promote research and innovation in biodiversity to address the needs of conservation, management and sustainable use	4
Goal 2. To protect, conserve and restore nature in Spain and reduce threats	
Objective 2.1 Plan and coherently manage networks of protected areas and promote the orderly use of natural resources	6
Objective 2.2 Promote ecological restoration, environmental connectivity planning and landscape protection	7
Objective 2.3 Contribute to the conservation and restoration of natural habitats and wild species	29



Objective 2.4 Establish mechanisms for the prevention of the entry, detection, eradication and control of invasive alien species	10
Objective 2.5 Protect native wildlife species in relation to hunting and inland fisheries	2
Objective 2.6 Develop technologies and experiences applied to wildlife management to prevent damage and the risk of communicable diseases, combating alien species and climate change adaptation	4
Objective 2.7 Regulate access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits arising from the use thereof	9
Objective 2.8 Increase knowledge on geodiversity and geological heritage and enhance their protection	4
Objective 2.9 Enhance cooperation and collaboration between government and national and international organizations related to the conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage	1
Goal 3. To promote the integration of biodiversity into sectoral policies	
Objective 3.1 Advance the knowledge, consideration and integration of biodiversity into agricultural policies and practices in the context of coordination with the Autonomous Communities, intersectoral cooperation and participation of stakeholders	50
Objective 3.2 Promote sustainable forest management	10
Objective 3.3 Contribute to the monitoring and improvement of the health of forests and assess their contribution to mitigation and adaptation to climate change	4
Objective 3.4 Contribute to the conservation of biodiversity through fire management	372
Objective 3.5 Contribute to the conservation of biodiversity through protection measures and soil conservation	4
Objective 3.6 Increase the integration of biodiversity into planning and water management	7
Objective 3.7 Continue the policy of wetland conservation	3
Objective 3.8 Know the conservation status of marine biodiversity in Spanish waters	9
Objective 3.9 Establish monitoring programs of marine biodiversity	9
Objective 3.10 Establish integrated planning of the marine environment so as to reduce the impact on biodiversity of human activities	9
Objective 3.11 Establish Marine Protected Areas and areas of the Natura 2000 network in the marine environment, and ensure consistent management	26
Objective 3.12 Provide for the protection of marine habitats and species	9
Objective 3.13 Protect and preserve the maritime-terrestrial public domain	9
Objective 3.14 Achieve a balance between exploitation and conservation of marine natural resources by ensuring a sustainable catch	9
Objective 3.15 Apply effective environmental assessment procedures	10
Objective 16.3 Promote sustainability of nature tourism	9
Objective 17.3 Encourage consistency and the positive synergies between policies of biodiversity conservation and combating climate change	2
Goal 4. To conserve global biodiversity and contribute to poverty alleviation in the world	
Objective 4.1 Assist third countries to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and reduce the impact of Spain's activities on biodiversity and natural resources in third countries	26
Goal 5. To promote the participation of society in the conservation of biodiversity and promote their awareness and commitment	
Objective 5.1 Promote land stewardship for biodiversity conservation	4
Objective 5.2 Promote information, awareness and participation in society for biodiversity conservation	4
Goal 6. To improve environmental governance for biodiversity conservation	
Objective 6.1 Promote and implement the conclusions of supranational processes on biodiversity, especially the CBD, a state conservation policy	2
Objective 6.2 Establish coordination mechanisms and governance necessary for the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Natural Heritage and Biodiversity	4
Objective 6.3 Increase the effectiveness of environmental criminal prosecution	3
Goal 7. To contribute to green growth in Spain	
Objective 7.1 Consider biodiversity and ecosystem services, including economic value in the public and private activities	2
Objective 7.2 Promote green jobs and consideration of biodiversity in economic activities	3
Objective 7.3 Reduce the impact of Public Procurement on biodiversity	1
Goal 8. To mobilize financial resources from all sources to achieve the objectives of biodiversity conservation	
Objective 8.1 Ensure adequate funding policy of biodiversity conservation	1
Total (estimated)	750

## 17. Suriname

Suriname's national biodiversity action plan<sup>17</sup> is structured as follows:

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The objectives of the strategy
- 1.2 The objectives of the action plan
- 1.3 NBAP actions for the period 2012-2016
- 1.4 The phased development of the action plan
- 1.5 Applied methodology
- 1.6 New actions, current activities and dilemmas
- 1.7 The structure of this document

### **2 Background**

- 2.1 What is biodiversity?
- 2.2 The importance of, threat to, and conservation of biodiversity
- 2.3 Framework for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- 2.4 Stakeholders and rightholders
- 2.5 Land rights and Free Prior & Informed Consent (FPIC)

### **3 From objectives to actions**

- 3.1 Conservation of biodiversity
- 3.2 Sustainable use of biodiversity
- 3.3 Access to genetic material and associated traditional knowledge
- 3.4 Acquisition of knowledge through research and monitoring
- 3.5 Capacity building
- 3.6 Increasing awareness and empowerment
- 3.7 Cooperation at local and international level
- 3.8 Adequate financing
- 3.9 Financial overview

