

**Ref: CBD Notification 2019-086 - Call for evidence on Resource Mobilization,
Date: 08 October 2019**

The CBD Secretariat seeks input into the technical work on resource mobilization, in order to support the development of the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The following answers to the questionnaire are based on experiences and views from different WWF experts and do not claim to be a robust and comprehensive assessment of the subjects addressed in the questions nor provides an agreed positioning of WWF on the Strategy for Resource Mobilization and the role of Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 and 3 in the envisaged resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework.

Annex I to CBD Notification 2019-086

Questionnaire

(a) Please provide your evaluation of the structure, content and effectiveness of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization adopted by decision [IX/11](#), [1] indicating as much as possible the gaps in meeting the targets.

The Strategy for Resource Mobilization (SRM) text has been reviewed and initial changes have been made to the text of the current SRM (see Annex 1). The current strategy is a useful starting point to update the approach on resource mobilization in a much broader sense (see comments on other questions below). Text that should be deleted in the current SRM is marked with 'strike through' and initial amendments marked in **bold**. A rough gap analysis in meeting the goals and objectives is provided by using 3 categories: **(A) likely small gap, (B) likely significant gap, (C) likely huge gap**.

On the structure: The STRUCTURE of the SRM appears still appropriate with highlighting the URGENCY, giving guidance with a MISSION and PRINCIPLES, accompanied with a set of STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES. To focus on a set of achievable and financially feasible ACTION-ORIENTED OBJECTIVES is of utmost importance.

On the content: The overall CONTENT of the SRM is still very relevant and quite comprehensive. However, some sections need to be updated and amended as new evidence is available and the SRM was designed for the period 2009-2015. The new timeframe of an updated SRM should be 2021 - 2030 in order to be aligned with the timeframe of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

Section I. Should make reference to the findings of the IPBES assessment reports, IPCC special reports and the GBO-5. Para 3 should be updated and should make reference to the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

Section II. This part should be updated and phrased more strategically (see initial text proposals). The MISSION needs to be inspirational and serve as a call to action for Parties to the Convention. The current mission appears too long with more than 90 words. The MISSION should be clear, concise and robust, easy to communicate, and therefore much shorter.

Section III. The GUIDING PRINCIPLES should be updated and amended accordingly (see initial text proposals) and should make reference to equity and mainstreaming too.

Section IV. The section of STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES it is of utmost importance to address the key elements of the SRM. It should be redesigned and amended to comprise the key elements and strategic activities which must be addressed with the SRM to accompany the implementation of the post-2020 biodiversity framework:

GOAL 1: Improve information and data bases on funding needs, gaps and priorities

This goal is very relevant, because the lack of appropriate information and the need for adequate indicators is still very significant.

Goal 2: Strengthen national capacity for resource utilization and mobilize domestic financial resources for the Convention's three objectives

Capacity building is a key prerequisite to an efficient and effective spending of domestic resources and resources from international and private sources.

Goal 3: Enhance existing financial institutions and promote replication and scaling-up of successful financial mechanisms and instruments

Strengthening financial institutions, their capacity and ability to implement the various activities under goal 3 is important; the activities laid out are essential to mobilize funding from all sources.

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

The list of activities should be updated as new financial mechanisms have been developed over the last years, which could be included in the activities (e.g. Green Bonds, Blue Bonds, Conservation Finance, Impact Investments, Payment for Ecosystem Services).

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 SUSTAINABLE Development Goals

The mainstreaming goal should be kept and the objectives amended to reflect the importance of integration of biodiversity goals into the public and private financial sector to achieve transformational change (see initial text amendments).

Goal 6: Build capacity for resource mobilization and utilization and promote South-South cooperation as a complement to necessary North-South cooperation

There is an overlap of objectives under Goal 2 in terms of capacity building; the important elements of exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity should be kept.

Goal 7 Enhancing implementation of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms in support of resource mobilization

The activities under Goal 7 should be reviewed given the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol and the potential of mobilizing financial resource.

Goal 8: Enhance the global engagement for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's three objectives

The text of Goal 8 and the related objectives should be reviewed and more focused on

raising awareness of the importance of adequate financing for biodiversity to ensure functioning of ecosystems and the provision of benefits from biodiversity and nature to people (see initial text amendments).

