

## **Response to Questionnaire on Resource Mobilization by UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative and Partners**

**(a) 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.**

- As demonstrated in the global biodiversity outlook, the Strategy has been limited in generating sufficient financial resources.

**(b) 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.**

- Our experience in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 relates to mobilization of financial resources from all sources. In particular, it relates to mobilizing financial resources from the private sector by fostering and supporting the market promotion and commercialization of sustainably produced biodiversity-based goods and services. In some cases, resources have also been mobilized from trade promotion agencies working in BioTrade. The mobilization of financial resources was in line the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, namely Goals 2, 3, 4 and 7.

**(c) 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 at the global level may be available for the commercialization of biodiversity-based products developed in compliance with the BioTrade Principles and Criteria/Standard of the Union for Ethical BioTrade.

**(d) 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 content of the draft resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework should more prominently include the role of the private sector and trade in generating adequate financial resources for implementation.

**(e) Please provide your views and any relevant information concerning options and approaches for mobilizing and providing additional resources from all sources;**

- BioTrade - which encompasses the activities of production, transformation and commercialization of goods and services derived under social, environmental and economic sustainability criteria - is a way to mobilize resources from the private sector and sustainable consumers as well as to promote markets for sustainably produced biodiversity-based goods and services.

**(f) 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 framework;**

- Ensure the engagement of a wide range of financial and private institutions in the *development* of the post-2020 framework. Guidelines for commercial bank officers and entrepreneurs are needed to mainstream and channel funds to biodiversity-friendly businesses, for example, those that comply with the BioTrade Principles and Criteria. This has been a strategy fostered by the development bank of Latin America (CAF) in which it developed guidelines for commercial bank officers, SMEs and local entrepreneurs that have increased the credits placed in biodiversity-based businesses in CAF member countries from January to August 2019 to US\$840 million.

**(g) 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;**

- UNCTAD has been working on trade and biodiversity linkages through its BioTrade Initiative since 1996. The BioTrade Principles and Criteria are now being implemented in over 45 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America through government, private, academia and civil society partners. Based on our experiences, we have seen that mainstreaming biodiversity has been more effective when multi-stakeholder platforms and working groups that include the public and private sectors, academia, civil society groups and international development cooperation actors are used to raise awareness, sensitize and coordinate actions at the national and sectoral strategies. The BioTrade Initiative's network of partners and their experiences have demonstrated an important opportunity for mainstreaming biodiversity into development plans and key productive sectors, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, wild harvested plants and animal products (e.g. non-timber forest products, medicinal and aromatic plants, vicuña wool), as well as in the trade sector.

**(h) 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.**

- Scaling up and replication of BioTrade models would allow Parties to channel private sector resources in support of the implementation of the post-2020 framework. Moreover, the experience of CAF above could also provide lessons learned on how Parties can ready themselves and increase their capacity to access and utilize financial resources for implementing the post-2020 framework.