### **4 Next steps**

- 4.1 Phased plan
- 4.2 Priorities and making choices
- 4.3 Embedding NBAP in national policy
- 4.4 Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

### 3.8 Adequate financing

The eighth objective in the NBAP concerns action that is necessary to ensure the financing of the various actions included in this action plan. This was referred to under a number of objectives in the NBS as well. These suggestions were brought together and supplemented under this eighth objective. A distinction is recognized between the possibilities of incidental financing (often by donors, project-based and time-bound) and continuous financing, based on generating a constant cash flow. Funds of particularly the GEF and other big donors will be important for incidental financing, which can be seen as investments. These investments will be made on the basis of plans, such as this NBAP, when they are completed and accepted by the government. Funds derived from production in the various sectors will be important for continuous financing, which in fact will mainly have to serve to cover running costs and depreciations. It is therefore also important to encourage sustainable use of biodiversity and responsible use of other resources to prevent that important actions cannot be undertaken due to a lack of funds.

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<sup>17</sup> Suriname (2013). National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP): 2012-2016, Ministry of Labor, Technological Development and Environment, February 2013, 84 pp.

**Objective 8: Adequate financing:** In order to realize the other objectives of the NBS, adequate financial funds are available via acquisition of project-based and programme funds and implementing national mechanisms for fund creation and sustainable financing of activities

**Sub-objective 8.1: Continuous financing by OvS, by means of targeted budgeting and subsidies**

In order to be able to finance current activities, a sufficient constant cash flow needs to be generated. The OvS will have to allocate more funds to biodiversity-related activities. In addition, financial mechanisms will have to be developed and introduced to discourage pollution and degradation of biodiversity and encourage sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.

Desired actions	Necessary input	Expected output	Importance/priority	Responsibility	Budget indication	Budget source	Comments
Overview	expertise, political support, annual reports	available funds, financing mechanisms, proposals	high to limited/short – mid term	esp. ATM, ROGB, NH, LVV, TCT, OW, RvM	SRD 135,000	OvS, SCF	partly dependent on approval/ratification environmental framework act
1. include additional biodiversity-related budgets in annual budgets of OvS	formulated actions from NBAP, political support	availability of funds for implementation biodiversity related actions	high / short term	RvM, DNA in cooperation with ATM, ROGB, NH, LVV, TCT, OW, Fin	SRD 15,000	OvS	
2. link realized activities to annual budget and submit this to RvM and DNA	annual reports and realized figures of previous years with regard to biodiversity - related activities	presentation to RvM and DNA, measurable and verifiable budgets	high / short term	ATM in cooperation with ROGB, LVV, NH, TCT, OW	SRD 15,000	OvS	
3. develop financial mechanisms to counter pollution and degradation of biodiversity	technical and judicial expertise; consultations, consultant	environmental tax /fines for pollution developed	high to limited/ short – mid term	ATM in cooperation with Fin, ROGB, LVV, NH, TCT, OW	SRD 60,000	OvS, SCF	partly dependent on approval/ratification environmental framework act; generated revenues (from e.g. fines, environmental levy) need to be returned to the sector;
4. identify responsibilities and tasks that can be delegated to foundations, authorities, private	technical and judicial expertise; political support; consultations, consultant	proposals to delegate responsibilities /tasks of privatizing institutes	high /short term	ATM in cooperation with RvM, ROGB, LVV, NH, TCT, OW	SRD 45,000	OvS	hus, generating funds is also delegated; offers possibility to reduce subsidy OvS

enterprises							
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### Sub-objective 8.2: Project-based and programme financing by means of bilateral and multilateral agreements and donor funds

In addition to continuous financing for current activities, financing is necessary for interventions, one-off investments, evaluations and changes, in short, projects and programmes with a specific duration. As far as this is concerned, the international community offers many financing options, which can be used in a better manner. Bilateral and multilateral financing options exist, as well as options for financing by international NGOs. It is important to consider that in order to obtain the money from big multilateral donors such as GEF, a long project cycle needs to be started; that means that there are often years between submitting draft projects and obtaining funds.

Desired actions	Necessary input	Expected output	Importance /priority	Responsibility	Budget indication	Budget source	Comments
Overview	expertise, political support; lobby	overview, financing applications, agreements	high /short-long term	several ministries, including ATM, ROGB, Fin, BUZA	SRD 270,000	OvS, GEF	lobby needs to be done through a.o. Embassies
1. make an overview of financing possibilities and conditions and/or focus /priorities	technical expertise; consultations; consultant	overview of potential financing possibilities /conditions /priorities	high /short term	ATM in cooperation with ROGB, Fin, BUZA	SRD 30,000	OvS	inform a.o. through Embassies / lobby
2. submit financing applications to international donors / NGO's for financial and technical support in implementing biodiversity-related programmes and projects	worked out programmes and projects that are biodiversity related; international lobby; output from 1	approved financing applications	high /short – long term	several ministries / organizations; including ATM, ROGB, LVV, NIMOS, SBB,	SRD 90,000	OvS, GEF	
3. explore possibilities financial support from bi/multilateral cooperation	political support; international lobby; output from 1	bi-/multilateral cooperation agreements	high /short – mid term	BUZA in cooperation with ATM, ROGB, LVV, NH	SRD 150,000	OvS	lobby done (a.o.) through Embassies