On the effectiveness: There is no comprehensive assessment available on the EFFECTIVENESS of the goals and activities. Therefore, the following comments are preliminary general reflections on some goals and objectives of the SRM. **An in-depth assessment of the goals and targets is necessary to better understand the shortfalls of the strategy and its goals and objectives.**

Across the timeframe of the SRM, implementation has been addressed unequally, as some goals have been addressed more than others, e.g. progress of Goal 1 could be made through the 'financial reporting framework' and the BIOFIN initiative. Many activities have been developed addressing Goal 4 on exploring new financial mechanisms.

Goal 5 on mainstreaming into development cooperation made some progress, however mainstreaming into the financial sector has not been achieved yet and implementation of the activities related to private sector funding are inadequate. For example, there is no objective to call on Parties to ensure that all companies and financial institutions have to disclose biodiversity impacts. Target 2.6 is likely not met at all in that regard.

Capacity building and appropriate institution building (Goal 3, 4 and 6) are important topics in many countries, but still lack adequate implementation.

Although Parties reviewed, amended and reported progress towards the Strategy for Resource Mobilization several times since 2008 and agreed on additional activities related to ABT 20 and ABT 3 at subsequent COPs

COP11 (<https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-11/cop-11-dec-04-en.pdf>),

COP12 (<https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-12/cop-12-dec-03-en.pdf>),

COP14 (<https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-20-en.pdf>),

COP15 (<https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-22-en.pdf>)

the SRM has not been sufficiently implemented by Parties.

(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.

Target 20

By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 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 resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

The current level of expenditure should 'substantially' increase and therefore ABT 20 emphasized the mobilizing of financial resources FROM ALL SOURCES on national and international level. However, the focus of the subsequent decisions at COP11 and COP12 **focused on public funding** in addition to the resources provided by the GEF, being the financial mechanism of the Convention.

Without doubt, current biodiversity spending has been increased over the period of the SRM and even beyond 2015, but **NOT SUBSTANTIALLY ENOUGH** to meet the needs of implementing the current Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

An increase is documented primarily based on data showing mobilization from public sources, in particular from international financial flows to developing countries, based on the target set at COP11 (<https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-11/cop-11-dec-04-en.pdf>) **to double international financial flows from the average 2006-2010 level** and the increase of the GEF allocation to biodiversity-related focus areas. However, maintaining the 2015 level until 2020 is not secured yet and **will likely not achieved** (see Table in Annex 2 to question b). This is because of the political and economic situation that many donor Parties are undergoing, under which pledges for multi- and bilateral funds have not grown significantly in the last few years.

Nevertheless, **biodiversity-related ODA from multilateral** (the GEF and other instruments) **and bilateral instruments will remain an important funding source for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in developing countries.** Given Art 20 of the Convention NATIONAL funding and funding from other sources are equally important despite the lack of sufficient data to examine the order of magnitude of those funding sources.

Overall, the current level of expenditure is likely around 50bn USD per year, whereas for example 10 times more is spent to potentially environmentally harmful subsidies according to estimates of the 2019 published OECD biodiversity finance report (<http://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversity/biodiversity-finance-and-the-economic-and-business-case-for-action.htm>).

Hence, **further action is needed to look closer to the link of the approach of ABT 20 and ABT 3** in that regard.

The role of private-sector investments will change the game if biodiversity-related impacts are incorporated into private sector financing and decision making through appropriate governmental regulation. This would clearly **reduce the need of public financial resources and would redirect global financial flows to supporting more sustainable development pathways**, which could generate very large amounts of private finance for investment in natural capital. That is why **economic and financial policy reforms are so crucial** to achieve the objectives of the Convention.

Although sharing benefits of using biological and genetic resources is an important aspect of the Convention, it has not yet resulted in a drastic mobilization of additional financial resources for developing countries. Further actions are needed in that context.

Additional financial instruments are needed to catalyze more investments in conservation and restoration of ecosystems, especially given their vital role in carbon sequestration. For example, Green Bonds for investments in climate solutions have increased exponentially. Since the inception of the green bond market, annual green bond issuance has grown rapidly at the global level, from USD 37 billion in 2014 to USD 168 billion in 2018, thanks to the diversification of issuer sectors, countries and targeted projects such as the 2019 Climate Bonds Initiative. In fact, cumulative green bond issuance over the past ten years has passed the USD 500 billion mark.

