



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

# Mobilization of resources in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

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**United Nations Decade on Biodiversity**

# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:



## Aichi Biodiversity 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.



# Resource Mobilization Strategy:



## Adopted as decision IX/11:

### Aims to:

- Mobilize **adequate and predictable** financial resources to support implementation;
- **Substantially enhance** international financial flows and domestic funding for biodiversity;
- Assist Parties in establishing national targets, goals and action for enhancing international financial flows and domestic funding for biological diversity;
- Establish National financial mechanisms;
- Implement CBD Articles 20, 22 based on good practices;
- Appoint resource mobilization focal points;
- Design and implementation on a country-specific resource mobilization.

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# Resource mobilization Strategy:



- Goal 1: improve information** base on funding needs, gaps and priorities (also to assess costs of policy inaction and benefits of action);
- Goal 2: strengthen national capacity** for resource use and mobilize domestic resources (develop national financial plans for NBSAPs);
- Goal 3: Strengthen existing financial institutions** and promote scaling up (ODA; co-financing; public and private sector investments; funds ...);
- Goal 4: Explore new and innovative financial mechanisms** (PES; offsets; fiscal reforms; green markets; climate finance ...);
- Goal 5: Mainstream biodiversity into development cooperation;**
- Goal 6: Build capacity and promote South-South cooperation;**
- Goal 7: Enhance ABS** in support of resource mobilization;
- Goal 8: Enhance global engagement (public awareness).**

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## National financial mobilization strategies:



**Decisions X/2 and X/3** reiterate that national implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should include the elaboration of **country-specific resource mobilization strategies** in the framework of updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

**Decision X/26** *Invites* Parties to expedite the development of **country-specific resource mobilization strategies** ... and, for developing country Parties... to identify related national funding priorities...that could be considered as eligible for funding under the financial mechanism specifically for the period July 2014-June 2018 (GEF-6);

## National financial mobilization strategies:



### Financial needs assessment (decision X/23):

- An assessment of funds necessary to assist developing countries in fulfilling their commitments under the Convention over the sixth GEF replenishment cycle.
- Drawing on:
  - Analysis of the needs identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plan;
  - **Review of reports submitted by Parties;**
  - Experience to date in the provision of funds by the GEF;
  - Funding needs for the period July 2014-June 2018 arising out of the national implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; and
  - Compilation and analysis of any supplementary information provided by Parties on funding needs.

# Resource mobilization Strategy:



## At COP10 Parties (decisions X/3 and X/23):

- Adopted **fifteen indicators** for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization;

## So that, at COP11, Parties could:

- Adopt an effective **reporting framework** to allow Parties to review **baseline information** and **establish targets** for the Strategy for Resource Mobilization (decision X/3).

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# Indicators for the Strategy for Resource Mobilization (Decision X/3)

## **Aggregated financial flows, ...:**

- (a) Official Development Assistance;
- (b) Domestic budgets at all levels;
- (c) Private sector;
- (d) Non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia;
- International financial institutions;
- (e) United Nations organizations, funds and programmes;
- Non-ODA public funding;
- (g) South-South cooperation...;
- (i) Technical cooperation;
- Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to biodiversity focal area.
- Resources mobilized from the removal, reform or phase out of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, which could be used for the promotion of positive incentives, including but not limited to innovative financial mechanisms, ...

- **Number** of Parties that integrate considerations on biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services in development plans, strategies and budgets;
- Number of South-South cooperation initiatives ...
  - Amount and number of South-South and North-South technical cooperation and capacity building initiatives that support biodiversity;
  - Number of initiatives and respective amounts, ... that engage Parties and relevant organizations on new and innovative financial mechanisms, ...
  - Number of access and benefit sharing initiatives and mechanisms,...



## Reporting Framework:



- The Secretariat was requested to develop methodological guidance, and guidelines for the application of the indicators and the establishment of a baseline year;
- Many of the indicators agreed in Decision X/3 rely on overlapping information for their calculation;
- A limited set of “data fields” are required to provide the information needed for the entire set of indicators;
- A Preliminary **Reporting Framework** has been developed, based on these data fields to facilitate the collection of information from Parties.

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## Reporting Framework:



- Parties are invited to make use of the Preliminary Reporting Framework to report on resources availability;
- Parties are encouraged to provide information for as many of the data fields as possible;
- There is no need complete all of the data fields;
- Parties are encouraged to use their “best estimates”.