### Sub-objective 8.3: Sustainable international financing

A new (international) development is the possibility of bi-/multilateral sustainable financing mechanisms in the course of which countries are paid / compensated for conservation and/or sustainable use of biodiversity. Examples in this respect are REDD+, revolving funds, compensation mechanisms for cross-boundary pollution. In practice, in order to be entitled to sustainable international financing, investments have to be made in a team that operates at international fora, lobbies for Suriname and develops national proposals. In practice, it may take many years before such a team is successful; the team will probably also need to be supported by international consultants.

Desired actions	Necessary input	Expected output	Importance /priority	Responsibility	Budget indication	Budget source	Comments
Overview	technical expertise; consultants	overview and recommendations as regards financing mechanisms	high to currently limited /short to long term	BUZA, ATM, ...	SRD 2,445,000	OvS	the government will have to invest in a team of local experts
1. identify financing mechanisms related to biodiversity, which apply to Suriname	technical expertise; consultations; consultant	overview of relevant financing mechanisms	high to limited / mid – long term	BUZA in cooperation with ATM, ROGB, LVV, NH, OW	SRD 45,000	OvS	possible financing mechanisms for forests, water, biodiversity and contribution to global preservation; link with climate change
2. international lobbying and development of proposals	technical expertise; consultants	recommendations as regards financing mechanisms Suriname can benefit from, in relation to biodiversity	high /short – mid term	ATM in cooperation with BUZA	SRD 2,400,000	OvS	the government will have to invest in a team of local experts to lobby and prepare / work out things.
3. test some mechanisms in a pilot project and adjust these according to local standards/ circumstances			Currently limited / long term				
4. evaluate existing OvS structures in function of the possibility to be able to generate funds and to reinvest			Currently limited / long term				

### 3.9 Financial overview

The overview gives a summary of the financial funds necessary for the various objectives, followed by the necessary funds per subobjective.

Objectives / sub-objectives	Budget (SRD)	Budget source
1 Conservation of biodiversity	26,670,000	
1.1 Adjusted national laws and rules for the conservation of biodiversity within and outside protected areas	345,000	OvS, SCF, GEF
1.2 Preserve the biodiversity of Suriname in an adequate and effective national system of protected areas, and in areas beyond this system	17,715,000	OvS, GEF, SCF, IADB, FAO, CIS, WWF Guianas
1.3 Rational designation and use of land, taking into account biodiversity conservation and the impact of disasters	4,650,000	OvS, GEF, IADB and companies
1.4 Responsible mining, with minimization of damage to the environment and biodiversity, and environmental restoration	1,680,000	OvS, WWF Guianas, companies
1.5 Spread of dangerous objects, substances or organisms in natural ecosystems limited and under control	2,280,000	OvS, FAO, GEF

2 Sustainable use of biodiversity	8,325,000	
2.1 Sustainable fisheries in the marine, estuarine and inland waterways	2,115,000	OvS, WWF Guianas, FAO
2.2 Sustainable forestry – both logging and harvest of plant non-timber forest products (NTFP) - and forest restoration	1,965,000	OvS, TBI, CIFOR, IADB, WWF Guianas
2.3 Sustainable use of wildlife (terrestrial)	1,980,000	OvS, OvNL, OvVS, WWF Guianas, ACTO
2.4 Responsible tourism , particularly nature and ecotourism	615,000	OvS, SCF, EU, CIS
2.5 Responsible agriculture, causing less environmental damage	405,000	OvS, FAO
2.6 Responsible application of biotechnology	195,000	OvS, FAO
2.7 Ecosystems valued for the services they deliver	1,050,000	GEF
3 Regulated access to genetic material and associated traditional knowledge, with fair and equitable sharing of benefits	3,255,000	
3.1 Regulated access to genetic material in the territories of Indigenous people and Maroons, with fair and equitable sharing of derived benefits	2,220,000	OvS, GEF
3.2 Regulated access to genetic material in other areas, with fair and equitable sharing of derived benefits	480,000	OvS, GEF
3.3 Regulated access to traditional knowledge, with fair and equitable sharing of derived benefits	555,000	OvS, GEF
4 Knowledge acquisition through research and monitoring	28,122,500	
4.1 Knowledge acquired through biodiversity research (traditional knowledge and knowledge of basic biology and use)	13,910,000	OvS, GEF, SCF, FAO, TBI, ACT, WWF Guianas, CIS, big companies
4.2 Knowledge of trends in biodiversity and of natural processes and human activities that have an impact thereon	13,522,500	OvS, GEF, World Bank, UNFCCC, CBD, OvNL, UNDP, CIS, WWF Guianas, companies
4.3 Accessible national databases about biodiversity, with the results of research and monitoring	690,000	OvS, GEF, SCF
5 Capacity building	9,015,000	
5.1 Generic capacity developed	1,050,000	OvS, UNICEF, SCF, OvNL, CBN, SCF
5.2 Relevant ministries and associated institutes strengthened	6,555,000	OvS, IDB, GEF, WWF Guianas, SCF, CBN
5.3 Companies do business in a socially responsible manner, with due observance of particularly green / sustainability principles	585,000	OvS, SCF, company funds
5.4 Local civil society organizations and communities capable to fulfil their role in relation to biodiversity	825,000	OvS, SCF, GEF, WWF Guianas, CBN, TBI
6 Raising awareness and empowerment through education and communication	8,670,000	
6.1 National awareness-raising through communication campaign	1,530,000	OvS, UNICEF, bilateral cooperation, SCF, GEF, WWF Guianas, CIS, ACT
6.2 Raising awareness among local communities through education	5,400,000	UNICEF, OvS, IDB, GEF, CIS, ACT, WWF Guianas, international companies
6.3 Raising awareness within the agriculture and fisheries sector	1,740,000	EU, FAO, OvS
7 Cooperation at local and international level	573,500	
7.1 Local cooperation and participation communities	120,000	OvS, private sector, GEF, NGOs
7.2 International cooperation	453,500	OvS, IDB, UNDP, ACTO
8 Adequate financing	2,850,000	
8.1 Continuous financing by OvS, by means of targeted budgeting and subsidies	135,000	OvS, SCF
8.2 Project-based and programme financing by means of bilateral and multilateral agreements and donor funds	270,000	OvS, GEF
8.3 Sustainable international financing	2,445,000	OvS
Total	87,481,000	≈USD26.5 million