Similar initiatives, such as the Coalition for Private Investments in Conservation (CPIC [www.http://cpicfinance.com/](http://cpicfinance.com/)), should be further developed to drastically increase financial support for achieving the goals and targets of the post-2020 biodiversity framework. Parties need

to set the enabling conditions and regulations to strengthen the development of such instruments in view of ABT 20 and the SRM.

(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;

On the financial needs, the High-Level Panel on the Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the current strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, estimated the global financing needs for achieving the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 at between USD150-440 billion per year by 2020 (<https://www.biodiversityfinance.net/about-biofin/what-biodiversity-finance>).

The funding gap to implement the Aichi Biodiversity Targets is still very significant and likely larger than expected although the lack of data. **The funding gap will even increase as long as subsidies potentially harmful to biodiversity are spent in an order of magnitude of USD 500bn per year** according to OECD's 2019 biodiversity finance report (<http://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversity/G7-report-Biodiversity-Finance-and-the-Economic-and-Business-Case-for-Action.pdf>).

Public international and national funding for biodiversity and ecosystems will never outweigh the public and private capital flows destroying the environment on a massive scale, even if such damage is primarily unintendedly happening as a collateral damage due to the current regulatory economic system.

Once the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will set a new benchmark for achieving transformative change in different areas of society and economy, the estimated costs for implementing the new framework will very likely exceed those estimated levels of funding needs.

In order to reduce the financial needs to compensate further damage to biodiversity and ecosystems, Parties need to dramatically and urgently change the regulation of harmful subsidies and set the enabling conditions to strengthen nature-positive incentives.

As biodiversity is also providing key solutions to climate adaptation and carbon sequestration (5.6 gigatons of carbon per year or the equivalent of 60% global anthropogenic emissions), the redirection of harmful subsidies is of utmost importance **to gain efficiency of resource utilization.**

The estimation of the resources from all sources needed for different scenarios of the implementation of the post-2020 framework should take into account the scenarios presented in the IPBES Global Assessment Report in C para 27, Figure 8 (<https://ipbes.net/global-assessment>).

(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 current SRM could be a good starting point for developing the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity strategy (see comments on question a). However, WWF strongly believes that a comprehensive resource mobilization approach and strategy must have a broader scope and capture other elements that are important to leverage financial flows and direct them in a way to achieve sustainability and the objectives of the Convention.

Rationale for a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy: Achieving the goals and targets of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework will not only require mobilizing additional public funding from existing and new sources, but also **redirecting existing public and private finance flows from ‘brown to green’ investments, incentivized by appropriate fiscal policies and development strategies**. Thus it is crucial to stop investing in unsustainable development and land-use practices, and instead redirect this capital to support and encourage sustainable patterns of development, production and consumption, which will unlock the higher levels of finance needed to achieve the goals and targets of a post-2020 biodiversity framework (see question b).

Foremost, adapting policies and changing regulatory frameworks at all levels are needed to achieve transformational change towards sustainable consumption and production. Creating nature-positive incentives, phasing-out harmful subsidies as well as transparency of biodiversity impacts by companies and financial institutions are of utmost importance to bring about this shift.

There is also a need to transfer resources, knowhow and technology from countries consuming imported goods with a high ecological footprint to countries who produce these goods and bear the ecological costs of unsustainable practices. Furthermore, more investments in ecosystem-based approaches (nature-based solutions) are needed.

This comprehensive approach is consistent with the results of the Summary for Policy Maker of the IPBES Global Assessment Report that concludes "...goals for 2030 and beyond may only be achieved through transformative changes across **economic**, social, political and technological factors." (<https://ipbes.net/global-assessment>).

Therefore, **the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 framework must have a strong focus on transforming economic and financial systems**. To achieve this, WWF strongly recommends that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework includes the following overarching strategic goal: "Make all financial flows consistent with the pathway towards halting ecosystem degradation and restoring nature and the achievement of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework."

Four key levers of reform: WWF categorizes the types of action required to transform the global economic system towards sustainable development into four key levers:

- 1. Domestic development strategies and funding**
- 2. International funding mobilization**
- 3. Financial sector transition to sustainability**
- 4. Corporate sector transition to sustainability.**

A just transition within and across these levers will lead to:

- Internalized externalities with adequate regulation,
- Natural capital values systematically integrated in economic and financial decisions,
- Increased finance for conservation, sustainable resource management, and ecosystem restoration.