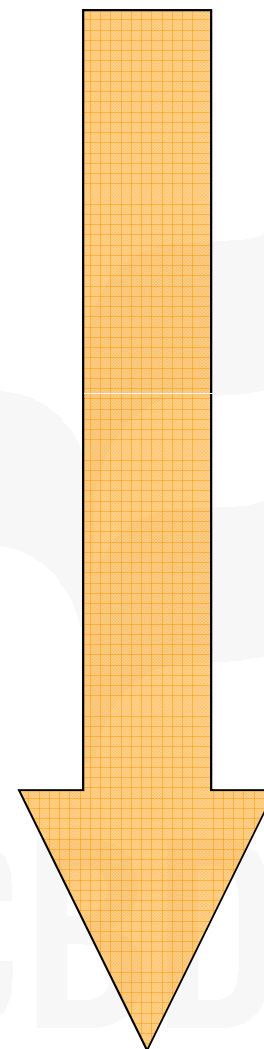
## Reporting framework:



The Framework is divided into 5 worksheets corresponding to the “data fields”:

1. Information on International Flows of Financial Resources;
2. Information on the availability of financial resources in each country;
3. Information on the steps being taken to implement the Strategy for Resource Mobilization;
4. Information on specific issues related to resource availability;
5. Activity classification;