## 18. Switzerland

Switzerland's planning document<sup>18</sup> covers the period up to 2020 and is structured as follows:

<b>1 Introduction</b>
1.1 Background; 1.2 Parliamentary mandate; 1.3 Process; 1.4 Interfaces and balancing of interests
<b>2 Concept and Meaning of Biodiversity</b>
2.1 The concept of biodiversity; 2.2 Measurability; 2.3 The importance of biodiversity for society
<b>3 Biodiversity in the International Context</b>
3.1 The global status of biodiversity; 3.2 Global interdependence; 3.3 International agreements; 3.4 Strategic Plan for biodiversity
<b>4 The Status of Biodiversity in Switzerland</b>
4.1 Ecosystems and habitats; 4.2 Species diversity; 4.3 Genetic diversity
<b>5 Previous Biodiversity Conservation</b>
5.1 Habitat protection; 5.2 Species protection; 5.3 Protecting genetic diversity
<b>6 Previous Biodiversity Promotion in Relevant Areas</b>
6.1 Spatial planning and settlement development; 6.2 Forestry; 6.3 Agriculture; 6.4 Hunting and fishing; 6.5 Tourism, sport and leisure; 6.6 Transport; 6.7 Renewable energies; 6.8 Sites, buildings and facilities in federal ownership; 6.9 Education And research; 6.10 Production, services/trade and consumption
<b>7 Strategic Goals</b>
7.1 Use biodiversity sustainably: 7.1.1 Spatial planning; 7.1.2 Forestry; 7.1.3 Agriculture; 7.1.4 Hunting and fishing; 7.1.5 Tourism, sport and leisure; 7.1.6 Transport; 7.1.7 Renewable energies; 7.1.8 Sites, buildings and facilities in federal ownership; 7.1.9 Production, services/trade and consumption
7.2 Develop ecological infrastructure
7.3 Improve the conservation status of national priority species
7.4 Conserve and promote genetic diversity
7.5 Evaluate financial incentives
7.6 Record ecosystem services
7.7 Generate and disseminate knowledge
7.8 Promote biodiversity in settlement areas
7.9 Strengthen international commitment
7.10 Monitor changes in biodiversity
<b>8 General Conditions for Implementation</b>
8.1 Implementing the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy
8.2 Organization and cooperation
8.3 Impacts on the environment, economy and society
8.4 Financial and human resources
8.5 Evaluation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy
Annexes
A1 Aichi Biodiversity Targets
A2 Consideration of the Aichi Biodiversity Target in the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy
A3 Designated Biodiversity Areas
A4 Strategies and Programmes with Interfaces to the Topic of Biodiversity

### Evaluate financial incentives

#### Challenges

In addition to incentives that promote biodiversity, today's tax and funding system (subsidies in the broad sense) contains some incentives that have a negative impact on biodiversity. According to one

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<sup>18</sup> Switzerland (2012). Stratégie Biodiversité Suisse, 25 avril 2012, 86 pp.

study, around one third of all federal subsidies have a potentially degrading effect on biodiversity and the landscape. As a result, taxes and subsidies must be examined.

#### Goal

By 2020, the negative impacts of existing financial incentives on biodiversity are identified and avoided, if possible. Where appropriate, new positive incentives are created.