Based on the four key levers presented above the following topics are critical to be included in the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

1. Redirecting and aligning all public and private financial flows

The CBD COP must call for actions of all responsible ministries to develop the economic and financial reforms needed to reverse nature's decline. Responsible ministries (e.g. Ministries of Economy, Finance, Development, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Planning) should phase out harmful incentives, including subsidies, and create nature-positive incentives for the private sector to adopt sustainable business practices and sustainable finance. Sustainable management of natural resources (natural capital), including biodiversity, is crucial for business operations and to ensure economic prosperity.

2. Funding needs and targets for mobilizing additional financial resources (as follow-up to ABT 20 and subsequent resource mobilization targets): The overall funding needs for the achievement of all targets of the post-2020 framework depend on the level of ambition to be reached by 2030. Currently, significant data gaps exist to develop a robust estimate of the overall funding needs to conserve and restore ecosystems and their services. The recently published OECD report concluded that “domestic finance on biodiversity-relevant activities, as reported to the CBD Clearing House Mechanism by 40% of the Parties, was estimated at approximately USD 49 billion in 2015”. (<http://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversity/G7-report-Biodiversity-Finance-and-the-Economic-and-Business-Case-for-Action.pdf>).

Currently, several studies are analyzing funding requirements and should be used to discuss the level of funding needs.

However, it is even more important to **track, report and reform private and public finance flows that are potentially harmful to biodiversity**, because such funds are likely to significantly exceed funds required for conservation and restoration - and left unchecked these flows will make restoration increasingly expensive. For example, the OECD “conservatively estimates environmentally harmful public sector financial flows at USD 500 billion per year (based on fossil-fuel subsidies and government support to agriculture that is potentially environmentally harmful), an order of magnitude ten times higher than global finance flows for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.” (<http://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversity/G7-report-Biodiversity-Finance-and-the-Economic-and-Business-Case-for-Action.pdf>).

And damaging private financial flows are likely to be several orders of magnitude higher still.

In addition, the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 framework must also address the increase of funding from domestic and international sources, including benefit sharing, to deliver:

- The achievement of the post-2020 framework through NBSAPs;
- The implementation of enabling strategies at national level, such as a strategy to enhance participation of different stakeholders, rights-holders and sectors, and strategies for

communication, capacity building, and data and information;

- The development and implementation of effective (financial) reporting systems at national level;
- Additional voluntary contributions to the post-2020 framework.

Given the existing and ongoing imbalance in biodiversity finance flows, **a short-term significant increase of national and international financial flows** to sustainable development, conservation and restoration of nature is important. As part of the resource mobilization strategy, specific targets should be developed for:

- A significant increase of national financial resources from public and private sources;
- A significant increase of international financial flows from developed to developing countries (related to Article 20 of the CBD).

The following proposals for action-oriented targets should be considered for inclusion in an updated comprehensive resource mobilization strategy

1. Target(s) to be developed on redirecting and aligning domestic and international development strategies, economic policies and national financing plans and commitments (Building on Aichi target 2 and SDG 15.A).
2. Target(s) to be developed on institutional mechanisms for investing in natural capital (Building on Aichi Targets 3 and 4).
3. Target(s) to be developed on regulation and other tools (such as trade measures and public and private procurement) to incentivize private finance and corporate investment to support the sustainable use of natural capital / sustainable production and consumption (Building on Aichi Targets 3 and 4).
4. Target(s) to be developed on harmful subsidies and fiscal policies across sectors, focusing on eliminating, reforming and/or replacing them with positive incentive measures (Building on Aichi target 3).
5. Targets to be developed on mobilizing financial resources from all sources and a substantial increase from the current levels (building on Aichi Target 20).

3. Increase of efficiency in utilizing the available funding sources and budget allocations on all levels, in particular to achieve synergies in implementing goals and targets of all biodiversity-related conventions, the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC, goals of the UNCCD, and the SDGs.

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

There is an array of approaches, tools and instruments available to mobilize additional resources from different sources, such as Trust Funds, Payments for Ecosystem Services, private foundations, project-related funding, replenishment of multilateral instruments - in particular the GEF - or bilateral ODA-funded initiatives.

