

Information for the Review of Implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization

I. Information through the Preliminary Reporting Framework

We are still in the process of exploring and improving the methodologies to collect and calculate biodiversity related financial inputs, especially that for local input and private sector. It is not mature to fill in the preliminary reporting framework at this stage. At the same time, the progress China has made in recent years includes, inter alia, the following,

- (1) The Economics of Ecosystem and Biodiversity (TEEB) was officially launched in 2014 at the national level. But progress is limited in identifying funding needs, developing national financing plans and related capacity building.
- (2) Biodiversity has been integrated into some national development strategies, plans and budgets.
- (3) China has incorporated biodiversity into some cooperation plans with other developing countries and regions, which include capacity building workshops on environmental protection for African countries that have been for years. Since 2012, China has hosted two China-SAARC capacity building workshops on biodiversity. In 2014, China will host the regional workshop of South, East and Southeast Asia on south-south cooperation.
- (4) Several provinces and cities in China have studied and tried to establish an operational mechanism for eco-compensation. However, they used different methodologies and made different progress.

II. Information on Funding Needs, Gaps and Priorities

According to the preliminary statistics, China has a huge demand for biodiversity conservation in the future. Implementation of China's NBSAP alone requires billions of investment in USD. In addition, how to coordinate existing financing channels of various sectors to maximize the effectiveness of funds also needs to be tackled.

III. Experience in Applying the Preliminary Reporting Framework

First, it is hard to collect the statistics of local inputs. Biodiversity related inputs relate to several sectors and are allocated both through local governments and directly from the central government.

Second, the channels for biodiversity related inputs are complicated and sometimes overlap with each other when being calculated. China suggests that the SCBD collects relevant methodologies and best practices of data collection and calculation for reference of parties.

IV. Views and Lessons Learned on Possible Risks and Benefits of Country-specific Innovative Financial Mechanism

Fiscal funding is still the major source for biodiversity related inputs in China. Low awareness of and importance attached to biodiversity among stakeholders is still the main barrier that prevents them from exploring biodiversity friendly production and consumption patterns. To raise awareness of the whole society requires a long process. The Chinese government is actively promoting the private sector to engage in implementation of the Convention. Since 2012, the International Workshop on Biodiversity and Green Development has been organized each year which offers businesses, home and abroad, a platform to exchange experience. China is also studying the guidelines and principles that aim to lead the engagement of the private sector. In the future, the government will continue to play a leading role and explore the mechanism for mobilizing social resources through eco-compensation, biodiversity offset, green products and environmental finance, integrating social resources into the overall national action framework.

V. Other Pertinent Information Relevant to the Implementation of Goals 2,5,6,7 and 8 of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization

Relevant information is available in Item 1 and 4 above.