#### The action fields

Existing incentives in the tax and funding system must be optimized in such a way that they do not run counter to planning requirements but support them. In many cases, corresponding studies are already under way (e.g. agricultural policy, forest policy). The aim is to demonstrate by 2015 the areas in which further need for improved incentives exists. Hence, possible reports for the revision of the legislation must be compiled by 2020.

For example, the redistribution of animal-related payments in the context of the further development of the direct payments system provides a model for the examination of existing mechanisms. These were used previously to provide an incentive for keeping of more animals per unit of area than would have been appropriate. Existing mechanisms in other areas should also be optimized.

In areas in which market failure is particularly prominent, new incentive mechanisms shall also be examined. Urban sprawl and the associated fragmentation of habitats is an example of a market failure in which the public good of biodiversity is degraded through the use of private goods. The coordinated and careful development of such financial mechanisms is required.

Important action fields exist at cantonal and international levels in addition to national level. Positive experience has already been gained in individual cantons with incentive and funding mechanisms for the promotion of the ecosystem services that are not directly marketable. Examples of market-based instruments have also been developed at international level in recent times. What is lacking is a systematic application-oriented exchange at cantonal and communal levels. For the combining of forces, existing successful models at cantonal, national and international level should be availed of for Switzerland or for different cantons.

### **Strengthen international commitment**

#### Challenge

In addition to conserving its own biodiversity, Switzerland is reliant on the conservation of biodiversity at global level for its economic and social well-being. The maintenance of the stability of ecosystems at global level is also in the interest of Switzerland. Hence, the efforts made at international level must be strengthened.

#### Goal



By 2020, Switzerland's commitment to the conservation of global biodiversity at international level is strengthened.

#### The action fields

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization shall be ratified in Switzerland as soon as possible. This shall create a legal basis that will guarantee compliance with national regulations on the access to genetic resources. This will enable the guaranteeing of fair and equitable benefit sharing. In the context of the Biodiversity Convention, the implementation of the Strategic Plan must be measured and supported and the concrete funding requirement for its implementation at global level, and particularly in countries of the South, must be solidly clarified. Switzerland shall be able to provide the necessary finance to cover this funding requirement. Moreover, Switzerland shall support the allocation to the Global Environment Fund (GEF) of the necessary re-sources in the area of biodiversity and the increased effectiveness of the fund. Within the funding mechanisms and development programmes supported by Switzerland (e. g. World Bank, UNDP, REDD+ etc.), Switzerland shall continue to support sufficient attention being paid to the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use. The protection and conservation of biodiversity are also promoted through Switzerland's bilateral development cooperation.

In the area of economic development cooperation, Switzerland promotes projects that benefit biodiversity, and projects with negative impacts on biodiversity may not be supported. In addition, the development of and compliance with sustainability standards is also promoted within the economic development cooperation; this also includes the consideration of the impacts of projects on global biodiversity.

In the context of its economic and trade policy, Switzerland applies model provisions on trade and sustainability in free trade agreements and verifies the inclusion of additional sustainability provisions in investment protection agreements. Within the WTO, Switzerland contributes to the clarification of the relationship between WTO law and environmental law. Through these measures, Switzerland ensures that trade, environment and social standards develop in a mutually supportive way. The awarding of Swiss export risk insurance obliges the Confederation to demonstrate the absence of risk to global biodiversity in accordance with the applicable OECD environmental recommendation "Common Approaches on the Environment And Officially Supported Export Credits". The implementation of environmental impact assessments should also be verified as an additional measure.

In the European context, Switzerland is committed in the context of its contractual relations with the EU and guarantees the compatibility of the measures with the EU's new Biodiversity Strategy. It supports the activities of the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the network of the heads of European Nature Conservation Agencies (ENCA). Through its membership, Switzerland is also involved in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the OECD and the Bern Convention (European Council). To ensure the connection of Switzerland's ecological infrastructure with that of neighboring countries, Switzerland also supports the European ecological connection projects, the pan-

Alpine connection of ecosystems through the ECONNECT project and the Alpine Convention's Ecological Network Platform.

Because the forces of the multilateral institutions must be combined and contradictory resolutions avoided, the cooperation and synergies between the conventions in the area of biodiversity shall be improved. Other multilateral agreements shall also take biodiversity issues into account in their decisions. In particular, biodiversity safe-guards must be implemented in the climate sector. In the awareness that spatial concentration is conducive to these efforts, Switzerland supports, where possible, the concentration of biodiversity-relevant institutions in Geneva. Furthermore, Switzerland supports the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and affiliated organizations like the GBIF, in the awareness that decision makers and relevant international forums are reliant on independent scientific analyses and reports on the status and development and action options for the promotion of the conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity at global, national and regional levels.

The following action fields are also related to Switzerland's international commitment to biodiversity: the support of sustainable public procurement, the promotion of the development of and compliance with internationally recognized sustainability standards, the incorporation of global biodiversity impacts in national decisions and environmental product information.