A synthesis on innovative financial mechanisms was provided at COP11 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/14/Add.3). However, an in-depth analysis of the application of such instruments and their contribution to resource mobilization is not available.

Providing ADDITIONAL resources from current levels must be justified according to the needs for reducing threats, such as through harmful subsidies, and achieving multi-benefits for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and ecosystem restoration as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation with ecosystem-based approaches (nature-based solutions).

Furthermore, options for mobilizing financial resources also exist through the benefit sharing mechanism, which needs to be elaborated in more detail.

Options for mobilizing private sector funding see answer to questions b), c) and d).

(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;

A comprehensive resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework clearly needs to address **initiating and strengthening the engagement and collaboration with public and private institutions of the financial sector.**

As a starting point in order to redirect public and private financial flows, Parties should support the establishment of and work with the following global initiatives that would need to be explicitly included in the comprehensive resource mobilization strategy of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

1. A **Global Natural Resources Initiative** to enable countries to measure and take responsibility for their 'international footprint', thus unlocking increased international transfers - of both public and private finance - for investing in natural capital,
2. A **Global Commission for Economy and Nature** to assess the contributions of nature to the economy and the global economic impacts of nature loss and degradation, recommending actions, policies and incentive mechanisms that will redirect private and public finance towards sustainable development, ecosystem conservation and restoration and thus facilitate sustainable prosperity of societies,
3. Collaborate with others such as the Network for the Greening of the Financial System (NGFS) to launch a **Task Force on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)**, to help financial institutions and businesses to measure and disclose their nature related-risks and impacts, and thus start to unlock enhanced private finance for investing in natural capital. Parties could also require 'fitness tests' for the "Disclosure Requirements" for biodiversity impacts and biodiversity-related financial risks what countries already did for climate risks and impacts.

A greater focus in the CBD on the economic and social ramifications of nature's loss and working with economic and financial decision makers to address this, is likely to significantly strengthen the implementation of the post-2020 biodiversity framework.

Targets should also be set in line with this. For example, targets for sustainable production and consumption should be set in collaboration with business groupings from relevant sectors, based on assessment of the optimal and sustainable level of natural resource use and natural capital investment that will deliver long-term economic benefits and thus be consistent with ongoing viability and success of those economic sectors. **This aligns public and private sector**

incentives with the objectives of the Convention and will result in much stronger incentives for cooperation and implementation of the measures required to achieve the targets by economic actors.

Related to key productive sectors, Parties must require to indicate and disclose its impacts on biodiversity. Parties must ensure that all financial actors proactively manage biodiversity-related financial risks and seize opportunities.

(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;

Aligning domestic development strategies, economic policies and national financing plans requires:

- Development and implementation of a sustainable / green development strategy, that takes account of and sustainably manages the natural capital upon which the economy depends.
- Adoption of Green budgeting principles¹ to ensure sufficient resources to fulfill the green development strategy.
- Implementing national natural capital accounting and incorporating into annual Government Budget statements, as part of a move to expand economic performance metrics beyond GDP, to better capture key dimensions underpinning long-term economic performance and incentivize the protection and maintenance of natural capital assets.
- Introducing laws which require the value of nature/ biodiversity to be incorporated into corporate decision-making, and realigning investments towards long-term sustainability.
- Identifying economic instruments including subsidies, financial transfers, subsidized credit, tax abatements that can help to achieve the goals of the green development strategy and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
- Redirection of harmful subsidies towards nature-positive incentives for activities that reverse the loss of biodiversity.
- Prioritizing a list of fiscal policies/ subsidies across the high-impact sectors and committing to an action plan for them to be effectively reformed and/ or replaced with positive incentive measures.
- Taking an inclusive multi-stakeholder approach to defining and executing action plans, to ensure alignment with the objectives of local communities and facilitate a just transition, thus mitigating potential obstacles to reform such as vested interests and concerns regarding employment and community welfare in the decision-making.

¹ OECD - Paris Collaborative on Green Budgeting -- 2nd Green Budgeting Experts Meeting (April 2019)

(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.

As commented under question a) capacity building is key to access and utilize financial resources from all sources.

Related to the private sector and financial institutions Parties need to develop capacity to develop suitable regulatory frameworks on international, national and subnational level (see comment to question f) and g).

