

## Questionnaire

<p>Please provide your evaluation of the structure, content and effectiveness of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization adopted by decision IX/11, indicating as much as possible the gaps in meeting the targets.</p>	<p>Goal 1: Improve information base on funding needs, gaps and priorities</p>	<p>BiH: mobilisation of the financial resources is a still challenge because BiH is still in the process of economic evaluations of biodiversity and ecosystem services it is a challenge to identify funding needs and funding mobilisation without it As it is noted BiH in process of approximation to the EU legislation and EU legislation is contained from the polices for improved stewardship of natural capital, such as payments for ecosystem services, environmental fiscal reform, and investments in ecological infrastructure. It is a challenge because the amount of work in this field is still in progress</p>
		<p>NT: The financial information base needs to be expended. It often happens that in the process of resource mobilization, according to the currently proposed indicators, they are unable to recognize the importance of small regions and small founding needs, which often leads to changing priorities that do not become adaptable all which significantly affect larger identified needs. So we need to reconsider the need to add more indicators like medium size NGOs in the list TEEB procedure is good, but a lot of the countries in the world, unfortunately, does not have enough resources to conduct such a tool we need to take something less expensive to achieve this goal</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Strengthen national capacity for resource utilization and mobilize domestic financial resources for the Convention's three objectives</p>	<p>BiH: In BiH, entity funds exist for environmental protection that is regulated by the Law on the Environmental Protection Fund of the FBiH (Official Gazette of the FBiH, no. 33/03) and the Law on the Fund and Financing of Environmental Protection of the RS (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 117/11 and 63/14) and by other by-laws, but these are not sufficient to finance the implementation of the Strategic Plan (2011-2020) which Bosnia and Herzegovina has to develop and adopt. In order to achieve Aichi Target 20, it is needed to establish the system of monitoring the financial flows aimed at conservation of biological diversity in BiH, as invested by state institutions, private entrepreneurs, foreign investments and foreign donors.</p>

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		<p>When it comes to the capacities and human resources BiH is still lacking the strong mechanism for conduction of existing laws and implementation of the new ones (in accordance to the EU)</p> <p>INT: When it comes to the domestic resource mobilisation best thing it would be to share knowledge and to include various stakeholders in this knowledge transfer ( It of the national financial resources comes from the private sectors and with sharing the knowledge with others it would improve private sector experience and hopefully their views on nature protection</p> <p>National plans on the resource mobilisation is still a challenge for some countries for creation and implementation it would be a good thing to shorten process maybe into 3 years and to keep it more objective so we can reach desired goals.</p>
	<p>Goal 3: Strengthen existing financial institutions and, promote replication and scaling-up of successful financial mechanisms and instruments</p>	<p>BIH: In BiH, entity funds exist for environmental protection that are regulated by the Law on the Environmental Protection Fund of the FBiH (Official Gazette of the FBiH, no. 33/03) and the Law on the Fund and Financing of Environmental Protection of the RS (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 117/11 and 63/14) and by other by-laws. The sets of directives and supportive laws act still need to be developed to have a really strong and effective funds for biodiversity. It is a challenge to engage in a private sector in this process. Volunteerism is not popular in Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <p>INT: Promote values that are given in this goal with a strong explanation of definitions. Urge the private sector on a global scale to just on the national level.</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Explore new and innovative financial mechanisms at all levels with a view to increasing funding to support the three objectives of the Convention</p>	<p>BIH: For the Bosnia and Herzegovina it is a challenge to Mobilane new sources of the founding in the country. Since we are a country in transition and we often go under the price just to attract investments. This is also can be applied to the nature taxes which in most cases Once again it is hard to mobilise resources since we haven't done the economic evaluation of ecosystems and ecosystem services.</p>