#### **Resource requirement: Financial and human resources**

The implementation of the strategy will require additional financial and human re-sources. The detailed ascertainment of the actual requirements for all participating partners and the definition of the nature of the financing will only be possible in the context of the development of the action plan and any necessary legislative amendments.

## 19. Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste's planning document<sup>19</sup> is structured as follows:

Executive Summary
<b>Chapter 1. Setting the Context: The Wealth of Biodiversity and Drivers of Biodiversity Loss in Timor-Leste</b>
1.1 Introduction
1.2 The Wealth of Biodiversity in Timor-Leste
1.2.1 Understanding Biodiversity
1.2.2 Globally Significant Biodiversity and Ecosystems in Timor-Leste
1.3 Drivers of Biodiversity Loss
1.4 Policy Framework and the Governance of Biodiversity in Timor-Leste
1.4.1 Policy Framework
1.4.2 Governance of Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management
<b>Chapter 2. The Biodiversity Strategy</b>
2.1 Vision
2.2 Guiding Principles Governing the Strategy
2.3 Priority Strategies and Targets
<b>Chapter 3. The Action Plan: National Actions to Achieve the Targets, Capacity Development Plan and Partnership Strategy</b>
3.1 National Actions to Achieve the Priority Targets and Strategies
3.2 Capacity Development Plan for Biodiversity: Building a Cadre of Conservation Practitioners and Experts in Timor-Leste
3.2.1 Action Plan for Capacity Development
3.3 Partnership Strategy
<b>Chapter 4. The Implementation Plan: Coordination Mechanism, Clearing House Mechanism on Biodiversity and CEPA Strategy</b>
4.1 NBSAP Coordination and Implementation Mechanism
4.2 Clearing House Mechanism of Timor-Leste: A Platform for Learning and Sharing Knowledge on Biodiversity
4.3 Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) Strategy
4.3.1 The CEPA Strategy and Action Plan for Timor-Leste
4.3.2 CEPA Action Plan – Framework
4.3.3 CEPA Action Plan – Specific Activities
4.3.4 Implementing the CEPA Strategy and Action Plan
Annexes
1. The Natural Environments, Biodiversity and Ecosystems in Timor-Leste
2. Biodiversity Policies: Forestry, Coastal and Marine, Water Resources and Climate Change
3. NBSAP Activities and Aichi Targets

### 3.1 National Actions to Achieve the Priority Targets and Strategies

Timor-Leste National Biodiversity Strategy (2011-2020)		2011-2015	2016-2020
<b>Priority Strategy 4: Enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services to ensure benefits to all</b>			
Strategic Action 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct a valuation and accounting of direct and indirect goods and services of biodiversity resources and ecosystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote public awareness on the economic values of ecosystems and biodiversity and the goods, services and ecological functioning these provide</li> <li>Identify and develop a system of economic instruments such as incentives and penalties</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	✓	✓
Strategic Action 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safeguard and maintain ecosystems services through promoting the Integrated Water Resource Management Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement an Integrated Water Management Plan, involving key concerned sectors (forestry, infrastructure, water management authorities) to address pollution and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	✓	✓

<sup>19</sup> Timor-Leste (2011). The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Timor-Leste (2011-2020), October 2011, 125 pp.

	sedimentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitor pollution/water quality, sedimentation of rivers, soil erosion and implement restoration activities to prevent siltation</li> <li>▪ Develop water quality standards and establish a water quality laboratory</li> <li>▪ Develop and implement payment for ecosystems services (PES) schemes for water resources</li> </ul>	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
Strategic Action 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote understanding and develop national policies on access and benefit-sharing arising from utilization of genetic resources, including biosafety measures               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct awareness-raising activities among policy makers, government and nongovernment stakeholders, including private sector and communities to ensure understanding of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS)</li> <li>▪ Conduct national and local consultations in developing national policies on ABS</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
<b>Priority Strategy 5: Enhancing implementation of the NBSAP through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building, including district and sub-district and community levels</b>			
Strategic Action 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with donor partners, UN and regional organizations and explore ways to substantially increase levels of funding and develop joint programmes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop joint programmes with relevant sectors for funding by bilateral and multilateral partners (e.g., GEF, UNDP, UNEP, FAO and bilateral partners)</li> <li>▪ Establish and or enhance partnerships and linkages with regional organizations and programmes such as the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), Partnership for Environmental Management for Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Arafura-Timor-Seas Forum (ATSEA), South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	✓ ✓	✓ ✓

### 3.3 Partnership Strategy

The Partnership Strategy for NBSAP will address the financing needs for priority strategies and targets. Strategic Action 21, in particular, specifies the coordination with donor partners, UN and regional organizations and exploring ways to substantially increase levels of funding, as well as development of joint programmes. The Partnership Strategy will further ensure the longer term sustainability, including recurring costs, of biodiversity conservation, the continuous engagement of key stakeholders, and sustained public awareness campaign on the values of biodiversity.

Taking into account the existing partnerships of Timor-Leste with institutions from the global, regional and national levels, the Partnership Strategy further enhances these partnerships, as well as explores new possibilities and potential partners in pursuing the priority strategies and targets of the NBSAP.