Capacity building is also needed to increase the efficiency in utilizing the available funding sources and budget allocations on all levels, in particular in developing countries.

Furthermore, benefit sharing from the utilization of genetic resources will likely not provide the short-term solution to close the very significant big funding gap. However, capacity building is also needed in this field to ensure the appropriate implementation of the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol.

ANNEX 1: amendments to the current SRM

STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION IN SUPPORT OF THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CONVENTION'S THREE OBJECTIVES FOR THE PERIOD 2008-2015

I. THE URGENCY

- 1. The loss of biological diversity and the consequent decline in ecosystem services is increasing at an unprecedented rate, and the causes of this loss are ~~mostly steady or~~ even increasing in intensity in the coming decades.*
- 2. The loss of biological diversity has led to far-reaching environmental, social, economic and cultural impacts, exacerbated by the negative effects of climate change, and its consequences are harshest for the poor, **IPLCs, and vulnerable groups.***
- 3. The loss of biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services poses a significant barrier to achieving sustainable development and **the AGENDA 2030 with the Millennium Sustainable Development Goals as well as to ensure carbon sequestration from ecosystems.***
- 4. The Convention on Biological Diversity is the foremost international legal instrument to address the loss of biological diversity and ensure attendant ecosystem services. The lack of financial resources is a major impediment to achieve the Convention's three objectives.*
- 5. To achieve the Convention's three objectives can be financially affordable and feasible. In a multitude of decisions, the Parties have acknowledged the urgent need for adequate financing **and making all financial flows consistent with the three objectives of the Convention.***
- 6. The resource mobilization strategy aims to assist the Parties to the Convention and relevant organizations to mobilize adequate and predictable financial resources to support the achievement of the Convention's three objectives including the achievement by **2030 of 2010 of halting biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation** ~~a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss~~ at the global, regional and national level **and restoring nature as a prerequisite for economic growth, climate adaptation and reducing** ~~poverty alleviation~~ and to the benefit of all life on Earth.*
- 7. The strategy considers the full range of possible local, national, regional and international funding sources, both public and private. It is geared towards implementation during **the period***

~~2021 to 2030~~ ~~an initial period up to 2015~~, coinciding with the **implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and** international development planning cycle, including the Sustainable Millennium Development Goals.

II. MISSION

8. The **mission [target]** of the strategy for resource mobilization is to **make all financial flows consistent with the pathway towards halting ecosystem degradation and restoration nature, by substantially enhance international financial flows, and increase domestic funding and redirecting biodiversity harmful subsidies as well as other financial flows for the benefit of biological diversity and ecosystem services** in order to achieve a substantial reduction of the current funding gaps in support of the effective implementation of the Convention's three objectives and the **post-2020 global biodiversity framework until 2030** ~~2040 target~~. This **strategy [target]** for ~~global~~ resource mobilization should be viewed as a flexible framework for the development of measurable targets **including and/or** indicators addressing all relevant funding sources, according to national priorities and capacities, and taking into account the special situation and needs of developing countries.

III. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

9. The strategy calls for special consideration to the following guiding principles during its implementation:

- (a) Promote efficiency and effectiveness **of financial resource utilization;**
- (b) Build ~~synergies~~ **partnerships to improve efficiency;**
- (c) Support innovation **in developing and implementing financial mechanisms;**
- (d) Strengthen capacity **for appropriately disbursement;**
- (e) Raise awareness **on the funding needed to achieve the objectives of the Convention;**
- (f) Take into account gender, ~~and~~ socio-economic perspectives **and the Sustainable Development Goals.**

IV. STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

10. Concrete activities and initiatives to achieve the following strategic goals should be developed as well as indicators to monitor the implementation of the Strategy, all within appropriate timeframes:

Goal 1: Improve information base on funding needs, gaps and priorities

- (B) 1.1. To improve the existing financial information base-through enhancing accuracy, consistency and delivery of existing data and improved reporting on funding needs and shortfalls for the Convention's three objectives. Funding trends could be measured through the following indicators
 - (a) OECD DAC Rio markers on biodiversity;
 - (b) National reports of Parties;
 - (c) Trends in funding to GEF;
 - (d) Funding flows through a selected number of the large international NGOs.
- (C) 1.2. To assess economic costs of the loss of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services, of the failure to take measures to fulfill the three objectives of the Convention, and benefits of early action to reduce loss of biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services.
- (C) 1.3. To improve priority-setting for guiding resource allocation to biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services.