Quantitative

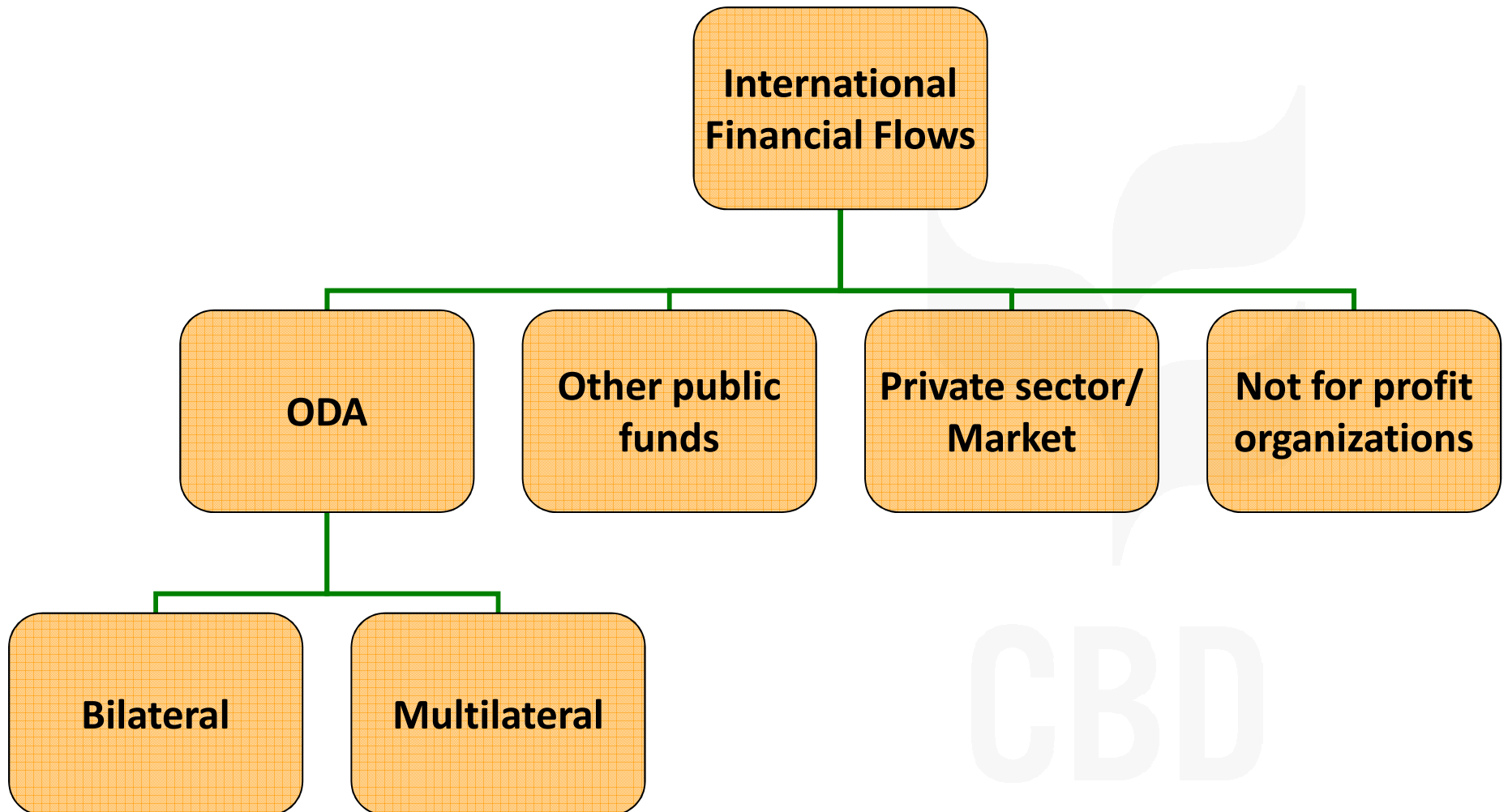


Qualitative

# Reporting framework:



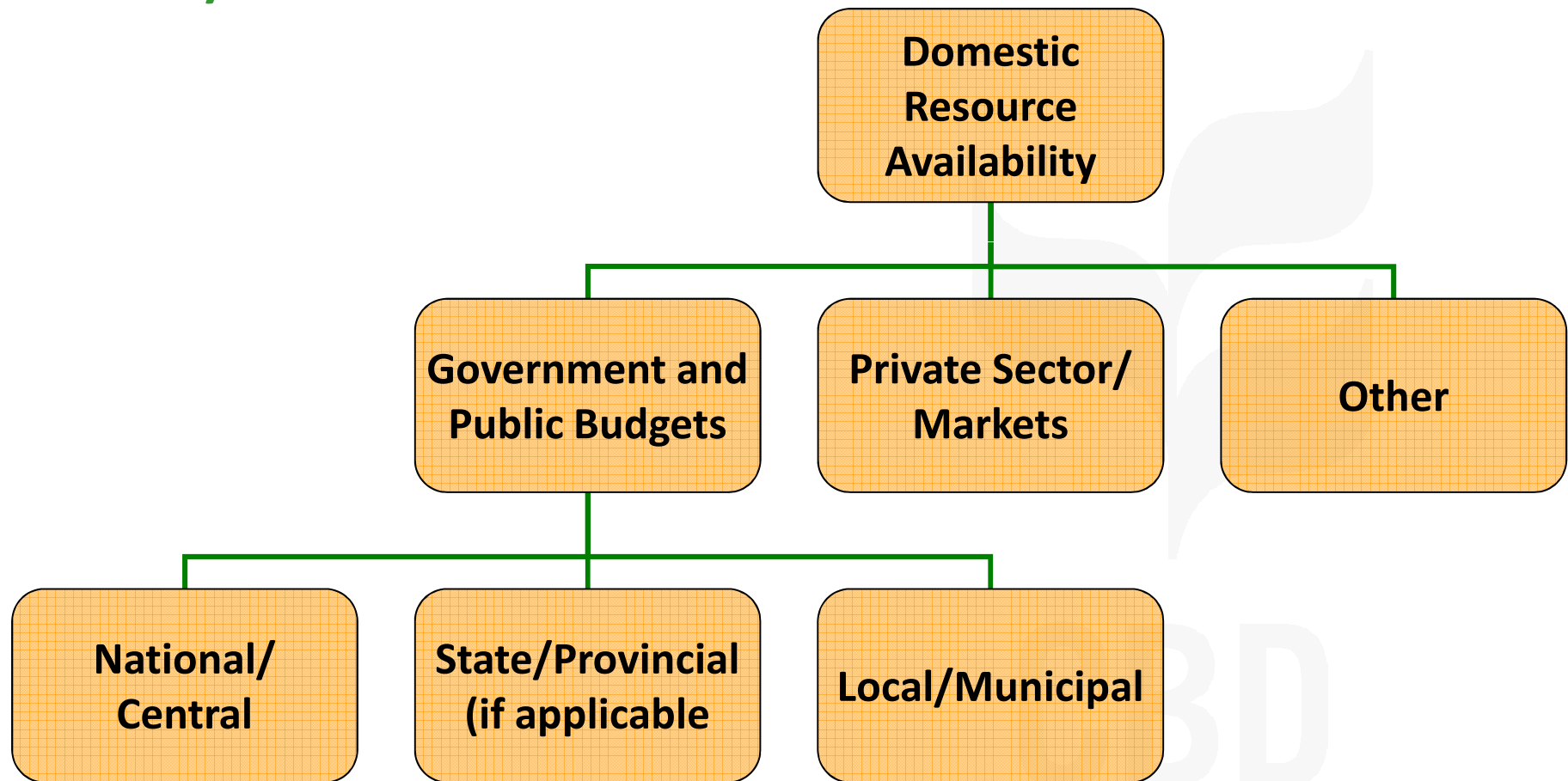
## 1. Information on International Flows of Financial Resources