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		INT: Promote more new ways of resource mobilisation and share knowledge
Please provide a summary of your experiences in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 and implementing the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, and their adequacy, and your views on the need for appropriate further action	Goal 5: Mainstream biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in development cooperation plans and priorities including the linkage between Convention's work programmes and Millennium Development Goals	BiH: Bosnia and Herzegovina do not have a development strategic plan on the national level. Development strategic plan exists only on the entity level. This creates confusion and misunderstanding when it comes to investments needs. Progress is visible but for the next period it is necessary to know that further improvement of the implementation of the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in Bosnia and Herzegovina remains in focus in the next period, with special emphasis on the importance of joint actions and enhancement of synergy between institutions in BiH and donors, in order to achieve the sustainable socio-economic development in Bosnia and Herzegovina
		NT Promote more financial, scientific, technical and technological cooperation with international organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations and public institutions for biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services
	Goal 6: Build capacity for resource mobilization and utilization and promote South-South cooperation as a complement to necessary North-South cooperation	BiH: When it comes to the capacity building Bosnia and Herzegovina are dealing with the problem of lacking a clear goal to engage and keep human resources in-country. Till 2019 their wasn't strategy when it comes to human capacities and rises up knowledge. We still need to straighten our cooperation between the technical technological and scientific institutions
		INT: Not just to promote and share knowledge also
	Goal 7 Enhancing implementation of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms in support of resource mobilization	BiH: to share knowledge and good experience is a challenge in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The campaigns often are lacing with key information and a lot of communities are still with limited internet access.
		INT: PROMOTE IT TO ALL – strong marketing and communication strategies need to be developed in line with the need identified

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	Goal 8: Enhance the global engagement for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's three objectives	/
Please provide any relevant information that would support the estimation of the resources from all sources needed for different scenarios of the implementation of the post-2020 framework;	Information that supports estimation of sources: financial needs assessment presented scenarios (For the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020) were based on levels of ambition, the assessments did not undertake any sensitivity test. If the underlying assumptions are to change, the estimated results can also vary considerably. More scenarios need to be developed the initial two were proven not to be enough for all costs that have arisen. In the past several years new tools have been developed and it would be a good thing now to include them in estimation and assumption of new scenarios.	
Please provide your views on the possible structure and content of a draft resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework, as a follow-up to the current Strategy for Resource Mobilization;	The draft of structure and content of a resource mobilisation can be organised like the old one but with an inclusion of new data and resources from the other funds like: Indirect sources of biodiversity finance. In this regard, the challenge lies in determining what portion of total public spending or what share of the gross market value of a biodiversity-friendly product or a sector can be considered a form of resource mobilisation for biodiversity. This would firstly necessitate evaluating the net biodiversity benefits of the particular undertaking. When considering the consumer, it is furthermore necessary to assess the share of spending that represents their willingness-to-pay for the biodiversity benefits. Include companies (or governments) that restrict certain economic activities in the name of conservation, valuation of their foregone potential profits (or taxes) as a result of this restriction is needed. Similarly, for individuals contributing to conservation activities by supplying free manpower (volunteering), an assessment of the opportunity costs of their time off work (assuming that the opportunity cost of the volunteers' time equals the value of the volunteers' production in charity) is required	
Please provide your views and any relevant information concerning options and approaches for mobilizing and providing additional resources from all sources;	Create clear leadership, roles and accountability, define clear role of CBD in supporting the resource mobilization strategy of Member States; Structured Financing dialogues; Capacity building and knowledge sharing; Simplify procedures and processes linked to the handling of voluntary contributions; Strengthen Resource Mobilization analytics and IT-based tools; Increase overall proportion of lightly earmarked funding; Monitoring resource flows and resource mobilization performance	
Please provide your views and any relevant information on possible ways to strengthen the engagement of a wider range of financial and private institutions, at all levels and from all sources, to support the implementation of the post-2020	/	

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framework;	
<p>Please provide your views and any relevant information on possible ways to further mainstream biodiversity into national economic budgets and development plans, including key productive sectors;</p>	<p>Apply integrated land, water and seascape approaches to reap benefits of ecosystem services across landscapes, inland water and marine environments, dealing with cross-sectoral issues, protecting interests of smallholders and improving current conservation efforts.</p> <p>Strengthen biodiversity within emerging voluntary sustainability initiatives such as standard-setting and certification within international supply chains. To scale-up, it will be necessary to increase the awareness that biodiversity loss constitutes a risk to the supply chain, to increase the number of supply chains that apply biodiversity criteria, the market shares of certified products and the production areas certified in all world regions.</p> <p>Strengthen the buyer's and consumer's perspective on biodiversity by raising awareness of the impacts of different products as well as the importance of biodiversity for food security and healthy diets. Increased adoption of less meat-intensive diets has health benefits and reduced food losses and waste has cost benefits; both would also reduce pressure on biodiversity.</p> <p>Mobilise finance by improving the business case for biodiversity and green investments. This requires anchoring natural capital in companies' non-financial reporting to influence the decisions made by executives and investors and shift sectoral investment flows in a more biodiversity-friendly direction.</p>
<p>Please provide your views and any relevant information on possible ways to improve the readiness and capacity of Parties to access and utilize financial resources in support of the implementation of the post-2020 framework.</p>	/