Goal 2: Strengthen national capacity for resource utilization and mobilize domestic financial resources for the Convention's three objectives

- (B) 2.1. To strengthen institutional capacities for effective resource mobilization and utilization, including strengthening capacities of relevant ministries and agencies to

make the case for including biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services in discussions with donors and relevant financial institutions.

- (C) 2.2. *To prepare national financial plans in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans that can be implemented by local, national, regional and international stakeholders.*
- (C) 2.3 *To strengthen capacity for integration of biodiversity issues and its associated ecosystem services into national and sectoral planning, and promote budgetary allocations for biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in national and relevant sectoral budgets.*
- (C) 2.4. *To develop and implement economic incentives that are supportive of the Convention's three objectives at local and national levels, consistent and in harmony with the other relevant international obligations.*
- (B) 2.5 *To consider the enhancement of existing, or the establishment of new, domestic funds and funding programmes through voluntary contributions, including for official development assistance, where biodiversity is identified as a priority by developing country Parties in poverty reduction strategies, national development strategies, United Nations development assistance frameworks and other development assistance strategies, that include innovative financing instruments to achieve the Convention's three objectives.*
- (C) 2.6. *To establish enabling conditions for private sector involvement in supporting the Convention's three objectives, including the financial sector.*

Goal 3: Strengthen existing financial institutions and promote replication and scaling-up of successful financial mechanisms and instruments

- (A) 3.1. *To enhance efforts in mobilizing co-financing and other modes of project financing for biological diversity.*
 - (B) 3.2. *To strive to increase official development assistance associated with biological diversity, where biodiversity is identified as a priority by developing country Parties in poverty reduction strategies, national development strategies, United Nations development assistance frameworks and other development assistance strategies and in accordance with priorities identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans.*
- 3.2. bis To substantially increase investments by Multilateral Development Banks for Nature-based solutions that benefit both biodiversity and people**
- (B) 3.3. *To mobilize public sector investments in biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services.*
 - (C) 3.4. *To mobilize private sector investments in biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services.*
 - (B) 3.5. *To establish, as appropriate, new and additional funding programmes through voluntary contributions to support the three objectives of the Convention.*
 - (B) 3.6. *To fulfil the implementation of the provisions of the Monterrey Consensus on mobilizing international and domestic funding as related to biodiversity.*
 - (A) 3.7. *To continue to support, as appropriate, domestic environmental funds as essential complements to the national biodiversity resource base.*
 - (A) 3.8. *To promote biological diversity in debt relief and conversion initiatives, including debt-for-nature swaps.*

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

- (A) 4.1. *To promote, where applicable, schemes for payment for ecosystem services, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.*
- (B) 4.2. *To consider biodiversity offset mechanisms as last resort once all elements of the mitigation hierarchy are taken where relevant and appropriate while ensuring that they are not used to undermine unique components of biodiversity.*
- (C) 4.3. *To explore opportunities presented by environmental fiscal reforms including innovative taxation models and fiscal incentives for achieving the three objectives of the Convention.*

- (B) 4.4. *To explore opportunities presented by promising innovative financial mechanisms such as markets for green products, business-biodiversity partnerships and new forms of charity.*
- (B) 4.5. *To integrate biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in the development of new and innovative sources of international development finance, taking into account conservation costs.*
- (A) 4.6. *To encourage the Parties to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ~~and its Kyoto Protocol~~ to take into account biodiversity when developing any funding mechanisms for climate change.*

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~~ SUSTAINABLE Development Goals

- (B) 5.1. *To integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services into the priorities, strategies and programmes of multilateral and bilateral donor organizations, including sectoral and regional priorities, taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.*
- (C) 5.2. *To integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in economic and development plans, strategies and budgets of **developed and** developing country Parties.*
- (C) 5.3. *To integrate effectively the three objectives of the Convention into the United Nations development system, as well as international financial institutions and development **and private** banks.*
- (B) 5.4. *To strengthen cooperation and coordination among funding partners at the regional and subregional levels, taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.*
- (B) 5.5. *To enhance 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