STRATEGY and ACTIONS	TARGET PARTNERS
1. Establishment of an inter-agency committee to develop sustainable financing mechanism to generate revenues for biodiversity programmes	Representatives from concerned sectoral directorates (Finance, Planning and Budget Ministries, MAF, MED), Private Sector
2. Review existing scope of the Petroleum Fund of Timor-Leste to consider biodiversity in its priority support areas	Finance Ministry
3. Develop specific project proposals for the priority strategic areas and joint programmes for various donors and partners	Multilateral organizations/agencies (GEF, UN Agencies); Funding Donors
a. Optimize funding allocation from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) under the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR, GEF Secretariat, September 2010), where Timor-Leste has been allocated a total of US\$ 4.40 M for the following focal areas: Biodiversity (\$1.50M); Climate Change (\$2.0M); and Land Degradation (0.90M).	GEF; UN Agencies

b. Undertake joint and synergistic programming across these 3 GEF focal areas (e.g., joint programme on biodiversity and climate change; joint programme on biodiversity and land degradation).	GEF; UN Agencies
c. Develop community-based biodiversity and livelihood projects and activities and tap GEF Small Grants Programme and other small-scale funding windows of other bilateral partners to support on-the-ground community actions	GEF-SGP; Bilateral Partners such as Japan on PoWPA related actions; Australia on agrobiodiversity, sustainable agriculture and livelihoods

Timor-Leste has been receiving technical support and assistance from multilateral and bilateral partners, particularly from UN agencies such as UNDP, UNEP, and FAO. Timor-Leste also participates in various regional programmes and projects. To this end, Timor-Leste will continue to forge partnership with UN agencies and bilateral partners, both at the national, and regional and global levels.

Timor-Leste will also capitalize on its existing involvement and partnership with various regional programmes through enhancing partnerships and linkages with regional organizations and programmes such as the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), Partnership for Environmental Management for Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Arafura-Timor-Seas Forum (ATSEF), South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB).

### Ecotourism in Timor-Leste: Potentials for Partnership

Strategic Action 3 specifies promoting nature-based and community-based sustainable tourism and ecotourism. Ecotourism in Timor-Leste has great potential for growth because of new and yet to be discovered tourism sites, be it the country's coastal waters, or the vast terrestrial areas. Ecotourism activities that have been identified include recreation in beaches, diving, snorkeling, swimming, and canoeing, and sport fishing in the coastal area; hiking/trekking, mountain climbing, trail-biking, horseback riding, camping (especially for backpackers), site seeing, visiting cultural sites / historical sites in the terrestrial areas. Wildlife observation such as dolphin /whale watching, and bird watching are also recreational activities that are being discovered by tourists.

The 30 identified protected areas in Timor Leste, though irregularly distributed, provide an array of possible recreational activities, because of the attraction to tourists to experience different nature activities. This potential of Timor-Leste for ecotourism opens possibilities for partnership with various institutions not only for sustainable financing, but also in raising awareness for biodiversity conservation, and the creation of livelihood opportunities that would aid in the alleviation of poverty.

### Annex 3. NBSAP Activities and Aichi Targets

Strategies/Targets	Timeline		Agencies responsible
	2012-2015	2016-2020	
CBD Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011 – 2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coordinate with donor partners, the United Nations and regional organizations and explore ways to substantially increase levels of funding and develop joint programmes</li></ul>			DNGRA DNMA

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop joint programmes with relevant sectors for funding by bilateral and multi-lateral partners (e.g. GEF, UNDP, UNEP, FAO and bilateral partners)</li> <li>▪ Establish and/or enhance partnerships and linkages with regional organizations and programmes such as Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), Partnership for Environmental Management for Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Arafura-Timor-Leste-Seas Forum (ATSEA), South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)</li> </ul>	✓	✓	DNAAI NDF NDA NDI NDPP NGOs Funding agencies Business sector Private sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage and engage the major sources of fund support such as the government (oil and gas fund sources) and the private sector to invest in infrastructure services such as transportation and ecotourism activities.</li> </ul>	✓	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a sustainable financing mechanism for ecosystem and environmental research.</li> </ul>	✓	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore ways to substantially increase levels of funding               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ecotourism development/gate revenue</li> <li>▪ Nature conservation tax</li> <li>▪ Ecological service provider (water user tax)</li> <li>▪ Tapping private enterprise, developers and international donors</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	✓	✓	

## 20. United Kingdom

The new planning document<sup>20</sup> of the United Kingdom is structured as follows:

### Chapter 1: Our ambition

Defining success – the vision and mission – and what outcomes we want to achieve over the next ten years

### Chapter 2: Priorities for action – the strategy to 2020

- a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea
- putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy
- reducing environmental pressures (agriculture, forestry, planning and development, water management, marine management, fisheries, air pollution, invasive non-native species)
- improving our knowledge (research and development, monitoring and surveillance, improved data sharing and clear communication of evidence)