# Reporting framework:



## 2. Information on the Availability of Financial Resources in each country



## Reporting framework:



### 3. Information on the steps being taken to implement the Strategy for Resource Mobilization:

Steps		Year initiated/ completed	Description of support received for the step (if applicable)	Results achieved (if applicable)
3.1 Assessment of values of biodiversity	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	/		
3.2 Identification and reporting funding needs, funding gaps and funding priorities	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	/		
3.3 Development of national financial plans for biodiversity	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	/		
3.4 Integrated consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in development plans and strategies <sup>1</sup>	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	/		
3.5 Country integrated consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in national budgets	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	/		
<b>Comments:</b>				

## Reporting framework:



### 4. Provide Information on Specific Issues Related to Resource Availability:

4.1: Technical cooperation, capacity building and South-South Cooperation;

4.2: Resources raised through reform of incentives and, including subsidies;

4.3: New and innovative financial mechanisms; and

4.4: Access and benefit sharing of genetic resources initiatives and mechanisms consistent with the Convention.

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## Reporting framework:



## 5. Activity Classification:

	Activity classification			
	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D
<b>Default Description</b>	Activities where biodiversity protection is the main purpose,	Activities related to policy development and administration carried out in part or entirely by environmental agencies	Activities related to sustainable use and sustainable management that have co-benefits for biodiversity.	Activities related to sustainable production and consumption where the responsibility lies with multiple government entities, the private sector and the general public.