- (B) 6.1. *To build local, national and regional capacities on resource mobilization skills, financial planning and effective resource utilization and management, and support awareness raising activities.*
- (C) 6.2. *To identify, engage and increase South-South cooperation as complement to North-South cooperation to enhance technical, technological, scientific and financial cooperation.*
- (A) 6.3. *To promote exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity.*

Goal 7 Enhancing implementation of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms in support of resource mobilization

- (A) 7.1. *To raise awareness and build the capacity of different stakeholders to implement access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms.*
- (A) 7.2. *To promote exchange of experiences and good practices in access and benefit sharing.*

Goal 8: Enhance the global engagement for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's three objectives

- (C) 8.1. *To raise public awareness of the importance of **funding needs and gaps** for biological diversity and the goods and services that it provides at all levels in support of **adequate** resource mobilization.*

ANNEX 2: information to question b)
**Barometer on CBD's Strategy for Resource Mobilization¹ –
"Doubling and Maintaining" Achieved?**

Overall, DAC members that are Party to the CBD collectively doubled their biodiversity-related funding by 130% from the baseline to 2015 (see

Table 1). In 2016, a little less than half – 43% - maintained their doubling commitment

Donor	2006-2010 Total BD Funding Average (Baseline)	2015 Total BD Funding	% Change TOTAL BD Funding Baseline-2015	2016 Total BD Funding	% Change TOTAL BD Funding 2015-2016
Australia	151.13	219.71	+45%	268.28	+22%
Austria	19.59	17.27	-12%	19.68	+14%
Belgium	91.13	196.14	+115%	130.80	-33%
Canada	62.90	59.10	-6%	22.94	-61%
Czech Republic*	0.00	3.01	+	3.62	+20%
Denmark	134.43	149.92	+12%	37.40	-75%
EU Institutions	422.53	598.06	+42%	714.30	+19%
Finland	73.54	19.41	-74%	5.97	-69%
France	208.28	1,599.29	+668%	1,904.94	+19%
Germany	323.42	1,177.56	+264%	1,111.23	-6%
Greece	3.32	0.19	-94%	0.96	399%
Hungary**	0.00	0.00	n/a	0.00	n/a
Iceland*	0.00	4.26	+	3.96	-7%
Ireland	29.82	24.33	-18%	43.39	+78%
Italy	46.05	67.53	+47%	48.62	-28%
Japan	1,149.57	2,048.01	+78%	677.46	-67%
Korea	18.83	33.54	+78%	25.18	-25%
Luxembourg	0.62	8.97	+1346%	8.98	0%
Netherlands	151.89	197.21	+30%	89.58	-55%
New Zealand	10.26	5.56	-46%	7.30	+31%
Norway	174.79	590.07	+238%	420.83	-29%
Poland*	0.00	2.02	+	0.61	-70%
Portugal	2.29	1.12	-51%	1.10	-2%
Slovak Republic*	0.00	0.02	+	0.08	373%
Slovenia*	0.00	0.01	+	0.36	2367%
Spain	176.41	35.19	-80%	30.47	-13%
Sweden	45.48	291.49	+541%	234.95	-19%
Switzerland	44.16	48.43	+10%	119.81	+147%
United Kingdom	54.64	411.09	+652%	296.81	-28%
United States §	342.75	7,808.52	+2178%	1,309.03	-83%
DAC members, Total	3,737.83	15,617.03	+318%	7,538.66	-52%
DAC members, Total without USA	3,395.08	7,808.52	+130%	6,229.63	-20%

Table 1. The percent change in total biodiversity funding (constant price 2016) from the baseline average of 2006-2010 until 2015 (deadline for "doubling") and from 2015-2016 (indicator of "maintaining until 2020"). Barometer from the baseline until 2015: Red = Decrease in funding; Orange = 0-49.99% increase; Yellow = 50-99% increase; Green = 100% or more increase. Barometer from 2015-2016: Green = maintained doubling commitment; Red = did not maintain doubling commitment. * DAC Member since 2013 (as no data reported pre membership, assumed baseline of US\$0), ** DAC Member since 2016. § Non Party to the CBD.

¹ WWF Germany (2018): Barometer on CBD's Strategy for Resource Mobilization - Monitoring Developed Country Parties' Commitment to Double and Maintain Biodiversity-related International Financial Resource Flows. Berlin; contact Guenter.mitlacher@wwf.de



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