### Chapter 3: Delivering the strategy and measuring progress

Explaining the components of the supporting and enabling framework for delivery of the strategy (key elements of the framework: long-term vision, 2020 mission and national framework of desired outcomes; priorities to be addressed to 2020; the delivery plan; governance of the strategy; support for local delivery; measuring success)

### Annex A: Summary of priorities and key actions

### Annex B: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Strategic Plan 'Aichi' targets

### Annex C: Table showing linkages between the strategy's priorities/actions and (i) the strategy's outcomes, (ii) the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 'Aichi' targets and (iii) EU Strategy themes

### Priority action 2.3: Develop new and innovative financing mechanisms to direct more funding towards the achievement of biodiversity outcomes

2.10. We need to consider how we might develop new and innovative financing mechanisms. One way of achieving this is through voluntary schemes where payments, called 'payments for ecosystem services', are made to compensate for actions undertaken to deliver enhancements in nature's services. The Natural Environment White Paper sets out Government's role in enabling and facilitating these voluntary schemes to harness their potential for protecting and enhancing nature's services and commits to action including:

- Publishing an action plan in 2012 to expand schemes in which the provider of nature's services is paid by the beneficiaries, after undertaking a full assessment of the challenges and barriers.
- Introducing a new research fund targeted at these schemes and publishing a best practice guide for designing them. Pilots will also be encouraged to develop across a broad spectrum of nature's services and beneficiaries.
- More broadly, the setting up of a business-led Ecosystem Markets Taskforce to review the opportunities for UK business from expanding green goods, services, products, investment vehicles and markets which value and protect nature's services. It will report back to Government in 2012-13.
- We will continue to work with partners to help the biodiversity sector make the most of existing sources of funding, which will continue to be highly important to support the strategy's priorities.

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<sup>20</sup> United Kingdom (2011). Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 45 pp.

**Priority action 3.5: Establish a new, voluntary approach to biodiversity offsets and test our approach in pilot areas**

We will support biodiversity offsetting pilots through a two-year test phase, until spring 2014. Natural England will work with pilot areas, providing advice, support and quality assurance. The aim is to develop a body of information and evidence, so that the Government can decide whether to support greater use of biodiversity offsetting in England, and, if so, how to use it most effectively.



## 21. Venezuela

Venezuela's planning document<sup>21</sup> is structured as follows:

<b>DIAGNOSIS</b>
1. Proximate causes
2. Intermediate causes
3. Structural causes
<b>PRINCIPLES</b>
Principle 1. Ecosocialist Ethics
Principle 2. sovereignty
Principle 3. Inclusion and social justice
<b>STRATEGIC LINES</b>
Line 1. Information management
Line 2. Conservation of endangered species
Line 3. Strategic areas for conservation
Line 4. Sustainable use of Biodiversity
Line 5. Prevention, control and eradication of alien species
Line 6. Control and monitoring of genetically modified organisms
Line 7. Prevention and management of species traffic and illegal trade
<b>CROSS-CUTTING</b>
Axis 1. Conservation education
Axis 2. Environmental legislation
Axis 3. Management for conservation
Axis 4. Management and international policy
<b>Participating organizations in collective construction</b>

### National Action Plan

Specific actions	Indicator	Goals			Tasks	Working groups
		2012	2015	2020		
Line: Management of biodiversity information						
1.1.6. Establish funding for training, research and innovation for the conservation of Biodiversity						
1.1.6.1. Make a list of funding priorities from research priorities	Update on research and innovation priorities	1	1	1	1. Define the criteria for identifying funding priorities from research priorities. 2. Identify funding priorities and develop annotated list 3. Publish and disseminate the report. 4. Refresh the report periodically.	Working Group on research priorities
1.1.7. Strengthen the capacities of the research groups and spaces for science, technology and innovation in order to promote research on biological diversity						
1.1.7.1. Strengthen the financial, physical, technological and human capacities of the spaces for science, technology and innovation	Percentage of research groups and spaces for science, technology and innovation strengthened	5	75	90	1. Identify research groups and spaces for science, technology and innovation. 2. Strengthen the financial capabilities. 3. Strengthen physical abilities. 4. Strengthening technological capabilities. 5. Strengthen training in priority areas for the collective management of biodiversity conservation.	Work group to strengthen the physical, financial and technological abilities

<sup>21</sup> Venezuela (2010). Estrategia Nacional para la Conservación de la Diversidad Biológica 2010-2020 y su Plan de Acción Nacional, Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ambiente, Agosto 2010, 128 pp.

Axis 3. Management for conservation						
3.1.3 Ensure capacity building necessary for collective implementation and monitoring of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity 2010-2020						
3.1.3.1 Create national projects to strengthen financial capacity to promote the implementation and monitoring of the ENCDB	National projects on financial capacity building running	1	1	1	1. Identify the requirements of financial capacity building for the implementation of action plans of ENCDB at national and local levels 2. Establish funding priorities. 3. Identify sources of funding 4. Attract national and international funds, in accordance with the principles of sovereignty and eco-socialist ethics.	Work group to strengthen the physical, financial and technological capacities