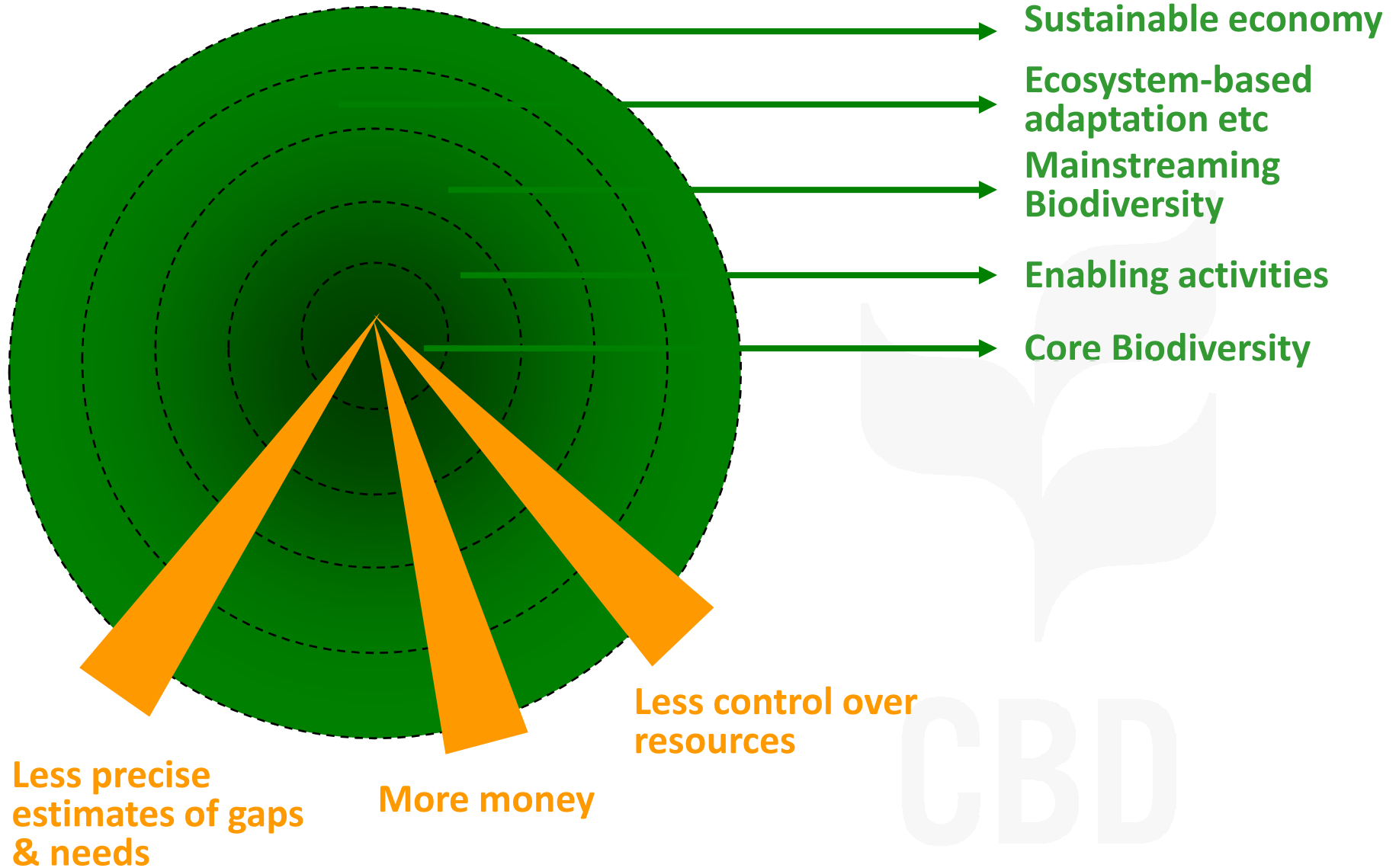


## National financial mobilization strategies:



Purpose	Source and budget	Size
Facilitating biodiversity planning, implementation and monitoring	Domestic budget or ODA (incl. GEF); Environment ministry budget	\$
Core biodiversity activities: protected areas, regulation, etc.	Domestic budget, ODA, others Environment ministry budget	\$\$
Mainstreaming into sectors: Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, education...	Domestic budget, ODA, PES, subsidy reform, etc Budgets of other ministries & private sector	\$\$\$
Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change (REDD+)	Climate-related finance	\$\$\$\$
Sustainable consumption & production (green economy)		\$\$\$\$\$\$

# National financial mobilization strategies:



# National financial mobilization strategies:



## Outputs of the Country-specific resource mobilization strategy:

- A. Economic rationale for investment in biodiversity;
- B. Analysis of existing mechanisms for the generation and delivery of funds at the national level (including national budget);
- C. Assessment of funding needs for implementation of the NBSAP (achievement of the national and Aichi targets);

This may include:

- i. precise needs for core biodiversity activities and in the shorter short term;
  - ii. more general assessment of broader activities and in the longer term;
- D. (Proposals for) Policy and institutional change, e.g.: establishment of new funds  
Aiming at:
  - i. Efficient use of all funds (including existing resources); and
  - ii. Mobilization of additional resources for biodiversity, including through new mechanisms and reallocation of funds.

# National financial mobilization strategies:



## Principles for a Country-specific resource mobilization strategy:

- A. Understand existing sources and budget cycle;
- B. Identify opportunities for new sources;
- C. Mainstream – persuade others to spend or reallocate their money;
- D. Involve others; get ownership over biodiversity-friendly activities;
- E. Reform – look for opportunities to save money by ceasing support to activities harmful to biodiversity;
- F. Leverage funds under your control;
- G. Make the economic case;
- H. Innovate;
- I. Move beyond a “shopping list” plan should be not just for funds for projects, but for strategic/policy/institutional changes that will mobilize additional resources.

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Cluster	Component
I Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports
	2. Identifying stakeholders; consultations; and awareness
	3. Supplementary studies (eg. the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to Human well-being)
II. Setting national priorities and targets	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultation
III. Developing the strategy and action plan	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations
	6. Addressing the application and implementation of the NBSAP at sub-national levels through consultations with sub-national and local authorities
	7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations
IV. Development of Implementation plans and related	9. Developing a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.
	10. Conducting a Technology needs assessment alternative: developing a plan for increasing technical capacity.
	11. Developing a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.
	12. Developing a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation
V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	13. Establishing/ strengthening of national coordination structures
	14. CHM development.
	15. Development of indicators and monitoring approach
	16. Fifth national reports
VI. Adoption by the government	17. Adoption

Main Section	Chapter or Sub-section
<b>I Introduction</b> (setting the scene and providing the rationale)	1. Values of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the country and their contribution to Human well-being
	2. Causes and consequences of biodiversity loss
	3. Constitutional, legal and institutional framework
	4. Lessons learned from the earlier NBSAP(s) and the process of developing the updated NBSAP.
<b>II National Biodiversity Strategy</b>	5. Long term vision
	6. Principles governing the strategy
	7. Main goals or priority areas
	8. National Targets (SMART)
<b>III. National Biodiversity Action Plan</b>	9. National actions to achieve the strategy, with milestones
	10. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities
	11. Sectoral Action - mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans
<b>IV. Implementation plans</b>	12. Plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation, including a technology needs assessment
	13. Communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.
	14. Plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation
<b>V. Institutional, monitoring and reporting.</b>	15. National Coordination Structures
	16. Clearing House Mechanism
	17. Monitoring and Evaluation